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Overview of Regulation 11

by Tyson Ingels, P.E., engineering section

On March 10, 2015, the Water Quality Control Commission adopted revisions to the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations. These revisions included the revised total coliform rule, storage tank rule, backflow prevention and cross-connection control rule, and water hauler rule, requiring minimum disinfectant residual of 0.2 mg/L in the distribution



system and other minor corrections and clarifications of the existing requirements. The following provides a summary of the regulatory requirements:

Water Hauler Rule, effective May 1, 2015: The water hauler rule establishes requirements specific to a supplier that is a public water system that hauls water. The water hauler must operate in accordance with a department-approved operational plan. Water haulers must also collect additional chlorine residual samples each day based on the number of tanks or containers used each day and how many times the tank or container is filled. The rule also specifies recordkeeping requirements including maintenance records and information about the water that is delivered.

Backflow Prevention and Cross-connection Control Rule, effective January 1, 2016: This rule replaces the cross-connection control rule. The new rule requires the supplier to develop a written backflow prevention and cross-connection control program and an annual report.

(Continued on page 3)

Is direct potable water reuse allowed in Colorado? Part 1

by Ron Falco, P.E., Safe Drinking Water Program manager

Using reclaimed water from a domestic wastewater treatment works is an increasingly important topic in Colorado. The state water plan partly relies on reuse to fill the gap of needed water supply projected by 2050. The state water plan also emphasizes the importance of protecting public health and the environment as we reuse water. Naturally two questions have recently come my way:

1. Is direct potable reuse legal in Colorado?
2. If it is legal, what specific regulations need to be met?

The answer to the first question is - it depends. If the entity you are engaged with has the legal water rights to reuse the water, the answer is yes; and if not the answer is no.

The answer to the second question is that Regulation 11 of the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations needs to be met. Currently, there aren't additional specific regulations that apply to direct reuse. The same is true for indirect potable reuse. Numerous different intentional and unintentional indirect reuse methods currently exist in Colorado. No additional requirements beyond those in Regulation 11 apply to those public drinking water systems. There are no regulatory definitions for indirect or direct reuse. Currently, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment would only consider a proposal for direct reuse if there is no environmental buffer between the domestic wastewater treatment works and the drinking treatment plant. However, we would consider the source water to be Bin 4 for the long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule meaning that additional cryptosporidium removal would be required.

Interest was expressed for the department to develop specific regulations that would apply to direct potable reuse. Often that interest is focused on treatment technology requirements. However, a truly comprehensive regulatory approach would also involve specifying sampling requirements including specific parameters and their sampling location and frequency. Compliance requirements would need to be determined, like whether compliance would be based on one sample or some kind of average? Additional questions include if compliance was not achieved, what violations or fines would be issued? What would public notice requirements be? What database would house all this compliance data and who would review? We do not have answers to these questions, nor the resources to begin developing such a

comprehensive regulatory framework. The department does not have funding to pursue developing Colorado-specific regulations for direct reuse. In fact, our primary funding source, federal money, is being cut to some degree.

What would happen if an entity attempted to move forward with a direct reuse project? Though no one has proposed such a project to date, we would work with the entity through the design approval process specified in Section 11.4 of Regulation 11. We believe that plans approval and specific

conditions of approval could be mutually agreed upon. We also think that public perception is the far greater hurdle for direct potable reuse when compared to technical or regulatory issues. One final thought given our resource constraints, the department would assist with that process depending on the approval conditions agreed upon, but could not take the lead.



Regulation 11 overview

(Continued from page 1)

The rule requires suppliers to survey all non-single-family-residential connections in the system for cross connections with annual survey milestones for the first five years of the rule. Any cross-connections that are identified must be controlled. Additionally, backflow prevention assemblies must be tested and backflow prevention methods must be inspected annually. During the first five years of the rule, the supplier must meet annual testing milestones, until the supplier is testing over 90 percent of the backflow prevention assemblies each year.

Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective April 1, 2016: This federally-mandated rule will replace the total coliform rule on April 1, 2016. The new rule removes the monthly total coliform maximum contaminant level violation and replaces it with level 1 and level 2 assessments. The assessments are meant to identify the potential cause of contamination and corrective action is required for any sanitary defects identified during an assessment. The new rule also introduces changes to repeat sampling requirements, triggers for increased sampling requirements for a supplier sampling for total coliform on a quarterly frequency, and reporting requirements for E. coli-positive special purpose samples. New requirements for seasonal systems are established in this rule as well.

Storage Tank Rule, effective April 1, 2016: This rule establishes requirements for inspecting finished water storage tanks. These requirements include the development of a written plan for storage tank inspections. Suppliers must also perform and document periodic and comprehensive inspections of their water tanks at designated intervals. The supplier must correct any sanitary defects identified during those inspections.

Minimum 0.2 mg/L disinfectant residual in the distribution system, effective April 1, 2016:

These amendments replace the requirement to maintain a detectable residual disinfectant concentration in the distribution system. The new requirements establish that a minimum of 0.2 mg/L disinfectant residual must be maintained in the distribution system. Compliance is only calculated based on the samples that are collected at the same time as total coliform samples (i.e., operational samples do not count toward compliance determination). The supplier could have apply to the department for an extension if capital improvements are needed to comply with these requirements. Extension requests must have been submitted to the department by December 31, 2015.

This newsletter contains more detailed articles on the above listed rules. For the full text and details of all of the regulatory revisions and requirements, please visit www.colorado.gov/cdphe/water-quality-control-commission-regulations to download the current version of Regulation 11. Templates, forms, guidance and policy are also provided on the department's website at www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcd.

Storage tank rules

by Nicole Graziano, drinking water compliance assurance section

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment continuously evaluates and assesses data from its sanitary surveys, drinking water monitoring and situations which could adversely impact public health. Additionally, the department recognizes that storage tank deficiencies have contributed to acute drinking water emergencies across the state and probably to the drinking water Alamosa Salmonella outbreak that occurred in 2008. The department determined that storage tanks with sanitary defects (e.g., improper hatches, vent corrosion, foundation issues, etc.)



are routinely cited as significant deficiencies during sanitary surveys. Since 2010, tank significant deficiencies were cited more than 400 times during sanitary surveys. As a result, the department included a storage tank rule in the revisions to Regulation 11 of the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations, section 11.28, effective April 1, 2016. While this revision will apply to all of Colorado's drinking water

systems, the rule only applies to storage tanks within the distribution system (i.e., after the entry point), referred to as finished water storage tanks. The rule requires that public water systems develop and maintain a written plan for finished water storage tanks that contains the following:

- An inventory for all finished water storage tanks the tank type and construction materials, listed volume, approximate dimensions, location, identified inlets, outlets, overflows, hatches and vents, coating types, date put into service, and maintenance history.
- Methods and the schedule for performing and documenting periodic and comprehensive inspections for each finished water storage tank.
 - Periodic inspections are visual external storage tank inspections that are typically performed by the water system to identify evident sanitary defects (e.g., lack of a screen or vent). Periodic inspections of each tank must be conducted at least quarterly or be on a department accepted alternative schedule.
 - Comprehensive inspections are internal and external tank inspections that are used to identify sanitary defects covering all aspects of the condition of the storage tank. Comprehensive inspections must be conducted at least every five years or be on a department accepted alternative schedule.
- Timelines for correcting typical storage tank sanitary defects.

The department is currently working on rule related guidance, templates and policy statements. As deliverables are finalized, they will be listed on the department's website at www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcd.

Backflow prevention & cross-connection control rule implementation steps

by Jorge Delgado, P.E., field services section

Overview: The Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 5 CCR 1002-11 (Regulation 11), Section 11.39 requires that public water systems have a written and properly implemented Backflow Prevention and Cross-connection Control (BPCCC) Program. The Backflow Prevention and Cross-connection Control Rule Implementation Policy (Safe Drinking Water Program Policy DW-007) provides clarification and interpretation of the regulation. This document intends to provide public water systems steps on how to implement Section 11.39 requirements.

