WATER RESOURCES REPORT

VENTURE ON VENETUCCI

Venetucci Boulevard
El Paso County, Colorado

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Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Project #: 096302017
Prepared: November 13, 2024

Kimley»Horn

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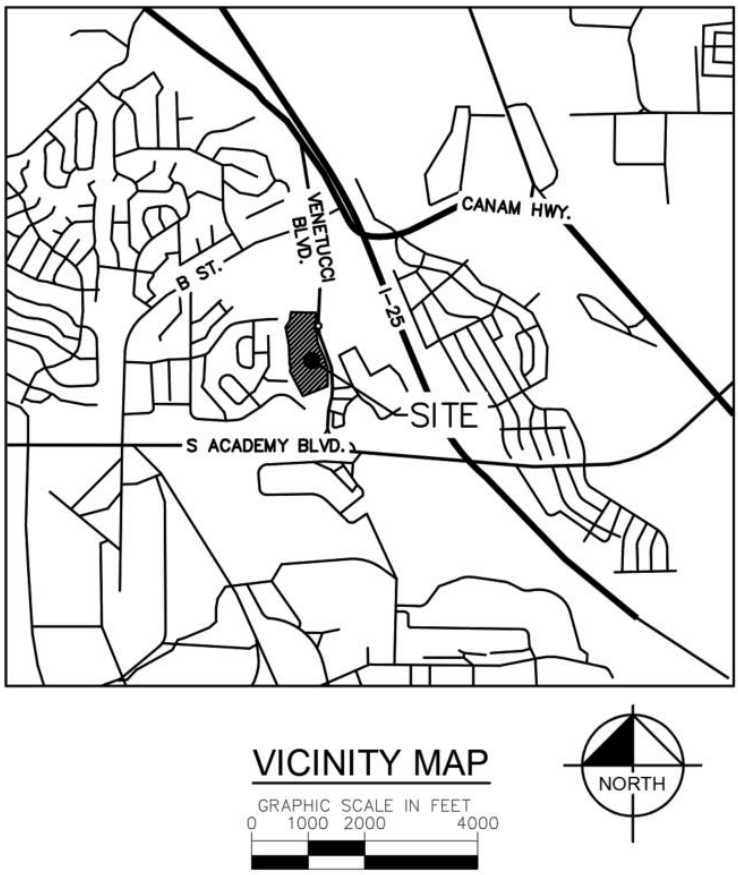
SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

SITE LOCATION

The Site is located along the southbound lanes of Venetucci Boulevard and currently consists of ±16.23 acres. The Site is bounded by B Street to the north, a residential development to the west, S Academy Boulevard to the south and Venetucci Boulevard to the east. A vicinity map is provided below for reference:



DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The overall site is approximately ±16.23 acres of undeveloped land. The site development is anticipated to consist of ten three-story buildings with approximately 336 for rent residential units, eight detached garage buildings, a fitness center, a management garage, and a clubhouse/leasing amenity space with a pool deck.

The existing topography generally drains toward the center of the property to an existing sediment basin that outlets into Fisher's Canyon Creek. The overall site varies in elevation from a low of approximately 5835 feet to a high of approximately 5900.

There is one point of connection for proposed water service to the Site. The connection will be made off the existing water main within Venetucci Blvd from the northeastern corner of the Project. The water design presented herein will focus on the water demands anticipated with development of the Site.

INFORMATION REGARDING SUFFICIENT QUANITY OF WATER

CALCULATION OF WATER DEMAND

The water system demands were based on calculations per the El Paso County Land Development Code (Chapter 8 Section 8.4.7.B.7.d) as noted in the table below.

