

Aqua Talk

a safe drinking water newsletter



COLORADO
Water Quality Control Division
Department of Public Health & Environment



Volume 11, Issue 3, Oct. 2017

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We're going electronic in 2018!



by Armando Herald, manager local assistance unit

Starting in 2018, Aqua Talk will become an electronic publication. This change saves thousands of dollars in printing and mailing costs and it also supports our obligation to protect our state's environment and preserve our natural resources. Aquatalk issues will be available on our website at colorado.gov/cdphe/aqua-talk.

While we are moving in this direction to save costs, paperless can be a good thing. The following list of reasons to go paperless was adapted from the website www.helpsysystems.com and helps demonstrate why going electronic is the right move.

(Continued on page 6)

Safe Drinking Water Program funding

by Ron Falco, P.E., safe drinking water program manager



Over the last several years, funding levels for the Safe Drinking Water Program have been relatively flat while program costs rise. Specifically, General Fund appropriations and federal grant awards have remained level. Additionally, program cash fees have not increased since 2007. Salaries and operating costs for testing equipment, vehicles and lease space have all gone up.

This inverse relationship between program revenue and expenses is not

sustainable in the long-term. Projections show that not addressing the financial shortfall would result in severe staff and service level reductions by the end of 2018. Therefore, department leadership

decided to make significant, but less severe reductions to allow the program to remain solvent for the next two state fiscal years. During this time, we will seek your input regarding long-term funding options to sustain the Safe Drinking Water Program into the future. Details on this process are forthcoming.

Without identifying a sustainable funding solution, additional staff and service level reductions will be required in the future that could ultimately impact our ability to maintain primacy from the U.S. EPA to implement the Safe Drinking Water Act, allowing the federal government to take over. Moving forward with developing sustained funding for the Safe Drinking Water Program aligns with our agency's strategic plan, public concerns about water quality as well as recommendations from the Flint Water Advisory Task Force. The final report from the task force urges the need for state budgets to "ensure highly skilled personnel and adequate resources are available to protect public health. The consequences of underfunding include insufficient and inefficient responses to public health concerns."

The following position and service level reductions (with associated impacts) are effective immediately:

- Reduction in about 40 sanitary survey inspections per year. On average about one significant health risk is detected per inspection, so this directly raises the threat of water contamination.

- Delays in water infrastructure design reviews. Currently, staff complete only 25 percent of projects within a 45 day target. The backlog of projects is typically three to four months. This performance level will worsen. This will result in a slowdown of needed construction projects for infrastructure that support safe water, and support the economy and job creation.
- Delays in evaluating new and existing shallow wells for pathogens. Typically, the department evaluates about 60 shallow wells per year. This will be reduced to approximately 30 per year. This directly increases risk of water contamination. The department will have to consider not approving new shallow-well sources unless the well owner provides the analysis formerly done by the department.
- Canceling planned roundtable meetings around Colorado designed to assist small, rural water systems in understanding and complying with the Lead Rule. Going forward, the department will only be able to provide very limited assistance to meet service needs warranted since the Flint, Michigan water crisis in 2016.
- When filled, one abolished position would have been re-directed to provide assistance to water systems with sample site location quality assurance for the Lead Rule. This position also would have been able to help water systems establish that they only need to sample every three years for lead due to low risk. The abolishment of this position will result in the minimum sampling frequency remaining at one year for lead at all water systems.
- The department conducts over 200 assistance events for public drinking water systems annually. To save costs, this service will be reduced by 30 percent in FY 2017-18. Approximately 75 percent of water systems improve performance after receiving assistance; preventing problems before they happen.
- Reduced compliance assistance efforts that decrease violations including:
 - Less staff time reviewing self-reported monitoring data.
 - Less support to ensure required sampling is completed.
 - Less time reviewing and addressing system operator qualifications.
 - Fewer trainings provided.

Message from the program manager



- These changes will increase the numbers of violations issued to public drinking water systems, all of which require some form of public notice.
- Only minimal assistance will be provided to water systems regarding unregulated contaminants, such as cyanotoxins, perfluorinated compounds and other contaminants included in EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Four.
- The department provides source water protection planning and implementation services to public drinking water systems via current staff efforts and contract support. Staff efforts are being reduced in FY 2017-18 and the contract will be reduced or eliminated. Contamination risks increase when source waters are not protected.
- Eliminating contracts with local health departments to conduct sanitary survey inspections.
- Contracts for technical assistance have been eliminated over the years and no new contracts will be available.
- The Safe Drinking Water Program newsletter will transition to electronic only production in 2018.

