

2010 Longmont

# water quality REPORT



The City of Longmont Public Works and Natural Resources is pleased to present the 2010 Water Quality Report. Federal regulations require that this report be distributed to all of Longmont's water customers. Inside you will find information about Longmont's drinking water and results of the most recent tests that were done on the drinking water.



**Please take a few minutes to fill out and return the postage-paid customer survey in this report. Your questions and comments help us to provide you with better service.**

We hope this report answers your questions about Longmont's water. If you have additional questions or comments or if you would like more information, please call Cal Youngberg, Environmental Services Manager, at 303-651-8376 or Robert Luna, Water Quality Laboratory Supervisor, at 303-651-8666. More numbers and sources of information are listed within this report.

# Where Longmont Gets Its Water

The sources, reservoirs and plants are shown on map below.



**THE CITY OF LONGMONT'S DRINKING WATER** comes from streams, lakes and reservoirs that are fed by snowmelt and rainfall. The sources of Longmont's drinking water are:

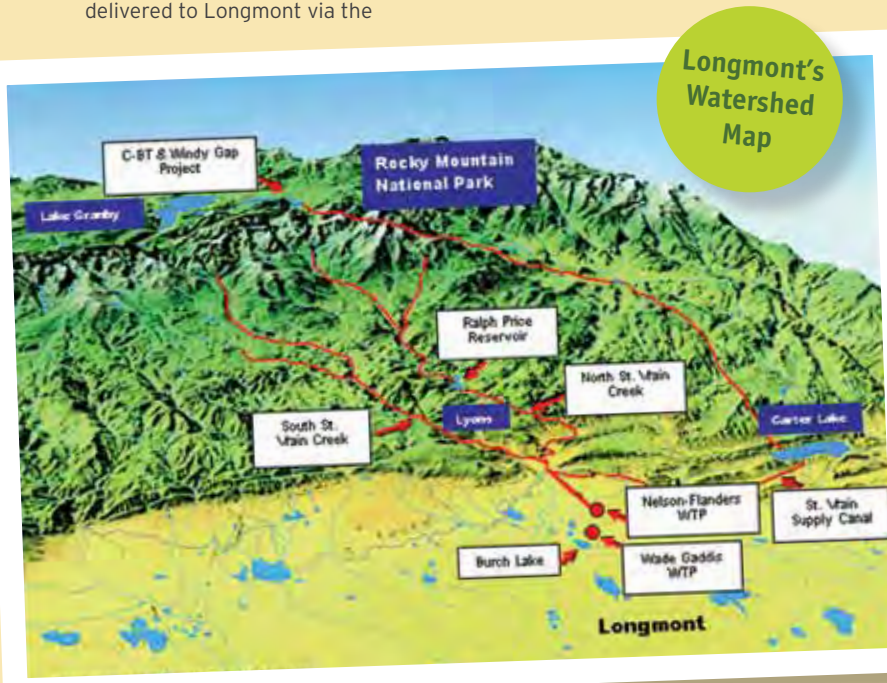
The **St. Vrain Creek watershed (North and South St. Vrain Creeks, and St. Vrain Creek)**. The **North St. Vrain Creek** watershed includes wilderness areas and portions of Rocky Mountain National Park. **Ralph Price Reservoir** is used to store water from North St. Vrain Creek. The **South St. Vrain Creek** watershed extends into the Indian Peaks Wilderness. The North and South forks combine to form **St. Vrain Creek** near the town of Lyons. During this reporting year, 58% of Longmont's water came from North St. Vrain Creek and St. Vrain Creek.

The **Colorado and Fraser Rivers in Grand County**. These sources are delivered to Longmont via the

**Colorado-Big Thompson (C-BT)** projects and other facilities operated by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. Water from reservoirs in Grand County flows through the Adams Tunnel and is delivered to Longmont via **Carter Lake** and the **St. Vrain Supply Canal**. During this reporting year, 42% of Longmont's water came from C-BT sources.

