SPECIAL EDITION

AQUA TALK

Dedicated to Small Community Water Systems

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Volume 3 Issue 4

Fall 2009

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

The Safe Drinking Water Program would like to say "Thank You" for all you do in providing the public with safe drinking water.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Small Systems Training and Technical Assistance

by Louanna Cruz

In August, 23 grants of $25,000 and $50,000 grants were awarded to small drinking water systems throughout Colorado. These grants were made possible with $100,000 from set-aside money from the 2008 Capitalization Grant, and 2 percent set-aside funding received through the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act*. The Act appropriated $34,352,000 to the state of Colorado Drinking Water Revolving Fund for infrastructure loans and loan subsidies. Two percent of the appropriated amount (or $687,040) was set aside for small systems training and technical assistance funding, and the Drinking Water Capacity Development Program opted to issue the total amount in the form of grants to small systems in need. Small systems are defined as those systems serving a population 10,000 or less and a median household income less than the $47,203 state average.

On June 3, 2009, a mass e-mail was sent to public and private not-for-profit small drinking water systems listed on the eligibility lists of the Drinking Water Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan for consideration of the grant. More than 70 grant applications were received for a total amount of $3,087,500. Projects were prioritized and ranked based on the Intended Use Plan eligibility category and points assignment as identified in Regulation No. 52. Those receiving grants were the top 23 ranked projects. Grant amounts were for up to $25,000 for planning and design. An additional $25,000 was awarded to systems identified with the Colorado Radionuclide Abatement and Disposal Strategy (CO-RADS) to fund pilot projects specifically to address the radionuclide issue. Congratulations to the following systems receiving small systems training and technical assistance grants through the base funding:

- Forest View Acres Water District
- Hi-Land Acres
- Town of Rye
- City of Rifle

And congratulations to those systems receiving small systems training and assistance grants through American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding.

- Genesee Water and Sanitation District
- Sheridan Lake Water Company
- Vroman Water Company
- Valley Water Company
- Patterson Valley Water Company
- South Swink Water Company
- Eureka Water Company
- Fayette Water Association
- North Holbrook Water Company
- Mountain Water and Sanitation

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Message from the Safe Drinking Water Program Manager

Challenges and Opportunities for Small Systems

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

Eighty percent of the 2,000 regulated public drinking water systems in Colorado are small systems serving fewer than 3,300 people. Small systems, especially small community systems, face many challenges complying with complicated regulations when resources are limited. We decided to develop a special edition of *Aqua Talk* dedicated to small systems to show that we appreciate the difficult job that small systems face, highlight resources available to help small systems and share success stories.

The bottom line is that safe drinking water doesn't just happen. Providing safe drinking water to customers takes commitment from the owner or board members, financial resources, and the expertise and hands-on work of the certified operator and other staff. When something goes wrong in a drinking water system, people can get sick, and the consequences can be severe. We are working hard to support the needs of small systems, and we take our role in ensuring that safe drinking water is always provided to the public very seriously.

As this newsletter highlights, we offer numerous types of assistance, including financial assistance, to public drinking water systems and operators. But what I'm most proud of is our people. We have dedicated staff in five offices throughout the state: Denver, Durango, Grand Junction, Pueblo and Steamboat Springs. Toward the back of this newsletter is a listing of our district engineers and contact information for individual drinking water rules. If you have any issues or concerns, please contact us and talk to us regarding your situation. You also should feel free to contact me at (303) 692-3569.

I hope you find this newsletter beneficial. Thank you for your efforts to protect public health.

