The mission of Greeley Water is to provide clean, safe, and reliable water for our domestic, industrial, and emergency needs. Greeley Water & Sewer is committed to providing excellent customer service and to maintaining and continuously rehabilitate your water system to keep it safe and fully operational. For instance, last year, Greeley invested your money maintaining your water system to keep it safe and fully operational. We hope it is pleasing to our customers to learn about the quality of finished water that they consume.

**Cross-Connection Control Program**

As part of our continuing effort to provide and maintain a safe drinking water system, Greeley needs more water storage to protect the community from drought and to ensure a stable and reliable water supply. Greeley Water’s strategic plan is to build new facilities to meet the growing needs of our region.

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 at City Hall, located at 1001 10th Street. For more information on times, dates and locations of the Board meetings, please contact Lori Hildred at 970-350-9812.

Contact Directory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water &amp; Sewer Department</th>
<th>350-9811</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.greeleygov.com/water">www.greeleygov.com/water</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:water@greeleygov.com">water@greeleygov.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation/Restrictions</td>
<td>336-4134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Emergencies (Daytime)</td>
<td>350-9811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Emergencies (After Hours)</td>
<td>350-9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste and Odor Concerns</td>
<td>350-9324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Billing</td>
<td>350-9720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Get More Information

If you would like more information about the material covered in this report, you can contact the Greeley Water Department’s Regulatory Compliance Coordinator, Colleen Young at 970-350-9846. To view the report online, visit www.greeleygov.com/cwc. Access information about drinking water in general on the EPA’s drinking water web site at www.epa.gov/safewater.

603-62521

City of Greeley
Annual Drinking Water Report

2008

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. The information in this report covers drinking water information for Greeley’s public water supply system for calendar year 2008. The report provides an excellent opportunity for our customers to learn about where their drinking water comes from and the quality of the water they consume.
**Microbiological Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant, Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Percentage of samples exceeding the limit</th>
<th>Highest single value</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
<th>Source of contaminant in drinking water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity, NTU</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TTS ≤ 0.5</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TTS ≤ 1.0</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inorganic Contaminants**

- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants under six months old. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome.
- Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time due to rainfall or agricultural activity if you are not careful, and detect nitrate levels above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider. In 2008, Greeley’s nitrate levels were very low, the most detected was 0.05 ppm.

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. Certain people may be more vulnerable to Cryptosporidium infection, such as children, the elderly, and immunocompromised individuals. Symptoms of Cryptosporidium infection include diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, and fever. The disease can last from one to three weeks, and can be extremely unpleasant for those affected. If you are immunocompromised or at risk for infection, you should avoid consuming water with Cryptosporidium.

Inorganic Chemicals containing radioactive or non-radioactive elements, such as acids, bases, and salts, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban or industrial activities. Inorganic contaminants can also result from agricultural activities, such as the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

- There are two treatment techniques for turbidity. To meet the treatment technique standard of 0.3 NTU, the reported turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.05 NTU. To meet the treatment technique standard of 0.5 NTU, turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.10 NTU.

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts**

- Compliance with the TOC standard is based on a running annual average (RAA) of monthly samples taken throughout the distribution system.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

- Selenium, ppb 50 Range: ND – 2  No Erosion of natural deposits
- Sodium, mg/l 8/13/2008 41.6 9.66 - 41.6 10,000
- Chloride, ppm 500 Range: ND – 23  No Erosion of natural deposits
- Fluoride, ppm 4 Range: 0.65 – 0.80  No Water additive that promotes tooth decay
- Nitrate, ppm 10 10 Range: ND – 0.05  No Erosion of natural deposits
- Trihalomethanes, ppm 80 Range: ND – 23  No Erosion of natural deposits
- Total dissolved solids, mg/l 1/21/2004 150 150 500

**Key to the Tables**

- The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a violation of the MCL or a required treatment technology.
- MCL: Maximum contaminant level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there are no known or expected harmful health effects. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- N/A: Not applicable.
- ND: Not detected.
- Lab analyte indicates contaminant in drinking water.
- NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit is the measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity levels of 5 or greater are NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- ppm: Parts per million; or micrograms per liter (mg/l).
- pCi/L: Picocurie per liter of radioactivity.
- ppb: Parts per billion; or nanograms per liter (ng/l).
- RAA: Running annual average. It is an average of four consecutive quarters.
- TT: Treatment technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water to a level believed to be protective of public health.

**2008 Drinking Water Quality Results**

- The Safe Drinking Water Act establishes the standards for most drinking water systems in the country, including Greeley’s. In 2008, the Greeley drinking water system operated without any exemption. However, our water system did receive a waiver (permission not to test for specific contaminants) from the State of Colorado for cyanide, asbestos, dioxin, and glyphosate. A waiver was provided because it is unlikely that these contaminants would be found in Greeley’s drinking water. The City routinely monitors for a long list of contaminants in drinking water according to state and federal laws. The following monitoring data table identifies drinking water contaminants that Greeley detected in the water, the levels detected, and the maximum allowable contaminant levels. As you peruse the table, you will see that Greeley met all drinking water standards. No violations of state or federal safe drinking water quality regulations occurred in calendar year 2008, for which this report was prepared.

**Radioactive Contaminants/ Other Monitoring**

Secondary contaminants are non-enforceable contaminants for which EPA may impose corrective actions such as site or tank closure or corrective action (such as tests, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require them.  

**2008 Water Quality Report**

- The monitoring data table identifies drinking water contaminants that Greeley detected in the water, the levels detected, and the maximum allowable contaminant levels. As you peruse the table, you will see that Greeley met all drinking water standards. No violations of state or federal safe drinking water quality regulations occurred in calendar year 2008, for which this report was prepared.

**National Drinking Water regulations**

- The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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**Organic Chemicals**

- Organic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban or industrial activities. Inorganic contaminants can also result from agricultural activities, such as the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

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**Radionuclides**

- The radionuclides are measured for point one year per century because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

**Microbiological Contaminants**

- Microbiological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

**Specific Contaminants**

- Specific contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban or industrial activities. Inorganic contaminants can also result from agricultural activities, such as the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

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