**Burch Lake**. Water from St. Vrain Creek below the Town of Lyons is conveyed to Burch Lake by the Highland Canal or the Palmerton Ditch. Burch Lake was not used during this reporting year.

These water sources were treated at the City's Nelson-Flanders and Wade Gaddis water treatment plants.



# What's in the Water Before Treatment?

## THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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. However, any watershed may contain sources of contamination. 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, 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

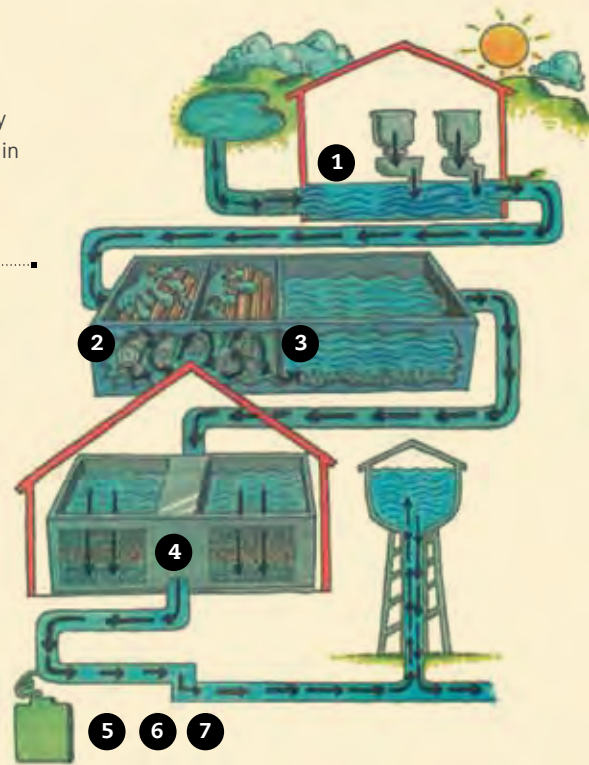
**Organic chemical contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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

More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

# How is the Water Treated?

**THE CITY OPERATES** two water treatment plants which have a combined capacity of 41 million gallons per day (MGD). Last year, the plants treated an average of 21.8 MGD in the summer and 8.5 MGD during the winter months.



## Steps Involved in Water Treatment

- 1 Coagulation** - Aluminum salts and chemicals called polymers are mixed with the water to make the particles in the water stick together.
- 2 Flocculation** - The coagulated particles are slowly mixed so that they can collide and form larger particles known as "floc".
- 3 Sedimentation** - Water flows through a large tank which allows the "floc" to settle to the bottom of the tank and be removed.
- 4 Filtration** - Water is passed through filters made of sand and anthracite coal to filter out remaining particles.
- 5 Disinfection** - Chlorine is added to kill any remaining bacteria or other disease-causing organisms.
- 6 Fluoridation** - Fluoride is added to help prevent tooth decay.
- 7 Stabilization** - Small amounts of soda ash (sodium carbonate) or sodium hydroxide are added to make the water less corrosive to pipes and plumbing.

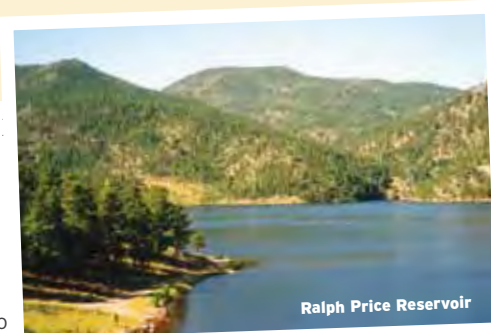
## What about Longmont's Water?

**LONGMONT IS FORTUNATE** to have high quality water sources that originate in mountain watersheds. The North St. Vrain Creek watershed is mainly wilderness and is affected only by naturally occurring elements. Water from the South St. Vrain Creek may be impacted by runoff from abandoned mines.