Demand Factors/Allowed Flows:

- Demand per unit in multi-family residences
  - 0.2AF/yr
- Demand per DF of developed space
  - 0.1 GPD
- Demand per each 1,000 SF of irrigated landscaping
  - 0.0566 AF/yr

Based on this information, the domestic water demand was calculated as follows:

Land Use	Units	Irrigated Landscaping	Developed Space	Average Day Demand	Average Day Demand	Average Day Demand	Max Day Demand[1]	Max Day Demand[1]	Max Day Demand[1]
	#	*SF*	*SF*	*ac-ft/year*	*gpm*	*GPD*	*ac-ft/year*	*gpm*	*GPD*
Residential	336	-	-	67.20	41.66	59,996.16	127.68	79.16	113,992.70
Leasing/Clubhouse	1	-	5,175	-	0.36	518	-	0.68	983
Fitness Center	1	-	3,220	-	0.22	322	-	0.42	612
Management	1	-	1,450	-	0.10	145	-	0.19	276
Irrigation	-	156,816	-	0.057	0.04	51	0.108	0.07	96
TOTAL					**42.383**	**61,031.2**		**80.53**	**115,959.3**

[1]Max Day peaking factor is 1.9.

Model Input	Units	Total Max Day Demand	Per Unit
	#	*gpm*	*gpm*
Residential[1]	10	79.23	7.92
Leasing/Clubhouse	1	0.68	0.68
Fitness Center	1	0.42	0.42
Management	1	0.19	0.19
	Total:	**80.53**	

[1]Residential node demands include irrigation

Section 2.6 of the Colorado Springs Utilities (CSU) standards was used to analyze the proposed water system. CSU standards and Water distribution systems design scenarios is as follows:

- Static Scenario
  - No demands on the system.
  - Maximum Design Working Pressure for PVC C900 = 170 psi.
- Average Day Scenario
  - Average demands on the system based on conversion listed above.
  - Minimum pressure = 50 psi.
- Fire Flow Demand
  - Minimum demand = 1500 GPM
  - Minimum pressure = 20 psi

Pipe Sizing Calculations:

- WaterCAD was used to size water mains.
- Minimum Diameter = 8 inches for water mains
- Fire service line = 4 inches outside of building
- Domestic service line = 4 inches outside of building
- Garage service line = 1.5 inches outside of building

The proposed water main will be tapping into existing water lines in one (1) location. This connection will be to existing water main within Venetucci Boulevard near the northeast corner of the Project. The site falls within the Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation District (SHWSD) which provides water demand through pressurized infrastructure. A fire flow test was performed and provided by Integrity Fire Safety Services on a hydrant northwest of the roundabout located on Venetucci Blvd. The flow hydrant results showed a static pressure of 95 PSI, with a maximum available water flow of 3909 GPM at 20 PSI. The statice pressure of 95 PSI and site elevations ranging between approximately 5835 and 5900 were used to set the HGL of the constant head reservoir in the WaterCAD model. The WaterCAD results and model can be reviewed in **Appendix A** of this report.

The system will have an average day demand of 61,031 GPD (approximately 42 GPM) and a max day demand of 115,959 GPD (approximately 81 GPM) based on the water demand calculations per El Paso County Land Development Code as noted previously. Based on the results of the WaterCAD analysis, it is anticipated that the existing system has capacity for the proposed development.

The buildings within the development shall be constructed per the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) and 2021 International Building Code (IBC), or most current code. The proposed residential buildings will be type VA and require between total fire flows of 3250 – 3750 GPM prior to any reductions. Since residential buildings will be equipped with sprinklers, IFC table B105.2 denotes that a 25% reduction in fire flow is applicable – reducing the fire flow requirements to 2437.5 – 2812.5 GPM. With this reduction, the required demands could be served by a single hydrant, but a minimum of hydrants were placed to around sprinklered buildings to provide full coverage. The proposed clubhouse/leasing office (Type VB) will not have permanent residents but will be sprinklered as well – reducing the fire flow requirement from 2000 GPM to 1500 GPM.

Water main design calculations and the WaterCAD pipe network Model are provided in **Appendix A**.

CALCULATION OF QUANITY OF WATER AVAILABLE

This project will be served by Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation District water mains only and does not include any groundwater sources, production wells or surface water sources. A “Will-Serve” letter from SHWSD has been provided in **Appendix B** stating the district’s ability to serve the project site given the calculated demands.

