

TOWN OF WINDSOR

2016 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT for calendar year 2015

We are proud to release our 2015 water quality report. We believe that it is important to provide our water consumers with information about water services, water quality and contaminant levels so that every citizen knows of the Town of Windsor's commitment to providing safe drinking water to the community. Through an intensive testing process involving Fort Collins, Greeley, the Northern Weld County Water District and the Town of Windsor, we have achieved a level of water purity that is compliant with all federal and local regulations, ensuring water safety and quality in your home and the in the community as a whole.

If you have questions regarding this report, contact Terry Walker, Director of Public Works
970-674-5416



301 Walnut Street, Windsor, Colorado 80550

P: 970-674-2400 F: 970-674-2456

windsorgov.com

Public Water System ID

CO0162843



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 their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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, that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & PROTECTION (SWAP)

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 <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr>. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Reports by County". Select **Weld County** and find **162843; Windsor Town of** or contact **Terry Walker** at **970-674-5416**. 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 are listed on the next page.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Our Water Sources

The Town of Windsor purchases water from other water systems and is required to attach/include water quality data for purchased water with this report. Click on the District name below to find the most current Consumer Confidence Report from those suppliers.

Source (Purchased From)	Source Type	Water Type
CITY OF GREELEY 162321	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water
FT COLLINS-LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT 135292	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water
NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 162553	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water

City of Greeley drinking water comes from waters located in four river basins: Cache la Poudre (including six high-mountain reservoirs in the Poudre Basin), Laramie, Big Thompson (including a portion of the C-BT and Windy Gap projects), and the Colorado. In addition, storage in a plains reservoir system (Boyd Lake, Lake Loveland, and Horseshoe Lake) provides for peak summer demands. City of Greeley treats raw water at either the Boyd Lake or Bellvue Water Treatment Plants. This system provides approximately 30% of Windsor's water.

Fort Collins and North Weld water comes from the Cache la Poudre River and Colorado-Big Thompson (C-BT) watersheds. These districts collaborate with other drinking water providers to develop and implement water quality monitoring programs for Horsetooth Reservoir and the upper Cache la Poudre watershed. They partner with other organizations regionally to monitor and analyze water quality in the C-BT watershed; visit <http://www.btwatershed.org/> for more information. Monitoring data is used to trend water quality changes in our watersheds over time. These systems together provide approximately 70% of Windsor's water.

Potential sources of contamination in source water may come from: Hazardous waste generators, chemical inventory/storage sites, toxic release inventory sites, permitted wastewater discharge sites, aboveground, underground and leaking storage tank sites, solid waste sites, existing/abandoned mine sites, other facilities, commercial/industrial & transportation, low intensity residential, urban recreational grasses, row crops, fallow, pasture/hay, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, mixed forest, septic systems, oil/gas wells and road miles.

Detected Contaminants

The Town of Windsor routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015 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. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. **Note:** Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section that means that the Town of Windsor did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water									
WATER SOURCE	Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
CITY OF GREELEY	Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2015	1.25	1.03 to 1.61	20	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System										
WATER SOURCE	Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
CITY OF GREELEY	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	21.78	12.5 to 32.3	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
CITY OF GREELEY	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	48.96	22.4 to 84.2	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
CITY OF GREELEY	Chlorite	2015	0.18	0.12 to 0.26	12	ppb	1.0	0.80	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
FORT COLLINS LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	18.70	5.5 to 29.7	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
FORT COLLINS LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	30.24	23.9 to 36.1	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	24.28	11.7 to 36.7	12	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	36.58	28.4 to 52.9	12	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Summary of Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System							
WATER SOURCE	Contaminant Name	Month	Results	Sample Size	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
CITY OF GREELEY	Chlorine	May	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 96.71%	91	For any two consecutive months, At least 95% of samples (per month) must be detectable	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
WATER SOURCE	Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
CITY OF GREELEY	2, 4-D	2015	0.06	0 to 0.22	4	ppb	70	70	No	Run off from herbicide used on row crops

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System						
WATER SOURCE	Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
CITY OF GREELEY	Turbidity	Date/Month: September	Highest single measurement: 0.23 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
CITY OF GREELEY	Turbidity	Month: December	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	Soil Runoff

Secondary Contaminants**							
WATER SOURCE	Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
CITY OF GREELEY	Turbidity	2015	2.82	1.1 to 7.9	12	N/A	N/A
FORT COLLINS LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT	Dichloroacetic Acid	2015	11.75	7.2 to 15.2	6	N/A	N/A
FORT COLLINS LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT	Monochloroacetic Acid	2015	1.47	0 to 4	6	N/A	N/A
FORT COLLINS LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT	Trichloroacetic Acid	2015	8.5	0 to 15.7	6	N/A	N/A
NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	Dichloroacetic Acid	2015	14.63	7.5 to 18.1	9	N/A	N/A
NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	Monochloroacetic Acid	2015	1.06	0 to 1.8	9	N/A	N/A
NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	Trichloroacetic Acid	2015	11.44	0 to 17.8	9	N/A	N/A