The watersheds that feed the C-BT project may contain contaminants related to recreation, wastewater treatment plant effluents and runoff from pastures. St. Vrain Creek below Lyons is transferred to the treatment plants by irrigation ditches and can be affected by agricultural and livestock activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by Longmont and other public water systems. The City's treatment plants reduce any contaminants in the source waters to levels that meet, and usually surpass, all Federal and State requirements.

A Source Water Assessment Report for the City of Longmont has been prepared by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). At this time, the report is in the process of being corrected. When it is finalized, it will be available by calling 303-651-8376 or by accessing the SWAP website at <http://cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/SWAP/swapreports.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 or will occur. This information can help us evaluate the need to improve our treatment capabilities. The Source Water Assessment Report also provides the basis for a Source Water Protection plan. The City is evaluating specific actions that can be taken to protect source waters as part of its watershed management program, which includes monitoring of streams, reservoirs, lakes, and ponds to determine the sources of pollutants in the watershed.



Ralph Price Reservoir



**Questions:** Call Public Works & Natural Resources at 303-651-8376 or check our web site at <http://www.ci.longmont.co.us/pwwu/water>.

### Interested in public meetings?

The City of Longmont City Council meets on Tuesdays at 7:00 p.m. at the Civic Center, 3rd & Kimbark. There are two citizen boards that advise Council on water issues: The Water Board meets the 3rd Monday of each month at 3:00 p.m. and the Board of Environmental Affairs meets the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 3:30 p.m. Both boards meet at the City Service Center, 1100 S. Sherman St.

The City has a watershed monitoring program where samples are collected and tested for routine parameters. This program will document the quality of our drinking water sources and assist the operation of the treatment plants to continue to provide high quality drinking water.



# What is in Your Tap Water?

**The City's Water Quality Laboratory**, which is State-certified, performs many of the tests on your drinking water. Contract labs are used for tests that the Water Quality Laboratory does not do in-house. 9944 tests were performed on the City's drinking water last year, 8931 of which were performed by the City's Water quality Laboratory. This ensures that the water delivered to your tap meets or exceeds the standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Longmont safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. The following tables show the most recent test results for Longmont's water and the federal and state requirements. The CDPHE allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data in the tables, though representative of our water, is more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, the results are from tests performed last year.

Definitions of the technical terms in the tables follow Table III.

## Table I - Drinking Water Quality: Regulated Contaminants

Table I shows the most recent test results for contaminants that were detected in Longmont's drinking water and have limits set by EPA or CDPHE regulations. Possible sources of the contaminants are noted in the last column. These are not necessarily the sources of contaminants in Longmont's water.

Contaminant	Range of Levels	MCL	MCLG	Probable Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic and Physical</b>				
Arsenic	Last tested in 2008 <5 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from grass; Electronic production wastes
Barium	Last tested in 2008 0.010 to 0.015 ppm, Average = 0.013 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	Last tested in 2008 <2 ppb	2 ppb	2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Fluoride	0.76 to 1.04 ppm, Average = 0.88 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Added during treatment to promote strong teeth
Turbidity*	0.018 to 0.047 NTU WGWP: 98% of samples in June <0.3 NTU NFWTP: 100% of samples <0.3 NTU	1.0 NTU and more than 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Not Applicable	Soil runoff
Nitrate (NO3)	0.05 to 0.06 ppm Average = 0.05 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Bacteria and Microorganisms</b>				
Total Coliform bacteria	1193 samples, present in 1 sample. Max = July, present in 1.02% of samples	Present in no more than 5% of monthly samples	0% present	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli bacteria	Not detected	0% present	0% present	Human and animal waste
Giardia**	Not detected	Not applicable	0 cysts	Human and animal waste
Cryptosporidium**	Not detected	Not applicable	0 cysts	Human and animal waste
<b>Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts</b>				
Total Chlorine***	0.06 to 1.28 ppm Max Monthly Average = 0.82 ppm	4 ppm (MRDL)	4 ppm (MRDLG)	Added during treatment for disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	15.9 to 34.8 ppb, Max RAA = 23.7 ppb	60 ppb	0 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	16.1 to 39.0 ppb, Max RAA = 27.5 ppb	80 ppb	0 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>				
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate****	NFWTP Not Detected	6.0 ppb (Action level 0.6 ppb)	0 ppb	Sampling or testing procedures. Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Radioactivity</b>				
Alpha emitters	0.6 to 0.9 pCi/L, Average = 0.8 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	Not detected	30 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226+228)	0.0 to 0.4 pCi/L, Average = 0.2 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b>				
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Source Water: 1.92 to 5.48 ppm, Average = 3.40 ppm; Treated Water: 0.96 to 2.29 ppm, Average = 1.57 ppm; Removal: 47.8 to 60.5 %, Average = 53.4%	There is no MCL for TOC. TOC removal is used to monitor treatment effectiveness. The required level of TOC removal is > 35%.		Naturally present in the environment