Sincerely,

Small Systems Training and Technical Assistance

<<< Continued from Page 1

- Town of Eckley
- Town of Two Buttes
- Park Water Company
- Pinewood Springs Water District
- Turkey Canon Ranch Water District
- May Valley Water Company
- New Dale - Grand Valley Water Company
- Town of Fraser
- Town of Swink

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Update

We are getting closer to seeing the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding for water infrastructure hit the streets. According to the approved amendment to the Intended Use Plan, the systems receiving American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding must be in construction by Sept. 30, 2009. The governor will certify 19 drinking water projects throughout the state for a total amount of $32,290,880, with $17,176,000 of that being issued in the form of principal forgiveness. Although this is a very small amount in comparison to the need in Colorado, we are pleased the act has allowed some systems in Colorado to improve the quality of our state's drinking water.

Town of Kit Carson

by Louanna Cruz

The town of Kit Carson is located in Cheyenne County approximately 125 miles southeast of Denver with a population of 253 (2000 Census). The town, like many others across the state, has been challenged with bringing its drinking water into compliance with uranium standards set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency. In 2007, the Water Quality Control Division launched the Colorado Radionuclide Abatement and Disposal Strategy (CORADS) program to assist drinking water systems with radionuclides that exceed the maximum contaminant level. Assistance came from Malcolm Pirnie to assess and recommend technical and financial solutions for the 32 CORADS systems in the state to bring the systems into compliance; Kit Carson was one of those systems. As the division moved forward in the process, Kit Carson took initiative to develop a Preliminary Engineering Report to address its uranium maximum contaminant level.

In August 2009, Kit Carson submitted to the division final plans and specifications for a new water treatment facility using reverse osmosis as the preferred treatment method. This project is extremely unique in that it was the first system to submit to the division a potential solution to the uranium issue to gain compliance.

Another major challenge faced by the town of Kit Carson was the financial burden associated with such advanced treatment techniques considering the town's median household income of $19,531 (2000 Census). Kit Carson sought available funding throughout the state in an effort to keep its user rates as low as possible, since the cost of the project potentially would be absorbed by 133 active taps. By working with the division's financial solutions unit, Kit Carson was able to secure a $10,000 planning and design grant through the Drinking Water Revolving Fund to assist with planning and design activities related to the project. Most recently, Kit Carson applied for funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act through the Drinking Water Revolving Fund and was awarded $392,000 in principal forgiveness for its project. The town also sought assistance through the Department of Local Affairs and received a Community Development Block Grant. Construction is to begin September 30, 2009 with a tentative completion date in 2010.

If you would like to learn more about how the funding process works, please contact the Financial Solutions Unit at (303) 692-3536.

Monitoring and Reporting Plans and Records to Have Available at Your Next Sanitary Survey

by Kelsey Baertschi

It's that time again: time for a sanitary survey of your public water system. You might be wondering, "What documentation should I have available for review?" Well, fear not. Here is some information to guide you with your preparation.

Kelsey Baertschi, drinking water engineer

During a sanitary survey, a representative of the Water Quality Control Division or designee will conduct a review of the following eight essential elements: water source; treatment; distribution system; finished water storage; pumps, pump facilities and controls; monitoring, reporting and data verification; water system management and operations; and operator compliance with state requirements.

A public water system is required to maintain certain plans, documents and other records in accordance with Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations and the Safe Drinking Water Act. To prepare for the sanitary survey, the water system should have the following plans, documents and records available for review by the division:

- General Monitoring Plan including individual rule chemical monitoring requirements
- Bacteriological Sampling Plan
- Monitoring schedule for the current year
- Cross connection control program documentation
- Operation and maintenance plan
- Organizational operating plan (recommended)
- Budget and capital improvement plan (recommended)
- Emergency response plan and vulnerability assessment (required for systems serving a population of > 3,300 and recommended for systems serving a population of < 3,300)
- Operator certification
- Microbiological, turbidity and chemical analyses data
- A record of action(s) taken by the water system to correct any violations of the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations
- Copies of written reports, communications and other documentation relating to sanitary surveys
- Records concerning any variance or exception granted to the system by the division
- Public notices and Consumer Confidence Reports
- Disinfection profile and benchmark (for groundwater under direct influence and surface water systems)
- Operation and maintenance records
- Sampling records
- Discharge permit (if applicable)

This guidance is not meant to be an all inclusive guide for preparing for a sanitary survey, but is meant to provide general guidance. For specific record-keeping requirements, as well as record retention periods, the system should refer to the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations and speak with the inspector prior to the sanitary survey.

