Greeley’s Award Winning Water

Last June, Greeley’s tap water won two major awards.

City of Greeley won the thirteenth annual “Best of the Best” Tap Water Taste Test. The event, comprised of 34 regional winners from water-tasting competitions across North America, was held at American Water Works Association’s Annual (AWWA) Conference in 2017.

The People’s Choice award winner, as determined by the conference attendees, was also awarded to the City of Greeley. The award was won by Greeley’s tap water, which had the highest number of votes from the conference attendees.

In June 2018, Greeley will be defending the title at the next AWWA Conference. With luck...

Get More Information

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

Connect to Your Water

Water & Sewer Department
970-350-9813
water@greeleygov.com
greeleygov.com/water

Water Conservation
970-336-4134
conservation@greeleygov.com
greeleygov.com/wc
facebook.com/greeleywater
twitter.com/greeleywater

Water Emergencies
970-350-9813 (daytime)
970-350-9600 (after hours)

Utility Billing
970-350-9120

Utility Line Locates
811

Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua incluyendo de donde viene, qué hay en ella, y cómo se puede obtener.

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Get To Know Your Water

2018

Greeley’s Water Sources

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This is the first time a ballot for the best competition with conference attendees was also awarded to conference attendees, determined by the award winner, as in history that a

In June 2018, Greeley was also awarded the thirteenth annual “Best of the Best” Tap Water Taste Award at the next AWWA Conference in 2017. The event, comprised of 34 regional

Greeley’s Award Winning Water

Greeley drinking water comes from surface water located in four river basins: Cache la Poudre River, Larimer River, Big Thompson River, and Colorado River. Greeley uses six high mountain reservoirs in the Poudre basin (Barnes-Meadow, Comanche, Hor- glass, Peterson, Milton Seaman, and Twin Lake) to retain water from spring snowmelt for redistribution during the summer and fall when water demand is high but river flows are low.

In addition, the city uses a plains reservoir system (Boyd Lake, Lake Loveland and Horsetooth Lake) to provide storage for summer demands. Greeley owns a portion of the Colorado Big Thompson (C-BT) and Windy Gap Projects. We store our portion from the C-BT Project in Lake Granby, Horsetooth Reservoir and Carter Lake and can deliver water to either the Poudre or Big Thompson basins to meet water demand.

Greeley treats water at the Boyd Lake Water Treatment Plant in Loveland and the Belfield Water Treatment Plant located north of Fort Collins. Treated water is then piped to Greeley where it is distributed to customers or stored in one of three finished water reservoirs.

Beware of Cross Connections

As part of our continuing effort to provide and maintain safe, clean drinking water, the Greeley Water Operations Department has a Cross-Connection Control Program. A cross-connection is any connection that could introduce contaminants such as pesticides, fertilizers, used or dirty water, fluids, gases, or other contaminants into the water system.

Water normally flows out of the public water distribution system under pressure. When a cross-connection exists, a drop in pressure can cause a reversal of flow, allowing harmful substances to enter the public water system.

Common residential cross-connection contamination include but are not limited to irrigation systems, fertilizer injection systems, hoses connected to chemical spray bottles, chemicals in water beds, hot tubs, swimming pools, water features, aquaria, and swamp coolers. Examples of commercial or industrial cross-connection sources include cooling systems, boilers, solvents and manufacturing chemicals, sprinkler systems, and the same sources listed under residential contamination sources.

What can you do to protect our public water system?

- Be observant. Check for potential contamination sources around your home, business or industrial site. Never leave hoses in buckets, pools or sinks.

- If you suspect a cross-connection, contact a qualified plumber who is familiar with cross-connections, hydraulics and pollution.

- Install backflow prevention assemblies to prevent potential cross-connections and have a certified backflow tester inspect and test your assemblies annually to ensure they are working properly.

For more information and a list of certified backflow testers please visit http://bit.ly/GreeleyWaterQuality.

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 colorado.gov/ cdph/cw. The report is located under: Guidance, Source Water Assessment Reports. Search the table using 162321, GREELEY CITY OF, 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. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the back page.

Greeley's Water Department

Connect to Your Water

Get More Information

Greeley Drinking Water Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Water Type</th>
<th>Potential Sources of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cache la Poudre River</td>
<td>Intake</td>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsetooth Reservoir</td>
<td>Intake</td>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Loveland</td>
<td>Intake</td>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased from North Weld (C0162553)</td>
<td>Consecutive Connection</td>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System</th>
<th>Total Organic Carbon Ratio</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Halocarbons</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2017 24.81 ppb 15.10 to 33.92 32 60 N/A No</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>2017 50 0.03 ppb 28.10 to 68.82 33 80 N/A No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.

### Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Samples above or below Level</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>TT Requirement</td>
<td>TT Violation</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary of Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>December 2017</td>
<td>lowest level percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfectants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>2017 19.85</td>
<td>8.6 to 31.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unregulated Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Average Range-Low–High</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Secondary Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>19.85</td>
<td>8.6 to 31.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table**: Shows all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017 unless otherwise noted. Table of Colorado Drinking Water Quality Results.