## Table II - Drinking Water Quality: Corrosion Control

The City began a corrosion control program in 1987 to reduce lead and copper levels. Sodium carbonate or sodium hydroxide is added at the treatment plants to adjust pH and alkalinity of the water and reduce its corrosiveness.

Contaminant	Range of Levels	Action Level	MCLG	Probable Source of Contaminant
Lead	Last tested in 2008 90th Percentile = 3.2 ppb, Max = 7.9 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	Lead and copper in drinking water mainly comes from corrosion of plumbing and fixtures.
Copper	Last tested in 2008 90th Percentile = 0.061 ppm, Max = 0.278 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Lead and copper in drinking water mainly comes from corrosion of plumbing and fixtures.
pH	7.69 to 8.82 SU, Average = 8.19 SU	For Longmont, the CDPHE established an allowable range for pH of 7.2 to 9.5 SU.		
Alkalinity	17.93 to 35.95 ppm, Average = 28.22 ppm	For Longmont, the CDPHE established an allowable range for alkalinity of 7 to 77 ppm.		

## Table III - Drinking Water Quality: Unregulated Contaminants

The inorganic and physical section shows results for routine parameters that do not have a specific MCL.

Contaminant	Range of Levels	Probable Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganic and Physical</b>		
Sodium	9500 to 15400 ppb, Average = 12367 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	4400 to 8800 ppb, Average = 6823 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	<2000 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	1000 to 1300 ppb, Average = 1144 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminium	16 to 32 ppb, Average = 24.7 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment processes
Total Hardness	11.0 to 27.3 ppm, Average = 20.3 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>		
Chloroform	14.4 to 35.8 ppb, Average = 23.8 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic acid	7.1 to 12.8 ppb, Average = 9.3 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	1.7 to 3.2 ppb, Average = 2.3 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic acid	8.2 to 21.0 ppb, Average = 12.1 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic acid	Non Detect to 1.1 ppb, Average = 0.2 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

\* **Turbidity** is a measure of water clarity and is used to monitor treatment plant performance and interference with the disinfection process.

\*\* **Giardia and Cryptosporidium** are disease-causing microorganisms that are found in some source waters. EPA requires treatment techniques to remove 99.9% of Giardia organisms. The CDPHE requires the City to perform microscopic particulate analyses of treated water to determine that the treatment techniques are meeting the regulatory requirements. These analyses showed no evidence of either organism in the City's treated water.

\*\*\* **Total Chlorine**. More than 95% of the samples taken in the City's distribution system in any two consecutive months must have a detectable residual chlorine level.

\*\*\*\* **Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate** was detected at 1.0 ppb in 2009, which is above the action level of 0.6 ppb but below the MCL of 6 ppb. The action required was to monitor quarterly.

