

AQUA TALK



Volume 4 Issue 1 Winter 2010



"Feliz Año Nuevo" from all of us at the Water Quality Control Division.

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

Public Water System Trends Illustrate Top Issues

by Sharon Williams

What is the "No. 1" most frequent failure we see at public water systems in Colorado? That is a tough question. What would your guess be? To find out, the Safe Drinking Water Program recently conducted a comprehensive review of three years' worth of data collected on problems at Colorado's 2,000 public water systems. We wanted to find an answer to that question and then adapt the services we provide to public water systems so they can strengthen their ability to supply safe water.

For the period from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008, we analyzed Acute Team response data, sanitary survey results and self-reported compliance data using a modified Pareto analysis approach to determine the most common causes for system failure. The principle behind the Pareto analysis is that a large majority of problems are produced by a few key causes. Once these causes are identified, addressing them can lead to significant improvements. A similar approach is commonly used in the manufacturing sector to focus resources on improving processes and eliminating waste.

It turns out there is more than just one "No. 1" answer to this question. Rather, there are several top categories of failures that we identified. One of the key recommendations from this project is for the Safe Drinking Water Program to focus training, technical assistance and management support services on the key weaknesses and compliance failures identified in this report. We are already acting on that recommendation, and you may already be seeing some of the results.

For example, one area we examined was information from our Acute Team, which is on call 24/7 in case of a drinking water-related public health emergency. Figure 1 illustrates a Pareto chart of Acute Team response data for the three-year study period. The Acute Team responded 156 times, or nearly once per week, during that time. Half of those responses were related to a distribution system or surface water treatment deficiency. Overall, two out of three times the team responded, a boil or bottled water advisory was issued.

Understanding these data trends has helped us focus resources and target training services on surface water operations, such as the Excellence Program Advanced Operator Training Series. (See related article on page 12.) It has also shown us there is a need for more training services related to maintaining water quality in the distribution system. As a result, we are already planning a new three-course series on water quality in the distribution system scheduled to kick off in the summer of 2010.

Do you remember your last sanitary survey? How about the last time you submitted total coliform results to the state?



Continued on Page 3 >>>

Message from the Safe Drinking Water Program Manager

On November 18, 2009, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment completed and released its final report regarding the investigation into the Salmonella outbreak that struck Alamosa, Co. in 2008. I highly encourage you to read the entire report. I know that the report is 65 pages long, but I believe there is much to be learned from this event. The direct link to the Alamosa Outbreak Report on our Web page is http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/AlamosaOutbreak.html. There are also links to just the executive summary in the report, and a video and photo journal that tell the story of the outbreak and investigation in about four minutes each.

I will not attempt to recapitulate everything we learned from the outbreak and investigation in this message. I will say that the event reinforces the importance of what you do as a public drinking water system within your community, and the role we share in protecting public health. There are many demands placed on your time by management, customers, and to meet our regulations. But I believe that foremost in all of our minds, at all times, should be the need to protect public health. Protecting health must be our top priority.



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

One thing we did learn from Alamosa that should give us all pause is that it probably did not take much contamination to cause this large outbreak. As I have stated in this space before, safe drinking water doesn't just happen. Safe drinking water is the result of considerable effort, mostly unseen by the public, by all of us involved in this business. Recognizing that it may not take much of a problem to cause a serious impact in the community, we must reaffirm our commitment to always remain vigilant in keeping all of the multiple protection barriers fully intact.

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







Public Water System Trends Illustrate Top Issues

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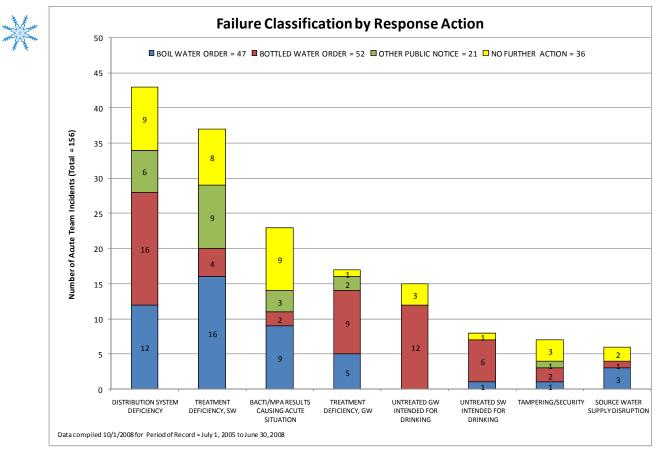


Figure 1: Pareto chart illustrating Acute Team Response Data for July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008.



For this project, we also looked at all the information collected statewide during sanitary survey inspections and submitted by public water systems for compliance. Overwhelmingly, the trends point to struggles maintaining proper disinfection and sampling properly for bacteria.

For example, Figure 2 illustrates trends in significant deficiencies identified during sanitary surveys. The most frequent category of deficiency is related to treatment. When we looked closer, 40 percent of those were related to a problem with providing proper disinfection. All the sharp professional water operators reading this know that proper disinfection should result in bacteria-free water. Even though that is a basic concept, you may be surprised to know that during the same three-year period, more than one-third of all public water systems had a violation related to the total coliform rule and more than 120 systems had a maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation related to total coliform bacteria.