INFORMATION REGARDING SUFFICIENT DEPENDABLITY OF WATER SUPPLY

Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation District receives 600 acre feet per year (AFY) of Water is sourced from the Fountain Valley Authority’s Water Treatment Plant for use in SHWSD. This water is brought over from the Western Slope through a series of tunnels and aqueducts to the Arkansas River drainage and delivered to the Pueblo Reservoir where the FVA pumps it to its treatment plant at the Ray Nixon Power Plant which is located just south of The City of Fountain.

The Water District also owns and operates 3 storage tanks (including one located within Stratmoor Hills) and 3 wells, which have the capability of pumping over 1,000 gallons per minute each - which are used primarily to supplement the FVA water during high demand periods.

INFORMATION REGARDING SUFFICIENT QUALITY

Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation Districts water quality meets all Colorado and EPA Drinking Water Regulations. A water quality report has been provided in **Appendix C** which demonstrated chemical analyses of the water sources as well as evidence of compliance with County, state and federal water standards. The water quality report also discusses potential sources of contamination and demonstrates testing results.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMERICAL WATER PROVIDERS

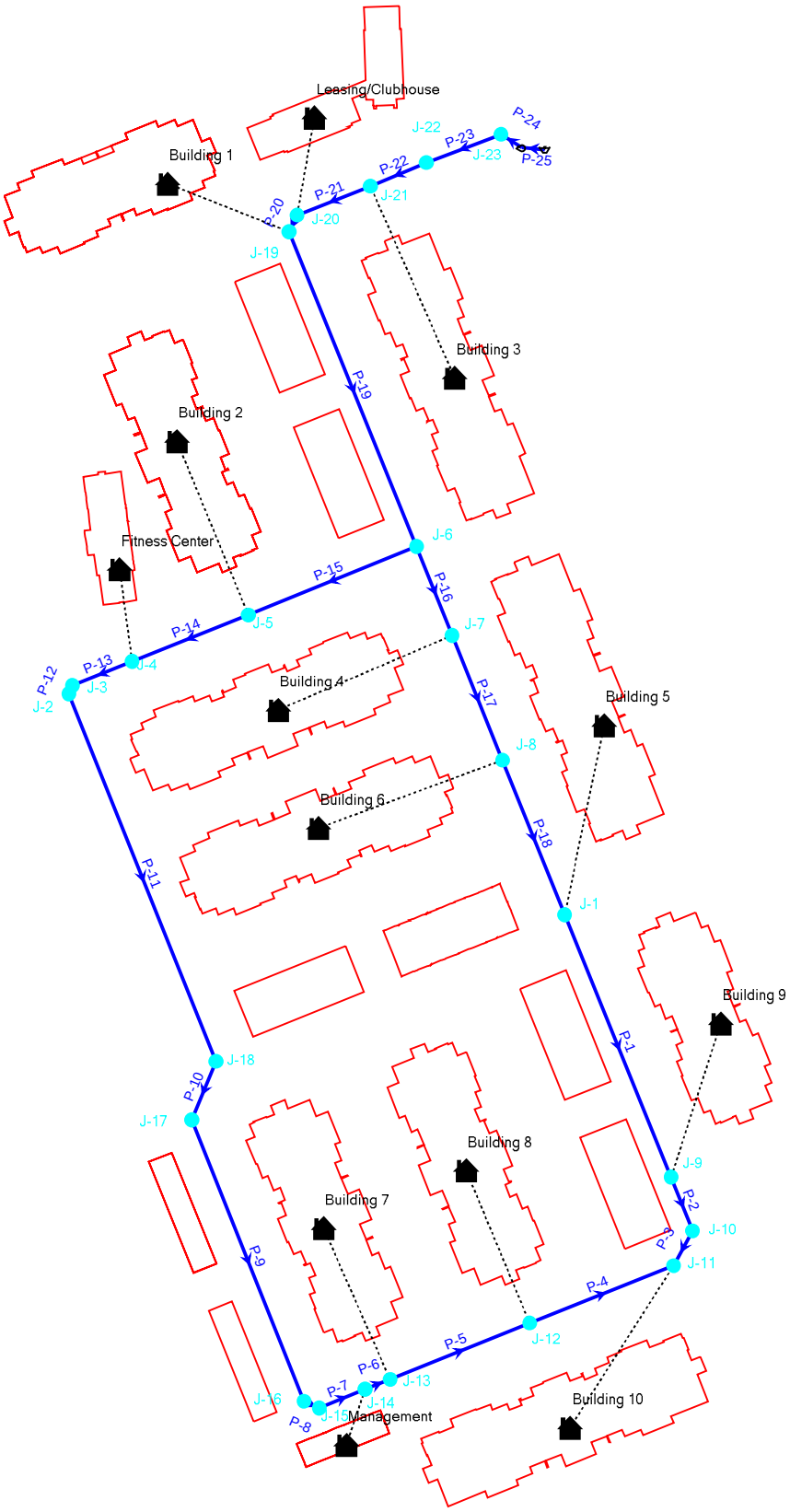
This supplement provided in **Appendix C** provides content that meets or exceeds the provided content provided in this Water Resource Report.

