AQUA TALK

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Volume 3 Issue 2

Spring 2009

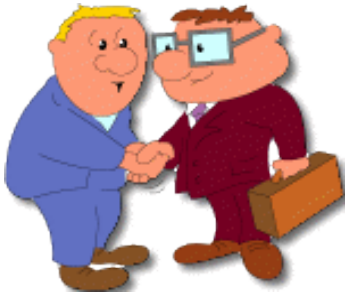
A newsletter from the Safe Drinking Water Program of the Water Quality Control

Spring and summer can be challenging seasons for drinking water operators. Maintaining adequate disinfection can be difficult in warmer weather. Spring runoff creates turbid source water that can test a surface water plant's capacity. Remain diligent! Remember that we can help and that we all share the same goal: safe drinking water!

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Partnership: The Key to Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Stage 2 Compliance Success

by Julie Conroy and Armando Herald



When the EPA promulgated the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) and the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (Stage 2) in January 2006, the Water Quality Control Division took an active and critical role in the early implementation efforts of these rules. More than three years later, the division is very pleased with the level of compliance achieved by systems with respect to both of these rules. This could not have been accomplished without the division's commitment to assistance, and the cooperation and patience of the water system personnel subject to the rule.

Early in the implementation effort, the division identified training on the new rules as a critical element and understood that the daily operations of a drinking water system can often distract the system personnel from learning about the latest regulations. Despite this reality, more than 400 individuals representing more than 65 systems across Colorado took time away from their busy schedules to attend division-offered training across the state. With nearly 100 percent compliance for systems on Schedules 1, 2 and 3, the division has recognized how important this training effort was to compliance success. Therefore, the division will continue to offer training as we move into other phases of these rules.

The implementation challenges did not end with training. The Schedule 4 deadline for LT2 monitoring plans is an example of another successful opportunity for division staff to work with system personnel. More than 120 systems did not submit the required LT2 monitoring plan by the deadline. Through phones calls and e-mails from the division, and thanks to the quick and attentive response of the water system personnel, only seven systems in the state remain out of compliance with LT2 monitoring plan submission requirements today.

As the compliance rates on page 3 show, investing in early implementation activities has been successful for public water systems, the division and the public. The system-division partnership to achieve compliance must continue. There are systems that have yet to comply with requirements of the Stage 2 or LT2 rules.

Contnued on Page 3 >>>

Message from the Safe Drinking Water Program Manager

Ron Falco, P.E.,
Safe Drinking Water Program Manager

Colorado's Drinking Water: Not So Hazardous

In March the Denver Post published an article entitled "Hazards in the Water" (http://www.denverpost.com/search/ci_11968325) about drinking water infrastructure needs and the status of safe drinking water in Colorado based on the total population served by community water systems with at least one violation of a health-based standard. I would like to address these issues.

First of all, I ask that you please understand that virtually all documents, files, data, and emails in our possession at CDPHE are considered public information and may be requested by the media. We are required to provide that information to them, and we do not have any control over how they present that information.

The article shows $1,300,000,000 in drinking water infrastructure needs in Colorado based on our Intended Use Plan (IUP) that is prepared annually under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program. (That's a lot of zeroes!) Since not all public water system needs are included in the IUP, this figure is an underestimate. Colorado will get about $30,000,000 from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). (Not as many zeroes!!) Kevin Bommer from the Colorado Municipal League accurately described this as a "nick in the need". CDPHE received about 70 Preliminary Engineering Reports with projects totaling about $350,000,000 from public water systems requesting ARRA funding. Obviously, we will not be able to help anywhere close to the number of water systems that need it. Please consider that our staff here at the department are working extremely hard to evaluate and prioritize these requests, but we simply will not be able to please everyone.

Certainly Colorado, like every other state, has water systems with aging infrastructure that may be in poor condition. These problems contribute to, but are not solely responsible for, situations that lead us to issue boil water or bottled water orders to water systems. In the event of a water main break, these orders may only apply to a very small part of the water system, but that was not captured by the article.

