

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.

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 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, and residential landscapes.
- **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, 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.

GET MORE INFORMATION

Please contact Lauren Worley at 970-350-9836 with any questions about this report or for public participation opportunities 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
conserve@greeleygov.com
greeleygov.com/conserve

Emergencies

Water (7am - 3pm) 970-350-9320

Water (7am - 3pm) 970-350-9222

After Hours 970-616-6260

Utility Billing

970-350-9720

Water Pressure

970-350-9320

Water Taste or Odor

970-350-9324

Utility Line Locates

811

Water Restrictions & Violations

970-336-4134



@greeleywater



GET TO KNOW YOUR

Water

2020

2019 Water Quality
Results for Greeley & Evans

En Español

El agua de la Ciudad de Greeley supera los estándares estatales y federales para el agua potable. Esta publicación contiene información sobre la calidad del agua de nuestra ciudad. Esto incluye su origen, su contenido, y cómo es tratada y distribuida a nuestra comunidad.

Greeley's
Water
Sources



Facts About
Your Water



Director's Message

At the City of Greeley, the mission to consistently provide reliable, high-quality drinking water for our customers is a top priority. The 2020 Water Quality Report provides our customers with detailed information on the water we treat and deliver.

At Greeley Water, we collect source water from snowpack in four major river basins. The water is treated at one of Greeley's two water treatment facilities before delivery to our customers. Our team takes many steps to protect our water supply and the customers we serve. Treatment plant staff are certified professionals, and they diligently monitor water quality at all stages of the process, from source to treatment to delivery. We take our responsibility to water quality seriously.

This report provides you detailed information on the water system's quality from the prior year's laboratory testing and data. If you have questions regarding the report or your water quality, please call 970-350-9836. For more information on Greeley's water supply, please visit our web page at greeleygov.com/water.

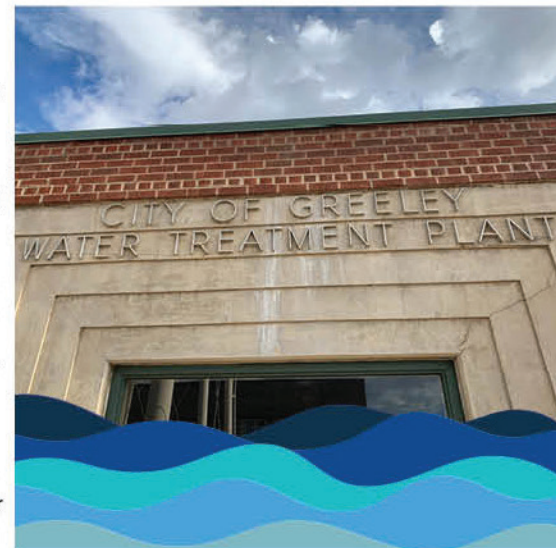
Sean P. Chambers
Director of Greeley Water & Sewer Department

Greeley Drinking Water Sources

Greeley drinking water comes from surface water located in four river basins: Cache la Poudre River, Laramie River, Big Thompson River, and Colorado River. Greeley uses six high-mountain reservoirs in the Poudre basin (Barnes Meadow, Comanche, Hourglass, 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 Horseshoe 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 Bellvue 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.



Source	Source Type	Water Type	Potential Sources of Contamination
Purchased East Larimer CNTY (C00135233)	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	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 Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines/ Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles
Purchased City of Loveland (C00135485)			
Purchased North Weld (C00162553)			
Horsetooth Reservoir	Intake		
Boyd Lake			
Cache La Poudre River			
Lake Loveland			

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/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 162321, GREELEY CITY OF, or by contacting Lauren Worley at 970-350-9836. 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.



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.

2019 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, 2019 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 five 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

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Sample Size	TT Requirement	Samples Below Level	TT Violation	Typical Sources	MRDL
Chlorine	December 2019	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	101	At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm	0	No	Water additive used to control microbes	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	8/19/2019 to 9/13/2019	.33 ppm	58	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	8/19/2019 to 9/13/2019	6.4 ppb	58	15	2	No	

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	27.51 ppb	17.9 to 34	32	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	50.99 ppb	25.1 to 75.6	32	80	N/A	No	
Chlorite	2019	0.27 ppb	0.13 to 0.35	12	1.0	0.8	No	

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

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2019	1.16	0.87 to 1.51	18	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment

*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

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	May	Highest single measurement: 0.26 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	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 0.3 NTU	No	

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2019	0.04 ppm	0.02 to 0.07 ppm	2	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2019	0.64 ppm	0.61 to 0.67 ppm	2	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories



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 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, 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.

