

WATER REPORT
FOR
CROSSROADS NORTH
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

OCTOBER 2023

Prepared for:

Crossroads Metro. District No. 2
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Project #18-001

EPC PROJECT
#SP 20-207

WATER REPORT FOR CROSSROADS NORTH

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WATER REPORT FOR CROSSROADS NORTH

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to provide a Water Resource Supply Report is to address the specific needs of Crossroads North; located in a portion of the south half and northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 14 south, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, in El Paso County, Colorado. The proposed development covers an approximately 95 acre triangular area bounded by U.S. Highway 24, State Highway 94, and Marksheffel Road. This area is split between Colorado Springs city limits and unincorporated El Paso County within CMD's service area. This project will not change either boundary and as such will have split water and wastewater service.

The southern portion of the property is within city limits and will consist of a sports complex with associated outbuildings. The city is responsible for water and wastewater service to this area.

The northern portion of the property is within unincorporated El Paso County and CMD's service area. A retail commercial development is planned for this area. Final uses are unknown but total square footage has been set. Due to the uncertainty of final uses, the water use estimation was based on the county's presumptive use values. This report focuses on the demand for the commercial development portion of this project. A separate utility commitment letter from CSU for the southern, city portion of the project shall be obtained at a later date.

The site is within the Cherokee Metropolitan District (CMD) Service Area. CMD is a Title 32 Special District which provides water and wastewater to a 5,000-acre enclave of unincorporated El Paso County surrounded by the City of Colorado Springs. Currently, CMD serves approximately 7,000 residential taps and 600 commercial taps in addition to bulk users in eastern El Paso County including Schriever Air Force Base. A map of the CMD Water and Wastewater Service Boundary is included in the Appendix.

Section 30-28-133,(d), C.R.S. requires that the applicant submit to the County, "Adequate evidence that a Water supply that is sufficient in terms of quantity, quality, and dependability will be available to ensure an adequate supply of water. The purpose of this report is to meet the requirements of this section. The State Engineers Office (SEO) water supply information summary sheet is included in the Appendix.

Water and wastewater services will be provided to Crossroads North, excluding the City property, by Cherokee Metropolitan District. An Intent to Serve Letter is included in the Appendix.

CONCLUSION: This report and project is preliminary, therefore, the actual amount of building square footage is unknown at this time. The estimates provided in this report are intended to serve as conservative maximums to be expected from said rezone. This report will be updated at a later date once more information concerning actual development is known.

2.0 PROJECTED LAND USES

2.1 Projected Land Uses

Land within the subject development area has been planned as a commercial development. This report and any associated commitments pertain to the Preliminary Utility Plan for Crossroads North.

3.0 WATER NEEDS AND SUPPLY

3.1 Projected Water Demand

The proposed development includes designating 408,300 square feet of commercial space, and approximately 69,892 square feet acres of dedicated irrigation that will need to be supplied with water.

Due to the uncertainty of final uses, the water use estimation was based on the county’s presumptive use value of 0.1 gallon per day per square foot of commercial floor space. Across 408,300 square feet, this yields 45.7 acre-feet per year of water demand. The developer has also established the irrigated area and will be opting for traditional irrigation rather than xeric landscaping. The County’s established 2.43 acre-feet of water use for traditional lawns across 69,892 square feet yields 3.9 acre-feet per year of irrigation demand. The total expected demand for the development area to be served by CMD is 49.6 acre-feet per year. A summary of the water demands for CMD’s serviced area of Crossroads North is provided in Table 1 below. Rates of use have been converted for mathematical ease of use.

**Table 1
Summary of Expected Water Demands**

# of Units	Area	Use	Rate	Annual Demand (AF/YR)	Avg. Daily Flow (ADF) (GPD)	Peak Daily Flow (2.45xADF) (GPD)
N/A	408,300ft ²	Commercial	0.000112 $\frac{ac*ft}{yr*ft^2}$	45.7	40,798	99,955
N/A	69,892 ft ²	Irrigation	0.0000558 $\frac{ac*ft}{yr*ft^2}$	3.9	3,482	8,531
Totals:				49.6	44,280	108,486

3.2 District Water Supply

CMD water is sourced entirely from groundwater in two regions. The majority is recovered from the alluvial Upper Black Squirrel (UBS) Aquifer in eastern El Paso County via 20 wells. The remainder is sourced from two wells in deep bedrock aquifers in the northern part of the county on the “Sundance Ranch” property. Water from eight of the 20 wells in the eastern part of the county can only be used to serve a fixed list of customers. Water for the main service area of CMD comes only from the remaining 12 wells in UBS along with the two wells in Black Forest. The total annual volume available to CMD from these exportable supplies is 3,985 annual acre-feet. A summary of the water supply from these supplies is provided in Table 2. Below is a narrative description of the nature of those supplies.