The article correctly states that in 2007 about 150,000 Coloradans received drinking water from community water systems that had at least one violation of a health-based standard. Health-based standards are considered to be maximum contaminant levels and treatment technique requirements. While this number sounds high, we must remember that over 97% of the people served by community water systems do receive drinking water that meets all health-based standards, and that this figure is well above EPA's national target of 90%.

Unfortunately, the article only briefly touched upon the resource shortages in the Safe Drinking Water Program, though a considerable amount of information on this topic was provided to the reporter. We are not in a good position to fully implement the new drinking water rules, and we do not have resources to adequately develop policies, like our out-of-date design criteria, and implementation guidance. There is a backlog of about 120 community water systems with unaddressed significant deficiencies, and only one system has been subject to enforcement. This does not meet public expectations, and is not acceptable.

Taken as a whole, the article strongly reminds me of the critical roles we all play in protecting public health. It motivates me to work hard in partnership with public water systems to make sure that our regulations are protective and properly implemented, and that we provide compliance oversight and assistance programs to water systems so they can always provide safe drinking water to the public.

Thank you.

Partnership: The Key to Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Stage 2 Compliance Success

<<< Continued from Page 1

The division is dedicated to providing assistance to implement new regulations and encourages systems to continue to work closely with the division to gain and maintain compliance.

		LT2 Compliance Rates			Stage 2 Compliance Rates		
Schedule	Population (1,000)	# Systems	% With Plan	% Sampling	# Systems	% With IDSE Plan	% With IDSE Report
1	>100	10	100	100	52	100	96
2	50-100	5	100	100	10	100	N/A
3	10-50	34	100	100	82	99	N/A
4	<10	267	97	97	652	97	N/A

*IDSE—Initial Distribution System Evaluation

Introducing… QUICK GUIDES

The Compliance Assurance Section is pleased to introduce three new quick guides for drinking water systems. These quick guides include tips on staying in compliance, reporting, the reason for the requirement and much more! Currently, quick guides are available for

- Total Coliform Rule;
- Disinfectant Residual, and;
- Disinfection Byproduct Precursors.

Readers can download them at
http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/RegulatoryGuidance.html

Colorado Water Systems Realize More Cost Savings

by Jeremy Simmons

The winter 2009 Aqua Talk issue revealed that public water systems in Colorado are going to save more than $300,000 in the next three years as a result of reduced monitoring requirements for disinfection byproducts. The affected systems took advantage of provisions in the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations by diligently adhering to their sampling schedules, maintaining accurate monitoring plans, and by showing that the water served to their consumers is consistently far below the maximum contaminant level. Again, congratulations to the water systems that qualified for this reduction.

The Drinking Water Compliance Assurance Unit (DWCA Unit) has been at it again, this time putting monitoring requirements for inorganic contaminants under the microscope. The DWCA Unit is determined to reward diligent, responsible water systems whenever possible. In this spirit

- 66 surface water systems received reduced inorganic monitoring requirements, saving an estimated $137,280 cumulatively over the next nine years;
- 41 groundwater systems received reduced inorganic monitoring requirements, saving an estimated cumulative $21,320 over the next nine years.

That's a total of $158,600 estimated savings over the next nine years. The DWCA Unit is fully aware of the budget strains for water systems of all sizes. As such, it continuously evaluates water systems to determine if they meet provisions of the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations that allow monitoring reductions for systems meeting specific criteria. These conservative criteria include providing drinking water that is consistently below the maximum contaminant level and conducting three rounds of routine monitoring, among other things. The specifics for inorganic contaminants can be found in Article 6.1.5(d) of the regulations. The DWCA Unit will continue to evaluate new data on a quarterly basis to identify water systems as they qualify, so keep up the good work and remember your scheduled sampling.

Community Water Fluoridation

Part of the Prevention Services Division at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Oral Health Unit is committed to assisting communities in achieving successful optimal community water fluoridation.

The Oral Health Unit offers technical assistance and oversight through the following:

- New or continuing training
- Engineering, design and operational support for individual facilities
- Grant funding, when available, for replacement of equipment
- Fluoridation monitoring and data collection

The Oral Health Unit at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment would like to introduce its new fluoridation program administrator, Patricia (Tricia) Nickell, MPH(c), RDH.