### Definitions of terms used in Tables I, II and III

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

**MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.

**MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

**MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** 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.

**MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** 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.

**NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit:** Used to describe the cloudiness of water.

**pCi/L - PicoCuries per liter:** A measure of radioactivity.

**pH:** A measure of how acidic or basic a water is, reported in Standard Units (SU). pH can range from 1 SU (highly acidic) to 14 SU (highly basic) with 7.0 being neutral.

**ppb - parts per billion:** A measure of concentration of a contaminant. Comparable to one penny in \$10,000,000.

**ppm - parts per million:** A measure of concentration of a contaminant. Comparable to one penny in \$10,000.

**RAA - Running Annual Average:** An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

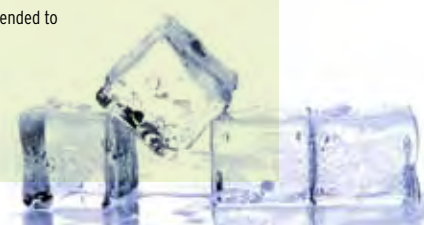
**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**90th percentile:** 90% of the samples were below this level.

**NFWTP:** Nelson Flanders Water Treatment Plant.

**WGWTP:** Wade Gaddis Water Treatment Plant

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. If selected, the EPA requires cities to monitor for specific compounds. In 2008 we participated in the second round of unregulated contaminant monitoring and all of our results were below detection levels.



# Special Health Concerns

## THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

may pertain to you if you have specific health problems. The City is providing this information in compliance with Federal regulations. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**The City of Longmont is proud to report that we did not have any drinking water violations last year.**



# What about Bottled Water?

**IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT TAP WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK**, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by Longmont and other public water systems. Food and drug administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

As noted previously in this report, all drinking water, including bottled water, comes from sources that may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The FDA limits are intended to provide consumers of bottled water with the same protection for public health as other sources of drinking water. However, the regulations and testing requirements for contaminants in bottled water are much less stringent than for tap water.

More information about bottled water, possible contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Another source of information is the Natural Resources Defense Council, which has tested many brands of bottled water. The results of those tests are available on the internet at <http://www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/appa.asp>.



# Lead in Drinking Water

**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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Longmont 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 your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking 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>.

# Frequently Asked Questions

## My water sometimes has a yellow or brown color. What's causing this and what can I do about it?

The water can pick up color when the City is flushing the lines in your neighborhood. Flushing of the entire distribution system is done at least once a year to keep water quality at its highest level and to ensure that fire hydrants are operational. Flushing usually takes place in April. The flushing locations and schedules are announced in the newspaper and posted on the City's website. Color in the water is usually temporary and is not harmful. We recommend citizens limit water use, and particularly avoid using hot water when flushing is occurring in their immediate area. The problem can often be solved by letting your cold water run for several minutes. If you continue to see color or any sediment in your water, please call the Water Quality Laboratory at 303-651-8666.

## Is the water tested for contaminants other than those listed in the Tables in this report?

Longmont tests for many contaminants other than those listed in this report. Each year, over 50 organic compounds such as trichloroethane, benzene, toluene and xylene are tested for. Metals and inorganics such as cadmium, chromium and selenium are also analyzed on a routine basis, as well as pesticides such as 2-4-D, aldicarb, chlordane, and endrin. The most recent tests showed no detectable levels of these contaminants in Longmont's water. For more information please contact the Water Quality Laboratory at 303-651-8666.

**The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recently announced that they will be reviewing fluoride in drinking water. What is the City doing in response to this?** Fluoride has been added to the City's drinking water since 1957 to

promote dental health. Fluoride concentrations have always been maintained within a range of 0.9 and 1.1 ppm, as recommended by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). However, the EPA and the HHS recently proposed lowering the recommended fluoride level to a maximum of 0.7 ppm and the EPA is considering a reduction of the Maximum Contaminant Level of 4.0 ppm. While both the EPA and the HHS have reaffirmed the benefits of water fluoridation, they recognize that fluoride comes from other sources such as toothpaste. The CDPHE has not changed its recommendations and it may be several years before requirements are updated. However, in light of the recent recommendations, fluoride addition to Longmont's water has been reduced so as not to exceed a maximum level of 0.7 ppm.