A total of 7.3 vacant positions in the Safe Drinking Water Program were abolished. No one was laid off. These positions were made vacant by recent transfers, departures and retirements.

The abolished positions include engineers and scientists involved with compliance assistance, engineering design reviews and inspections. In addition, some existing staff transitioned into different roles to support needed activities. The abolished positions represent about ten percent of technical program staff. These service reductions increase public health risks by increasing the probability of waterborne disease outbreaks, delaying needed drinking water infrastructure projects and reducing assistance to public drinking water systems across Colorado.

While these staff and service level reductions are concerning, they are necessary to maintain the long-term program viability. We will continue managing our remaining resources to help public drinking water systems succeed in providing safe tap water to the residents and visitors in the state.

Please contact Ron Falco, P.E. if you have any specific questions or concerns. Ron can be reached at 303 692-3569 or ron.falco@state.co.us.

Handwritten signature of Ron Falco.

Lead and copper monitoring



by Bryan Pilson, compliance and enforcement

Moving into the fall weather, remember that hot outside temperatures can lead to warmer water temperatures at your consumer's taps. Warmer water is slightly more corrosive to pipes and fixtures, which is why annual lead and copper sampling must be completed between June and September. Beginning in 2017, no community or non-transient, non-community water system in Colorado may sample less than one time per year. In other words, monitoring for lead and copper every three years is no longer allowed. This increased monitoring for many systems was a result of increased EPA oversight of the Lead and Copper Rule in the wake of the events in Flint, Michigan. In addition, the department has deemed annual monitoring necessary to ensure systems that had recent source or treatment or lead and copper sample pool changes are monitoring sooner than later.

The department also wishes to provide water systems with the following lead and copper sampling tips:

Always sample at high risk sites for lead and copper contamination for your system. If available, that means you must be sampling at Tier 1 sites, which for community systems are single family structures with lead pipes or lead services lines of any build date or those built between 1983 and 1987 with copper pipes with lead solder. If you are changing sample sites, it's recommended you add or update your sample pool information using the online Data Portal's Sample Sites page at wqcdcompliance.com/login.

Collect samples from the cold water side of a faucet that has been unused for at least six hours, such as in the morning or after returning from work.

It is recommended that samples are collected in a wide-mouth sample bottle while the faucet is running like you're filling up a glass of water.

Finally, once a sample is submitted to the laboratory, it is very unlikely that the sample and its result will be invalidated by the department. Therefore, if the homeowner is collecting the sample, you should gather as much information on the amount of water stagnation time, the faucet type and recent plumbing work. From this information, you should determine if the sample should be discarded and a new sample collected that better reflects your system's water quality.

The Lead and Copper Rule also requires you to notify the consumer at each sampled site of their individual lead result within 30 days after receipt from the laboratory. If the result is greater than the action level of 15 ppb, the department highly recommends notification within 48 hours. In 2016, the department began to provide water systems with consumer notification of lead tap result templates and certificates of delivery forms. No later than three months after the collection period, December 30th for annual systems, you must submit to the department one representative copy of what was distributed to the consumer along with a certificate of delivery. This requirement is now listed on each system's monitoring schedule, and you can check weekly if the department was received and processed your lead and copper results and consumer notification of lead tap results. Forms and templates for the Lead and Copper Rule are provided at colorado.gov/cdphe/lcr.

Using emergency sources for drinking water

by Erica Kannely, compliance assurance

Regulation 11, known as the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations defines an emergency source as a water facility that is only used as the result of an extreme circumstance and is otherwise kept offline. The definition applies to the sources that are either connected or disconnected from a treatment plant/distribution system. Emergency sources should normally be out of service, used very rarely and only in a true emergency situation (e.g., fire/flood, main break causes huge loss of water, well dries up unexpectedly - an unanticipated or emergency situation).

Emergency sources should not be confused with interim or seasonal sources that are used intermittently or seasonally to meet high water demand, address recurring drought-related water supply issues or to maintain water rights. Sources used for these interim or seasonal purposes have formal availability designations of interim or seasonal, depending on the specific timing and duration of use of the sources. Public water systems communicate availability designations for all sources through completion and submittal of the Drinking Water System Inventory Form. This form is available at the department's website: colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcdcompliance.

If a public water system is experiencing an emergency situation and needs to begin temporary use of a source designated as emergency, the department must be notified as soon as possible - preferably before the source is put into service - but no later than 24 hours after the source is put into service. During normal business hours, Monday through Friday, the drinking water compliance assistance line at 303-692-3556 can be used; outside of normal business hours and days, the emergency response line at 1-877-518-6508 should be used. At a minimum, nitrate and coliform sampling and analysis for the source will be required within two calendar days of the source being into service. The department may also require sampling and analysis for other parameters depending on the specific risks for each situation.