Please let us know how we can help you!

303-692-3652

CDPHEPSFluoridationSMF@cdphe.state.co.us

State of Colorado Drinking Water Revolving Fund Loan Program

by Louanna Cruz

The purpose of the Drinking Water Revolving Fund program is to provide financial assistance to governmental agencies for the construction of water projects for public health and compliance purposes as described in the program's rules and to set aside funds from the capitalization grant to fund a variety of activities that are necessary to accomplish the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The program's Intended Use Plan describes how the state intends to use the fund to meet the objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act and further the goals of protecting public health. The plan serves as the planning document to describe how the funds allotted for the current federal fiscal year and the funds remaining from all prior federal fiscal years' capitalization grant appropriations will be used. As currently developed, the plan identifies the specific projects and activities associated with the federal appropriation and funds available from repayments to the program.

The Drinking Water Revolving fund Intended Use Plan for 2008 identified 292 projects for a total amount of $1,033,794,194. Six projects were funded for a total of $15,642,280:

Borrower	Amount
City of Las Animas	$812,000
Town of La Veta	$1,134,000
Town of Hotchkiss	$925,000
Town of Kim	$118,000
Town of Estes Park	$5,494,410.09
Pagosa Area Water & Sanitation District	$7,158,869.96

This year's plan loan capacity is approximately $25,000,000. The total number of projects identified in the 2009 plan is 312 for a total amount of $1,180,110,629. To access the complete plan for 2009, please visit our website at http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/FinancialSolutions and click on the link for **Applications and Forms.**

If you are interested in the Drinking Water Revolving fund loan program, please contact the Water Quality Control Division, Financial Solutions Unit, project manager for information.

Michael Beck – 303-692-3374

Project area by county: Adams, Arapahoe, Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Elbert, El Paso, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Las Animas, Otero, Prowers and Pueblo

Louanna Cruz – 303-692-3604

Project area by county: Clear Creek, Custer, Douglas, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Jefferson, Moffat, Park, Rio Blanco, Routt, Summit and Teller

Vacant Position

Project area by county: Boulder, Broomfield, Grand, Gilpin, Jackson, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma

Erick Worker – 303-692-3594

Project area by county: Alamosa, Archuleta, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Delta, Dolores, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan and San Miguel

Scott Garncarz – 303-692-2374

The Financial Solutions Unit also would like to welcome Scott as our newest member of the team. Scott is our National Environmental Protection Act Specialist. If you have any questions about environmental issues, please contact Scott.

Is Your Utility Ready For Another Major Wildfire?

by Mary Smith

With pine beetle-ravaged forests and drought conditions prevalent throughout the state, Colorado is ripe for an outbreak of devastating wildfires. As witnessed by the January 2009 Neva Fire near Boulder, these fires can occur at any time of the year at nearly any location.

There's a lot utilities can do to protect against wildfire:

- Create a defensible zone
- Reduce structure ignitability
- Remove fuels near structures.
- Create a fire management plan.
- Understand the impacts fire can have on water quality.

For more information, download our flyer at http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/pdf/FireBrochure.pdf

Neva Fire, Plant at Left Hand Canyon

Remote Department Employees Provide Local Presence

by Jan Stapleman

Where, exactly, is the state health department located? You may know that there are water- and health-related regional offices in Pueblo and Grand Junction, in addition to the Cherry Creek and Laboratory Services Division campuses. But did you know that two water and wastewater engineers in the Water Quality Control Division, Andy Poirot and Greg Brand, operate one-man shops in Durango and Steamboat Springs?

Brand, whose office is housed in the San Juan Basin Health Department in Durango, serves six counties in southwest Colorado. Poirot, who works from a stand-alone office in Steamboat Springs, serves six counties in northwest Colorado. Tom Schaffer, field supervisor at the Grand Junction regional office, supervises both.

"They're super employees," Schaffer said. "They have to deal with all the things that the rest of us deal with, but they have to do it all alone."

In fact, "doing it all" includes sanitary surveys and field inspections; reviewing site applications and designs; responding to spills, acute water issues and local environmental issues; interacting with local engineering firms and government entities; and all the accompanying paperwork.