Success in Planning – Success in Performance

by Margo Griffin

A monitoring plan is an important tool to help water system operators coordinate water quality monitoring activities in the plant and distribution system. The most successful water systems have an up-to-date monitoring plan so their operators can easily refer to sampling requirements and pass this information on to new employees. An effective monitoring plan can also help system operators communicate with the Water Quality Control Division and sampling contractors. All monitoring plans must include information on the following five topics, which are explained in detail in the drinking water regulations:

(From left) Coach Mike Bacon, Water Quality Control Division; Russ Robinson and Dave Bomhoff, Gambel Oaks Water System

- ✓ System Summary
- ✓ Water Sources Details
- ✓ Water Treatment Details
- ✓ Distribution System Details
- ✓ Individual Rule Sampling Plans

Who Must Have a Monitoring Plan?

The best public water systems maintain an accurate and up-to-date monitoring plan, but it's not just best practice. It's also a regulatory requirement. All public water systems are required to develop and maintain a monitoring plan and to submit the monitoring plan to the Water Quality Control Division for review and approval. This requirement is provided in the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations (Section 1.12). If you have a monitoring plan on file with the division, you are required to submit any changes to the monitoring plan within 30 days of implementing them. If you are constructing a new water system, you will be required to submit a monitoring plan within 10 days following the end of the first required monitoring quarter.

If your system purchases water, you need to coordinate the development of your monitoring plan with your wholesaler.

You must make your monitoring plan available to other systems that provide water to you, or receive water from you, as needed. If you employ an operating company, you must give it a copy of your plan, and be sure the company is following it.

Is Help Available?

Yes! We offer templates and technical assistance to help system owners and operators develop and implement effective monitoring plans so they can strengthen their ability to supply safe drinking water to the public.

We are developing new, customized monitoring plan templates for large and small systems. These new templates will make it easier for small systems to develop and use a monitoring plan. Look for these on our website before the end of 2009.

The Compliance Assurance Unit routinely reviews and approves monitoring plans and can provide assistance and feedback. Contact a rule manager for assistance.

Certified operators in the Capacity Coach Work Group provide a wide range of capacity-building services to public water systems, including assistance developing and implementing monitoring plans.

For more information on our free coaching services for public water systems, please contact a coach by calling Mike Bacon at (303) 692-2605 or Gordon Whittaker at (303) 692-3580.

Disinfection Essentials for Small Systems

by Margo Griffin

Proper drinking water disinfection is one of the most important responsibilities of a certified operator in responsible charge of a small water system. The microorganisms responsible for waterborne diseases are found wherever humans live, and waterborne diseases can threaten our lives and way of life. Within the multi-barrier approach to providing safe drinking water, disinfection is a significant safeguard against microorganism contamination.

Certified operators have an important responsibility to keep their communities' drinking water safe by making sure it is disinfected properly. Unfortunately, as important as disinfection is, failure to provide proper disinfection is one of the most frequent significant deficiencies we see at water systems in Colorado. Small system operators can play a critical role in protecting public health by understanding how to operate disinfection systems and by paying close attention to how well they are working.

Disinfection Methods

The most common and cost-effective method of drinking water disinfection for small water systems is typically chlorination. Chlorine may be introduced to the water system as a soluble gas or as sodium or calcium hypochlorite. A sodium hypochlorite solution is the easiest to use, fed by way of a positive displacement diaphragm or peristaltic pump. Standby equipment of equivalent capacity or a repair kit must be immediately available.