If a system determines that the source will be used for longer than 90 days, the system must notify the department and submit an updated Drinking Water System Inventory Form, changing the availability designation for the source from emergency. If sampling and analyses for all applicable parameters under Regulation 11 have not been provided for that source, they may be required by the department as part of continued use of the source. Regulation 11 requires that design approval be obtained from the department for all sources. If the source has not been approved by the department, obtaining that approval will also be required. Specific information regarding design approval can be found at colorado.gov/cdphe/wq-facility-design-and-approval-forms or by contacting the engineering section at 303-692-6298 or cdpnewqengin@state.co.us.

The key to getting an emergency source activated quickly and in compliance with Regulation 11 is timely communication with the department.

Going electronic! Cont.

(Continued from page 1)

1. Access anywhere, anytime - Getting and using information within seconds—not days—is the norm in today’s world. By using electronic documents you can create, collaborate and route documents to the right people immediately. There’s no wait for delivery or manual hand-off.
2. Find information quickly - It’s estimated that employees spend up to one-third of their time looking for paper documents. Electronic documents are easier to file and find because they can be organized using information like date, document type or other user-defined criteria. You can also use full-text searching, making it simple and quick to find important documents.
3. Speed up review and approvals - Utilizing electronic signatures speeds up the review process for external and internal documents. Electronic documents can be signed digitally and routed for the next step quickly.
4. Regulatory compliance - Paper-based systems make tracking and managing data more difficult and expensive than electronic-based systems. Electronic document management systems can provide an audit trail of when documents are received or sent. Built-in security prevents unauthorized access, maintaining data confidentiality.



5. Going green - With excessive carbon dioxide polluting the environment, the world has begun to see the value in going green and reducing our carbon footprint. Going paperless by utilizing electronic documents helps cut down on deforestation and pollution, leaving more trees to do the work of absorbing carbon dioxide and slowing down global climate change.
6. Improved service - Many customers prefer self-service over calling and waiting on hold. You can securely provide information electronically, enabling customers to inquire at their convenience. Providing electronic access to all relevant data not only gives customers more accurate and complete information, it makes them happier and more loyal customers.

Connecting electronically

Page	URL	What's there
Drinking Water Portal	wqcdcompliance.com/login	The portal is designed for public water systems, laboratories and public water system representatives to submit drinking water information, electronically, to the department. This includes sample results, correspondence, systems updates, etc. On the portal web page, click Create an account to get started, click watch help videos to get more help.
Compliance Assurance Page	colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcdcompliance	The drinking water compliance assurance section is responsible for determining whether Colorado public water systems are in compliance with regulatory requirements. Their webpage has a variety of useful information including links to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drinking water portal. • Monitoring schedules. • Guidance, forms and templates. • Draft consumer confidence reports. • Online drinking water calculators. • Drinking water enforcement actions.
Monthly Operating Reports	colorado.gov/cdphe/mors	The monthly operating report, often referred to as a MOR, is a form completed by public water systems (PWS) to communicate filtration and disinfection data for a specified month.
Online Records and Documents	environmentalrecords.colorado.gov/HPRMWebDrawer/help/index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water system portal. • Monitoring schedules. • Online drinking water calculators.
Coaching Assistance and Help	colorado.gov/cdphe/drinking-water-training-opportunities	The local assistance unit has a team of coaches and trainers ready and willing to help with a host of topics, at your facility and on your schedule. One-on-one or classroom sessions can be arranged for operators, owners, board members and municipal councils. Training units are available. Assistance offered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing a monitoring plan. • Preparing for your sanitary survey. • Regulations overview. • Operation and maintenance for storage tanks, distribution system or treatment. • Sampling techniques. • Pursuing excellence awards (monetary awards for exceptional performance).

Regulation No. 100—Facility Classification 2017 Regulatory update project



by Tyson Ingels, lead drinking water engineer and David Kurz, lead wastewater engineer

The Water Quality Control Division is staff to the Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board. The department uses tables found in Sections 100.4 through Section 100.8 of Regulation No. 100 Water and Wastewater Facility Operator Certification Requirements to classify waterworks facilities including drinking water treatment, wastewater treatment (industrial and domestic), collection systems and distribution systems. Early in 2017, the board directed the department to update these tables to account for technologies not currently represented and to align with current operator certification testing methods and industry practice.

The tables found in Sections 100.4 through Section 100.8 of Regulation No. 100 define the minimum distribution, collection and treatment facility classifications for water, wastewater and industrial facilities. The facility classification establishes the minimum operator classification that may act as the certified operator in responsible charge for that facility. The board recognized that tables used to define facility classes have not been updated since 2000 and need to be updated.