CMD is within a Designated Groundwater Basin known as the Upper Black Squirrel Groundwater Management District. Rules regarding use, access, and other management issues are governed by the UBS and the State Groundwater Commission. These rules vary from other areas in the state. Alluvial water in the UBS are “over-appropriated” which means no additional alluvial water rights are available. Acquisition of an alluvial right therefore is limited to purchase of someone else’s existing alluvial rights. Alluvial rights are renewable.

Cherokee has eight wells (numbered 1-8) that are restricted to serving a maximum of 653 annual acre feet to a fixed list of customers within the Upper Black Squirrel Creek Designated Basin (the Basin). Excess allocation for these wells is unavailable for new developments, even if they are inside the Basin, so this water is tracked separately from CMD’s general supply portfolio. CMD’s other alluvial wells are exported for use outside the UBS basin. The total annual volume available to CMD from these exportable supplies is 3,985 Acre-Feet per Year (AF/YR) (Table 2). The physical yield of these wells is significantly higher than their annual appropriation, allowing for flexibility in satisfying summer peak demand.

The second type of groundwater supplying CMD is Denver Basin water. The Denver Basin is a vast deep-rock aquifer that stretches from south of Falcon northerly to beyond Denver. Rights that are granted in the Denver basin are based on the ownership of the surface property. The larger the parcel, the larger the allocation. Denver Basin water is considered finite and therefore nonrenewable water. There are four main formations that make up the Denver Basin, the Dawson, the Denver, the Arapahoe, and the Laramie-Fox-Hills, described from top to bottom. The District has two wells in the Black Forest area and located within the Denver Aquifer and Arapahoe Aquifer.

**Table 2
Summary of Water Supply for Exportable Wells**

Well Number	Water Right (AF/YR)	2020 Use (AF/YR)	Permit Number	Aquifer	Aquifer Status
Well 9	176	175	14145-FP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 10	176	143	14146-FP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 11	244	174	6821-FP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 12	244	166	11198-FP	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 13	1268	830	49988-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 14	0	0	52429-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 15*	281	117	54070-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary

Well 16*	219	115	54069-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 17*	175	123	63094-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 18	225	161	16253-RFP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 19	95	65	20567-RFP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 20	400	94	4332-FRP	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 21	290	224	81782-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
DN-4**	110	88	78315-F	Denver Aquifer	Non-Tributary
AR-1***	347.7	306	75881-F	Arapahoe Aquifer	Non-Tributary
Total	4184.7	2464			

*Wells 15, 16, and 17 can produce a combined 609 AF/YR despite their total individual allocations equaling 675 AF/YR. This limitation is reflected in the 3984.7 AFY total available production.

**CMD holds additional water rights in the Denver Aquifer associated with the Sundance Ranch property but this particular well has a maximum annual recorded yield of 110 annual acre-feet.

Development of Physical Supply: CMD is developing owned water supplies to increase available water and improve flexibility in provision of summer peak flows. By the end of 2020, these new wells will contribute 458 annual acre-feet of capacity to the CMD system (Table 3) for a total of 4,443.0 annual acre-feet. Since 2011, actual demand from CMD customers has fallen 30-35% below commitments, partially due to some committed developments being incomplete but largely due to water saving measures undertaken by CMD customers.

**Table 3
New Water Supplies Slated For Completion in 2020**

Well Number	Water Right (AF/YR)	Permit Number	Aquifer	Aquifer Status
Well 22	153.5	27571-FP & 27572/FP	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
DA-1	40.3	83604-F	Dawson	Not Non-Tributary
DA-4	64.5	83603-F	Dawson	Not Non-Tributary
Total	258.3			

CMD has not acquired any new water rights since 2015 but has been developing owned water rights into productive wells. CMD has not engaged in any water trades nor lost any water rights in the last year. The District is not currently under contract to purchase new water rights although CMD is investigating purchases of renewable water rights proximate to its existing infrastructure on an ongoing basis.

CMD is currently pursuing a replacement plan in partnership with Meridian Service Metropolitan District (MSMD) in order to maximize the efficiency of its water supplies.