- Step 1. Review Regulation 11, Section 11.39 and Safe Drinking Water Program Policy DW-007. Additional guidance and templates are provided at:
<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/drinking-water-cross-connection-control-program>
- Step 2. Select and establish legal authority and or compliance approach for implementation of the BPCCC program survey, installation and testing of assemblies and methods.
- Step 3. Develop written BPCCC plan which at a minimum includes:
Established legal authority and/or compliance approach,
Documented survey procedure and/or compliance approach,
Documented assembly or method selection and installation procedure,
Tracking mechanism description (spreadsheet, software, master list),
Verification of tester's credentials (test report).
- Step 4. Identify total number of service connections and waterworks.
- Step 5. Identify total number of non-single-family-residential service connections (i.e. service connections and waterworks which require survey, this generally includes all commercial, industrial and multi-family service connections).
- Step 6. Identify total number of non-single-family-residential service connections that have already been surveyed and or controlled. Service connections controlled with and air gap, reduced pressure zone assembly or controlled appropriately for the identified contaminant can be considered surveyed.
- Step 7. Perform service connection surveys.
- Step 8. Control identified cross connections with appropriate assemblies or methods within 120 days of discovery.
- Step 9. Ensure methods and assemblies are properly tested or inspected upon installation and or annually. As suppliers implement the requirements of the rule, the supplier must:
 - Track performance of surveys, assembly or method installation and testing or inspection results and comply with the survey, method, and assembly compliance ratios specified in Regulation 11.39
 - Write an annual report (first due May 2017).
 - Notify the department of backflow events.
 - Request alternative schedules as needed.

Please contact Jorge Delgado P.E., senior field engineer and backflow prevention and cross-connection control specialist, at 303.692.3511 or at jorge.a.delgado@state.co.us with any questions that you may have.

Revised total coliform rule

by Nicole Graziano, drinking water compliance assurance section

On April 1, 2016, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, in the *Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations*, (Regulation 11), will become effective. The rule was revised to provide greater public health protection by requiring system assessments and the corresponding corrective action. The revised rule applies to all of Colorado's drinking water systems.

The rule has many new requirements, including:

Sample siting plans. All public water systems must develop a written sample siting plan no later than March 31, 2016. The sample siting plan must contain routine and repeat sampling locations that are representative of water quality in the distribution system. Regarding repeat monitoring locations, public water systems have the following three options:

1. Collect the three required repeat samples at the following locations:
 - a. Original total coliform positive site.
 - b. Within five service connections upstream of the original site.
 - c. Within five service connects downstream of the original site.
2. Identify alternative fixed repeat sampling sites. The revised sample siting plan must be submitted to the department.
3. Develop criteria for selecting repeat samples on a situational basis in a standard operating procedure that is included in the sample siting plan. The revised sample siting plan must be submitted to the department.

Please note that water systems only need to submit their sample siting plan if the plan is revised.

Routine sampling requirements. A majority of Colorado's water systems will be required to collect monthly bacteriological samples. The only systems that may qualify for quarterly

bacteriological monitoring are water systems that meet all of the listed requirements:

- The system is a non-community groundwater system that serves less than 1,000 people.
- The system does not meet the definition of a seasonal system.
- The system does not have a disinfection waiver.
- The system is not a water hauler.
- The system is not a hand-pump system.

Repeat sampling requirements. Regardless of population served, all public water systems are now required to collect three repeat bacteriological samples. Additionally, water systems on monthly monitoring are no longer required to collect temporary routine bacteriological samples the following month after a total coliform-positive sample result.



Seasonal systems. All seasonal systems will be required to collect monthly bacteriological samples. Seasonal systems must also complete department-approved start-up procedures and certify that the start-up procedures were completed before serving water to the public. The

(Continued on page 10)

Effective dates

Water haul ruler

Effective May 1, 2015

- Create and prepare to submit an operational plan for approval.
- Familiarize yourself with the new chlorine monitoring requirements.

