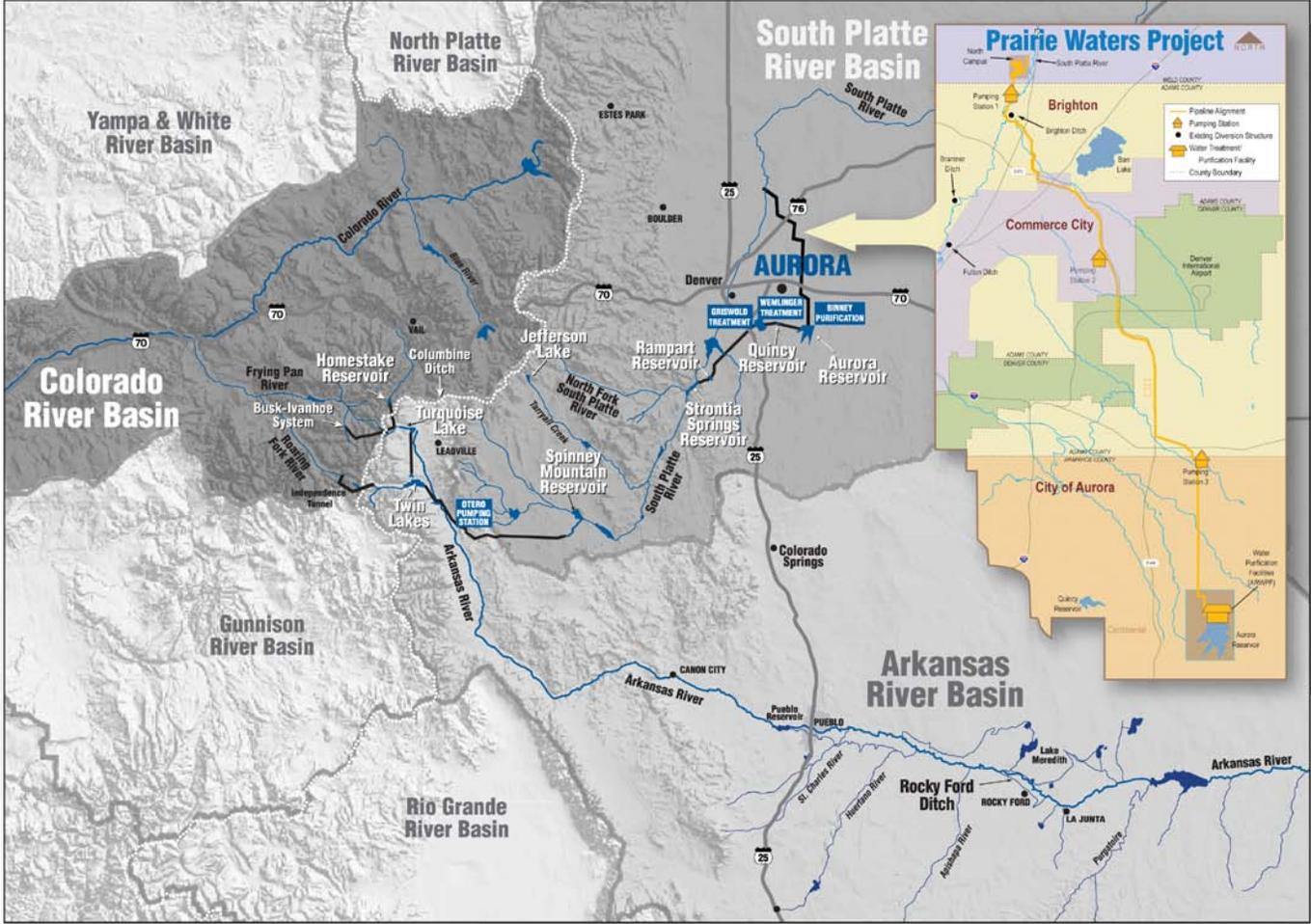




AURORA water

The next time you turn on your faucet and grab an ice cold glass of water, taste it. Really taste it. The water in Aurora is, simply put, some of the best H2O around, and we have won many awards to prove it. At Aurora Water, delivering safe, high-quality water to your home is our top priority. You can learn more about our water in this EPA-mandated disclosure of our performance. If you have any questions or need any additional information go to www.aurorawater.org.



In Colorado, we rely heavily on snowmelt for our water supply, but from year to year, it can be difficult to predict how much will be available. In Aurora, through the combined use of reservoirs, the natural river system, pipes, tunnels and pumps, water is transported from as far as 180 miles away to ensure a reliable water supply for Aurora residents and businesses. Most of our water comes from three of the seven major river basins: the Colorado, Arkansas and South Platte. Aurora also receives a small percentage of water from aquifers, which are essentially underground rivers. That water is then stored in 12 reservoirs and lakes: Aurora, Homestake, Turquoise, Twin Lakes, Spinney Mountain, Jefferson, Strontia Springs, Rampart, Quincy, Pueblo, Henry and Meredith.

To help protect the city in drought years, we recently added the Prairie Waters system. It begins in Brighton, where water from the lower South Platte is piped 34 miles to the Peter D. Binney Water Purification Facility, a state-of-the-art, 70-acre campus that has some of the most advanced purification processes available today.

