



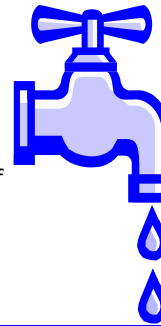
# City of Fort Morgan 2010 Consumer Confidence Report PWSID CO0144005

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## 2009 Water Quality Data All Testing Results Are From The C-BT Watershed

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the water quality provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual Consumer Confidence Report to customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Fort Morgan is committed to providing the safest and most reliable water supply available. Informed customers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. Please note: This report presents information regarding the water quality from the **C- BT water supply only**.

The City of Fort Morgan believes its customers must be informed of the quality of the water they are currently receiving.



### Quality H<sub>2</sub>O

Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water at 1-970-542-3960 or on the City's web site at [www.cityoffortmorgan.com](http://www.cityoffortmorgan.com)

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## Overview of current and future water sources

On December 9, 1999, the City of the Fort Morgan began operation of its Water Treatment Plant. The Fort Morgan Water Treatment Plant replaced the existing, poor quality ground water supply with high quality, C -BT surface water from Carter Lake, west of Loveland, CO.

Looking to the future: The City of Fort Morgan has been actively involved with the Northern Integrated Supply Project (NISP) since its inception in 2003 including Morgan County Quality Water District and thirteen other front range entities. To date, the City of Fort Morgan has invested over one million dollars in NISP. NISP is a water storage project that will provide Fort Morgan's citizens and businesses with an addition 3,600 ACRE/FT of water helping to ensure future water supplies. The costs per ACRE/FT for the NISP Project are substantial, but in comparison to other water projects state wide, NISP is the most viable option for Fort Morgan at this time. For more information on the NISP project please visit [www.gladereservoir.com](http://www.gladereservoir.com).

Esta Información es importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la pueda traducir.

**Terms and Abbreviations**

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminate Level or MCL:** The "maximum allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 risk to health. MCLG's 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 the 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 risks to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**N/A** = Not Applicable

**NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity) Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**ppb** = Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**ppm** = Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**(RAA)** = Running Annual Average an average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

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

The City of Fort Morgan Water Treatment Plant has a maximum treatment capacity of 10 million gallons per day. The Treatment Plant employs six full time plant operators who are responsible for the plant's continuous operation and maintenance. The Treatment Plant operators perform over thirty water quality tests per day. The City of Fort Morgan Water Treatment Plant **did not** exceed any maximum contaminant levels in **2009**. The finished water produced in **2009** met and exceeded current and future State and Federal finished water quality standards.

The City of Fort Morgan 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, 2009 to December 31, 2009, 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. The "range" column in the tables below will show a single value for those contaminants that were sampled only once. Violations, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. **Note:** only detected contaminants appear in this report.

<u>Disinfection</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Compliance description</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
<a href="#">Control of Disinfection By – Product Precursors</a>	2009	We used enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic material and / or we demonstrated compliance with alternative criteria	TT	Naturally organic material that is present in the environment

<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Level Found</u>	<u>TT Requirement</u>	<u>Typical source</u>
<a href="#">Turbidity</a> 02/24/09	Highest single measurement <b>0.15</b>	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	Soil run off

<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Level Found</u>	<u>TT Requirement</u>	<u>Typical source</u>
<a href="#">Turbidity</a> 2009	Lowest monthly percent of readings below the TT requirement for our technology: <b>100%</b>	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Soil run off

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Highest Value</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b><u>Inorganic Contaminants</u></b>							
<a href="#">Barium</a>	07/15/08	0.016	0.016	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<a href="#">Fluoride</a>	07/15/08	0.76	0.76	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>90th percentile</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<a href="#">Lead</a>	2008 - 2010	2.5	ppb	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<a href="#">Copper, Free</a>	2008 - 2010	0.16	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservative

<b><u>Disinfection By - Products</u></b>							
	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<a href="#">Chlorine Residual</a>	2009	0.33	0.2 - 2.12	ppm	4 <u>MCLG</u>	4 <u>MCL</u>	By - product of drinking water disinfection
<a href="#">Chlorite</a>	2009	0.54	0.46 - 0.65	ppm	0.8	1.0	By - product of drinking water disinfection
<a href="#">Chlorine Dioxide</a>	2009	40	0 - 160	ppb	800 <u>MRDLG</u>	800 <u>MRDL</u>	By - product of drinking water disinfection

<b><u>Disinfection By - Products</u></b>							
	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Highest RAA</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<a href="#">Total Haloacidic Acids (HAAS)</a>	2009	10.6	9.6 - 11.8	13.2	ppb	60	By - product of drinking water disinfection
<a href="#">Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)</a>	2009	24.4	17.9 - 29.9	30.1	ppb	80	By - product of drinking water disinfection

<b><u>Secondary Contaminant</u></b>						
	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Highest value</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Secondary Standard</u>	
<a href="#">Sodium</a>	08/21/08	10	10	ppm	10,000	

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects ( such as skin or tooth discoloration ) EPA recommends these standards but does not require the systems to comply.

### General Information about Drinking Water

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population.**

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. 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 and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from 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) guide lines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants, call the EPA Safe *Drinking Water Hot Line* at 1 - 800 - 426 - 4791.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contamination that may be present in source water include:

Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.

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

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

Watershed Protection. The City of Fort Morgan is actively involved with two organizations, The Colorado Big Thompson Watershed Forum and The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. (NCWCD). Both organizations monitor the raw water quality as it travels through the Colorado Big Thompson Project. The results of this monitoring can be viewed at <http://www.btwatershed.org> or <http://www.ncwcd.org>

Source Water Assessment. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html> or by contacting **John Turner at 970.483.7244**

Potential sources of contamination in our source water come from: EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory / Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Above ground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing / Abandoned Mine Sites, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, Other Facilities, Commercial / Industrial / Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Forests, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, and Road Miles.

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 report 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. Please contact **John Turner at 970.483.7244** to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water, Consumer Confidence Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customer to be informed about the services we provide and the quality of the water we deliver to you every day.

### Health Information About Water Quality

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 elevated levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for **30 seconds to 2 minutes** before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (800) 426 - 4791.

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.