By the end of 2021, CMD will have a total of 4,443 AFY of exportable water supplies sourced from alluvial and deep bedrock aquifers. Further development in the Denver Basin is not planned at this time and instead CMD is focusing on acquiring new renewable supplies proximate to existing infrastructure.

4.0 WATER SYSTEM FACILITIES AND PHYSICAL SUPPLY

4.1 Sources of Water Supply:

CMD will provide treatment and delivery of the water to the development. The proposed water system will connect to the existing water system in directly adjacent, recently constructed subdivisions. A map of the Preliminary Utility Plan is included in the Appendix. The plan is subject to change based on review by CMD.

The District owns and operates 20 alluvial wells which pump renewable water from the UBS Designated Groundwater Basin. Also, the District operates 2 Denver Basin wells at the Sundance Ranch property in Black Forest area. Denver Basin wells are in the Denver and Arapahoe formations.

CMD has been actualizing owned water by drilling wells and beginning production on several well sites. In February of 2020, CMD brought the Sweetwater 5 well (81782-F) online after a year of planning and construction. The District recently completed drilling of the Albrecht Well (Well 22) (27571-FP & 27572-FP) which after connection to the system will produce 153.5 AFY annually (The annual withdrawal of groundwater from this well 115.4 acre-feet per year under permit No. 27571-FP and 38.1 acre-feet per year under permit no. 27572-FP).

CMD is currently preparing to install pumps in two existing wells in the Dawson Aquifer (83603-F & 83604-F). Beyond these projects, additional well construction in the Denver Basin is not anticipated at this time, although CMD has a substantial amount of undeveloped water rights in the Denver Basin Aquifers.

Smaller-scale improvements to the distribution system to improve reliability and resiliency have been ongoing and include deeper computer integration, upgrades to treatment systems, rehabilitation of tanks, and emergency generator refurbishment.

4.2 Sufficient Dependability of Water Supply

Crossroads North, excluding the City property, is to be served by the CMD water system. The proposed water system will connect to the existing water systems in directly adjacent, recently constructed subdivisions. An Intent to Serve letter from CMD to serve the development is included in the Appendix. There are no groundwater sources on this site proposed to be utilized by this development. Short term water supplies will be provided by CMD.

4.3 Sufficient Quantity of Water Supply

Per a Water Provider Information Update provided by Cherokee, dated July 13th, 2021, CMD's water commitments stood at 4320.8 annual acre-feet prior to the addition of the proposed development. These commitments are broken down in Table 4. The Tipton and Kane commitments are related to an arrangement from the mid-2000's where developers reserved commitments on two new wells. The water from these wells is considered fully committed to these developers even if they have not yet begun the projects associated with the reserved

commitments. Due to a complex legal history, the “Kane” water right was not tied to a specific physical water well but instead operates as a commitment served from CMD’s general supply portfolio. The “Tipton” water right corresponds to CMD’s Well 18.

**Table 4
Summary of Existing Commitments**

Commitments	(AF/YR)
In-District (2015)	2693
Committed Since 2015	590.7
Schriever Air Force Base	537
Kane	200
Tipton	225
Construction	25
Parks	25
Total	4295.7

With 4,443.0 annual acre-feet of exportable supply and 4,295.7 annual acre-feet of commitments, CMD has a water balance of 147.3 annual acre-feet before the subject development. After commitment of 42.5 annual acre-feet to this development, the District will have 104.8 annual acre-feet remaining for additional commitments.

4.4 Sufficient Quality and Potability of Water

Water delivery will be provided to Crossroads North, excluding the City property, by CMD. Crossroads Metropolitan District No. 2 understands that the quality and potability of the CMD water supply is already approved. CMD groundwater from the UBS Basin is monitored for primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and has always fallen below maximum contaminant limits (MCL). Calcium Hypochlorite is applied at the Ellicott pump station for disinfection at a maximum hour flow of 9.2 MGD on all flows bound for the District. This residual is boosted again by Chlorine gas or Calcium Hypochlorite systems just before all points of delivery including the main District, Schriever Air Force Base, and a handful of small residential subdivisions in Eastern El Paso County. Water from the northern Sundance Denver Basin groundwater is treated at the Sundance property with Calcium Hypochlorite and maintains adequate residual at its point of entry into the main District distribution system without additional chlorine application. The District’s water supply meets and or exceeds all CDPHE Drinking Water Standards. The Appendix provides a copy of the 2020 CMD Consumer Confidence Report which outlines water quality as delivered to District customers.