Focus of Changes

The project is intended to focus solely on the facility classification tables in Regulation 100, but will consider each of the following:

- The knowledge of a current operator based on each exam level's fundamentals.
- Addressing how facility classification changes will be implemented.
- Complicating factors for each type of facility (e.g. multiple pressure zones in distribution).
- Newer technologies not represented by the tables.

Approach and Schedule

The department will solicit stakeholder feedback by notifying public water system contacts, regulated-discharger contacts, the operator certification

(Continued on page 12)

Approval of hydraulically driven chemical feed pumps

by Tom Valenta, local assistance unit

Are you a water system that is struggling with the lack of power at your treatment plant? Many water systems utilize Colorado's elevation to convey water through their distribution system. As a result of using gravity as their main pumping method, many systems never brought power to their source water. These systems may struggle to find ways to chlorinate their water. We have heard that systems find it cost prohibitive or nearly impossible to bring power to their treatment plant due to the terrain. As an alternative solution to running powerlines, some systems have turned to solar powered treatment units. Recently, the department started approving hydraulically driven chemical feed pumps.

At this moment, the department has tested and approved the use of two hydraulically driven chemical feed pumps; the H.E. Anderson Series SD Ratio:Feeder and the Dosatron D14 and D40 - Water Line. Both pumps require no electricity to run. As with all products, there are pros and cons when determining which unit best fits your system. Here is a quick breakdown of both types of pumps.

H.E. Anderson pumps

The H.E. Anderson pumps are positive displacement proportioning chemical metering pumps that use a nutating disk to drive the pump, similar to that of a water meter. The chlorine dose is controlled by a dial which has a range of 1-10. H.E. Anderson make two different models in the SD series.

Dosatron pumps

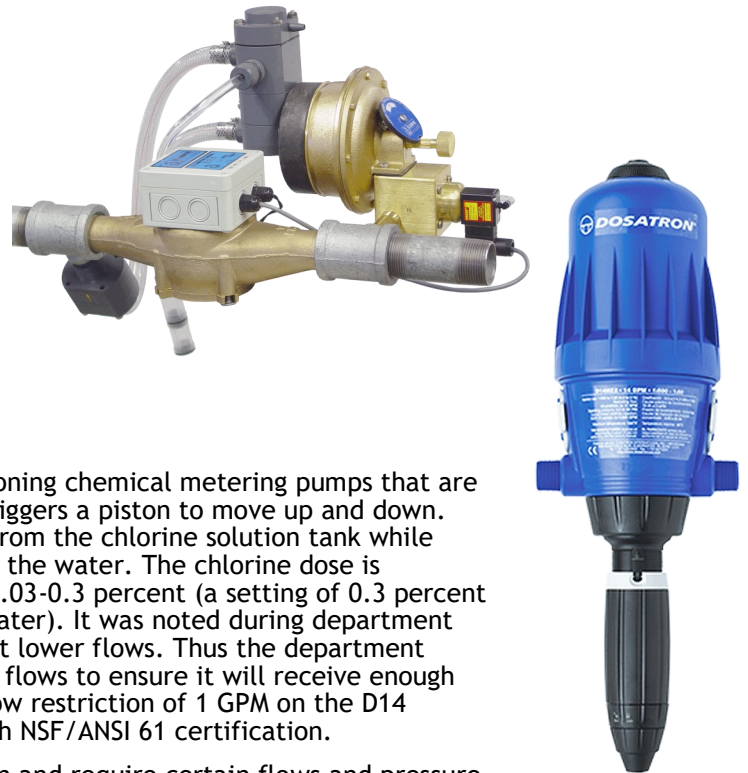
The Dosatron pumps are positive displacement proportioning chemical metering pumps that are NSF/ANSI 61 certified. Water enters the pump, which triggers a piston to move up and down. During the pump's up-stroke, the Dosatron draws fluid from the chlorine solution tank while conversely on the down-stroke, chlorine is injected into the water. The chlorine dose is controlled by an adjustable stem which has a range of 0.03-0.3 percent (a setting of 0.3 percent is equivalent to 0.3 parts of chemical for 100 parts of water). It was noted during department trials, the Dosatron had a tendency to over-chlorinate at lower flows. Thus the department recommends that systems dial in the Dosatron at higher flows to ensure it will receive enough chlorine. In addition, the department set a minimum flow restriction of 1 GPM on the D14 models. Dosatron offers five different models in the with NSF/ANSI 61 certification.