Backflow prevention and cross-connection control rule

Effective January 1, 2016

- Review new groundwater source document when it is published.
- Review your existing cross-connection control program.
- Evaluate how much of your system has been surveyed for cross connections.

Revised total coliform rule

Effective April 1, 2016

- Review current sampling plan and sampling pool. Revise as necessary.
- For seasonal systems, create and prepare to submit start-up procedures for approval.

Minimum 0.2 mg/L chlorine residual in distribution system

Effective April 1, 2016

- Review current chlorine residual levels in the distribution system.
- Take steps to address any potential problems.

Storage tank rule

Effective April 1, 2016

- Evaluate past storage tank inspection history.
- Review current storage tank maintenance and inspection practices.
- Create written plan for inspecting finished water storage tanks.

Environmental records accessed online!

by Frank Dale, records manager

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment recently launched an online system allowing customers to access environmental records electronically. Records are available for the Water Quality Control and Air Pollution Control Divisions and Commissions. Within a few months both the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division and the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission will also be available.

To access the online record system visit <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/wq-records-center-and-requests>.

At the environmental records page, narrow your search by selecting a division or commission from the options and identify the type of records to review. You can also limit your search to a range of dates. In the upper left of the page - there is a help document for frequently asked questions and details of how to search, etc. This record system allows you to review records online or by download. Confidential records, while listed, are not available for viewing or download.

Currently, over 40,000 documents are available. The department is continuously adding new records including drinking water sanitary surveys and laboratory results. Older documents are being scanned and added as time allows. Note that many of the documents available are duplicates. We are in the

process of renaming documents and will eventually delete remaining duplicates.

In spring of 2016 the department will also provide access to an online system where you can enter an address, specify a radius from that address, such as one half mile, and the record system will list those facilities or addresses within the specified radius with available records.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Frank Dale at frank.dale@state.co.us or 303-692-3526.

The screenshot shows the 'Colorado Environmental Records' search page. On the left is a dark sidebar with 'SEARCH' and 'HELP' icons, and a 'Quick Search' button. The main content area has the CDPHE logo and the title 'COLORADO Environmental Records'. Below this is a 'Search Form' section with a text input field and a 'Search' button. The form includes several dropdown menus for 'Title Word', and two more for 'Select --'. Below the form, there are checkboxes for various divisions and commissions: Air Pollution Control Division, Water Quality Control Division, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, Air Quality Control Commission, Water Quality Control Commission, and Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission. At the bottom, there are 'SORT BY' dropdown menus and checkboxes for 'Descending' order. A blue 'Search' button is located at the bottom right of the form area.

Testing your knowledge



Think you know everything about drinking water! Prove your drinking water knowledge with our interactive quiz. Please go [online](#) to record your answers. Answers will appear in the next issue. The fall 2015 quiz answers are below. Enjoy!

1. Where did the WARN entity originate?
 - A. Colorado.
 - B. California.
 - C. Louisiana.
2. What are some of the benefits of aquifer storage and recovery?
 - A. Decreased water loss to evaporation.
 - B. Easier government permitting.
 - C. Increased protection from contamination.
 - D. All of the above.
3. Revolving fund projects are required to submit final plans, technical specification and contract documents.
 - A. True.
 - B. False.
4. What is the minimum disinfectant residual for water haulers?
 - A. 0.02 mg/L.
 - B. 0.20 mg/L.
 - C. 2.0 mg/L.
 - D. None of the above.
5. There are regulatory definitions for indirect and direct reuse:
 - A. True.
 - B. False.
6. What year was legislation passed mandating certified operators for water and wastewater treatment facilities?
 - A. 1966.
 - B. 1976.
 - C. 1973.
 - D. 1960.