Andy Poirot, District Engineer
Steamboat Springs Office

Greg Brand, District Engineer
Durango Office

Poirot and Brand point to many advantages of their remote worksites, both for the areas they serve and themselves.

"People like having a local presence with the state health department, rather than calling up to Denver and talking to someone who is 350 miles away," said Brand.

"They feel like there's a real person there," Poirot said of the way he's perceived by local residents. "They feel like we understand their problems better."

Brand and Poirot said they like providing technical assistance to small water and wastewater systems and helping small operations figure out how to achieve and maintain compliance with limited resources.

The two list personal advantages of working remotely relating to small-town and rural lifestyles and access to the outdoors.

"It's a great place to raise our family," Poirot said of his rural home near Steamboat Springs. He and his wife, Janice, have three children: Anna, 15; Cody, 18; and Dillon, 23.

Because they have two young daughters, 8-year-old Madeline and 5-year-old Isabella, Brand and his wife, Staci, participate in many "kid activities" such as hiking and visiting local parks. "We love Durango," said Brand. "It's a great place."

This article originally appeared in NEWSLink, the department's internal newsletter, February 2007 issue; reprinted in its entirety with permission from the author.

Facility Operator Program News

Recognition of the Professional Status of Water and Wastewater

New Credential for Operators

Traditionally people equate the word professional with someone who wears a three-piece suit to work and sits in the corner office of a high-rise building. However, professionalism is far more broadly defined than that. The definition (Webster's Dictionary definition!) of a professional is someone who has and provides the following:

- Specialized knowledge
- Long or intensive training
- Skills and methods, as well as theory
- Organization to maintain standard of conduct
- Commitment to continuing study
- Rendering of a public service

Think of what you do as a certified operator. You have specialized knowledge of the complexities of your water or wastewater plant. Your job requires intensive training that ensures you work to the best of your ability. You apply skills and methods along with theory to help you initiate and innovate. You have the Certification Board to maintain a standard of conduct. You take ongoing training to maintain your certification and to keep ahead of the advancement of technology of water and wastewater treatment, water distribution and wastewater collection. **Most** important of all, you render a critical public service.

To recognize the professional status of Colorado's operators, the Operator Certification Program Office and the Water and Wastewater Facility Operator Certification Board recently approved the implementation of the credential Certified Water Professional.

This credential will follow your name on your operator's certificate to acknowledge your professionalism. You will be entitled to use it after your name on correspondence, etc., and you will receive a lapel pin (see design above) recognizing your status. The Certified Water Professional designation is an acknowledgement of the credit water and wastewater operators deserve for the work they do to provide safe drinking water and to protect the quality of our lakes, rivers and groundwater.

Certification Renewals

Please check the renewal date on your certification! Renewal must be submitted with the appropriate number of training units, a complete application and an application fee **by the renewal date.** If you think that you may not be able to complete your renewal by the expiration date, please call the Facility Operator Program at 303-692-3510 to request a bridge letter.

Exam Information

Upcoming treatment and small system certification exam dates and locations will be available on the Operator Certification Program Office's website on or around April 1. The exam application deadline for the summer/fall exam cycle is **June 1, 2009.** Late applications will not be accepted!

Certification Board News

The Governor's Office has appointed Garth Rygh, transmission and distribution superintendent for Denver Water, as the newest member of the Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board. Mr. Rygh will hold the board position designated for a representative of water distribution and wastewater collection system operators. He replaces Richard Bond of Colorado Springs Utilities on the board.

The next two Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board meetings are scheduled for April 28 and May 26, 2009. The meetings are held at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment in the Sabin Room in Building A. The meetings begin at 9 a.m. and are an excellent opportunity to hear and be heard. The board welcomes public input. If you would like to provide any comments in addition to the published agenda, contact Paul Frohardt at 303-692-3468. Specific agenda information can be found at http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/op/ocb/MeetingsandHearings/Agenda.html.

For all other inquiries, you may visit www.cdphe.state.co.us/op/ocb (the official Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board website).