Ensuring a Disinfection Residual

In addition to removing or inactivating microorganisms, disinfection must also provide a residual effect. A residual in the water distribution system prevents regrowth of damaged or partially inactivated organisms and limits the formation of biofilms. Biofilms are undesirable because they increase a system's demand for chlorine and may serve as a reservoir and habitat for certain pathogens.

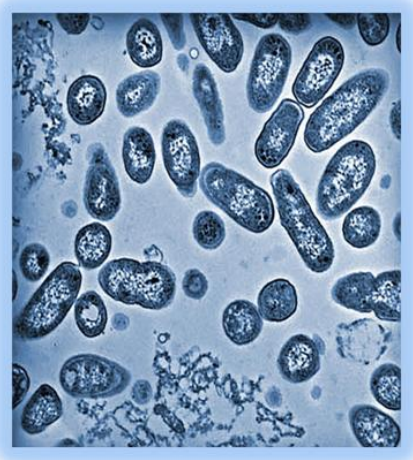
An operator in responsible charge must consider several factors when calculating the proper disinfectant dosage for a water system.

Drinking water regulations require a free chlorine residual of no less than 0.2 mg/L at the point of entry to the distribution system, with a measurable trace of free chlorine residual at the most distant point.

Site-specific factors including system size, age and water quality (e.g., turbidity) may increase the required disinfectant dosage at the point of entry to ensure a measurable trace at the end. Contact time, or the time in which the disinfectant is present in the water prior to its use at the first service connection or tap, also affects the proper dosage. A lower dosage and a longer contact time usually are preferable to a higher dose and a shorter contact time. Because a measurable trace is so tenuous, it is good practice to target a system residual of at least 0.2-0.4 mg/L to provide for a margin of safety.

Analytical Testing Requirements

Even the best water source is at risk of inadvertent contamination. Drinking water testing for both the presence of a disinfection residual and the absence of total coliform bacteria is needed to ensure the delivery of safe drinking water. The Water Quality Control Division provides required sampling schedules to all public water systems and offers guidance on topics including developing bacteriological sampling plans and proper sampling procedures. Visit our Web page at www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/RegulatoryGuidance.html or contact Margo Griffin in our Capacity Coach Workgroup for additional information.



A photomicrograph of *Salmonella* bacteria. Courtesy of Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

What Do You See?

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

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

Answer

- Improper or inadequate drainage
- Located in a well vault – needs a variance
- Poor housekeeping
- Corroded well head

Visit Us on the Web

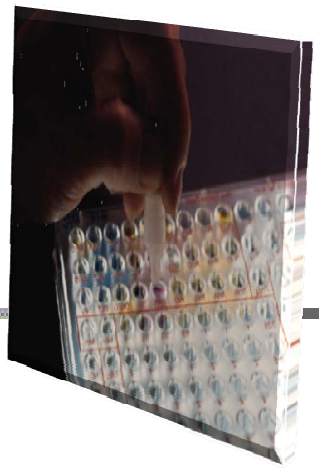
- Follow us on Twitter! http://twitter.com/CO_SafeWater.
- Subscribe to the program's RSS feed http://twitter.com/statuses/user_timeline/35859511.rss.
- The Drinking Water Program's home page Web address is www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/index.html.
- For training opportunities, please visit the division's website at www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/Training.html.
- To access Aqua Talk online, go to www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/QuickLinks.html.
- To access the district engineer county listing, go to www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/engineering/pdf/ESDElist.pdf.
- To access the contact list for drinking water rules, go to www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/pdf/CAS_Contact_List.pdf.