Answers to fall 2015 drinking water quiz:

1. Private nonprofit entities are eligible to apply to the state revolving fund program? *A. True*
2. Water systems can better prepare for an emergency by becoming a member of the Colorado Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network. *A. True*
3. Information related to on-line operator certification exams is available by contacting the Operator Certification Program Office. *A. True*
4. Public water systems will be required to conduct periodic visual inspection of storage tanks beginning: *A. April 1, 2016*
5. According to the CDC, every dollar spent on water fluoridation saves how much in dental costs? *C. \$38*
6. The lead and copper rule requires systems to recommend one or more corrosion control treatment methods to minimize lead and copper. *A. True*

State revolving fund

by Corrina Quintana, grants and loans unit

The grants and loans unit is wrapping up a year of implementing state revolving fund program modifications. Program changes include:

- New applicant pre-qualification process.
- Simplified loan application.
- Additional application deadlines throughout the year.
- Opportunity to self-certify certain projects.

The revolving fund now offers entities alternative design review options that are consistent with current site location and design approval requirements. Self-certification of a project means that eligible state revolving fund projects do not need to work with CDPHE staff in to complete a design review process and can skip that step. Eligible drinking water projects that may self-certify design include: distribution system piping, pump stations without integral treatment and distribution system valves, hydrants and/or meters. Communities may save time and money with the self-certified or streamlined design options on eligible projects.

All revolving fund projects are required to submit final plans, technical specifications and contract documents to the project manager. Contract documents require project manager review and approval before bidding begins. The regional project manager and a fact sheet on revolving fund design review options can be found at www.colorado.gov/cdphe and type grants and loans in the search box.

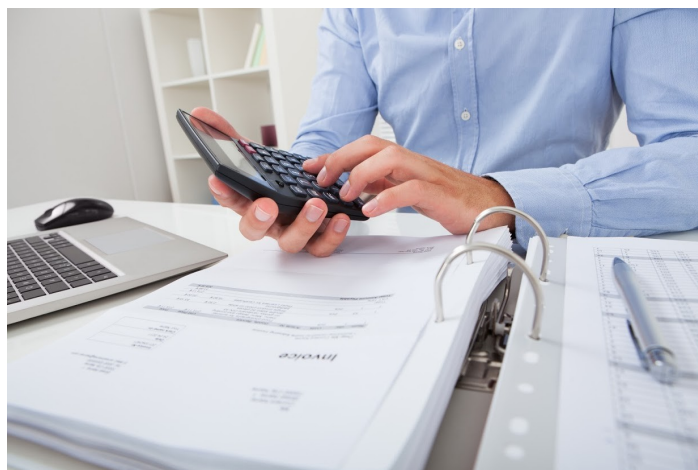
(Continued from page 6)

department's revised total coliform rule start-up procedures for seasonal systems are currently available/will be posted for public comment and can be found on the department's website at <https://www.colorado.gov>.

Level 1 assessment. The non-acute drinking water maximum contaminant level violation has been replaced with a level 1 assessment that is due no later than 30 days of learning of the treatment technique trigger. A level 1 assessment form and its corresponding certification are provided on the department's website at <https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/gwr>.

Level 2 assessment. Level 2 assessments are required if a water system exceeds the drinking water E. coli maximum contaminant level or if a water system has triggered two level 1 assessments within 12 consecutive months. Level 2 assessments must be completed no later than 30 days after learning of the triggered exceedance. All level 2 assessments will be conducted by the department.

Templates and additional information regarding the revised rule is provided on the department's website at www.colorado.gov.



Who is Walter A. Weers?

by Jackie Whelan, local assistance unit



In 2006, in recognition of his more than 50 years of outstanding volunteer service to the advancement of the certification of professionals in the Colorado water and wastewater industry, the

Colorado Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board presented Walter A. Weers with the Lifetime Achievement Award.

So who then is Dr. Walter A. Weers? Weers served in the Pacific during World War II. He went on to study civil engineering at the University of Minnesota where he earned his bachelor and master degrees in civil engineering. He received his Ph.D. in environmental engineering from Clemson University. He taught engineering at North Dakota Agricultural College from 1951 to 1954. Weers then accepted the position of assistant professor at the University of Colorado Civil Engineering Department and was asked to take over the Water and Wastewater Operators Short School as part of his responsibilities.

