What do you do next? Someone once told me that is the only problem in life. We all face that problem daily, both in small and large ways. Greeley Water’s mission is to provide a dependable supply of drinking water, for your health and safety every day and without fail. We keep asking ourselves how we can do that better. Should we test new water treatment technologies like ozone and membranes or should we rely on the tried and true, better. Should we continue to live off our water legacy as we grow (riskier) or should we develop more supplies ahead of time (expensive)? Or should we change our lifestyle to look like the dry plains community we are (trees)? Can we do it, or should we develop more supplies ahead of time? And we, the whole community of Greeley, must decide. Should we continue to live off our water legacy as we grow (riskier) or should we develop more supplies ahead of time (expensive)? Or should we change our lifestyle to look like the dry plains community we are (trees)? Can we do it, or should we develop more supplies ahead of time? And we, the whole community of Greeley, must decide.

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all three? It is up to us to decide what to do next. More like the dry plains community we are (trees)? Can we do we grow (risky) or should we develop more supplies ahead of supply? And we, the whole community of Greeley, must asking. And deciding what to do next. One of the larger problem in life. We all face that problem daily, both in small day. The Water Department is allowing mandatory schedule below and refrain

Director’s Message

What do you do next? Someone once told me that is the only

In order to provide drought

Source: U.S. Geological Survey

In 2000, about 346,000 million gallons of water per day were withdrawn from surface and groundwater sources. Here is a breakdown of how Americans use water.

irrigation – 40% Thermo-electric power generation – 30% * Public supply – 13% Industry – 5% Livestock and aquaculture – 1% Domestic/household use (self-supplied) – 1% Mining – 1% *Note: water used in chemical process generation is mostly used to cool the heated environment and thereafter available for other uses.

Household and v

in the spring and fall depending on rainfall and temperature.

No Lawn Watering: Noon - 5 p.m.

Single Family

Commercial

Tuesday

Friday

Halligan-Seaman Project

In order to provide drought protection for northern Colorado and ensure a reliable water supply the Cities of Greeley and Fort Collins are partnering with other area municipal and agricultural water providers to develop a needed water supply. The project involving Greeley’s Halligan-Seaman Reservoir and Fort Collins’ Halligan Reservoir. Participating in the project are the water districts of Weld County, Fort Collins-Loveland, Laramie County and the North Poudre Irrigation Company. The project, which is currently in the permitting stage, will provide additional water to satisfy future demand and protection during dry years. City leaders expect that this partnership will help the communities meet future water demand and make more efficient use of existing water supplies. Fort Collins anticipates that enlargement of Halligan will be completed some time after 2010, while the Milton Seaman enlargement will occur around 2025.

For more information about the Halligan-Seaman Water Management Project, please visit www.halliganswmp.com.
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 gases in contact with the water, and may acquire substances from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in surface water include:

- **Microbiological Contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

- **Inorganic Contaminants** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- **Organic Contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

- **Radionuclides** which cannot be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that determine the composition of contaminants in water provided by public systems. Similarly, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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 water poses a health risk.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in 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 elevated lead levels in your water, you may want to have your water tested. You can also flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before getting drinking water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

### Microbiological Contaminants

- **Cryptosporidium and Public Health**
  - Cryptosporidium is a microalgal pathogen found in surface water across Colorado. It must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Symptoms of infection include diarrhea, cramps and abdominal cramps. Most healthy adults can overcome the cramps in a few weeks. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, undergoing organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and some elderly and infants are at greater risk of developing illness and are encouraged to consult a doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. The EPA and Center for Disease Control have guidelines on how to lessen the risk of cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. Call EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater for more information.

- **Cryptosporidium** was detected in untreated water samples taken from source water supplied by the CB-System, Cache la Poudre River, Lake Loveland, and Boyd Lake. Current test methods can’t determine whether the organisms were capable of causing disease. Cryptosporidium is eliminated from drinking water by an effective treatment combination utilized by the Greeley Water Department which includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Greeley did not detect this microorganism in treated water supplies.

### Drink Greeley Water

Greeley water starts as pure Rocky Mountain snowmelt, is filtered for added pathogen control, and is treated for your protection and delivered to you. Since 1907, pure potable water has been a hallmark of Greeley. So, enjoy your glass and enjoy pure, clean and refreshing drinking water.

### Fire Reasons to Choose Greeley Tap Water Instead of Bottled Water

1. Bottled water costs 1,000 to 10,000 times more than Greeley tap water.
2. Tap water must meet more stringent standards than any other water, including more frequently monitored health standards (EPA) than those for bottled water (FDA).
3. Tap water is delivered to you, 24/7. You don't have to go to the supermarket – just walk over to the nearest tap to get some.
4. Approximately 80 percent of plastic water bottles are not recycled, which adds to the waste going into the environment.
5. Each year, 1.5 million barrels of oil are used to make plastic water bottles. This is enough to fuel 100,000 cars or power 250,000 homes for a year. Additional fuel is used to transport them to stores nationwide. Greeley tap water is delivered 365 days a year by gravity flow directly to your home.

### 2007 Drinking Water Quality Results

(Sampling was performed from January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, unless otherwise indicated.)

The Safe Drinking Water Act establishes standards for most drinking water systems in the country, including Greeley’s. In 2007, the Greeley drinking water system operated without exemption. However, our water system did receive a waiver (approval to not be new for specific contaminants) from the EPA, also known as a variance which is a provision to not meet an MCL, MRL, action level or a treatment technique granted by the state or EPA for cyanide, arsenic, dioxin, and glyphosate. A waiver was provided because it is unlikely that these contaminants would be found in our drinking water. The City routinely monitors a long list of contaminants in safe drinking water according to federal laws. The following monitoring-data tables identify drinking water contaminants that Greeley detected in the water, the levels detected and the maximum allowable levels.