REFERENCES

Colorado Springs Utilities Water Line Extension & Service Standards 2023, City of Colorado Springs; January 1, 2023.

Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation District. “2024 Drinking Water Quality Report.” 2024.

APPENDIX A – WATER SCHEMATIC & COMPUTATIONS


Leasing/Clubhouse
Building 1
J-22
P-23
J-23
P-24
P-25
P-22
P-21
J-21
P-20
J-20
J-19
Building 3
P-19
Building 2
J-6
Fitness Center
P-15
P-16
J-5
J-7
P-14
P-13
J-4
P-12
J-3
J-2
Building 4
P-17
Building 5
J-8
Building 6
P-18
P-11
J-1
Building 9
J-18
P-10
P-1
J-17
Building 8
J-9
Building 7
P-2
J-10
P-3
P-9
J-11
P-4
J-12
P-5
P-6
J-13
J-16
P-7
J-14
J-15
P-8
Management
Building 10

Max Day Demand Scenario

Customer Meter Table - Time: 0.00 hours

Label	Demand (Base) (gpm)
Building 1	7.92
Building 2	7.92
Building 3	7.92
Building 4	7.92
Building 5	7.92
Building 6	7.92
Building 7	7.92
Building 8	7.92
Building 9	7.92
Building 10	7.92
Fitness Center	0.42
Leasing/Clubhouse	0.68
Management	0.19

Junction Table - Time: 0.00 hours

Label	Elevation (ft)	Demand (gpm)	Hydraulic Grade (ft)	Pressure (psi)
J-1	5,920.00	8	6,135.93	93
J-2	5,883.95	0	6,135.93	109
J-3	5,883.89	0	6,135.93	109
J-4	5,888.24	0	6,135.93	107
J-5	5,893.06	8	6,135.93	105
J-6	5,897.16	0	6,135.93	103
J-7	5,910.52	8	6,135.93	98
J-8	5,920.00	8	6,135.93	93
J-9	5,920.00	8	6,135.93	93
J-10	5,920.39	0	6,135.93	93
J-11	5,918.62	8	6,135.93	94
J-12	5,905.20	8	6,135.93	100
J-13	5,893.87	8	6,135.93	105
J-14	5,892.09	0	6,135.93	105
J-15	5,888.79	0	6,135.93	107
J-16	5,888.11	0	6,135.93	107
J-17	5,881.57	0	6,135.93	110
J-18	5,888.36	0	6,135.93	107
J-19	5,881.91	8	6,135.96	110
J-20	5,883.39	1	6,135.96	109
J-21	5,894.68	8	6,135.97	104
J-22	5,903.74	0	6,135.97	100
J-23	5,915.40	0	6,135.98	95