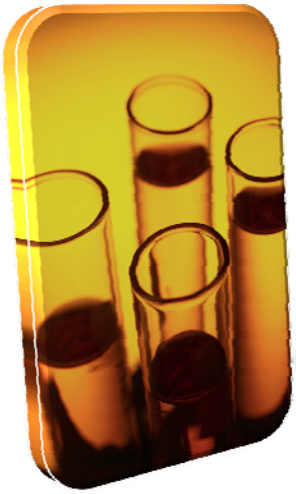
Establishing a Relationship with a Laboratory

by Emily Clark

Drinking water systems have a lot of choices when it comes to picking a laboratory. Here are a few tips to help you establish a good working relationship with your lab(s) and avoid any costly mistakes:

- ✓ Review the list of certified labs at http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/lr/Certification/SDWLIST.pdf. You may be surprised to find that there are 70 in-state labs and 27 out-of-state labs certified for Colorado drinking water analyses. Here's what you can find on the list:
  - Lab location and contact information are provided
  - Each lab has unique certifications for specific contaminants. Make sure the lab you choose is certified for the contaminant(s) you need to test.
  - Pay special attention to the lab's sample receiving hours so you can plan your sampling accordingly.
- ✓ Each lab also has unique certifications for specific analytical methods. The lab's methods and date of certification can be found on the lab's most recent "Chem-Status Report." Compare these to the methods approved for drinking water compliance (listed in Article 10 of the regulations).
- ✓ Contact the lab ahead of time to obtain information on pricing, sample bottles, paperwork and special holding time requirements for the contaminant(s) and method(s) you request.
- ✓ When you drop off your sample(s), give the lab your public water system identification number and contact information so it can notify you immediately of any results of concern or if there are any problems that require you to replace the sample.
- ✓ Ask the lab to report results to you and to the state. Know when to expect results, and call the lab if you don't receive them in a timely manner.
- ✓ Questions or concerns about a lab's certification can be directed to the department's Laboratory Certification Program at (303) 692-3045.





Colorado Department of
Public Health and Environment
Laboratory
8100 Lowry Blvd.
Denver, CO 80230-6928
(303) 692-3090

Small Utility Boards, Operators and the Public - Collaboration for Safe Drinking Water

by Betsy Beaver and Lori Billeisen

A water board's primary responsibility is to provide consistently safe drinking water. To ensure that, a water board must employ a certified operator and support a water system that is protective of its source water, employs treatment techniques appropriate to the quality of the raw water, prevents recontamination in storage tanks or distribution lines, meets all regulatory monitoring and reporting requirements, provides consumers with water quality information, notifies consumers of health threats, and obtains approval prior to construction of new facilities.

Clear communication between the board, the operator and the state is a collaborative effort and is necessary to provide the community with clean, safe drinking water. Clear communication means well-defined duties and expectations; operation and maintenance manuals; standard operating procedures; well-organized records, and financial planning for future repairs; upgrades and emergencies.

A well-organized board of directors has established procedures for the recruitment, selection and orientation of new members. The board should have a mission statement, by laws, and personnel and procurement policies that are regularly updated. The board must protect its community by providing adequate liability insurance, financial procedures and oversight, and strategic planning. Boards should meet regularly, provide minutes of meetings, retain an organized file of copies of all system records, and continually monitor the performance of their water systems' services and compliance records.

Strategic planning is an approach that systematically shapes the future of a water system. It creates a framework for establishing goals, working toward them and evaluating progress that can increase the water system's efficiency and effectiveness. Strategic planning helps ensure that the water system has the funds available to support on going repair and maintenance needs and fund capital improvements as necessary. The development of a strategic plan should be done in cooperation with the system's operations staff, the board and members of the community. Strategic plans are never "finished." The board should make sure that it revisits its strategic plan at least annually.

A board should understand the basics about its water system's facilities and equipment so it is able to make informed decisions and provide leadership that increases the system's quality, efficiency and sustainability. Unless certified, however, board members should never attempt to physically operate the water system. Only certified operators may perform operations, adjust the water system, or supervise the repair and replacement of system components. The board's function is to ensure the water system has the needed staff, equipment, guidance and financial support.

Source: *Water Board Basics for Small Water Systems in Colorado,* Rural Community Assistance Corporation, and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment training CD.

