FIRESTONE

A COMMUNITY IN MOTION

July 1, 2009

Dear Residents of Firestone,

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all community water systems provide their customers with an annual water quality report or Consumer Confidence Report. This requirement is part of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, as amended.

The Town of Firestone does not operate its own treatment plant; however we do purchase treated water from Central Weld County Water District. Under these arrangements, they are the agency that would compile and report the data that the EPA requires.

Enclosed in the flyer is a copy of the report that Central Weld County Water District prepares for its direct users. This information is supplied to you not only to comply with EPA regulation, but also to give information that may be of interest to you about your drinking water. If you have specific questions about the information contained if the report you should contact Central Weld County Water District at 970-352-1284. If you have general questions about the EPA requirements you should contact the EPA safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Thank you.
Town of Firestone

2009 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
for calendar year 2008
CENTRAL WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
PWSID CO 0162122
Esta es informacion importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from the Colorado Big Thompson Project and is filtered at Carter Lake Treatment Plant.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Central Weld County Water District at (970) 352-1284. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility, the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

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. 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.

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, 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, or mining.
- ***Pesticides and herbicides*** that may come from a variety of sources, urban stormwater 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 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 which 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.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of 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 over fertilization or gardens and lawns. 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 is available from the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.
CO 0162122 Central Weld County Water District

Central Weld County Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008 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. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. To help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report, we have provided the following definitions:

- *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.*
- *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 trillion (**ppt**) or Nanograms per liter (**ng/l**): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or one penny in $10,000,000,000.*
- *Parts per quadrillion (**ppq**) or Picograms per liter (**pg/l**): One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.*
- *Picocuries per Liter (pCI/l): A measure of radio activity in water.*
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (**NTU**): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of five NTU is just noticeable to the average person.*
- *Action Level (**AL**): The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.*
- *Treatment Technique (**TT**): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- *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 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 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.*
- *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.*

The system's source of water is listed below. The State is conducting source water assessments for all public water systems. To find out the status of the source water assessment for our system or to learn more about what you can do to help protect our drinking water sources, please call the office.

Source Name	Source Type	Water Type
Purchased Carter Lake 135476 SW	Consecutive connection	Surface Water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided a Source Water Assessment Report for the Carter Lake Filter Plant water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html.
The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that contamination has or will occur. Rather, this information is used to evaluate the need to improve water treatment capabilities and to prepare for future contamination threats. This information is used to ensure that quality finished water is delivered to you. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point from which a source water protection plan may be developed.

At this time, our Source Water Assessment Report is in the process of being corrected. When it is finalized, it will be available by calling the contact listed or accessing the website listed in this report.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Central Weld is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. If you are concerned about lead in you water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The state 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. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008; unless otherwise noted.
There were no Water Quality violations in 2008. The physical water quality in the distribution system was not in danger at any time in 2008.
Compounds Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT ≤ 1.0	N/A	NTU	0.39	NO	6/2008	Coagulation pump failure; determined as no violation.
	TT ≤ 0.3	N/A	NTU	95%	NO	Continua	
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.019	NO	1/15/08	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.84	NO	Continua	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

There are two standards for turbidity. The reported monthly turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU at least 95% of the time. Also, turbidity must never be higher than 1.0 NTU at any time. The highest turbidity occurred in June 2008. Turbidity readings ranged from 0.01 – 0.39 NTU.

Compounds Regulated in the Distribution System

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected/ Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	AL= 1.3	1.3	ppm	0.47 Range 0.05-1.03	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	AL = 15	0	ppb	8 Range 0.065-8.53	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	80	0	ppb	40.6 Range 15.5-73.9	NO	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA	60	N/A	ppb	56.5 Avg. Range 10.9-90.2	NO	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water chlorination

No single sample for Copper or Lead exceeded the Action Level. Single level detected is 90th percentile: the range is for all samples. The District is required to sample the Copper and Lead every 3 years. The next samples will be collected in 2009 between June and September due to new regulations.
TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes. Level detected is annual average: the range is for all samples.
HAA – Haloacetic. Level detected is annual average; the range is for all samples.

Unregulated Compounds

Contaminant	Level Detected /Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	17.8 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	2.43 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium	6.1 ppm	Naturally occurring
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Not Tested	Underground storage tanks

Unregulated compounds are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated compound monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated compounds in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Out of 55 volatile organic chemicals tested, only 2 were detected and they were Unregulated VOC's.

Town of Firestone
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