Please be aware that these units are hydraulically driven and require certain flows and pressure to run the motors. If your system has a slow leak, these units may allow unchlorinated water to pass through. Since these chlorinators are outside the norm of what the department considers standard chlorine feed pumps, the department will review all H.E. Anderson and Dosatron installs.

THANK YOU

The department local assistance unit would like to thank the folks at the City of Arvada Ralston Water Treatment Plant for providing space and water for the special studies conducted on the Dosatron chemical feed pump, as well as, a tracer study on the Flexcon Mixmaster tank.

Pump	H.E. Anderson	Dosatron
Flow range	4-50 GPM	1-40 GPM
Pressure range	15-85 psi	4.3-116 psi
Price range	\$2,124 - \$2,324	\$500 - \$2,000



As-Built Form—what is it and why is it important?

by Haley Orahood, compliance assurance

Prior to beginning construction of any new waterworks, improving or modifying existing waterworks, or using a new drinking water source, all public drinking water systems must obtain department design approval, pursuant to Regulation 11, Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Upon completion of construction and prior to commencing operations of new and/or improved waterworks, water systems must complete a drinking water construction completion form. When you click on the link, the downloaded form is titled Drinking Water Construction Completion as Approved Certification Form. The form is just commonly referred to as an "As-built" form. This must be submitted to the department. The As-Built Form is available at colorado.gov/cdphe/wq-facility-design-and-approval-forms.

This requirement is essential for department records. The purpose of the form is to certify that the project was constructed as approved, and that the project is complete. Receipt of the information specified in the form triggers actions items for the department:

- Update the system’s inventory. All waterworks, including sources, treatment facilities, and storage tanks are logged in the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) for each public drinking water system. It is important to maintain accurate water system inventory to determine sampling requirements.
- Set sampling schedules. When a new source is brought online, or new facilities are constructed, sample schedules must be adjusted accordingly to reflect changes in sample frequency and/or sample location.
- Close any open deficiencies. Significant deficiencies cited during sanitary surveys for failure to obtain department design approval prior to construction or modification of waterworks can be resolved once the necessary plans and specifications are submitted by the system, approval is granted by the department, and a construction completion form is completed by the system.

Water Quality Control Division
Drinking Water Construction Completion as Approved Certification Form

Instructions:

1. Upon completion of construction and *prior* to commencing operations, please complete this form and submit online at wqcd.compliance.com/login (preferred), or by fax/email (listed below).
2. A revised Monitoring Plan which includes all new facilities must be submitted to the Division within 30 days of construction completion. Please submit Monitoring Plans online at wqcd.compliance.com/login.
3. Any items requested in the design approval letter must also be addressed or submitted to the Division with this form.

A. Project and System Information

PWS ID	
System Name	
Project Title	
County	

B. Project Approval Information

Project Approval Date	
Division Reviewer	

C. Project Operational Dates

Actual Operational Date	
Anticipated Operational Date	

D. Project comments (include any changes made from the design approval letter)

E. Construction As Approved Certification Form

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, based on limited site observation per the contract between the Public Water System (listed above) and information furnished by others that the drinking water projects) was constructed consistent with the design documents as approved by the Water Quality Control Division.

Role	Date	Typed Name & Company	Signature

A Professional Engineer registered in the State of Colorado is required to design all treatment systems for a community system.
Submit Online (preferred): wqcd.compliance.com/login - Use "Requests and Other Certifications" Category
Fax: (303) 756-1358
WQCD - Drinking Water CAS
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80246-1530

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The following examples demonstrate the importance of As Built Forms and possible outcomes for failure to submit the form:

- System A received approval for a new source in August 2016. Since System A failed to submit the required As-Built Form, the department is not aware that the new source is active and has not set initial monitoring schedules. System A receives monitoring violations for failure to perform initial monitoring.
- System B has two entry points. After receiving design approval, System B constructs a new storage tank, which will become the new, combined entry point. System B fails to submit an As Built Form, so the department does not set new sample schedules at the new entry point. System B continues to collect samples from each of the former entry points, incurring unnecessary sampling costs.

Avoid violations, save on sampling costs, and submit your As Built Forms to the department following construction. Please contact the Drinking Water Compliance Assurance Section at 303-692-3556 with any questions.

Colorado Environmental Online Services Ready to launch!