Additional training materials

- ✓ Available CDs for training
- ✓ *Water Board Basics for Small Water Systems in Colorado,* **Rural Community Assistance Corporation and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment**
- ✓ *Small Utility Board Training,* **EPA and Montana University Water Center**

Facility Operator Program News

Exam Information

The next cycle of treatment and small system certification exams will run from January through April, 2010. Dates, locations and application materials should be available on Operator Certification Program Office's website at www.ocpoweb.com on or around October 10, 2009. **The deadline for applying for these exams is December 1, 2009. Late applications will not be accepted!** Note: If you have already scheduled an examination and need to change the date, contact Teresa at the Operator Certification Program Office at (303) 394-8994.

WWFOCB News

The Governor's Office has appointed two new members to the Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board effective July 1, 2009. The board's new members are Tom Settle and Steve Walker. Tom Settle is lead water operator with the city of Westminster. Tom holds a "Water A" certification and is an active member and past president of Colorado Environmental Certification and Testing, Inc. Steve Walker is the treatment superintendent for the Metro Wastewater Reclamation District. He holds both "Wastewater A" and "Industrial A" certifications and is an active member of the Water Environment Federation, serving on the Municipal Design Committee and the Rocky Mountain Water Environment Association Joint Technical Activities Committee. We welcome both Tom and Steve to the board!

The next two board meetings are scheduled for Sept. 29 and November 24. 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).

Reminders

Renewals: Please check the renewal date on your certification! Renewal applications must be submitted, along with the appropriate number of training units, completed legal presence documents and the application fee, **by the expiration date**. If you think that you may not be able to complete your renewal by the expiration date, please call the Facility Operator Program to request a bridge letter. Remember, certificates expired for more than two years are automatically revoked!

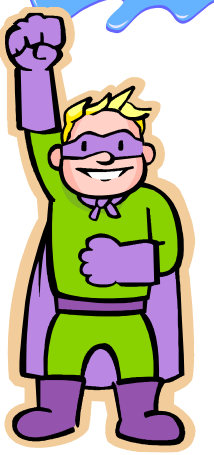
ORC Changes: If you are the Operator in Responsible Charge (ORC) of a system and are leaving that system, please send written notice to the Facility Operator Program. The notice needs to include only your name, the name of the system and the effective date of separation. Either snail mail or e-mail notifications are acceptable. If you are the administrator of a system with a new ORC, please submit a new ORC form to the Facility Operator Program as soon as possible. ORC forms may be found at www.cdphe.state.co.us/op/ocb/Reporting-ORC/ocbImpInfo.html.

Operator Certification Expense Grant Reimbursements Increased!

If you work as an operator for a community or non-transient non-community, public drinking water system that serves a population of 3,300 people or fewer, you may qualify for certification cost reimbursement through our expense reimbursement grant. **The grant money allotted for certification exam reimbursement has just been increased to $230 per application!**

For application forms or to contact the facility operator program call : Lori Billeisen at (303) 692-3510, or Betsy Beaver at (303) 692-3503.

Ask Aqua Man



Dear Aqua Man,

I own a small drinking water system and was recently notified that I must have a certified water operator supervising my water system. What does this mean and can I hire someone to help me?

- Signed, Kitty Katt

Dear Ms. Katt,

The state of Colorado requires that every water treatment facility, domestic or industrial wastewater treatment facility, wastewater collection system and water distribution system be under the supervision of a certified operator, holding a certificate in a class equal to or higher than the class of the facility or system.

If you do not already have a certified operator to supervise the operation and maintenance of your water system, you may hire someone to provide operational services and to supervise the system, i.e., to be the operator in responsible charge (ORC). There are many fine certified water professionals in Colorado who contract their services and act as ORCs for public water and wastewater systems. Before contracting for operational services, we urge you to check the operator's references and be sure that the operator is certified at or above the classification level of your system.

