

Greeley Drinking Water Sources & Uses



6 high-mountain reservoirs



1 tunnel project



2 large water projects



3 irrigation/water companies

Barnes Meadow
Comanche
Hourglass
Peterson
Twin Lake
Milton Seaman

Laramie-Poudre Tunnel
17% ownership of project

Colorado-Big Thompson (C-BT)
Project
7% of C-BT System

Greeley and Loveland Irrigation
Co. (Boyd Lake)

Loveland and Greeley Reservoir
Co. (Lake Loveland)

Windy Gap Project
9% of Windy Gap Water

Seven Lakes Reservoir Co.
(Horseshoe Reservoir)

Plus direct flow rights

Water gets treated at 1 of the 2
water treatment plants.

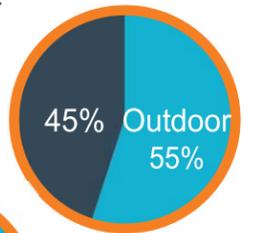
Bellvue
established 1907
operates year round

26.6
million
gallons per
day capacity

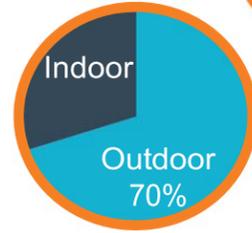
38
million
gallons per
day capacity

Boyd Lake
established 1964
operates April - October

Year Round
Residential Use



Summer
Residential Use



Raw (not treated)
Water Lines

8 Miles

Transmission Lines
(brings treated water to the city)

155.5 Miles

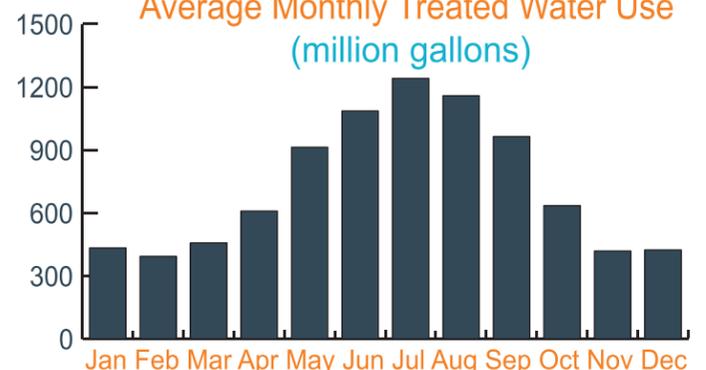
Distribution Lines
(brings treated water
around the city)

461 Miles

Miles of Pipeline



Average Monthly Treated Water Use
(million gallons)



Protecting Water Sources

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has 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 Source Water Assessment Reports, and then Assessment Report by County. Select WELD County and find 162321; City of Greeley; or by contacting Colleen Young, at 970-350-9846.

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.

Drink Tap Water Instead of Bottled Water

Greeley tap water costs \$0.004 per gallon.

Bottled water costs between \$0.89 - \$8.26 per gallon.

Tap water is delivered to you, 24/7.

Tap water meets more stringent and more frequently monitored health standards than bottled water.

When possible, Greeley uses gravity to move water.

For instance, the 30-mile pipeline from the Bellvue water treatment plant to Greeley is powered by gravity.

Approximately 80% of plastic water bottles are not recycled.

Get More Information

Please contact Colleen Young at 970-350-9846 with any questions about this report or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. To view the report online, visit www.greeleygov.com/ccr. Access information about drinking water in general on the EPA's drinking water web site at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Additionally, the public is welcome to attend meetings of Greeley's Water and Sewer Board, which are usually held on the third Wednesday afternoon of every month. For more information on times, dates and locations of the Board meetings, please contact Yvonne Thornberg at 970-350-9818.