4.5 Water Storage

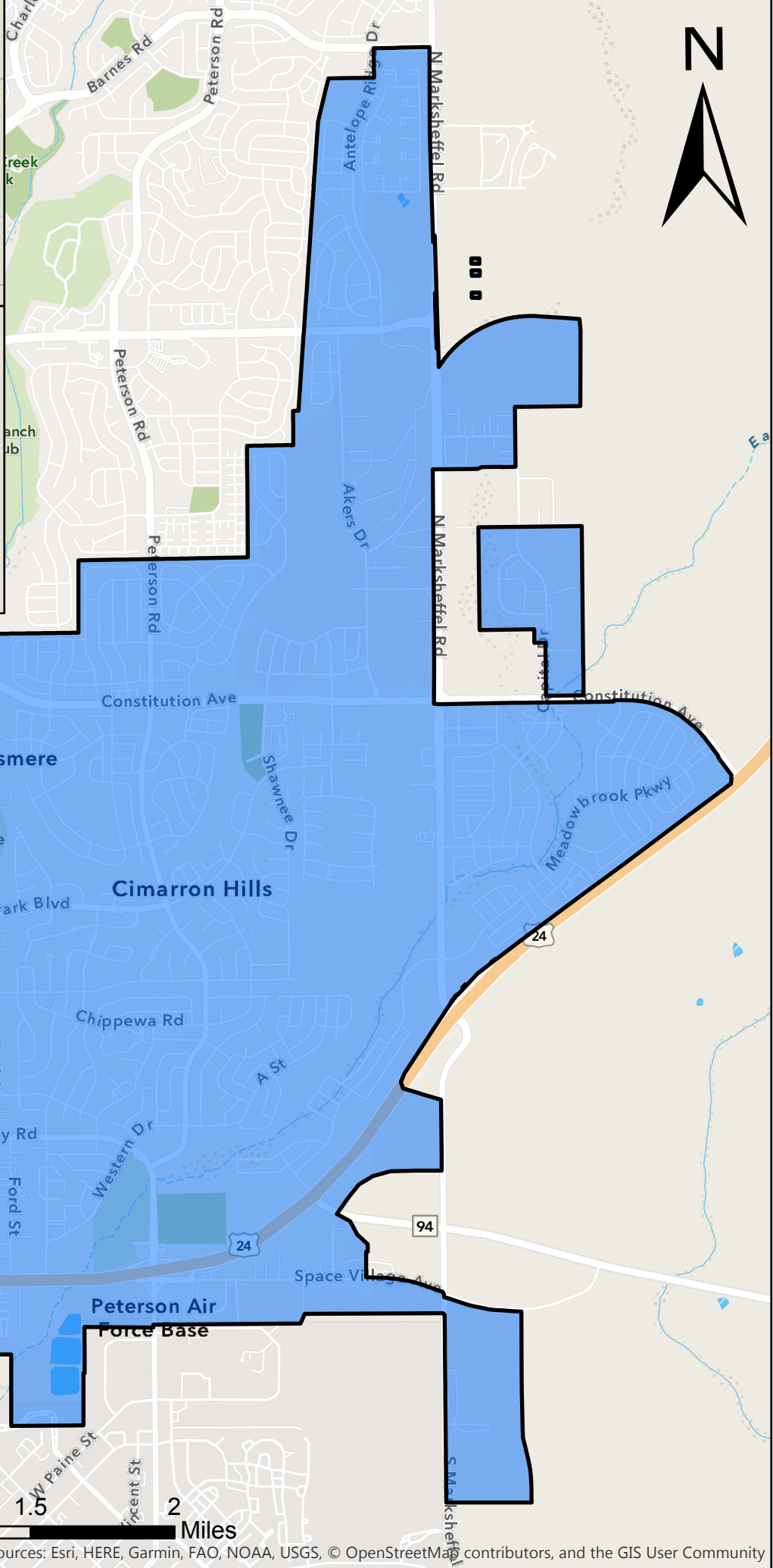
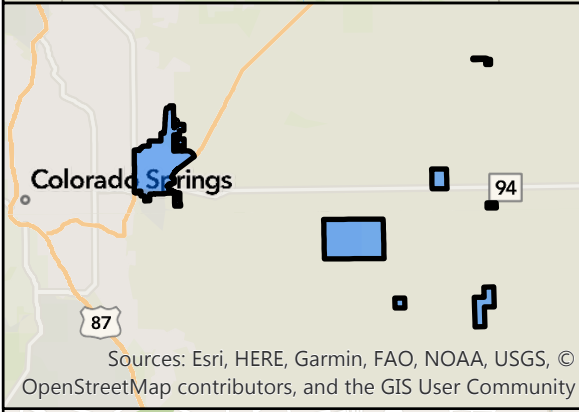
The District currently owns and operates seven (7) water storage facilities with a combined storage capacity of 16.5 Million Gallons. Three (3) of these tanks provide static pressure to the distribution system while the other four (4) tanks are used for buffering and storage of water produced in the northern Sundance wellfield and the eastern wellfield.