The short school was organized in conjunction with the Colorado State Health Department and interested industry partners. In the early sixties, the agencies and organizations that sponsored the short school felt a need for some type of volunteer certification. It was thought that it would encourage the operators to take a greater interest in expanding their knowledge in the field and it would allow them to show proof of that knowledge to employers. Weers and others developed a volunteer certification program and with volunteer help the program was put in place; administrative assistance was provided by the Colorado State

Health Department. The volunteers developed and administered the certification exams.

In 1973, the Colorado legislature passed legislation setting up the Colorado Plant Operators Certification Board and mandated certified operators for water and wastewater treatment facilities. The Governor appointed a number of people, including Weers, to the board. Weers served as the certification board's first chairman.

Weers serves Colorado's certified operators as an emeritus member of Colorado Environmental Certification and Training, Inc., a contractor to the board.

The Walter A. Weers Outstanding Achievement Award, so named in honor of Weers' contributions, recognizes those individuals who have given of their time unselfishly to educate operators, have provided their expertise to examination of operators, or have used their creativity and tenacity to build Colorado's certification. Anyone who has had a direct impact on the Colorado Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Program and the water professionals operating Colorado facilities under this program can be nominated for the Walter A. Weers Outstanding Achievement Award.

Nomination forms are available on the web at <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/water-and-wastewater-facility-operators-certification-board-wwfocb>. The nomination forms must be submitted prior to October 15, 2016 in order to be considered in this year's review process.

Disaster preparation

by Kaitlyn Minich, local assistance unit

Disasters happen. Good water systems are prepared for a variety of events but even those systems most prepared can experience emergencies outside their control. The Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network, or WARN, was created with this fact in mind. Born from three San Francisco Bay area disasters that occurred from 1989 to 1991, WARN was designed to reduce barriers in communication and increase sharing of resources between utilities during emergencies. In simpler terms, WARN aims to help an able and willing water utility send employees and equipment to a water utility in need of help. Colorado WARN was an invaluable asset during the 2013 floods. The effect of the floods was outside of the capabilities of county and state emergency preparedness; CoWARN helped affected utilities get sump pumps, portable filtration units, potable water and assistance with water sampling.

A mutual aid agreement is the mechanism in place allowing utilities to request assistance and respond to emergencies easily and quickly. The agreement is essentially a contract utilities sign before an emergency. The agreement outlines business processes, reimbursement and liability between requesting and responding utilities avoiding the hassle of negotiating these details during a crisis.

Since its creation in 2009, CoWARN has used the national mutual aid agreement. However, as times changed, several utilities voiced concerns regarding the outdated agreement. In an effort to clarify and increase membership, a steering committee worked to update the document. While the terms outlined in the agreement didn't change, the language was made clearer and references to extinct statutes were removed.

To download a copy of the amended mutual aid agreement, visit www.cowarn.org and click on mutual aid agreement. For more information on CoWARN and how it can help your utility, contact Kaitlyn Minich at Kaitlyn.Minich@state.co.us or 303-691-4084.

Colorado water plan: Aquifer storage

by Kaitlyn Minich, local assistance unit

After a nearly two year process, the Colorado Water Plan is complete. The plan aims to find solutions to the identified gap in water supply from the state's rapidly increasing population. A big part of the plan is increased water storage. There are multiple reservoir projects proposed and Denver Water is also investigating an interesting alternative storage method. Denver Water is looking into the possibility of using a cutting-edge technique called aquifer storage and recovery, where treated water is injected into underground aquifers for storage until needed. Then, those same injection wells are used to pump water out for additional treatment and distribution to customers. The project is currently in the exploratory phase. If all goes according to plan, Denver Water will file for government permits in 2016.

There are significant advantages to aquifer storage over traditional reservoir storage. Aquifer storage is less susceptible to contamination, reduces water loss due to evaporation, and is significantly less costly than comparable reservoir projects. Further, because aquifer storage recovery doesn't include construction of reservoirs or dams, local ecosystems are not impacted. There are also considerably fewer permitting challenges.

