

DISINFECTANTS

Contaminant	Facility	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	SCFP	4	4	ppm	0.27 - 0.51	No	RAA	Water additive used to control microbes.
	FC	4	4	ppm	0.51 Highest Annual	No	RAA	
Chloride Dioxide	SCFP	0.8	0.8	ppm	0 - 0.28	No	10/12/07	Water additive used to control microbes.
	FC	800	800	ppb	0 - 40	No	2007	

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Facility	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range	Highest RAA	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	SCFP	80	N/A	ppb	21.4	15.4 - 26.0	22.8	No	1/15/07	By-product of drinking water disinfectant.
	FC			ppb		13.5 - 41.1	24.1	No	2007	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	SCFP	60	N/A	ppb	29.1	22.4 - 39.3	30.6	No	10/30/07	By-product of drinking water disinfectant.
	FC			ppb		16.3 - 49.8	33.5	No	2007	
Chlorite	SCFP	1	0.8	ppm	0.43	0.30 - 0.81	0.52	No	RAA Range	By-product of drinking water disinfectant.
	FC			ppm		0.05 - 0.36	0.21	No	2007	

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Facility	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	SCFP	2	2	ppm	0.017	No	5/21/07	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of drilling waste. Discharge from metal refineries.
	FC	2	2	ppm	0.016	No	2007	
Chromium	FC	100	100	ppb	0.6	No	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	SCFP	4	4	ppm	0.71	No	5/21/07	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	FC	4	4	ppm	0.94	No	2007	
Nitrate	SCFP	10	10	ppm	0.084	No	5/21/07	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
	FC	10	10	ppm	<0.04	No	2007	

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	Facility	AL	ALG	Units	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	SCFP	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.3	0	No	7/05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
	FC	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.105	0	No		
Lead	SCFP	15	0	ppb	6.0	1	No	7/05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
	FC	15	0	Ppb	2.3	0	No		

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Facility	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	Meets Standards	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	FC	15	0		0.5	Yes		Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters	FC	50	0		0.4	Yes		Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

TURBIDITY

Description	TT Requirement	Facility	Level Found	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	Maximum 1.0 NTU for and single measurement.	SCFP	0.039	No	12/04/07	Soil runoff.
		FC	0.40	No	2007	
	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU.	SCFP	100% <0.3	No	N/A	
		FC	99% <0.3	No	N/A	

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Contaminant	Facility	COMPLIANCE FACTOR (measurements should not be lower than this factor)	Lowest Running National Average (compliance factor)	Running Annual Average Range for the Year (compliance factor)	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	SCFD	1.0	1.0	2.02	No	12/07	Naturally present in the environment.
	FC	1.0	1.0	1.30	No	2007	

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Facility	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Result	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform bacteria systems that collect >40 samples per month	SCFP	No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive.	0	Absent or Present	2% Equalling 1 Routine POS	No	9/25/07	Naturally present in the environment.
	FC		0	Absent or Present	0.8%	No		
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	SCFP	A routine sample and a repeat sample are Total Coliform positive and one is also Fecal Coliform or E. Coli positive	0	Absent or Present	1 Routine POS	No	9/25/07	Human and animal waste.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microscopic organisms that are common in treated water surface water. The organisms come from animal wastes in the watershed and when ingested can cause fever, nausea and diarrhea. The City of Fort Collins found cryptosporidium and Giardia in the Poudre River. Neither organism was found in the treated water or in the Horsetooth Reservoir.