Contacts for the Water Quality Control Division Facility Operator Program

Betsy Beaver
303-692-3503

Lori Billeisen
303-692-3510

Ask Aqua Man

Dear Aqua Man,

Do I need to submit a maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) form for disinfectant residual compliance?

- Myrtle Scribe

Dear Myrtle,

Please do not send in the maximum residual disinfectant level forms to the division *after the first quarter (Jan. – Mar) of 2009*.

All laboratories (including the department labs) certified to analyze total coliform samples now are reporting the sampler's field disinfectant residuals to the division. If the sampler wrote the disinfectant residual down on the total coliform lab paperwork, there is no additional reporting needed.

After the first quarter 2009, if the sampler forgets to write the residual on each total coliform sample slip, they must send the division a written correction identifying the residual measurement with the associated total coliform sample number and date.

Water systems doing 40 or more total coliform samples per month can now report summarized residual data by using the **revised** Form 1- Routine Safe Data reporting form, http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/LaboratoryReportingForms.html.

Dear Aqua Man,

How do I get help completing my Consumer Confidence Report?

- Buried in Paperwork

Dear Buried,

The division sent draft Consumer Confidence Reports to all community water systems in spring 2009 along with a guidance material.

You can always contact Cristin Jones, drinking water rule manager, with general questions or any of the division rule managers with rule-specific questions. Your operator in responsible charge may also be able to provide help. Many assistance organizations such as Colorado Rural Water Association and Rural Community Assistance Partnership also offer help with these reports. Don't let time run out! The reports are due to be delivered to consumers and the division by July 1, 2009.

Dear Aqua Man,

In my last sanitary survey, the inspector noted that I needed to revise my bacT sampling plan *and* my monitoring plan. Are these separate documents or the same thing?

- Ree Ports

Dear Ree,

Every public water system is required to develop, implement and maintain a monitoring plan. The purpose of the monitoring plan is to ensure that the water quality monitoring performed by the system is representative of the water being consumed and is consistent with the regulations. It also serves as a user's guide for operators and assists division rule managers in assigning monitoring schedules and assessing compliance. Therefore it is critical to keep this important document up to date.

Continued on Page 10 >>>

Ask Aqua Man

<<< Continued from Page 9

Updates must be submitted to the division within 30 days of any change. There are five parts to the monitoring plan: Part 1 - System Summary; Part 2 - Water Source Details; Part 3 - Water Treatment Details; Part 4 - Distribution System Details; and Part 5 - Individual Rule Sampling Plan. The "bacT sampling plan" that you refer to is the Total Coliform Rule portion of Part 5.

There are several templates available under "Forms and Templates" on our home web page to get you started on developing or updating your monitoring plan.

Dear Aqua Man,

When I worked in another state, we used a color wheel for measuring chlorine residual in the field. Is that an approved method in Colorado?

- Otto Towner

Dear Otto,

A color wheel test kit is o.k. as long as it uses one of the methods listed in Article 10 of the *Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations*. If you are not sure which method it uses, you should contact the manufacturer. Also, make sure you understand the detection limit of the method and that you have the correct reagent (e.g. if you use chlorine, use the reagent for free chlorine; if you use chloramines, use the reagent for total or combined chlorine). Color wheel test kits are accurate if used correctly and are less expensive than digital colorimeters, but they do have drawbacks—potential for user error and lack of calibration and standardization.

Also, be sure to review our new ***Quick Guide - Disinfectant Residual*** available under "Regulatory Guidance" on our home page.

Dear Aqua Man,

I had a recommendation to rotate total coliform sampling locations. Why would I do this?

- Sam P. Ler

Dear Sam,

Total coliform sample collection should be rotated to other sampling sites throughout the distribution system when possible. Sampling site locations should be defined in Part 5 (the "bacT sampling plan") of your system's monitoring plan as required.

Rotating through sampling locations in the distribution system helps you monitor for potential issues throughout the system. One reason for this is to ensure that all areas throughout the system are absent of bacteria. Another reason is to monitor disinfectant residual demand throughout the distribution system. An increase in demand may indicate contamination or other maintenance needs within your distribution system.