**Violations**

- Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

### Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

**Lead**: Potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

**Copper**: Bacteria that are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

### Inorganic Contaminants

- **Cadmium**: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- **Hexavalent Chromium**: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

- **Barium**: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mining.

- **Fluoride**: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mining.

- **Selenium**: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mining.

### Secondary Contaminants

- **Fluoride**: Can cause dental fluorosis, which affects the health of the developing teeth, especially in young children. It is possible that levels of fluoride in your water may be higher than in other homes in the community. If you are concerned about fluoride in your water, 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 can be found on the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit water.epa.gov/health/contaminants.

### Lead in Drinking Water

- **Pesticides and Herbicides**: Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- **Organic chemical contaminants**: Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- **Unregulated Contaminants**: Can cause health effects (such as skin or throat irritation) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

### Terms and Abbreviations

- **MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for margin of safety.

- **MCLG** (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

- **MDL** (Method Detection Limit): The lowest level of a contaminant that can be measured by a laboratory with 95% confidence that it is present in water.

- **MRDL** (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level)**: The ‘Goal’ is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

- **NTU**: Nephelometric turbidity unit is a very dilute concentration of substance.

- **AL**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must achieve.

- **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.

- **MCL**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for margin of safety.

- **MDL**: The lowest level of a contaminant that can be measured by a laboratory with 95% confidence that it is present in water.

- **AL**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must achieve.

- **DAH**: Dissolved atmospheric hexavalent chromium, which is formed through the dissolution of natural deposits on the walls of steel pipes. Cr(VI) is very toxic, and behavior including diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, and in some cases, even death. DAH exposure has been shown to cause DNA damage in human cells.

- **BDAH**: Biomass derived atmospheric hexavalent chromium, which is formed through the dissolution of natural deposits on the walls of steel pipes. Cr(VI) is very toxic, and behavior including diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, and in some cases, even death. BDAH exposure has been shown to cause DNA damage in human cells.

- **PM**: Particulate matter. Particles per million (ppm). One part per million corresponds to 1 milligram per liter (mg/L), or 0.1 parts per billion (ppb). One part per billion corresponds to 1 microparticle per liter (µg/L), or one-dry weight concentration of substance.

- **DT**: Detection Threshold. A treatment technology is required for a process extended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
**2018 Drinking Water Quality Results**

The City of Greeley routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017 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. 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.

**Summary of Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant Name</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>TT Requirement</th>
<th>Sample Below Level</th>
<th>TT Violation</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>December 2017</td>
<td>Lowest initial percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>At least 90% of samples per month (or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm</td>
<td>0 No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Microorganism Contaminants Sampled in the Distribution System**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>90th Percentile AL</th>
<th>90th Percentile AL Exceedance</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00 ppb</td>
<td>0.00 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.*

**Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range Low – High</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>TT Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids (IHAs)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.24 ppb</td>
<td>15.1 to 39.3</td>
<td>32 ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4.03 ppb</td>
<td>26.8 to 68.8</td>
<td>33 ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorite</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.15 ppb</td>
<td>0 to 0.29</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
<td>1.0 %</td>
<td>0.8 %</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range Low – High</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>TT Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon Ratio</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.0 to 1.54</td>
<td>19 ppm</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

**Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

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<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Level Found</th>
<th>TT Requirement</th>
<th>TT Violation</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.04 ppm</td>
<td>0.02 to 0.06 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.56 ppm</td>
<td>0.46 to 0.65 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>4 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.40 ppb</td>
<td>0.16 to 1.96 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range Low – High</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Measure of Unit</th>
<th>Secondary Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>19.95</td>
<td>6.8 to 31.1</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unregulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range Low – High</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Measure of Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>0.23 to 6.75 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>0.29 to 3.83 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Information**

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

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, and persons 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 health care providers. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from 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, stormwater runoff, aerial spraying, and residential landscapes.
- **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, 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 water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

**Lead in Drinking Water**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause health problems especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead at levels of 5 µg/L or higher may be higher in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about lead, 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 can be found at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at water.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Terms and Abbreviations**

- **Acceptable Level (AL)** The level of a contaminant above which drinking water is determined to be unsafe. The MCL for a contaminant is the level that the EPA believes will not cause adverse health effects or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** The goal of a contaminant is the level that the EPA believes is achievable and achievable by 2014 using the best available treatment technologies.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** The maximum amount of a contaminant that is allowed in a drinking water system. MCLs are standards as set by the EPA or the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Microorganism Contaminants**
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water, which is determined by the EPA. Disinfectants are added to water systems to control the presence of disease-causing bacteria. Potentially infected individuals are more likely to be affected if their water has been sitting for several hours.

**No violations, significant deficiencies, backflow/cross- connection, and formal actions.**