4.6 Distribution, Pumping and Transmission Lines

Overall, the District operates two major delivery lines, one from the northern Denver Basin wells and one from the eastern UBS Aquifer wells. Each of these lines has one pump station to boost pressure.

Appendices

**Cherokee Metropolitan District Water and Wastewater Service Boundary
Map**



Water Supply Information Summary



CHEROKEE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

6250 Palmer Park Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80915-2842

Telephone: (719) 597-5080 Fax: (719) 597-5145

Water Provider's Supplementary Report for proposed Crossroads North Development

June 17th, 2022

Commitment 2022-12

This document has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of El Paso County for a Water Provider's Report in support of **Crossroads North** at the **west corner of U.S. Highway 24 and State Highway 94**.

Introduction

Cherokee Metropolitan District (CMD) is a Title 32 special District which provides water and wastewater to an approximately 5000-acre enclave of unincorporated El Paso county surrounded by the City of Colorado Springs. Currently CMD serves approximately 7000 residential taps and 600 commercial taps in addition to bulk users in eastern El Paso County including Schriever Air Force Base.

CMD water is sourced entirely from groundwater in two regions. The majority is recovered from the alluvial Upper Black Squirrel (UBS) Aquifer in eastern El Paso County through 20 wells. The remainder is sourced from two wells in deep bedrock aquifers in the northern part of the county on the “Sundance Ranch” property. Water from eight of the 20 wells in the eastern part of the county can only be used to serve a fixed set of customers. Water for the main service area of CMD comes only from the remaining 12 wells in UBS along with the two wells in Black Forest.

Calculation of Anticipated Water Demand

The proposed development covers an approximately 95 acre triangular area bounded by U.S. Highway 24, State Highway 94, and Marksheffel Road. This area is split between Colorado Springs city limits and unincorporated El Paso County within CMD’s service area. This project will not change either boundary and as such will have split water and wastewater service.

The southern portion of the property is within City limits and will consist of a sports complex with associated outbuildings. The city is responsible for water and wastewater service to this area.

The northern portion of the property is within unincorporated El Paso County and CMD’s service area. A retail commercial development is planned for this area. Final uses are unknown but total square footage has been set. Due to the uncertainty of final uses, the water use estimation was based on the County’s presumptive use value of 0.1 gallon per day per square foot. Across 341,986 square feet of commercial floor space, this yields 38.3 acre-feet per year of water demand. The developer has also established the irrigated area and will be opting for traditional irrigation rather than xeric landscaping. The County’s established 2.43 feet of water use for traditional lawns across 73,454 square feet yields 4.1 acre-feet per year of irrigation demand. The total expected water demand for the development area to be served by CMD is 42.4 acre-feet per year.

Water Supplies

Cherokee has eight wells that are restricted to serving a maximum of 653 AFY to specified in-basin customers. Excess allocation for these wells is unavailable for new developments, even if they are inside the Basin, so this water is tracked separately from CMD’s

general supply portfolio. CMD’s other alluvial wells are available for export outside the UBS basin. The total annual volume available to CMD from these exportable supplies is 3,985 AFY (Table 1). The physical yield of these wells is significantly higher than their annual appropriation, allowing flexibility in satisfying summer peak demand.