Max Day Demand Scenario

Pipe Table - Time: 0.00 hours

Is Active?	Label	Length (ft)	Diameter (in)	Flow (Absolute) (gpm)	Velocity (ft/s)
True	P-1	228	8.0	15	0.10
True	P-2	47	8.0	7	0.05
True	P-3	32	8.0	7	0.05
True	P-4	125	8.0	1	0.00
True	P-5	121	8.0	8	0.05
True	P-6	22	8.0	16	0.10
True	P-7	40	8.0	17	0.11
True	P-8	14	8.0	17	0.11
True	P-9	244	8.0	17	0.11
True	P-10	51	8.0	17	0.11
True	P-11	319	8.0	17	0.11
True	P-12	7	8.0	17	0.11
True	P-13	52	8.0	17	0.11
True	P-14	101	8.0	17	0.11
True	P-15	146	8.0	25	0.16
True	P-16	77	8.0	39	0.25
True	P-17	108	8.0	31	0.20
True	P-18	134	8.0	23	0.15
True	P-19	274	8.0	64	0.41
True	P-20	15	8.0	72	0.46
True	P-21	63	8.0	73	0.46
True	P-22	49	8.0	80	0.51
True	P-23	64	8.0	80	0.51

APPENDIX B – LETTER OF COMMITMENT

Xie, Austin

From: Kirk Medina <kirk@stratmoorhillswater.org>
Sent: Monday, October 14, 2024 3:33 PM
To: Xie, Austin; Nancy Lee Watkins
Cc: Ayers, Connor; Hart, Michael
Subject: RE: Venetucci Multi-Family Wastewater Report

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Austin,

Based on the maps you provided, this project would clearly be in our service area. Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation Districts would be the service providers, but we rely on Colorado Springs Utilities (CSU) to provide sewage treatment. Our discharge is treated at the Colorado Springs Utilities Las Vegas Water Resource Recovery Facility located at 809 E. Las Vegas Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80903.

Looking on-line, it looks like their maximum capacity is 68 mgd, and their average flows are 37 mgd. You may want to confirm with CSU staff.

I can provide water and sewer " will serve" letters for the project, and I am confident we have the capacity to serve it. I will need to know who to address the letters to, with mailing address, how many units, approximate water demands, etc. for the project. We would also be happy to comment on any preliminary utility plans you might have.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks!

Kirk Medina
District Manager
Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation Districts
719-210-5295

From: Xie, Austin <Austin.Xie@kimley-horn.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 10, 2024 1:54 PM
To: Nancy Lee Watkins <nancy@stratmoorhillswater.org>; Kirk Medina <kirk@stratmoorhillswater.org>
Cc: Ayers, Connor <Connor.Ayers@kimley-horn.com>; Hart, Michael <Michael.Hart@kimley-horn.com>
Subject: Venetucci Multi-Family Wastewater Report

Good afternoon Nancy and Kirk,

We are currently working on the Venetucci wastewater report for El Paso county and I wanted to reach out about a couple of questions I have.

For some background, I've included our civil sanitary layout, an aerial of the vicinity and the wastewater report checklist from El Paso county.

The wastewater checklist has a couple of bullet points boxed in orange – those are the items I would like to politely request yalls assistance with. Below is a summary of those bullets:

- Location of the treatment facility that will be serving our site
- Current capacity of the existing treatment facility and what % of that capacity is being utilized
- Letter of commitment from Stratmoor Hills Water/Wastewater stating that the above site map is:
    - Within the service boundaries of Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation District

Please let me know if there is any additional background I can provide to assist with my request. If you have any questions or comments, I would be more than happy to connect with you on them.

Thanks!

Austin Xie | E.I.
Kimley-Horn | 6200 South Syracuse Way, Suite 300, Greenwood Village, CO 80111
Direct: 720-464-4421
Connect with us: Twitter | LinkedIn | Facebook | Instagram | Kimley-Horn.com

APPENDIX C – WATER QUALITY PROVIDER REPORT

STRATMOOR HILLS WSD 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0121800

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 KIRK MEDINA at 719-576-0311 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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact KIRK MEDINA at 719-576-0311. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 our system name or ID, or by contacting KIRK MEDINA at 719-576-0311. 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

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
WELL NO 10 (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM COLO SPRINGS 121150 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WELL 5R (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM FOUNTAIN VALLEY 121300 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WELL NO 4 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)	EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites, EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, 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