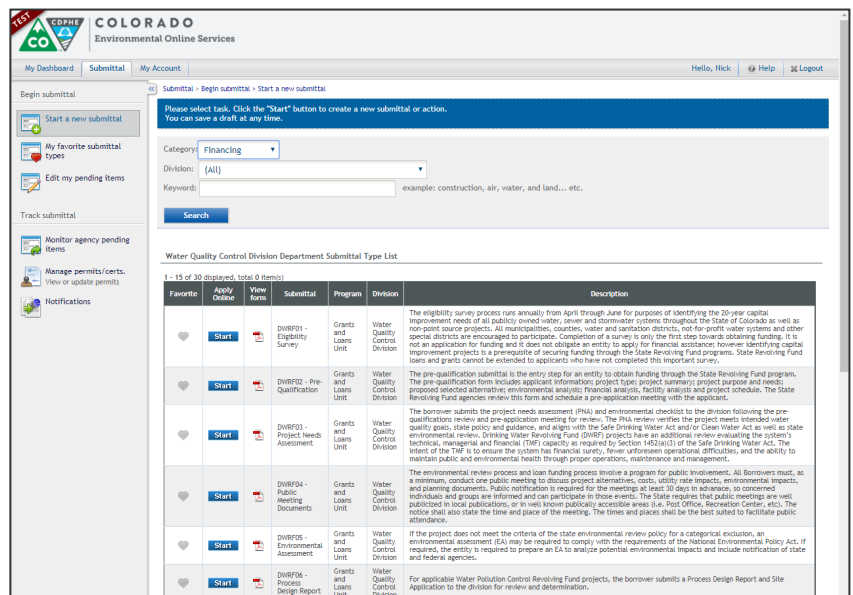
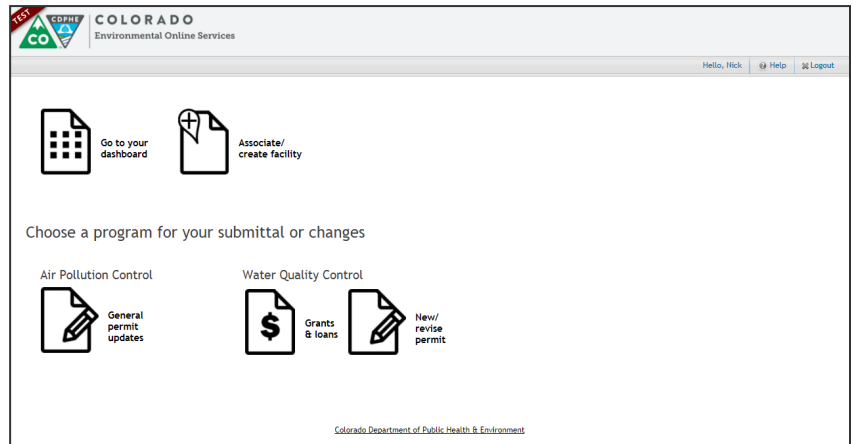
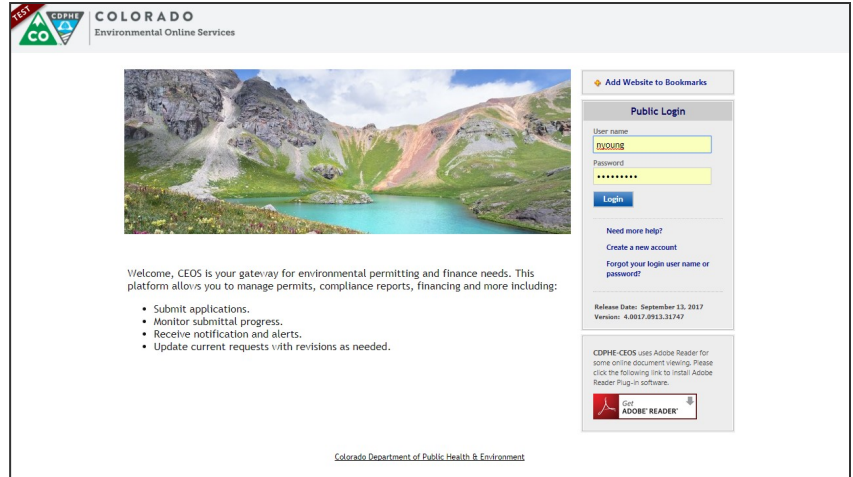
by Erick Worker, grants and loans

The Colorado Environmental Online Services is part of the department's initiative to improve access to vital environmental information. Colorado Environmental Online Services is a web-based system that allows regulatory entities to interact with the department's environmental programs via a single secure web portal. Users are allowed to perform a number of activities such as applying and paying for required permits and licenses, uploading documents that are required by regulation or statute, and allowing each member of the regulated community to update and modify information on file with the department.

In turn, department staff is able to process requests from the regulated community and provide appropriate licenses or permits back via the same portal. Complete and final issue regulatory documents processed in CEOS are made available to the public through an online records management system called the Colorado Environmental Records System.