Quality
Service
Reliability

AURORA WATER ♦ **Water Supply**

- Aqueeducts, diversion tunnels, pipelines
- Major roads, highways
- Streams, canals, reservoirs
- Continental Divide

Table of Detected Contaminants

| Microbiological Contaminants | Violation | Units | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------|-------|--|-------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | No | % | No more than 5% positives per month | 0 | Highest monthly percentage: 0.48% | 4 positive samples out of 2,525 total samples collected for the year, or 0.16% | Jan, Jun, Jul, Oct | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity | Violation | Units | TT Requirement | MCLG | Level Detected | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Turbidity ¹ | No | NTU | Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement | N/A | Highest turbidity for 2012 - 0.08 | | 7/31/2012 | Soil runoff, river sediment, provides a medium for microbiological growth |
| | No | % | In any month, at least 95% of samples must be below 0.3 NTU ² | N/A | 100% of samples were <0.3NTU | N/A | | |
| Radionuclides | Violation | Units | MCL | MCLG | Average Level Detected | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Gross Beta particle activity | No | pCi/l | trigger level = 50 | 0 | 2.5 | 0 - 5 | 2011 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Radium (-226 & -228) | No | pCi/l | 5 | 0 | 0.17 | <0.6-1 | 2011 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Uranium | No | ppb | 30 | 0 | 0.53 | <1-2 | 2011 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Lead and Copper | Violation | Units | Action Level | MCLG | 90th Percentile | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Copper | No | ppm | 1.3 | N/A | 0.184 | 0 out of 52 sites sampled exceeded AL | 2010 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | No | ppb | 15 | N/A | 3 | 0 out of 52 sites sampled exceeded AL | 2010 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Violation | Units | MCL | MCLG | Average Level Detected | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Barium | No | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.05 | 0.04-0.05 | 2012 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | No | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.87 | 0.78-1.07 | 2012 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection | Violation | Units | MRDL | MRDLG | Average Level Detected | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) | No | ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.57 | 1.44-1.72 | daily | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine dioxide | No | ppb | 800 | 800 | 3 | 0-30 | daily | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Disinfection By-Products-Precursors | Violation | Units | MCL | | Average of Individual Ratio Samples | Range of Individual Ratio Samples | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Total Organic Carbon | No | ratio | ratio > 1 | | 2.71 | 1.79-4.5 | monthly | Naturally present in the environment |
| Disinfection By-Products | Violation | Units | MCL | MCLG | Average Level Detected | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Chlorite | No | ppm | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.34 | 0.23-0.43 | daily | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Halocetic Acids | No | ppb | 60 | N/A | 13.5 | 6.47-26.9 | monthly | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Trihalomethanes | No | ppb | 80 | N/A | 15.3 | 4.59-24.3 | monthly | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Secondary Contaminants/Other Unregulated Monitoring | Violation | Units | MCL | SMCL | Average Level Detected | Range | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Chloride | N/A | ppm | N/A | 250 | 37 | 16-85 | monthly | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | N/A | ppm | N/A | N/A | 119 | 95-158 | daily | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel | N/A | ppm | N/A | 100 | 4 | 2-7 | quarterly | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | N/A | ppm | N/A | 10000 | 23 | 20-29 | quarterly | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate | N/A | ppm | N/A | 250 | 56 | 36-104 | monthly | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids | N/A | ppm | N/A | 500 | 266 | 189-423 | monthly | Erosion of natural deposits |

The above chart details the contaminants detected in Aurora's drinking water during 2012. All are well below allowed levels. To safeguard your health, Aurora Water tests for approximately 150 other contaminants that were not detected. Tests on Aurora's water are conducted in the Aurora Water Quality Control Laboratory, which is certified by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Independent laboratories conduct other tests as necessary. Each year, more than 85,000 tests are conducted. Aurora Water also tests for contaminants not yet regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Colorado has a statewide waiver for dioxin monitoring. Aurora has monitoring waivers for cyanide and asbestos. The waivers were granted because the CDPHE determined the Aurora Water system is not vulnerable to contamination. The state permits monitoring less than once per year for some contaminants because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly. Some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water, 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The concentration of a contaminant that is recommended, but not enforceable, in drinking water due to its effect on taste, color, odor or appearance.

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

Waiver: State permission not to test for a specific contaminant.

N/A: Not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: Parts per million

ppb: Parts per billion

Notes:

1. Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water and has no health effects. Nevertheless, turbidity may interfere with disinfection and provides a medium for microbial growth.
2. Must be less than 0.3 in 95 percent of monthly samples. The higher the percentage, the better.

Aurora Water is required to monitor its drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

Cryptosporidium

Aurora tests regularly for Cryptosporidium, a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Aurora Water's monitoring indicates the presence of this organism in its source water, but it has never been detected in our treated water. Current test methods do not enable Aurora Water to determine if these source water organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease.

Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult with their doctor about any appropriate precautions they should take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and may be spread through means other than drinking water. Aurora Water tested for Cryptosporidium in 2012 and did not detect any organisms in our source water or treated water.

Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. As a result of materials used in your home's plumbing, it is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than in other homes within your community. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found in the soil throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can reach high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also be released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water will be, in most cases, a small source of radon in indoor air.

Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air that contains radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water that contains radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level in your air is four (4) picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are relatively inexpensive. For additional information, call the state radon program at 303-692-3030 or call the EPA Radon Hotline at 800-SOS-RADON. Aurora Water tested for radon in July 2008 and detected 99 pCi/L in finished water.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As the 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 bacteria and viruses, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants include 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 can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency 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.

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. 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Get involved

We want you to be involved in the decisions that affect you, so we hope you will participate by attending public meetings of the Citizens' Water Advisory Committee, Infrastructure & Operations Policy Committee and City Council. You can find meeting times and agendas at www.auroragov.org.

Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

City of Aurora • PWSID CO0103005
All data from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012,
unless otherwise noted.

EPA's Safe Drinking
Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

Aurora Water
Customer Service
303-326-8645