STRATMOOR HILLS WSD 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, 2023 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 ***OR***
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, 2023	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	7	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	03/01/2023 to 04/05/2023	0.63	40	ppm	1.3	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/01/2023 to 08/24/2023	2	40	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	08/01/2023 to 08/24/2023	0.32	40	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	03/01/2023 to 04/05/2023	3	40	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)	2023	2.51	0 to 6.8	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	10.52	5.2 to 21.1	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	**Sample Date**	**Level Found**	**TT Requirement**	**TT Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Turbidity	Date/Month: Dec	Highest single measurement: 1.885 NTU	Maximum 5 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

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	2020	8.98	8.98 to 8.98	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2020	1.7	1.7 to 1.7	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2020	6	6 to 6	1	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2020	4.5	4.5 to 4.5	1	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	2023	1	1 to 1	1	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2023	0.12	0.12 to 0.12	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2023	2	2 to 2	1	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2023	0.32	0.32 to 0.32	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2023	5.38	4.8 to 5.7	4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2023	13	13 to 13	1	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.

Volatile 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**
Tetrachloroethylene	2023	0.28	0 to 0.6	4	ppb	5	0	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

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	2023	67.7	67.7 to 67.7	1	ppm	N/A

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

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

***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

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

Name	Description	Time Period
TOTAL COLIFORM	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	08/01/2023 - 08/31/2023
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	12/01/2023 - 12/31/2023
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	06/01/2023 - 06/30/2023
CHLORINE/CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	08/01/2023 - 08/31/2023
CHLORINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2023 - 09/30/2023

Additional Violation Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Non-Health-Based Violations		
These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.		
Name	**Description**	**Time Period**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Stratmoor hills water district

Monitoring Requirements Not Met

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúcelo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 3rd quarter and 4th quarter of 2023 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Chlorine and therefore cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time.

What does this mean? What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

- Failure to monitor for E Coli, Chlorine and Coliforms, occurred in June, July and August of 2023. All samples have since been taken and reported to the state. All violations have been resolved.

We anticipate resolving the problem by **Already resolved**. For more information, please contact **Nancy Lee Watkins** at **nancy@stratmoorhillswater.org** or **719-576-0311**, or **1811 B Street Colorado Springs, CO 80906**.

Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID # CO0121300)
2024 Water Quality Report
Containing Data for 2023
City of Fountain (PWSID # CO0121275)
Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150)
Security Water District (PWSID # CO0121775)
Stratmoor Hills Water District (PWSID # CO0121800)
Widefield Water District (PWSID # CO0121900)

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

Fountain Valley Authority (FVA) treats surface water received from the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project. The Fryingpan-Arkansas Project is a system of pipes and tunnels that collects water in the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness Area near Aspen. Waters collected from the system are diverted to the Arkansas River, near Buena Vista, and then flows approximately 150 miles downstream to Pueblo Reservoir. From Pueblo Reservoir, the water travels through a pipeline to the water treatment plant.

At the beginning of 2023, FVA Water Treatment Plant was offline for maintenance. The FVA water transmission system was fed treated water from the Colorado Springs Utilities system. Much of Colorado Springs Utilities raw water collection system originates from nearly 200 miles away, near Aspen, Leadville, and Breckenridge. Almost 75 percent of the water originates from mountain streams. Water from these streams is collected and stored in numerous reservoirs along the Continental Divide. Collection systems in this area consist of the Homestake, Fryingpan-Arkansas, Twin Lakes, and Blue River systems and stored locally in nearby reservoirs.

Colorado Springs Utilities is able to divert water from local surface water collection systems including:

- North and South Slopes of Pikes Peak – Catamount Reservoirs, Crystal Reservoir, South Slope Reservoirs, and tributaries
- North and South Cheyenne Creeks
- Fountain Creek
- Monument Creek – Pikeview Reservoir
- Northfield Watershed – Rampart and Northfield Reservoirs
- Pueblo Reservoir

COLORADO SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION

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 https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 121300, FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY or by contacting Colorado Springs Utilities Laboratory Services at 719-668-4560. 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 below.