Visit Us on the Web

- The Drinking Water Program's home page Web address is www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/index.html
- TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES! Please visit the division's website at www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/Training.html
- To access Aqua Talk online www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/QuickLinks.html
- To access the district engineer county listing www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/engineering/pdf/ESDElist.pdf
- To access the contact list for drinking water rules www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/pdf/CADM_Contact_List.pdf

What Do You See?

Try to identify the incorrect issue with this picture. If you see something we missed, let us know!

Send them to comments.wqcd@state.co.us. Enter "Safe Drinking Water Newsletter" as the subject.

Answer

Space heaters within 12-24 inches of a chlorine gas canister have the ability to overheat the compressed gas container causing the fusible plug to fail and thereby catastrophically releasing the container gas.

Please ask your local chlorine gas supplier for additional information.

Coming Down the Pipe... News Alerts for the Drinking Water Community

Those entities that submitted their Preliminary Engineering Report planning document along with a completed checklist by the **March 23** deadline must meet the following milestones to be considered/prioritized for American Recovery and Reinvestment Act stimulus money.

- **April 27**: Submit American Recovery and Reinvestment Act loan application and complete Technical, Managerial and Financial Capacity Assessment worksheets and applicable documentation.
  Drinking Water Loan Application:
  http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/FinancialSolutions/pdf/22_DwrfAppMarFinal.pdf
  Supplemental American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Loan Application:
  http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/FinancialSolutions/pdf/ARRASuppAppDW.pdf
  Drinking Water Technical, Managerial and Financial Capacity Worksheet
  http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/FinancialSolutions/pdf/DWRFTMFCapWorksheet.pdf
- **May 31:** For drinking water projects: Submit a complete/approvable Engineering Report (60% draft plans and specifications, design calculations and equipment specifications).
- **June 30:** Submit complete/approvable Plans and Specifications and Environment Assessment Report, or proof that the project qualifies as a Categorical Exclusion from the environmental process.
  Environmental Assessment Packet:
  http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/FinancialSolutions/pdf/17_EAPacRev.pdf
- **July 31:** Fully respond to any division questions and comments.
- **September 30:** Complete bidding process, issue Notice to Proceed and begin construction.

Photographs From the Rocky Mountain Water and Wastewater Plant Operators School

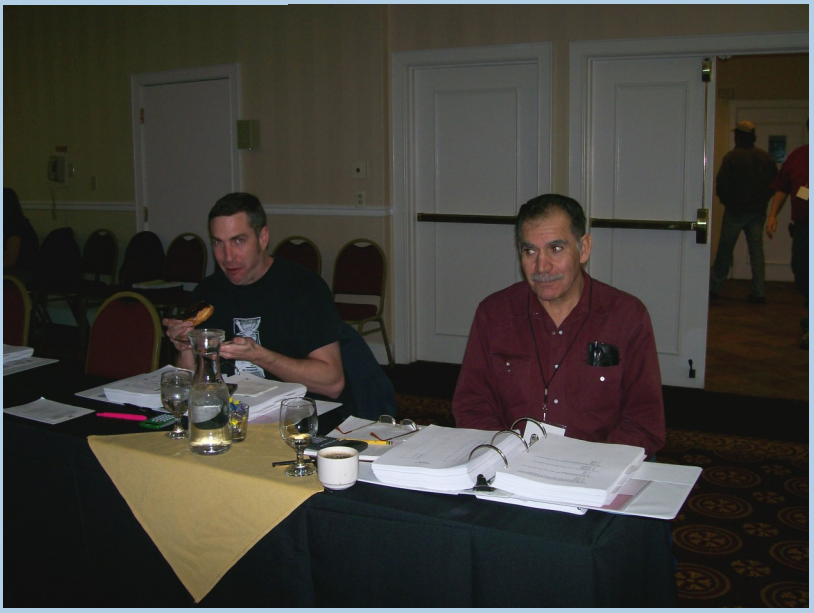
The 2009 Boulder School water fundamentals course was held in Boulder on Jan. 19-23. These are some photos of participants at this year's school. Thanks to all of the students and instructors that took the time to participate in these courses. Remember to visit the Operator Certification Office for training opportunities at http://www.ocpoweb.com/index.cfm.