Water Quality Report 2007

5150 Snead Drive
Fort Collins, CO 80525
970.226.3104

Dear Customers of the Fort Collins - Loveland Water District,

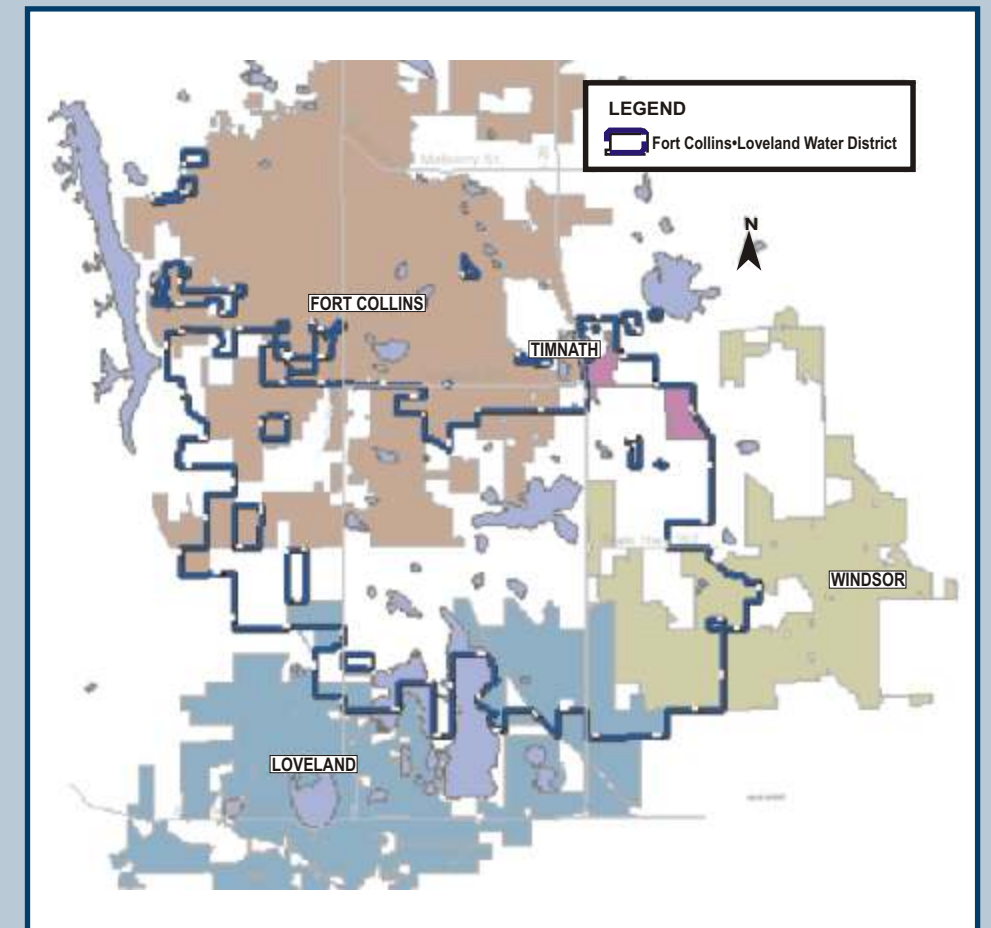
We're pleased to send you the District's water quality report for 2007. In this report we share with you information about your drinking water quality and interesting facts about the District. As you read the report, you'll recognize that the Fort Collins - Loveland Water District is fortunate to have some of the highest quality water in Colorado, and in the year 2007 we experienced *no water quality violations*.

The District continues to experience growth, and 2007 was no exception with new tap sales reaching 364. Also, in 2007 our water supply continued to improve. With your conservation efforts, we do not expect any water restrictions for 2008. The drought is not over, so please continue to do your part in conserving this precious resource.

We continue to look forward to serving you and invite you to attend the monthly meetings of your Board of Directors. The meetings are held at the District office at 5150 Snead Drive on the third Tuesday of every month starting at 7:00PM.

As a reminder, our office hours are Monday-Friday, 8:00 to 4:30 with after hours on call. You can also contact us at 970-226-3104. If you have any questions regarding this report, please call the District Manager, Michael DiTullio at 970-226-3104 extension 101.