Nitrate	2019	0.01 ppm	0 to 0.03 ppm	2	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2019	0.03 ppm	0.03 to 0.03 ppm	1	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2019	0.55 ppb	0 to 1.1 ppb	2	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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	2019	22.85	9.9 to 35.8	2	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. ***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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Manganese	2018-2019	2.34	0.69-6.28	8	µg/L
Bromide	2018	66.35	63.80-68.90	5	µg/L
Total Organic Carbon	2018-2019	4236	2480-5740	5	µg/L
HAA5	2018-2019	26.55	17.19-45.74	28	µg/L
HAA6Br	2018-2019	5.77	3.17-13.82	22	µg/L
HAA9	2018-2019	23.87	21.73-48.16	36	µg/L

2019 Violations

Health-Based Violations					
Treatment Technique (TT) violatons: We failed to complete a quarterly tank inspection in the second quarter of 2017. This may hve affected water quality. This is the same violation that we informed you of on September 23, 2019, but it is also required to be reported in the CCR for 2019.					
Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO INSPECT STORAGE TANK(S) AND/OR FAILURE TO CORRECT STORAGE TANK DEFECTS - F318	04/01/2017 - 08/08/201 Resolved	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
Additional Violation Information					
Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date: Greeley missed the 2017 second quarter storage tank inspection at our Gold Hill 15 million gallon reservoir. The next storage tank inspection was conducted on August 9th, 2017, and this inspection resolved the violation. The missed storage tank inspection was due to staff over sight and their focus on construction of operational infrastructure of the Gold Hill 5 million gallon that occurred in May of 2017. Greeley has put in place a stringent tracking system for tank inspections.					
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.					
Name	Description	Time Period			
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET BACKFLOW PREVENTION REPORTING REQUIREMENT - M160	08/28/2019 - 12/31/2019: Resolved			
Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date: Greeley has provided the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment all of the backflow prevention program data and tracking information required. The violation has been resolved.					

Additional information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water, based on convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

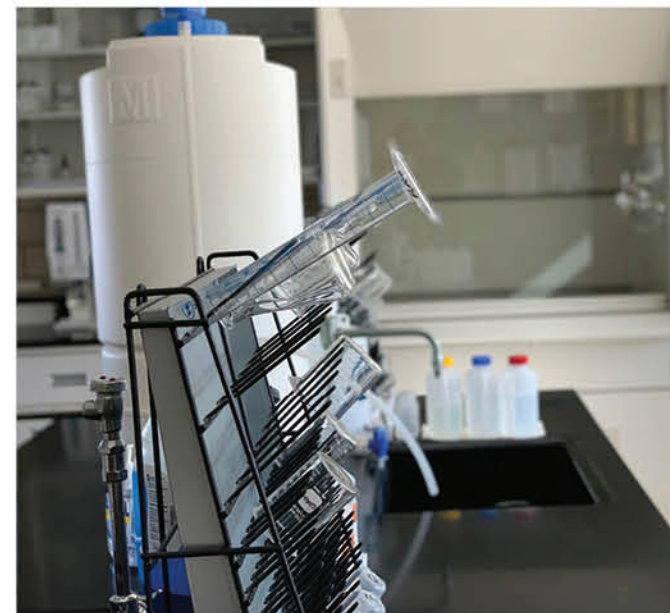
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

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

Violation: Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.



COVID-19

The highest priority for the City of Greeley's Water & Sewer Department is protecting the health and safety of Greeley residents. Current, standard drinking water treatment methods assure a complete disinfection process, with no threat of drinking water becoming a source of the new coronavirus (COVID-19). Greeley's treatment plants are designed to stop waterborne pathogens, like viruses, from contaminating drinking water. The City monitors water quality 24/7 at our treatment plants and has planned for staffing at all our facilities during the outbreak. Greeley's drinking water is safe; continue to use and drink water from the tap as usual. The City of Greeley and its partners are closely monitoring the situation. To get more information and updates from the City on COVID-19 at greeleygov.com/covid-19.