Potential sources of contamination to our source water areas may come from:

- EPA Superfund Sites
- EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites
- EPA Hazardous Waste Generators
- EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites
- EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites
- Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites
- Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites
- Solid Waste Sites
- Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites
- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations
- Other Facilities
- Commercial/Industrial Transportation
- High-and-Low-Intensity Residential
- Urban Recreational Grasses
- Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits
- Agricultural Land (row crops, small grain, pasture/hay, orchards/vineyards, fallow and other)
- Forest
- Septic Systems
- Oil/Gas Wells
- Road Miles

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.

POSSIBLE WATER CONTAMINANTS

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations which limit 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.

FLUORIDE INFORMATION

Fluoride is a compound found naturally in many places, including soil, food, plants, animals, and the human body. It is also found naturally in FVA's and Colorado Springs Utilities' water sources. Neither system adds additional fluoride to the treated water. Any fluoride in the treated water results from what occurs naturally in the source water.

LEAD INFORMATION

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Fountain Valley Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water provider. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DEFINITIONS

- **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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Fountain Valley Authority and Colorado Springs Utilities routinely monitor 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, 2023, 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.

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.

Detected Contaminants Table

Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID CO0121300)
Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID CO0121150)

Inorganic Contaminants

Monitored at the Treatment Plants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Detected	Average Detected	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.01 – 0.04	0.03	No	July 2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	ppb	0 – 3.5	1.5	No	July 2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.15 – 1.33	0.48	No	July 2023	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0 – 0.39	0.12	No	July 2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	0 – 3.4	1.0	No	July 2023	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	7.43 – 21.9	12.3	No	July 2023	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plants

Contaminant	TT Requirement	Level Detected	TT Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Turbidity	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	Highest Single Measurement: 0.51 NTU, April	No	Monthly 2023	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3NTU	Lowest Monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 98%, April	No	Monthly 2023	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Monitored at the Treatment Plants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Low - High	Average	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT minimum ratio = 1.00	N/A	Ratio	1 – 1.89	1.27	No	Monthly - Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectants

Monitored at the Treatment Plants

Contaminant	MRDL/TT	Lowest TT Percentage	Number of samples below 0.2	Units	TT Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4 ppm TT= At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2ppm	100% December	0	ppm	No	Monthly 2023	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes

Radionuclides

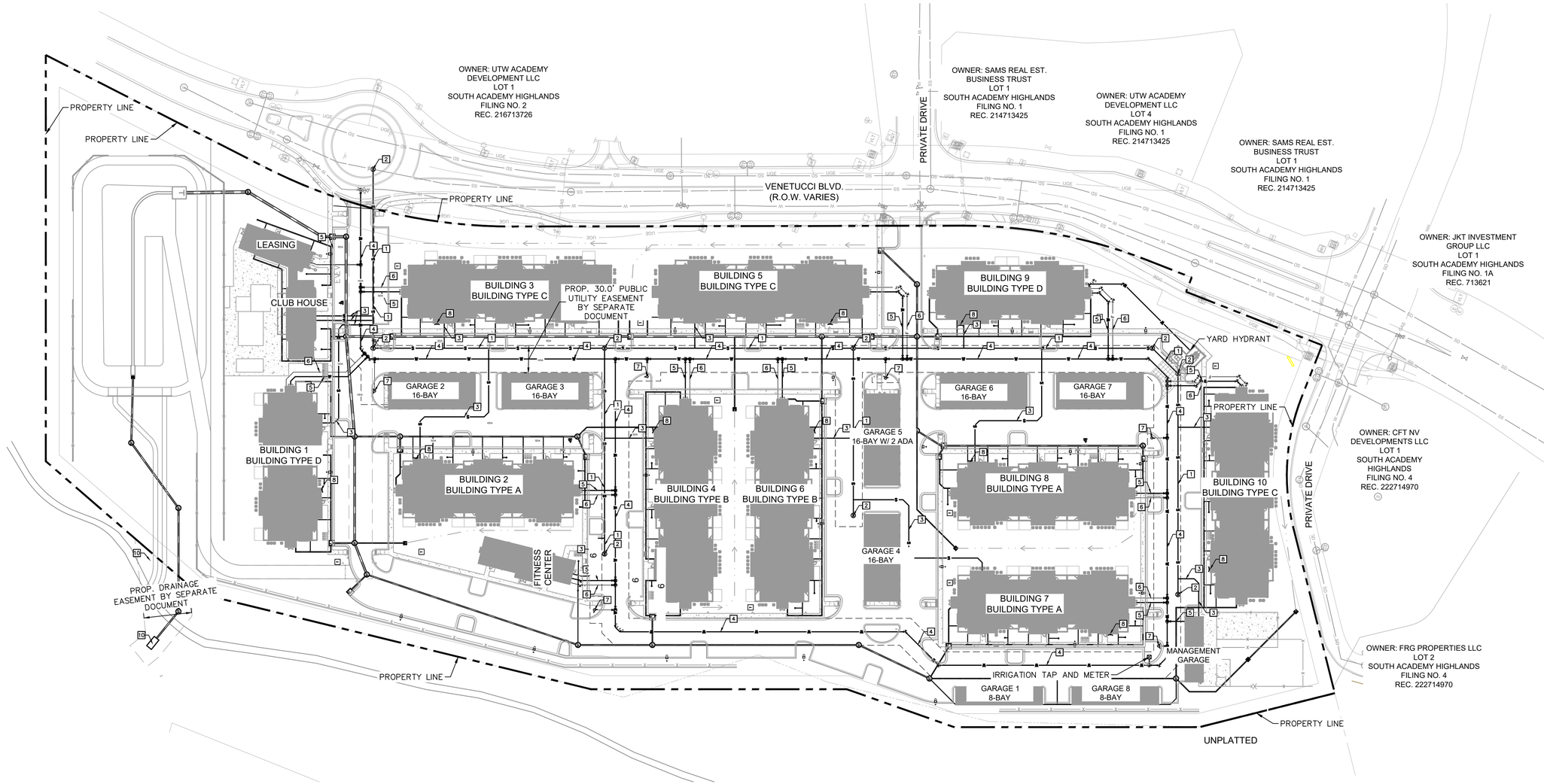
Monitored at the Treatment Plants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Detected	Average Detected	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0 – 1.9	1.1	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	ppb	0 – 4.0	0.7	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	0 – 1.3	0.49	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

WANT MORE INFORMATION

For questions concerning this report, please call Colorado Springs Utilities Laboratory Services at (719) 668-4560.

APPENDIX D – OVERALL SITE UTILITY PLAN



PROPERTY LINE
PROPOSED EASEMENT LINE
EXISTING STORM SEWER
PROPOSED STORM SEWER
EXISTING WATER LINE
PROPOSED WATER LINE
PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
PROPOSED WATER VALVE
PROPOSED TEE
PROPOSED WATER BEND W/ THRUST BLOCK
EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
TRANSFORMER

UTILITY KEY NOTES

1. PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER PIPE
2. PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
3. PRIVATE SANITARY SEWER SERVICE LINE
4. PUBLIC WATER MAIN
5. WATER SERVICE LINE
6. FIRE SERVICE LINE
7. FIRE HYDRANT
8. FDC
10. STORM PIPE (PRIVATE)
11. STORM MANHOLE (PRIVATE)

GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET
0 30 60 120

NORTH

N.E.S. Inc.
619 N. Cascade Avenue, Suite 200
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Tel. 719.471.0073
Fax 719.471.0267

www.nescolorado.com

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IN ASSOCIATION WITH

Kimley»Horn
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6200 S. Syracuse Way, #200
Greenwood Village, CO 80111 (303) 228-2300

VENTURE ON VENETUCCI

MULTI-FAMILY

VENETUCCI BLVD

OTHER INFO

PROJECT INFO

DATE: 11/12/2024
PROJECT MGR: MTH
PREPARED BY: FCR

STAMP

ENTITLEMENT

ISSUE INFO

DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:

ISSUE / REVISION

SHEET TITLE

OVERALL UTILITY PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

16

PLAN FILE #

096302017 – UT_OV.dwg

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