# SAVE WATER AND SAVE YOUR WATERWAYS

Irrigation of outdoor landscaping is the largest use of water in the City. Reducing the water you use for irrigation leaves more water for the future and saves you money.

Some of the things that can be done to conserve water can also reduce the pollution in our ponds, rivers and creeks. Any water that goes into the soil will not end up on driveways, sidewalks, streets or gutters where it can carry pollutants to the storm sewers. The storm sewers all discharge to our waterways, including Left Hand Creek and St.Vrain Creek, without any treatment.

**You can save water, save money and help the environment by:**

- Making sure your sprinkler system does not waste water
- Using plants that are adapted to our climate
- Preparing your soil with organic materials
- Using landscaping features that allow water from both sprinklers and rainfall to soak into the ground instead of running off

➤ The City, in partnership with the Center for ReSource Conservation, offers several programs to help you reduce your outdoor water use. The number is limited and it's first come, first served. Call the Center for Resource Conservation at 303-999-3820 x217 or visit [ConservationCenter.org](http://ConservationCenter.org).

### Garden in a Box.

This is a professionally designed xeriscape garden kit that includes water-conserving plants and a "plant-by-number" plan.



### Automatic Sprinkler System Audits.

A sprinkler system inspector will take soil samples, evaluate your system and watering schedule, measure the water output, look for leaks, identify problems and recommend improvements.



➤ Here are some things you can do to help water soak into the soil instead of running off and carrying sediment and other pollutants into the storm drains.

**Create a drainage way**, or swale, that directs stormwater away from your house to landscaped areas and allows it to soak into the soil.

**Use the proper sprinkler types** and adjust them so that they water the landscaping and not the sidewalk, street or driveway.



**Consider using permeable pavements** for your garden walkways.

**Add organic materials** to your soil before planting so that the soil can retain more water. Soils in this area can take up to 3 cubic yards of organic material (such as compost) for every 1000 square feet.



**KEEP  
IT CLEAN**  
'cause WE'RE ALL  
DOWNSTREAM

**STORMWATER  
QUALITY**

To learn more about stormwater quality visit our web page at [www.KICP.org](http://www.KICP.org) or [www.ci.longmont.co.us/pwwwu/storm/swqualtiy.htm](http://www.ci.longmont.co.us/pwwwu/storm/swqualtiy.htm)



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Public Works & Natural Resources  
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Longmont, Colorado 80501

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City of Longmont Water Quality Report  
Public Water System ID #107485

## 2010 Longmont Water Fast Facts

**5.29 billion gallons** *were used during the year*  
**61,300 gallons** *used per person*  
**783 million gallons** *were used in the peak month of August*  
**29.8 million gallons** *were used on the peak day*  
**9944 tests** *were done on the drinking water*

### Indoor Water Conservation Audits

The City has partnered with the Center for ReSource Conservation (CRC) to offer **FREE Indoor Water Audits** this Fall. The audits will analyze your indoor water use and give you recommendations for how to save water. Call the CRC at 303-999-3820 x217 to sign up or visit [www.ConservationCenter.org](http://www.ConservationCenter.org) to learn more. The number of audits is limited and it's first come, first served.

**NEW  
PROGRAM**

Este folleto contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Hable al laboratorio de calidad de agua al numero 303-651-8666 para una traducción al español.

This Water Quality report is mailed to all postal patrons, posted on the City of Longmont website, and printed copies are available at the Service Center, Civic Center, and Public Library. The most recent Water Quality Report can be viewed at <http://www.ci.longmont.co.us/pwwu/water/qualityreport.htm>.