Prior to the implementation of CEOS, most department permitting programs have been paper-based and have operated independently from each other. CEOS reduces processing times by eliminating errors experienced with the existing manual submission processes. Both the regulated community and the department will receive time and cost savings with the new online submission system. Much of the integrated data managed in the system will be available for use in later interactions. In addition, regulated entities will be able to use their CEOS dashboard to track the progress being made in the issuance of their permit or license.

The first regulatory processes incorporated in CEOS included the water infrastructure financing process managed by the Water Quality Control Division. Rollout of CEOS to stakeholders is expected Fall 2017. Other regulatory processes are being incorporated into CEOS. The timing and sequencing of implementing additional regulatory processes into CEOS is based upon availability of staff and funding.



2018 System Improvement Pilot Funding

by Kaitlyn Minich, local assistance unit

The Water Quality Control Division's Pursuing Excellence Program was designed in 2012 to help encourage water systems to optimize performance and to recognize systems that are going above and beyond regulatory compliance. After much discussion, the department launched the System Improvement Pilot in 2016 under the Pursuing Excellence Program to help small systems pursue excellence.

The System Improvement Pilot awards up to \$25,000 for any water system with an identified infrastructure need. The department will start accepting applications for 2018 funding this October. Staff managing the pilot program work with water systems to create a feasible project plan to help optimize all aspects of operations and achieve the Gold Tier of the Pursuing Excellence Program. As systems move through the project plan and meet program tiered criteria, the pilot provides funding and training for necessary improvements. All systems and projects are encouraged to apply, but preference is typically given to applicants with projects that can be completed at or under \$25,000.

With the 2017 funding, we allocated funding for 11 projects that aim to help systems pursue excellence in one way or another. For example, one system received funding to install new chlorinators and improve redundancy at their treatment facilities. Another system is installing a new infiltration gallery to help with increased demand and reduce the strain on their filters during spring runoff. Two systems are working together to install an emergency interconnect so that both can improve resiliency in the case of emergency. Finally, one system is using the funds for a demonstration study to determine the best filtration method to remove colloidal material and meet turbidity limits.

To apply, please visit our website at colorado.gov/cdphe/excellence-award-program or email Kaitlyn Minich at Kaitlyn.minich@state.co.us.

APPLICATION DEADLINE IS NOVEMBER 1, 2017.



2017 funded projects

- Rainbow Lodge and Grocery: new disinfection systems to improve redundancy.
- Grace Mar: well pump cleaning.
- Coney Island: new filtration system.
- Sunshine Mesa: solar power and new disinfection.
- Beulah: emergency interconnect with Pine Drive.
- Pine Drive: emergency interconnect with Beulah.
- Camp Timberline: new well.
- Telluride Pines: new filtration.
- Rock Creek Mesa: new filtration.
- Branson: new billing system and town website.
- Olney Springs: improved security measures + telemetry system.

2017 Regulatory update project cont.

(Continued from page 8)

community, engineering companies, and professional organizations. Initial stakeholder meetings were held in August 2017. All interested parties may participate as stakeholders and parties to the rulemaking. The department intends to lead several workgroups to encourage stakeholder input on the key concepts and draft language. The draft language will be posted for

overall stakeholder input prior to the formal rulemaking process.

The department has begun the 16-month stakeholder process which will end with the final rulemaking in November 2018. Please check for updates at: colorado.gov/cdphe/wq-reg100-facility-classification.

Ask Aqua Man

Dear Aqua Man,

During the Backflow Prevention and Cross-connection Control (BPCCC) portion of the Revised Total Coliform Rule Plus (RTCR+) stakeholder process, I recall the department committing to reviewing the developed BPCCC regulation and policy with stakeholders to make improvements. I've been talking to a few other water systems and hey, we are interested!. Any talk of a potential BPCCC workgroup stakeholder process?

Sincerely, Backflow F. Life.

Dear Ms. Life,

As a matter of fact, yes we are! The department committed during the rulemaking process to continue engagement with stakeholders and further evaluate the adopted rule and policy with regards to implementation, while providing appropriate protection to public health and the public water system (PWS). Since that time, the stakeholder community and the department decided to form a workgroup to further evaluate the risks to the PWS from various service connection types, appropriate control requirements and other issues.

The intention for the BPCCC workgroup is to address water quality risks associated with duplex, triplex, & quadplex - multi-family service connections, assembly type and methods definitions, assembly certification requirements, and the appropriate control requirements for residential boilers, residential fire suppression systems, standalone yard hydrants, spigots in confined spaces without drainage, temporary service connections, and stop waste valves.