Walter Weers, September honoree of the Blue Ribbon Members of the Rocky Mountain Section American Water Works Association and Rocky Mountain Water Environment Association.

(From left) David Pyle, Bureau of Land Management, and Carol Tomerlin, American Water Works Association, learn about water contaminants.

(Front row from left) Dustin Molly, Eagle River Water and Sanitation District, and Mark Danforth, city of Brighton; (back row from left) Teresa Dunn, town of Morrison, and Elise Master, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, listen to state staff explain drinking water rules and regulations.

(From left) Matt Knight, Aurora Water, and Joe Manzanares, West Elk Mine, take a morning break and get ready for the next lecture.



One of the Important Points About Conversions Taught by Instructor Dale Colerick:

The following formula is one of the most used in the water/wastewater industry because it can be used in dosing and loadings. It is shown worked "forward":

mg/L x 8.34 x volume in million gallons = pounds

To make it more useful, the formula can be worked "backwards":

Pounds ÷ 8.34 ÷ volume in million gallons = mg/L . This formula is useful when determining dosages.

Pounds ÷ 8.34 ÷ mg/L = volume in million gallons. This is useful to determine how much water can be treated.

Contact Information for Individual Drinking Water Rules

Fax 303-782-0390 or 303-758-1398

1-800-886-7689 (ext. = last four digits of individual's direct line)

Drinking Water Rule Manager Workgroup Leader

Sean Scott 303-692-3258

Disinfectant/*Disinfection Byproducts Rule*

Stage 1 Rule

Emily Clark (rule manager) 303-692-3502

Stage 2 Early Implementation

Julie Conroy (Early Implementation) 303-692-3405

Total Coliform Rule and Consumer Confidence Report Rule and Distribution Disinfectant Residual

Cristin Jones (rule manager) 303-692-3308

Surface Water Treatment Rules

Monthly Operating Report Technical Questions, Microscopic Particulate Analysis and Filter Backwash Recycle Rule

Serenity Valdez (rule manager) 303-692-3519

Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule Early Implementation

Julie Conroy (Early Implementation) 303-692-3405

Lead and Copper Rule and Organic Chemical Rule

Lauren Worley (rule manager) 303-692-3547

Radionuclide Rule

Jacalyn Whelan (rule manager) 303-692-3617

Inorganic Chemical Rule (including arsenic, fluoride, nitrate and nitrite)

Jeremy Simmons (rule manager) 303-692-3325

Ground Water Rule

Bryan Pickle (rule manager) 303-692-3527

Monitoring and Reporting (M and R) for organic, inorganic, nitrate and nitrite

Desiree Griffin-Jones (compliance technician) 303-692-3538

M and R for D/DBP, turbidity

Bryan Pilson (compliance technician) 303-692-3318

Safe Drinking Water Information System Development and Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

David R. Rogers 303-692-3535

New Systems, Safe Drinking Water Information System Updates (changes in source, treatment, contact info, etc.)

Erica Kannely 303-692-3543

Laurie Findlay - general assistance (including forms, schedules and other printed materials)

303-692-3556 or 303-692-3541

Inquiries on public notice requirements should be directed to the appropriate rule manager listed above.

SPRING RUNOFF HAS BEGUN!

If you have a maximum turbidity exceedance (an acute or a potentially acute situation), then…

Call Serenity Valdez
Surface Water Rule Manager
303-692-3519
or call the
24-hr Incident Report Line
1-877-518-5608
Do not just leave messages.

Make sure to speak to a live person!

Public Notice Templates can be found at

www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/PublicWaterSystemReportingForms.html

AQUA TALK

is a quarterly newsletter published by the Drinking Water Program, Water Quality Control Division, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

303-692-3500

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Division Internet address http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/index.html

Date of Issue - Spring 2009

Editor: Gloria M. Duran

Purpose - to communicate division drinking water-related issues to stakeholders in a fun and informative format

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Safe Drinking Water Program

Water Quality Control Division
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

WQCD DRINKING WATER PROG - 2030