FORT COLLINS - LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL STANDARDS

The Fort Collins-Loveland Water District (FCLWD) is committed to providing our customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Throughout 2007, we have met all state and federal health standards.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The water delivered to you by the Fort Collins-Loveland Water District (FCLWD) is treated at the Soldier Canyon Filter Plant, which is located in Fort Collins. The Soldier Canyon Filter Plant is a surface water treatment plant that receives its raw water from Horsetooth Reservoir and the Poudre River. Horsetooth Reservoir is part of the Colorado Big Thompson Water Project. The Colorado Big Thompson Water Project was built in the 1950s to convey water from west of the continental divide to the east slope of the Rocky Mountains through a series of reservoirs, canals, and pipelines. SCFP is owned and operated by three water districts known as the Tri-Districts. The Tri-Districts are made up of the East Larimer County Water District (ELCO), the North Weld County Water District (NWCWD), and the FCLWD. The Tri-Districts also provide water to the towns of Windsor, Eaton, Ault, Timnath, Pierce, and Nunn as well as the Sunset Water District and portions of the Northern Colorado Water Association. FCLWD also exchanges water with the City of Fort Collins.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html (select Assessment Phase, Assessment Reports, Larimer, Soldier Canyon FP) or by contacting Rosie Pindilli at 970-482-3143. For questions regarding information in the report, please contact The SWAP Program, at 303-692-3592.

It is important to note that the data in the SWAP report was collected and ranked by the CDPHE, not FCLWD. It is also important to note that the susceptibility assessment ranking of our system as identified in the report is NOT a reflection of the quality of the treated drinking water that is supplied to you.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area (as listed in the report above) may come from: Discrete sites including wastewater discharge sites, above ground, underground, and leaking storage tanks, solid waste sites, and

TREATMENT PROCESS

The water treatment process at Soldier Canyon Filter Plant is defined as “conventional” treatment. This means throughout the treatment process, certified operators and laboratory staff conduct numerous tests on your drinking water to ensure that it consistently meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards.

Treatment employs the following processes:

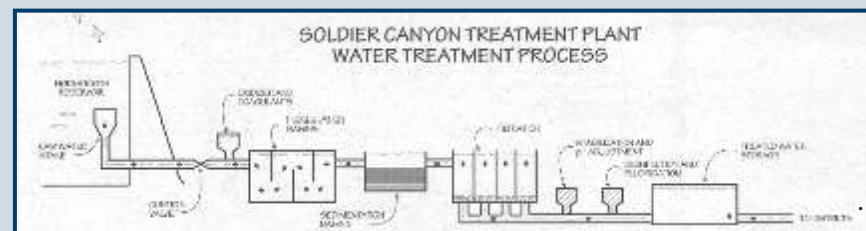
Coagulation: The addition of chemicals such as aluminum sulfate and polymers to cause tiny particles in the water to agglomerate or clump together.

Flocculation: The slow mixing of the coagulated water with large rotating paddles to create a large heavy clump called floc.

Sedimentation: A solid-liquid separation process that promotes the gravity settling of solid particles to the bottom of the basin where the solids are removed hydraulically. The settling is aided by plate settlers or tube settlers, which improve the efficiency of the solid-liquid separation process.

Filtration: The passage of water through a porous medium for the removal of suspended solids.

Disinfection: One of multiple barriers to assure the production of microbiologically-safe drinking water



existing/abandoned mine sites. Most of the discrete sites have a low to moderately low individual susceptibility. Dispersed sources include land use/cover types such as commercial/industrial/ transporation, low intensity residential, grasses, crops, pastures, and forests. Other dispersed sources include septic systems, oil/gas wells, and roads. All of the dispersed sources have a low or moderately low individual susceptibility rating. Our overall vulnerability rating is low.

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. Please contact Rosie Pindilli at 970-482-3143 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, to learn more about our systems, 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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN REPORT

- **Fort Collins - Loveland Water District - FCLWD ID# CO0135292**
- **City of Fort Collins - FC**
- **Soldier Canyon Filter Plant - SCFP ID# CO0135718**
- **Action Level (AL):**
The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG):**
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):**
The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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 unexpected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):**
A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Non-Detects (ND):**
Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):**
One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):**
One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.
- **PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/l):** A measure of radioactivity in water.
- **RAA:** Running Annual Average
- **Treatment Technique (TT):**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

The Fort Collins-Loveland Water District in conjunction with the Soldier Canyon Filter Plant routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The tables on the back page show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007. The state permits monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of this data, though representative, is more than one year old.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information: call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

“Esta informacion es importante, si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la pueda traducir”

“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 wild life.
- 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.”

“In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations that limit 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.”

“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. Immunocompromised 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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.”