Connect to Your Water

Water & Sewer Department

970-350-9811
water@greeleygov.com
www.greeleygov.com/water

Water Conservation

970-336-4134
conserve@greeleygov.com
www.greeleygov.com/wc
www.facebook.com/greeleywater
www.twitter.com/greeleywater

Water Emergencies

970-350-9811 (daytime)
970-350-9600 (after hours)

Utility Billing

970-350-9720

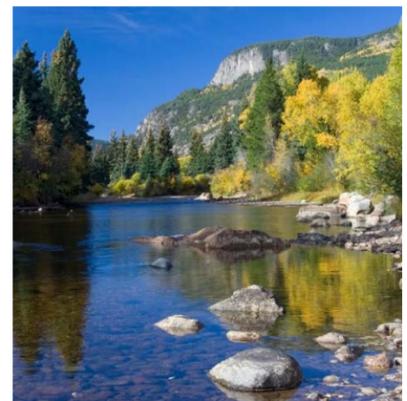


Get to Know Your Water

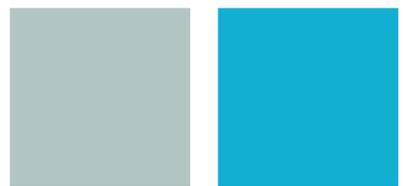
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Drinking
Water
Quality
Report



Greeley's
Water
Sources



Facts
About
Your
Water



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

2013 Drinking Water Quality Results

In compliance with the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations, the Greeley Water and Sewer Department is pleased to present our annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the calendar year 2013. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Greeley routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows all detections found in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2013, unless otherwise noted. The state 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. Only detected contaminants sampled within the last five years appear in this report.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant	Monitoring Period	Results	Samples	TT Requirement	Typical Sources	Violation?
Chlorine	9/13	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 97.81%	91	For any two consecutive months, at least 95% of samples (per month) must be detectable.	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	Typical Sources	Violation?
Copper	08/03/11	0.4 ppm	30	1.3 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	No
Lead	08/03/11	3 ppb	30	15 ppb	0		No

Disinfection By Products Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples	Samples	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources	Violation?
Chlorite	0.28 ppb	0.24 - 0.32 ppb	9	1 ppb	0.8 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	26.88 ppb	16.6 - 44.7 ppb	32	60 ppb	N/A		No
TTHM	45.81 ppb	17 - 84 ppb	32	80 ppb	N/A		No

Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	Typical Sources	Violation?
Turbidity	11/13	Highest single measurement: 0.210 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	Soil runoff	No
Turbidity	12/13	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU		No

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection By Products Precursor)

Contaminant	Average of Individual Ratio Samples	Range of Individual Ratio Samples	Samples	TT Minimum Ratio	Typical Sources	Violation?
Organic Carbon	1.24	1 - 1.48	18	1	Naturally present in the environment	No

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples	Samples	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources	Violation?
Barium	0.03 ppm	0.02 - 0.05 ppm	2	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	0.74 ppm	0.71 - 0.76 ppm	2	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, and water additive that promotes strong teeth.	No
Sodium	19.76 ppm	7.82 - 31.70 ppm	2	N/A	N/A	Is a secondary standard contaminant.	N/A

Synthetic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples	Samples	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources	Violation?
Benzo(a) pyrene	0.01 ppm	0 - 0.02 ppm	8	200 ppt	0 ppm	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	No

Terms and Abbreviations

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The 'Maximum Allowed' is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The 'Goal' is 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to 1 milligram per liter (mg/l), a very dilute concentration of substance.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to 1 microgram per liter (µg/l), a very dilute concentration of substance.

Parts per trillion (ppt): One part per trillion corresponds to 1 nanogram per liter (ng/l), a very dilute concentration of substance.

Treatment Technique (TT): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in source water in Colorado. It must be ingested to cause disease and may be spread through means other than drinking water. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. Cryptosporidium is eliminated from drinking water by an effective treatment combination utilized by the Greeley Water Department which includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants,** that 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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control 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 or visit <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.



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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Information

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this situation does not require that you take immediate action, 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 (compliance period) July 1-31, 2013, we did not complete all monitoring for (contaminant) disinfection by-products group (DBP Group) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were Taken
DBP Group	Quarterly	8	7/1/2013 - 7/31/2013	8/1/2013

Staff sampled August 1, 2013 instead of during the month of July 2013; they sampled in the wrong month. To prevent a re-occurrence of this violation staff now uses a computerized reminder system for advance notice of required sampling events.

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 public places or by distributing copies by hand. If you have questions pertaining to this incident, feel free to contact Colleen Young, Regulatory Compliance Coordinator at 970-350-9846, colleen.young@greeleygov.com; or Greeley Water & Sewer Dept., 1100 10th Street, Suite. 300, Greeley, CO 80631.