**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.

Microorganism Contaminants Sampled in the Distribution System								
WATER SOURCE	Contaminant Name	Time Period	Results	Sample Size	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
CITY OF GREELEY	Coliform (TCR)	January	1.06	94	More than 5.0% positive samples per period (If sample size is greater than or equal to 40) <u>OR</u> More than 1 positive sample per period (If sample size is less than 40)	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
FORT COLLINS LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT	Coliform (TCR)	September	2.22	45	More than 5.0% positive samples per period (If sample size is greater than or equal to 40) <u>OR</u> More than 1 positive sample per period (If sample size is less than 40)	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
WATER SOURCE	Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
CITY OF GREELEY	Barium	2015	0.03	0.02 to 0.04	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
CITY OF GREELEY	Fluoride	2015	0.67	0.66 to 0.67	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
CITY OF GREELEY	Nitrate-Nitrite	2015	0.05	0 to 0.1	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System										
WATER SOURCE	Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
LOCAL SAMPLES	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	10.2	3.2 to 25.9	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
LOCAL SAMPLES	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	48.9	28.8 to 72.0	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
WATER SOURCE	Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	90 th Percentile	Typical Sources
LOCAL SAMPLES	Copper	6/18/2015 to 7/15/2015	0.41	30	ppm	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
LOCAL SAMPLES	Lead	6/18/2015 to 7/15/2015	5.94	30	ppb	15	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations	Formal Enforcement Actions
No Violations to Report	No Formal Enforcement Actions to Report

Terms & Abbreviations

ACTION LEVEL (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

AVERAGE (X-BAR) – Typical value.

COMPLIANCE VALUE (NO ABBREVIATION) – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the

90th Percentile Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION (NO ABBREVIATION) – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.

GROSS ALPHA (NO ABBREVIATION) – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)
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) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT (NTU)
Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water.
Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.

NOT APPLICABLE (N/A) – Does not apply or not available.

PARTS PER BILLION = MICROGRAMS PER LITER (PPB = UG/L)
One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PARTS PER MILLION = MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (PPM = MG/L) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

PICOCURIES PER LITER (PCI/L) – Measure of the radioactivity in water.

RANGE (R) – Lowest value to the highest value.

SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

VARIANCE AND EXEMPTIONS (V/E) – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

VIOLATION (NO ABBREVIATION) – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.



Aerial view of Carter Lake looking south

Water Collection & Distribution System

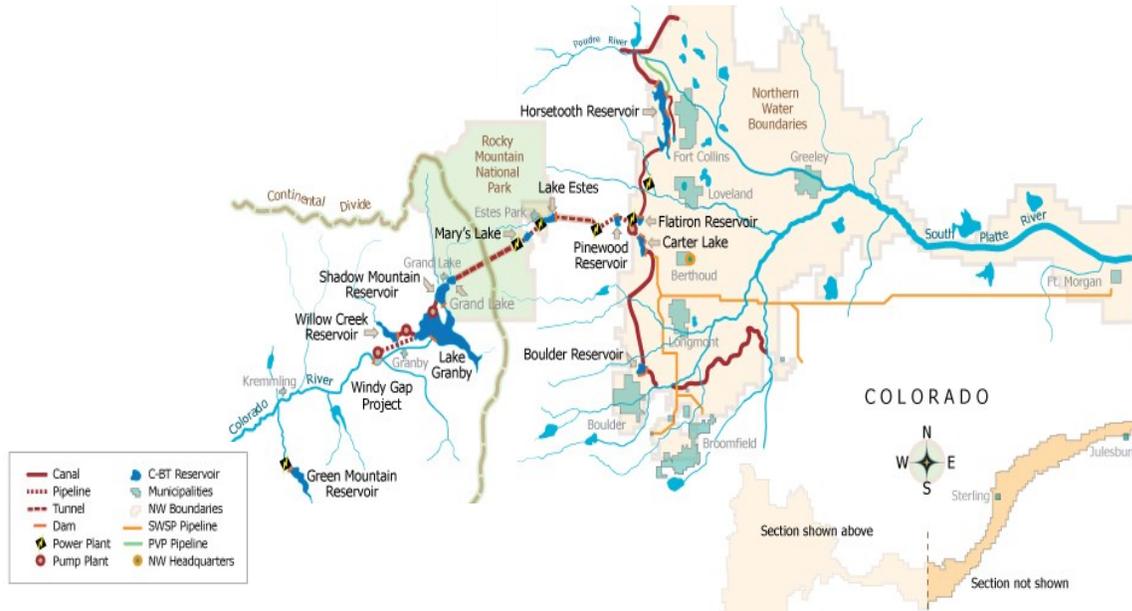


Illustration provided by The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District 220 Water Avenue, Berthoud, CO 80513