It is important to realize that Colorado requires system owners to ensure that all operational decisions about water quality or quantity that may affect public health or the environment are made by a certified operator. The Water and Wastewater Facility Operator Certification Board has adopted policies that further define this requirement. Below is a summary of these policies:

1. The operator in responsible charge must
    - in reality hold the ultimate responsibility for the operation of the facility;
    - exercise effective control over regular facility operations; and
    - be available to respond in a timely manner whenever decisions about water quality need to be made.
2. It must be clear and unambiguous that the "ultimate responsibility for decisions regarding the daily operational activities of the facility that will directly impact the quality and/or quantity of drinking water, treated wastewater, or treated effluent" lies with the designated operator in responsible charge. Such decisions may be delegated to certified subordinate operators only if written operating procedures are in place. Only tasks, not decisions, may be delegated to uncertified subordinates. The operator in responsible charge is accountable for the consequences of decisions made by subordinates.
3. Facilities should ensure that their agreement with a contract operator is sufficiently detailed and formal to reflect this placement of responsibility. Such agreements must be adequate in terms of time allotment and scope.
4. Contracting operators and system owners are reminded that a contract for limited services, such as compliance sampling only, does not rise to the level of a contract for an operator in responsible charge.

I hope this information is helpful to you. If you have further questions or would like a list of contract operators in your area, please call

Lori Billeisen, Facility Operator Program
303-692-3510.

If you have any questions for Aqua Man, please send them to comments.wqcd@state.co.us. Enter "Safe Drinking Water Newsletter" as the subject.

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

- **Groundwater Rule Update – Are you overdue?**
  All public water systems that use groundwater (except systems that combine all of their groundwater with surface water before applicable surface water treatment) should have submitted a 4-log certification form by now. If you haven't, your system is OVERDUE!

  The 4-log certification form can be found online at http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/PublicWaterSystemReportingForms.html.

  As of August 2009, only 62 percent of groundwater systems have responded to the 4-log certification letter that was sent out in July 2008! If you are one of the 38 percent of systems that have not responded, please contact:

  Mr. Bryan Pickle, groundwater rule manager
  Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
  4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Building B
  Denver, CO 80246-1530
  (303) 692-3527

- **Free Emergency Preparedness Training**
  The division has teamed up with EPA to provide two free Incident Command System (ICS) classes specifically designed for water and wastewater systems:

  ICS 300/400 - Colorado Springs - Oct. 5-8, 2009 (http://www.horsleywitten.com/advancedICS/)

  ICS 200/800 - Vail - Nov. 3, 2009 (http://www.horsleywitten.com/ICS200/)

  Although the classes target water and wastewater systems, other public works and emergency responders are encouraged to participate to provide a broader training experience.

  To register or obtain additional information, please visit the websites listed above. Training unit applications are in progress.

Visit the Colorado Radionuclide Abatement and Disposal Strategy (CO-RADS) Web Page
http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/CORADS.html.

Register Now!

Groundwater Rule

- Groundwater Compliance Strategies Training

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rule

- Stage 2 Initial Distribution System Evaluation Reporting Training

For more information, visit

http://geteams.com/EventReg.htm.