Table 1: Water rights and tributary status of Exportable Wells

Well Number	Water Right (AFY)	2020 Use (AFY)	Permit Number	Aquifer	Aquifer Status
Well 9	176	175	14145-FP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 10	176	143	14146-FP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 11	244	174	6821-FP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 12	244	166	11198-FP	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 13	1268	830	49988-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 14	0	0	52429-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 15*	281	117	54070-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 16*	219	115	54069-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 17*	175	123	63094-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 18	225	161	16253-RFP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 19	95	65	20567-RFP-R	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 20	400	94	4332-RFP	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
Well 21	290	224	81782-F	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
DN-4**	110	88	78315-F	Denver Aquifer	Non-Tributary
AR-1	347.7	306	75881-F	Arapahoe Aquifer	Non-Tributary
Total	4184.7	2464			

*Wells 15-17 can produce a total of 609 AFY instead of their nominal total of 675 AFY. This limitation is reflected in the 3984.7 AFY total available production.

**CMD holds additional water rights in the Denver Aquifer associated with the Sundance Ranch property but this particular well has a maximum annual recorded yield of 110 AFY.

CMD is developing owned water supplies to increase available water and improve flexibility in provision of summer peak flows. By the end of 2020, these new wells will contribute 458 AFY of capacity to the CMD system (Table 2) for a total of 4,443.0 AFY. Since 2011, observed demand from CMD customers has fallen 30-35% below commitments, partially due to some currently committed developments being incomplete but largely due to water saving measures undertaken by CMD customers.

Table 2: New water supplies slated for completion in 2020

Well Number	Water Right (AFY)	Permit Number	Aquifer	Aquifer Status
Well 22	153.5	27571-FP	UBS Alluvium	Tributary
DA-1	40.3	83604-F	Dawson	Not Non-Tributary
DA-4	64.5	83603-F	Dawson	Not Non-Tributary
Total	258.3			

By the end of 2021, CMD will have a total of 4,443 AFY of exportable water supplies sourced from alluvial and deep bedrock aquifers. Further development in the Denver Basin is not planned at this time and instead CMD is focusing on acquiring new renewable supplies proximate to existing infrastructure.

Water Commitments

CMD's water commitments stand at 4,295.7 AFY before the addition of the proposed development. These commitments are broken down below in Table 3. The Tipton and Kane commitments are related to an arrangement from the mid-2000's where developers reserved commitments on two new wells. The water from these wells is considered fully committed to these developers even if they have not yet begun the projects associated with the reserved commitments. Due to a complex legal history, the "Kane" water right was not tied to a specific physical water well but instead operates as a commitment served from CMD's general supply portfolio. The "Tipton" water right corresponds to CMD's Well 18.

Table 3: CMD Commitments before addition of new development

Commitments	AFY
In-District (2015)	2693
Committed Since 2015	590.7
Schriever Air Force Base	537
Kane	200
Tipton	225
Construction	25
Parks	25
Total	4295.7

Water Balance

With 4,443.0 AFY of exportable supply and 4,295.7 AFY of commitments, CMD has a water balance of 147.3 AFY before the subject development. After commitment of 42.4 AFY to this development, the District will have 104.9 AFY remaining for additional commitments.

Table 4: Water balance with new development

Water Balance Before New Commitment	147.3
New Commitment: Electronic Dr. Self Storage	42.4
Water Balance Remaining	104.9 AFY

Other Relevant District Information

Recent Water Acquisitions/Losses

CMD has not acquired any new water rights since 2015 but has been developing owned water rights. CMD has not engaged in any water trades nor lost any water rights in the last year. The District is not currently under contract to purchase new water rights although CMD is investigating purchases of renewable water rights proximate to its existing infrastructure on an ongoing basis.

New Augmentation Plans

CMD is currently pursuing a replacement plan in partnership with Meridian Service Metropolitan District (MSMD) in order to maximize the efficiency of its water supplies.

Major Water System Capital Improvements

CMD has been actualizing owned water by drilling wells and beginning production on several well sites. In February of 2020 CMD brought the Sweetwater 5 well (81782-F) online after a year of planning and construction. The District recently completed drilling of the Albrecht Well (Well 22) which after connection to the system will produce 153.5 AFY annually.

Smaller-scale improvements to the distribution system to improve reliability and resiliency have been ongoing and include deeper computer integration, upgrades to treatment systems, rehabilitation of tanks, and emergency generator refurbishment.

Intent to Serve Letter



CHEROKEE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

6250 Palmer Park Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80915-2842

Telephone: (719) 597-5080 Fax: (719) 597-5145

October 18th, 2023
Colorado Springs Equities
90 S. Cascade Avenue, Suite 1500
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Sent via email: virgils@mscivil.com

Re: Water and Sewer Service to **Crossroads North**
Commitment Letter No. **2023-07 (Revision of 2022-12)**

Dear Colorado Springs Equities,

As requested, this document will serve as a formal Letter of Commitment from the Cherokee Metropolitan District to provide municipal water and sewer services for the Crossroads North development located at the west corner of U.S. Highway 24 and State Highway 94. The proposed location for this development is located within the District's established boundaries and therefore is eligible for service connections from the District.