Potential changes to Regulation 11 and associated policies may be recommended as part of this workgroup. In late July 2017 the department began to solicit stakeholder input via an online comment process. The department gathered comments and held the first stakeholder meeting in early September, with a second stakeholder meeting to follow. It is not too late to participate; subsequent meetings may be scheduled pending the results of these first meetings. Depending upon the outcomes of the stakeholder process, the department will give notice to the Water Quality Control Commission of any policy updates or recommended changes to Regulation 11 would necessitate a rulemaking hearing with the commission.

Please contact Jorge Delgado at 303-692-3511 or at jorge.a.delgado@state.co.us if you are interested in participating and receiving communications with regards to the BPCCC stakeholder process.

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?

- ◆ email: cdphe.wqdwtraining@state.co.us
- ◆ phone: 303-692-3619
- ◆ fax: 303-782-0390
- ◆ mail: WQCD, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80247

Thank you

The Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board would like to thank everyone who responded to the customer satisfaction survey in May. Nearly 900 individuals provided feedback to give the board a better understanding of stakeholder perspectives and priorities. Congratulations to John Hooley, Steve Gammeyer and Damon Gale who won the drawings for AWWA Water Operator Field Guides.

Test your knowledge

Think you know everything about drinking water? Prove your drinking water knowledge with our interactive quiz.

Please go to the online quiz at [online \(https://goo.gl/forms/ht6SDafhLC8ZVIZ63\)](https://goo.gl/forms/ht6SDafhLC8ZVIZ63) to record your answers. Answers will appear in the next issue.

Enjoy!



1. True or False: H.E. Anderson and Dosatron chemical feed pumps require design approval.
 - a) True.
 - b) False.
2. True or False: CEOS is an interactive online portal for both public and regulated entities?
 - a) True.
 - b) False.
3. Grants will be available for public schools meeting which of the following criteria?
 - a) Public schools subject to the federal lead and copper rule.
 - b) Public schools that have previously performed lead testing.
 - c) Public schools not subject to the federal lead and copper rule.
 - d) Public schools that are currently performing lead testing.
4. True or False: System Improvement Pilot funding can be used to pay for sampling costs.
 - a) True.
 - b) False.
5. Which of these are benefits of going paperless and embracing electronically available documents?
 - a) Access anywhere, anytime.
 - b) Find information quickly.
 - c) Going green.
 - d) Improved service.
 - e) All of the above.

Answers to the spring 2017 drinking water quiz

1. Are a nitrate and nitrite sample required as part of the seasonal system start-up procedure? (b. No)
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.
2. True or False: Systems need to check their nitrate and nitrite sampling schedules and collect during their seasonal operating period. (a. True)
 - a) True.
 - b) False.
3. What are some benefits of asset management programs? (e. Both C and D)
 - a) Reduced regulatory requirements.
 - b) Free stuff from CDPHE.
 - c) Improved ability to explain budgets and minimize costs.
 - d) Ability to make more informed choices about your system.
 - e) Both C and D.
4. True or False: Suppliers must send in their BPCCC annual report if a violation is identified in the report or if the Department asks for a copy. (a. True)
 - a) True.
 - b) False.
5. Why is the WQCD ceasing to require surface water systems to do the MPA? (d. Water systems asking for us to stop and the department determined that the testing was not meeting the intended purpose of helping prioritize sanitary surveys)
 - a) No labs perform the test anymore.
 - b) Too time consuming.
 - c) Water systems asked for us to stop and the department determined that the testing was not meeting the intended purpose of helping prioritize sanitary surveys.
 - d) Data analysis showed ambiguity in the data.
6. When will the design criteria be updated again? (d. Never, not needed)
 - a) 2018.
 - b) 2019.
 - c) Never, not needed.
 - d) 2017.
7. Name the three components that define compliance samples. (The three components that define compliance samples are: type, location and analytical method.)

Resources and more information

Visit us on the web

Links and resources from other issues of Aquatalk
www.colorado.gov/cdphe/aqua-talk-resources

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

To access Aqua Talk online, go to
www.colorado.gov/cdphe/aquatalk

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 Armando Herald, Aqua Talk Newsletter, Water Quality Control Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S., B2, Denver, CO 80246,1530 or email cdphe.wqdwtraining@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

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Water Quality Control Division

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WQCD DRINKING WATER PROG, 2030

Aqua Talk



A quarterly newsletter published by the
Safe Drinking Water Program, Water Quality Control Division,
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S., Denver, CO 80246, 1530

www.colorado.gov/cdphe/wqcd

Volume 11 issue 3 - 2017

Editor: Ron Falco

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