District Engineer Areas List
Effective 09/01/2009

District Engineer	Unit Manager	District County Group
David Kurz (303) 692-3552	Bret Icenogle (303) 692-3278	Elbert , Larimer, Yuma
Paul Kim (303) 692-3279	Bret Icenogle (303) 692-3278	Douglas, Lincoln, Park, Washington
Doug Camrud (303) 362-3271	Bret Icenogle (303) 692-3278	Clear Creek, Denver, Sedgwick, Weld
Kelsey Baertschi (303) 692-3567	**Bret Icenogle (303) 692-3278**	**Arapahoe, Adams, Broomfield, Phillips, Upper El Paso County[1]**
Dennis Pontius (303) 692-3566	Heather Drissel (303) 692-3419	Boulder, Gilpin, Logan, Morgan
Andy Poirot (970) 879-7479	Heather Drissel (303) 692-3419	Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Routt, Summit, Eagle (primary point of contact except SW corner)
Jon Erickson (303) 692-3593	Heather Drissel (303) 692-3419	Cheyenne, Jefferson, Kit Carson, Lake
Joey Talbott (719) 545-4650	Gary Soldano (719) 545-4650	Alamosa, Conejos, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Rio Grande, Teller, Saguache (primary point of contact – Jennifer Miller will handle field work to Northern Saguache)
Dave Knope (719) 545-4650	Gary Soldano (719) 545-4650	Baca, Bent, Pueblo, Costilla, Crowley, Kiowa, Las Animas, Otero, Prowers, Lower El Paso County[2]
Greg Brand (970) 247-5702	Gary Soldano (719) 545-4650	Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Mineral, Montezuma, San Juan, Hinsdale (primary point of contact – Jennifer Miller will handle field work to N. Hinsdale)
Jocelyn Mullen (970) 248-7153	Tom Schaffer (970) 248-7152	Delta, Gunnison, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, Hinsdale (Field Work to N.), Saguache (Field Work to N.)
Mark Kadnuck (970) 248-7144	Tom Schaffer (970) 248-7152	Garfield, Mesa, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Eagle (SW corner, ~ Hwy 82, FR 105 area)

Notes:

[1] The area bounded by the South Entrance of the Air Force Academy and Interstate 25 to the intersection of Highway 24 and Judge Orr Road near Falcon and the area bounded by Judge Orr Road on the south from its intersection with Highway 24 near Falcon to the Elbert County line

[2] The remainder of El Paso County not covered by Kelsey Baertschi., as described above in 1.

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 Compliance Assurance Unit Manager

Rick Koplitz (303) 692-3664

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, Ground Water Rule and Distribution System Residual Disinfectant

Bryan Pickle (rule manager) (303) 692-3308 or (303) 692-3527

Lead and Copper and Surface Water Treatment Rules (including Monthly Operating Report Technical Questions, Microscopic Particulate Analysis and Filter Backwash Recycle Rule)

Serenity Valdez (rule manager) (303) 692-3519

Radionuclide Rule

Jackie Whelan (rule manager) (303) 692-3617

Organic, Inorganic Chemical Rules (including arsenic, fluoride, nitrate and nitrite) and Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring)

Dave Rogers (acting rule manager) (303) 692-3535

Monitoring and Reporting for Organic, Inorganic, Nitrate and Nitrite, Radionuclide Monitoring

Aly Moores (compliance technician) (303) 692-3163

Monitoring and Reporting for Total Coliform Rule, Groundwater Rule, Distribution Residual Disinfectant and Lead and Copper Monitoring

Desiree Jones (compliance technician) (303) 692-3583

Monitoring and Reporting for D/DBP, Turbidity and Radionuclide

Bryan Pilson (compliance technician) (303) 692-3318

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

Erica Kannely (303) 692-3543 Desiree Jones (303) 692-3538

General assistance (including forms, schedules, contact information, and other printed materials)

Laurie Findlay (303) 692-3556 or (303) 692-3541

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

Aqua Talk Newsletter Team (back row) Louanna Cruz, Sharon Williams, Ron Falco, Bret Icenogle; (front row) Emily Clark, Gloria Duran. Not pictured Lori Billeisen.

Message from the Aqua Talk Newsletter Team

We hope you enjoyed our special edition newsletter. We wanted to let you know how much you are appreciated and valued by all of us at the Water Quality Control Division, Safe Drinking Water Program.

Our next scheduled newsletter will be released January 2010. We welcome any comments, questions, story ideas, articles and photographs submitted for publication. Please address correspondence to Gloria Duran, Aqua Talk Newsletter, Water Quality Control Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S., B2, Denver, CO 80246-1530 or e-mail comments.wqcd@state.co.us. Enter "Safe Drinking Water Newsletter" as the subject. Past issues are available by contacting the editor or visiting the Web site at http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/QuickLinks.html.

Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment

Safe Drinking Water Program

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