Cherokee Metropolitan District staff, along with the developer, have determined that the following will be the total water demand required by this development:

Type of Use	Demand (AF/yr)
Domestic	45.7
Irrigation	3.9
Total	49.6

Based on a conservatively low 0% consumptive use of domestic water, the development is expected to produce 40,800 gallons of wastewater per day, representing 1.5% of CMD's wastewater capacity. This usage is in line with anticipated wastewater demand for this area of the District. This 0% consumptive use is calculated for the purposes of ensuring CMD wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure is capable of treating the maximum possible volume of wastewater generated from this development. This is not intended in any way to limit consumptive uses of potable water on the subject property.

This water commitment is hereby made exclusively for this specific development project at this site within the District. To confirm this commitment you must provide the District with a copy of the final plat approval from El Paso County Development Services within 12 months of the date of this letter.

Otherwise, the District may use this allocation for other developments requesting a water commitment. If the subject project is re-platted, you must submit a new commitment request prior to submitting the re-plat to El Paso County, which may result in a recalculation of the water demand for the project.

If I may be of further assistance please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Amy Lathen".

Amy Lathen
General Manager

Cc: Peter Johnson; Water Counsel w/ encl: sent via email
Steve Hasbrouck; Board President w/ encl: sent via email
Jeff Munger; Water Resource Engineer: sent via email
Kevin Brown; Jr. Engineer: sent via email

2020 CMD Consumer Confidence Report

CHEROKEE MD 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2019

Public Water System ID: CO0121125

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact SARA HOWARD at 719-597-5080 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under “Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports”. Search the table using 121125, CHEROKEE MD, or by contacting SARA HOWARD at 719-597-5080. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that ***could*** occur. It ***does not*** mean that the contamination ***has or will*** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
WELL 20 GOSS WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 17 (Groundwater-Well) WELL 19 DUNCAN WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL 21 AR-1 (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0121150 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WELL 22 DN-4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 18 TIPTON (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 9 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 10 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 11 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 12 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 13 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 15 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 16 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 3 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 5 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 6 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 7 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 8 (Groundwater-Well)	Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Septic Systems, Road Miles

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **Level 1 Assessment** – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

CHEROKEE MD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System						
TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <u>OR</u>						
If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm						
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2019	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	31	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/15/2019 to 07/19/2019	0.47	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/15/2019 to 07/19/2019	3	30	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	7.58	2.3 to 13.5	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)	2019	24.03	8.4 to 46.4	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2019	7.3	2.6 to 12.0	2	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2019	4.7	3.4 to 6	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2019	2.5	0 to 5	2	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2019	6.05	4.1 to 8	2	pCi/L*	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	2019	0.7	0 to 2	6	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2019	0.06	0.05 to 0.08	6	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2019	3.2	0 to 8	6	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2019	0.32	0.29 to 0.35	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2019	5.49	0 to 7.5	10	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2019	0	0 to 0	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Selenium	2019	7.2	4 to 13	6	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Nitrate: *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm* is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2019	0	0 to 0	1	ppb	6	0	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2019	47	11.1 to 71.8	6	ppm	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids	2016	131.2	62 to 180	5	ppm	500

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Quinoline	2018	0.0237	<0.02 – 0.0423	6	Ppb
Germanium	2018	0.3287	<0.3 – 0.472	6	Ppb
Bromochloroacetic Acid	2018	2.548	0.847 – 3.89	8	Ppb
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	2018	1.0348	<0.5 – 1.53	8	Ppb
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	2018	1.8965	0.332 – 3.0	8	Ppb
Dibromoacetic Acid	2018	4.252	0.517 – 6.48	8	Ppb
Dichloroacetic Acid	2018	1.092	0.636 – 2.11	8	Ppb
Monobromoacetic Acid	2018	0.7165	<0.3 – 1.11	8	Ppb
Tribromoacetic Acid	2018	3.077	<2.0 – 4.39	8	Ppb
Trichloroacetic Acid	2018	0.516	<0.5 – 0.631	8	Ppb

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

Preliminary Utility Plan