We are pleased to present to you this year’s Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

**General Information about Drinking Water:**
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 people 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 reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 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, mining or other industrial activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) 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.

**Our Water Sources:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Description</th>
<th>Water Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase treated water from City of Fort Collins, PWSID 135291</td>
<td>Surface water from Horsetooth Reservoir and the Cache La Poudre River</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Colorado State University owns a “Consecutive System”, which is a distribution system delivering treated water purchased from the City of Fort Collins. The City of Fort Collins delivers treated water to CSU’s master meters. CSU then distributes the treated water through CSU-owned pipelines to approximately 31,500 people.

CDPHE has provided the City of Fort Collins with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply (City of Fort Collins, Larimer County). 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 the contamination has occurred or will occur. The City of Fort Collins can use the information to evaluate the need to improve water treatment and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help ensure that quality finished water is delivered to you. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

If you have questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, wish to learn more about our system, or wish learn more about protecting drinking water sources, please contact the following personnel at CSU:

Susanne Cordery-Cotter, Facilities Management (970) 491-0117
Carol Dollard, Facilities Management (970) 491-0151
Rommelle Vera-Tudela, Environmental Health Services 491-4837
We want you, our customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

**Terms and Abbreviations:**
The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- **Parts per million (ppm), or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single 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 a single 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 a single penny in $10,000,000,000
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – a unit used to measure the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Action Level (AL)** – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. NMRLDGs 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.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** an average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- **Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN and U**: this is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226 but excludes radon 222 and uranium.

**Detected Contaminants:**
Colorado State University routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31 2009 unless otherwise noted.

Violations, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

*Note: Only detected contaminants appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section that means that CSU did not detect any contaminants during the reporting period. Data shown here are from October 2009.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Main and West</th>
<th>Foothills</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper, 90th Percentile (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.171</td>
<td>0.403</td>
<td>0.476</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of building plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead, 90th Percentile (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>Corrosion of building plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mg/L is the same as parts per million, or ppm.
**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 or office may be higher than other homes or offices in the community as a result of materials used in the building’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your building’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 Hotline (800) 426-4791.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

**Violations:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Compliance Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No violations occurred in the calendar year of 2009.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSU is required to include an explanation of the violations in the above table and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

**Health Information about the Above Violation:**
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.