

About your tap water

Over 25,000 laboratory tests were performed on Thornton tap water. All of the test results verify the quality of Thornton's tap water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards in 2006. This does not mean the tap water is free of all contaminants. No treatment process can provide 100% removal of contamination. You should review the table of contaminants detected in Thornton tap water. Due to the Federal reporting requirements, this table is very technical and complex. If you would like help interpreting this technical information call the Water Quality Administrator at 303-255-7771 or the Senior Water Quality Analyst at 303-255-7773. The level of contaminants found in Thornton water does not pose any health risk, however, people with compromised immune systems should

consult their health care provider about any potential health risks from Thornton tap water regarding their specific health conditions. Your tap water should be clear and free of particles, and should be free of objectionable tastes and odor. If you have any concern about the quality of your water or just have a question about water in general, call the Water Quality Information Line at 303-255-7770.

Thornton has two water treatment plants; the Thornton Treatment Plant and the Wes Brown Treatment Plant. Thornton uses state of the art water treatment equipment and technologies. If you are interested in a tour of either treatment facility, call 303-255-7720 to make an appointment. Individual or group tours are welcomed.

If you are a master-metered community, please post this report in a place where it can be viewed by your residents. For additional copies, call the Water Quality Information Line at 303-255-7770.



Important Phone Numbers:

Water Quality Info Line
303-255-7770
Senior Water Quality Analyst
303-255-7773
Water Quality Administrator
303-255-7771

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2007 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

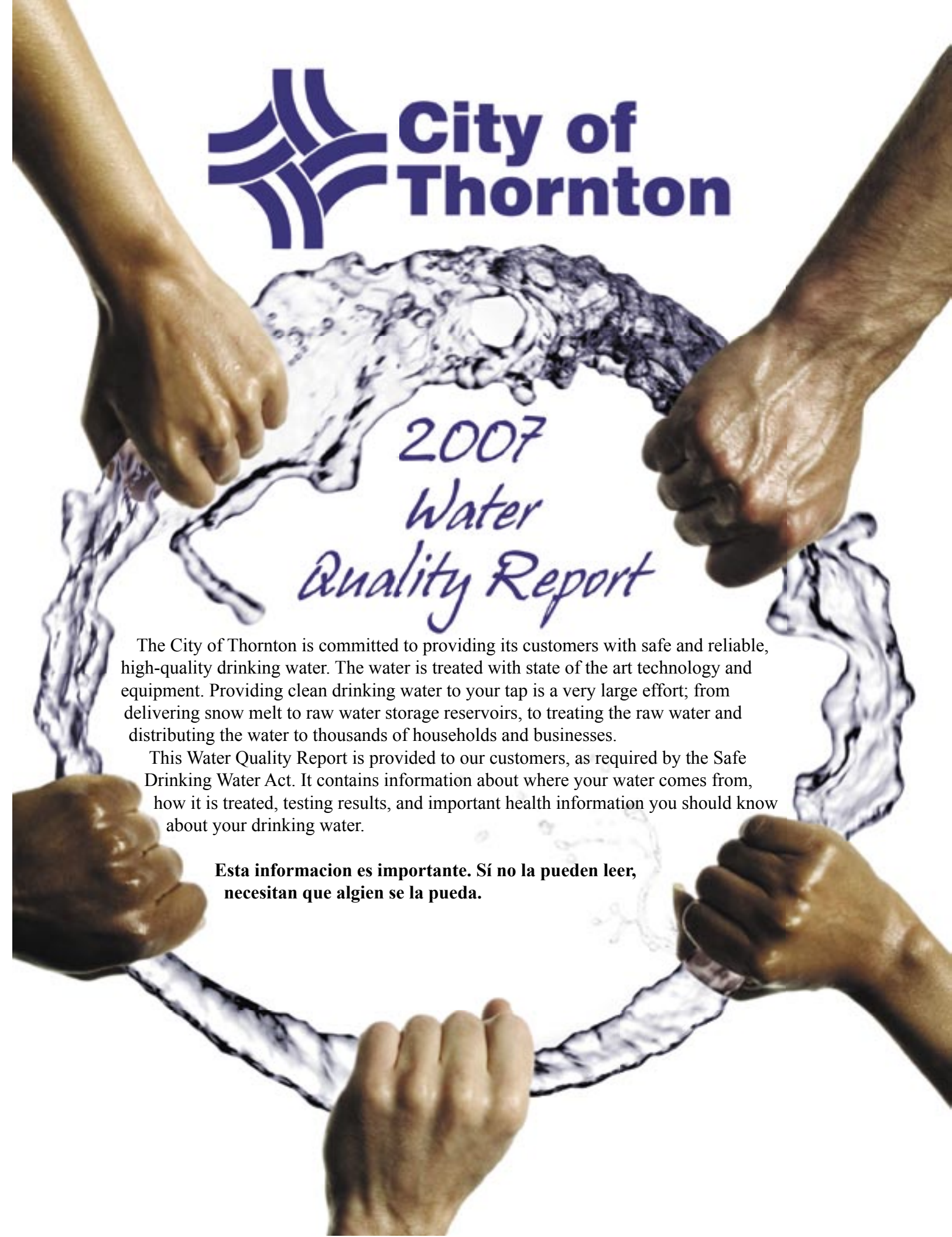


*2007
Water
Quality Report*

The City of Thornton is committed to providing its customers with safe and reliable, high-quality drinking water. The water is treated with state of the art technology and equipment. Providing clean drinking water to your tap is a very large effort; from delivering snow melt to raw water storage reservoirs, to treating the raw water and distributing the water to thousands of households and businesses.