Aquifer storage is already used in several places around the United States, Australia, South Africa and Israel. For more information, visit www.asrforum.com.

Ask Aqua Man

Dear Aqua Man:

If there is a problem with my water sample at a certified laboratory that is out of my control, am I still responsible for meeting the monitoring and reporting requirements in Regulation 11?

Nadia Cantrell

Dear Nadia,

Public water systems sometimes have issues with their water samples at the lab. The many problems the division hears about include: the sample arrived after the maximum hold time, arrived too warm, bottle broke in transit, lost and the lab never notified the customer, could not be analyzed due to an error or testing equipment failure, and the lab



did not report the result to the division as requested.

Some may believe that when a lab is certified by the state, it becomes responsible for ensuring samples are analyzed and reported to ensure public water systems are in compliance. However, a lab's state certification only pertains to its ability to perform analysis methods as published by the EPA in a proper and controlled manner.

Public water systems are solely responsible for collecting a valid sample during the required monitoring period and reporting results to the division by the deadlines specified in Regulation 11, even when an error occurs that is beyond the control of the public water system. When a sample result cannot be reported due to shipping or lab error, most rules in Regulation 11 do not allow for a replacement sample to be collected outside the monitoring period. The only exceptions are under limited circumstances specified in the total coliform rule and the long term 2 interim enhanced surface water treatment rule.

The best advice is to sample early in the monitoring period. By sampling early in the monitoring period, you should have a sample result back from the lab prior to the end of the monitoring period. When you don't receive a result, consult with your lab prior to the end of the monitoring period and resample if there was an issue with your initial sample. You may choose to use another lab if you think the lab cannot analyze and report the sample on time.

Dear Aqua Man,

I recently received an email about federal and state regulators starting to use real time pollution detection technologies that may result in increased violations and fines for public water systems. Is this accurate?

Sincerely,

Whadda Heck

Dear Whadda:

Recently, the Water Quality Control Division was made aware of an email titled SDWA Violation Warning. In the email, language implies that federal and state regulators are starting to use real time pollution detection technologies that may result in increased violations and fines for public water systems. The division wants to clarify that it is unaware of any such pollution detection technologies being ready to deploy and clarified that no increased violations or fines are being implemented under the Safe Drinking Water Act or Colorado's Drinking Water Program at the time of this response.

As many public water providers know, there are many third party vendors with various applications and products to market to providers. Some of these vendors and products provide some benefit to public water providers and others are not as beneficial or necessary. Engaging with third party vendors is an individual decision that is made by the public water providers.



Your turn: Ask Aqua Man

Have some time saving helpful hints or tips to share with fellow operators? Can Aqua Man answer your question? Is there a topic you would like discussed?

Contact Jacki Main

◆ email: jacklyn.main@state.co.us

◆ phone: 303-692-3665

◆ fax: 303-782-0390

◆ mail: WQCD, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80247

Resources and more information

Visit us on the web

Follow safe drinking water program on Twitter!

twitter.com/WQCD_Colorado

The Water Quality Control Division's home page web address is

www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcd

For training opportunities, please visit the division's website at

www.colorado.gov/cdphe/dwtraining.com

To access Aqua Talk online, go to

www.colorado.gov/cdphe/aquatalk.com

To access inspection services go to:

www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wqinspectionsservices

To access the contact list for drinking water regulations go to

www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcd

Aqua Talk

Newsletter Information

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We welcome comments, questions, story ideas, articles and photographs submitted for publication. Please address correspondence to Jacki Main, Aqua Talk Newsletter, Water Quality Control Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S., B2, Denver, CO 80246,1530 or email comments.wqcd@state.co.us. Enter Safe Drinking Water Newsletter as the subject. Past issues are available by contacting the editor or visiting the website at: www.colorado.gov/cdphe/aquatalk.com

UNSUBSCRIBE: if you would like to stop receiving this newsletter, please contact us at 303-692-3665.



COLORADO

Water Quality Control Division

Department of Public Health & Environment



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Editor: Jacki Main

Purpose: to communicate division drinking water-related issues to stakeholders.