### Compliance with the TOC standard is based on how much organic carbon is removed from the raw water
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 gases andacquires substances from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**Microbially Contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

**Inorganic Contaminants** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**Organic Contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

**Radionuclides** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that the State of Colorado adopt and enforces to assure the quality of water provided by local water systems. The regulations also set the levels at which certain contaminants in drinking water may not be present. Over the past several years, improvements to water systems have significantly reduced contaminant levels.

**Common Drinking Water Contaminants**

**Five Reasons to Choose Greeley Tap Water Instead of Bottled Water**

- **Key to the Tables**
  - AL: Action level. The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that the water system must follow.
  - MCL: Maximum contaminant level. The highest level of the contaminant that the EPA is permitted to allow in drinking water. There are no known or expected health effects from consuming water with the MCL.
  - MRL: Maximum residual level. The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water which, if there are no known or expected health effects from consuming water with the MCL, may be harmful for special groups of people (e.g., infants) or for the environment.
  - MTBE: Methanol-tri-butyl-ether. A contaminant which is used as an oxygenate in gasoline. MTBE is known to cause cancer if inhaled or eaten, but is not believed to cause cancer if ingested via drinking water.
  - ND: Detected. Lab analysis indicates that contaminant is present.
  - N/A: Not applicable.
  - No Detection: Detectable limits are used for lab analysis. A contaminant is considered not detected if the level of contaminant is below the laboratory's detection limit.
  - NPDES: National Pollution Discharge Elimination System. This system is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and permits the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States.
  - NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit. The required parameter to monitor the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
  - ppm: Parts per million. A measurement of a contaminant in drinking water. ppm: Parts per billion. A measurement of a contaminant in drinking water.
  - ppb: Parts per billion. A measurement of a contaminant in drinking water.
  - ppb-cal: Parts per billion-calorimetric. A measurement of a contaminant in drinking water.
  - pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.
  - RA: Running annual average. It is an average of four consecutive quarterly averages.
  - RA: Running annual average. It is an average of four consecutive quarterly averages.
  - TCE: Treatment compliance. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**2007 Drinking Water Quality Results**

(Sampling was performed from January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, unless otherwise indicated.)

The Safe Drinking Water Act establishes standards for most drinking water systems in the country, including Greeley's.

In 2007, the Greeley drinking water system operated without exemption. However, our water system did receive a waiver (permission to not test for specific contaminants) from the state, also known as a variance which is permission to not meet an MCL, MRL, action level or a treatment technique granted by the state or EPA for cyanide, asbestos, dioxin, and glycol. A waiver was provided because it is unlikely that these contaminants would be found in our drinking water. The City routinely monitors a long list of contaminants in our drinking water according to federal laws. The following monitoring data tables identify drinking water contaminants that Greeley detected in the water, the levels detected and the maximum allowable levels. As you peruse the tables, you will see that Greeley met all drinking water standards.

**Microbiological Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Limit for contaminants below the limit</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity, NTU</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TT ≤ 0.3</td>
<td>TT ≤ 0.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TT ≤ 0.3</td>
<td>TT ≤ 0.3</td>
<td>Violation?</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Violation?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are two treatment technique standards for turbidity. To meet the treatment technique standard of 0.3 NTU, the reported turbidity must be less than or equal to this value or at least 95% of the time. To meet the treatment technique standard of 1.0 NTU, turbidity must never be greater than 1.0 NTU.

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Limit for contaminants below the limit</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Violation?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Inorganic Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Limit for contaminants below the limit</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
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<td>Violation?</td>
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<td>Violation?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Radionuclides**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Limit for contaminants below the limit</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
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<td>Violation?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Contaminants/ Other Monitoring**

**Cryptosporidium and Public Health**

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water across Colorado. It must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Symptoms of infection include diarrhea, nausea, abdominal cramps, and vomiting. Cryptosporidium is known to cause the highest incidence of waterborne disease in Colorado. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has guidelines on how to lessen the risk of cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. Call EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater for more information.

In 2007, cryptosporidium was detected in untreated water samples taken from source water supplied by the C-BT system, Cache la Poudre River, Lake Loveland, and Boyd Lake. Current test methods can’t determine whether the organisms were capable of causing disease. Cryptosporidium is eliminated from water by an effective treatment combination utilized by the Greeley Water Department which includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Greeley did not detect this microorganism in treated water supplies.

**Radioactivity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Action level</th>
<th>Limit for contaminants below the limit</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Violation?</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Violation?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sodium, mg/l**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>8/1/2007</th>
<th>10/1/2007</th>
<th>10000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total dissolved solids, mg/l**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>1/1/2004</th>
<th>1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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). EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply with them.**

Drink Greeley Water

Greeley water starts as pure Rocky Mountain snowmelt, filtered for added benefits of the use of coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Greeley did not detect this microorganism in treated water supplies.

Fire Reasons to Choose Greeley Tap Water Instead of Bottled Water

1. Bottled water costs 1,000 to 10,000 times more than Greeley tap water.
2. Tap water must meet more stringent standards and is monitored more frequently than bottled water (FDA).
3. Tap water is delivered to you.
4. Approximately 80 percent of plastic water bottles are not recycled, which adds to the waste going into the landfills.
5. Each year, 1.5 million barrels of oil are used to make plastic water bottles. "This is enough to fuel 100,000 cars or paper 210,000 homes for a year. Additional fuel is used to transport them in the stores nationwide. Greeley tap water is delivered 365 days a year by gravity down your road."