This Water Quality Report is provided to our customers, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. It contains information about where your water comes from, how it is treated, testing results, and important health information you should know about your drinking water.

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



Health Information

Your tap water comes from surface water sources such as streams and reservoirs. These sources contain various minerals, chemicals, and compounds. Some are naturally occurring from contact with soil, rock, vegetation and wildlife. Others are a result of human activities such as industrial wastes, mining activities, stormwater runoff in urban areas, and farming. The presence of contaminants in tap water is not necessarily harmful providing they do not exceed Maximum Contamination Levels (MCL) established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. Water treatment plants are designed to remove contaminants present in the source water to a level below the MCLs.

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. 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water options from their health care provider.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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.

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. 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.

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.

Lead: 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 lead in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested, or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming tap water.

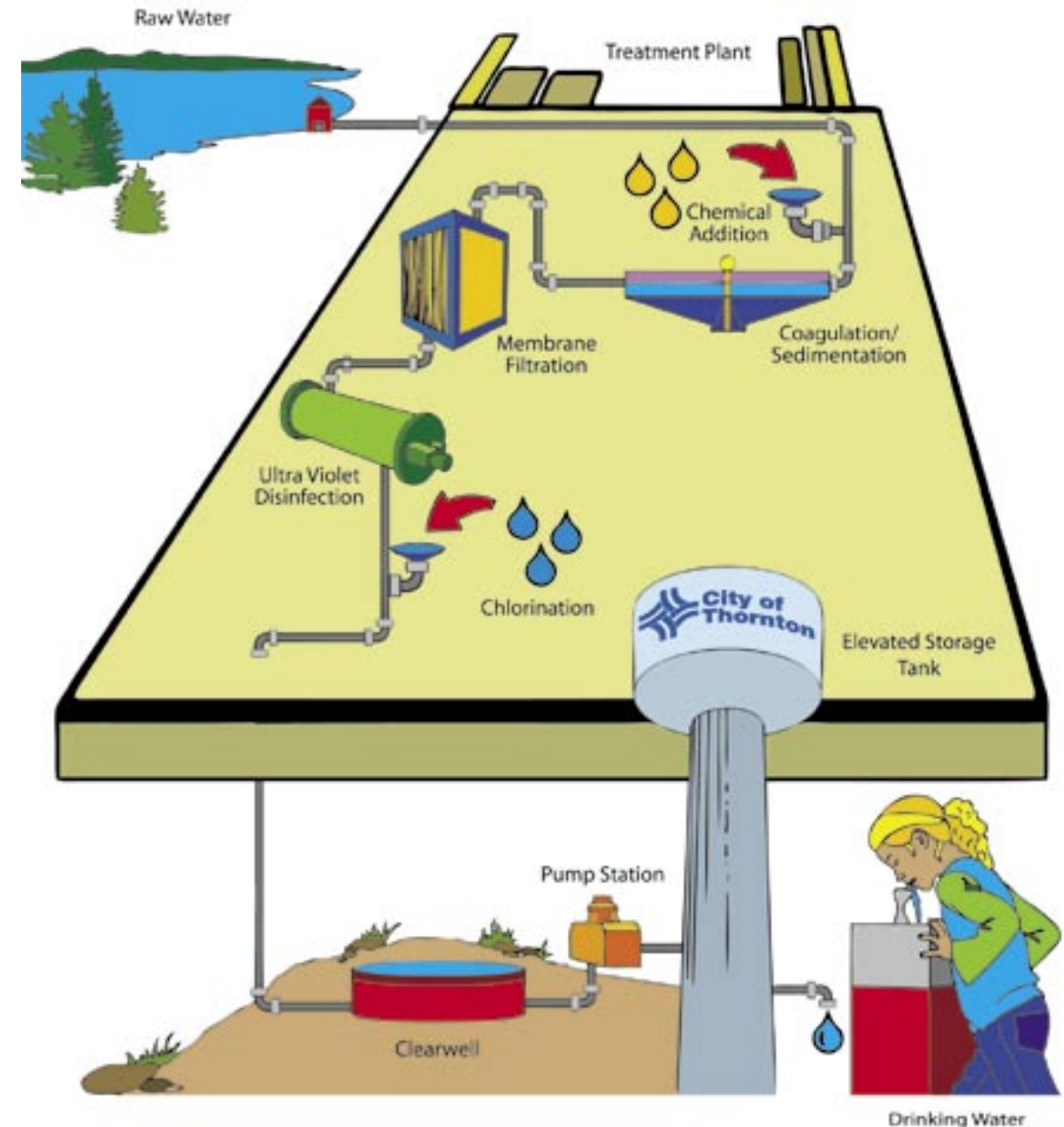
Organic chemical contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems, and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.

Pesticides and herbicides: that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

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

Basic water treatment process



The treatment of drinking water is a series of processes which are done to provide barriers of protection to you, the water user. First, water is stored in reservoirs where many contaminants settle out or natural biological processes remove them. The water is then delivered to a water treatment plant to perform the following processes:

1. **Chemical addition:** Acid or base is added to adjust the pH to minimize corrosion.
2. **Coagulation/Sedimentation:** A coagulant (ferric chloride) is added to cause particles to clump together so they settle out in the clarifier.

3. **Membrane Filtration:** The water is then filtered. The Wes Brown Plant uses ultra filtration membranes. The Thornton Treatment Plant utilizes conventional particulate filters.
4. **Ultra Violet Disinfection:** Water is then disinfected by ultraviolet light and by addition of chlorine.

Then the water goes out of the plant and to your house.