Because of the finding related to problems with two of the basics (disinfection and sampling for bacteria), we have also initiated new technical assistance services in those areas. During the summer of 2009, we hired college interns to work with more than 40 public water systems to help them develop total coliform sampling plans. We plan to offer that service again during the summer of 2010. We are also fortunate to have two experienced A-level operators on staff. Their top priorities are assisting public water system operators with tough disinfection problems and planning for proper monitoring for bacteria.

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Public Water System Trends Illustrate Top Issues

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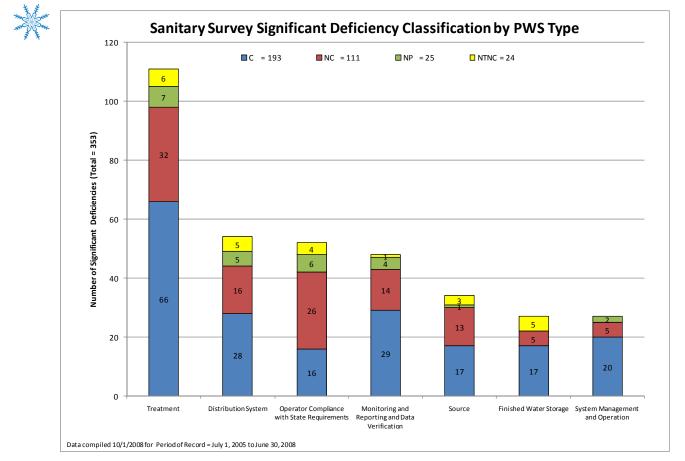


Figure 2: Pareto chart illustrating Sanitary Survey Significant Deficiencies for July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008. Note: C = community, NC = transient non-community, NP = non-public, NTNC = non-transient, non-community.





American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Projects

by Louanna Cruz

A major milestone in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was met on Sept. 30, 2009, as

84 percent of the ARRA-funded drinking water projects across the state initiated construction, with the remaining 16 percent to be in construction on or by Dec. 31, 2009. Construction start in Colorado was 130 days prior to the national statutory date of Feb. 17, 2010, as designated in H.R. 1, signed by President Obama while in Denver on Feb. 17, 2009. This achievement was recognized in a letter to Gov. Bill Ritter from the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, Lisa P. Jackson, on Nov. 24, 2009. Ms. Jackson commented on the 84 percent by stating "We know the difficulties encountered in meeting the requirements of the statute while proceeding with all due haste. Colorado has risen to the challenge and I thank you."

For the projects to reach this milestone, it took literally thousands of work hours between the applicants and their consulting engineers, the Water Quality Control Division staff, the Water Quality Control Commission, and the State Revolving Fund partners: Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority and Department of Local Affairs. But the work is not over. As part of the transparency provision in the H.R. 1 Act, reporting by the borrower will continue throughout the life of the project. The recipients will report monthly to the Water Quality Control Division Financial Solutions Unit on Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) procurements made; job creation and retention; and Davis-Bacon prevailing wages; and Buy American certification for purchase of steel, iron and manufactured goods. In turn, the department reports monthly to the Congressional Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and quarterly to the President's "Office of Management and Budget" through the "Project and Benefits Reporting" database, which is then fed to recovery.gov.

Eligible drinking water projects included treatment facilities, distribution/transmission lines, treated water storage, source water protection, water conservation (dual water lines) and meters. Eligible green infrastructure, water efficiency, energy efficiency and environmentally innovative projects also had to be identified. The town of Georgetown, for example, will be installing hydroelectric power at the water treatment facility and numerous projects will contribute to water efficiency with replacement of leaking distribution lines. Not only will the ARRA funding allow for projects to improve the quality of the drinking water in the state, it will allow us to address the five objectives of ARRA including, "to preserve and create jobs, to assist those most impacted by the recession, to provide investments needed to increase economic efficiency, to invest in environmental protection and other infrastructure that will provide long-term economic benefits, and to stabilize local government budgets."

Town of Georgetown drinking water project





Town of Ridgway \$450,000 drinking water line replacement project.



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Drinking Water Revolving Fund

by Michael S. Beck

The Drinking Water Revolving Fund base program continues to see applications for drinking water projects. In October, the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority board approved the city of



Sterling for a leveraged loan in the amount of \$29 million to address its radionuclide violation. On November 15, Pine Drive Water District submitted application in the amount of \$241,154 to rehabilitate two underground vaults that pose a safety concern for their operators. In addition, Jan. 15 will be a critical deadline in the DWRF as the program continues to gain popularity due to the current credit markets. The January deadline will be an indicator of the amount of demand among public water systems versus the loan capacity available. It is anticipated that the application deadline will see around \$10 million in requested funding.

On Oct. 30, 2009, P.L. 111-88, "Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes," was enacted. This law provides the annual appropriation for the DWRF for fiscal year 2010. The 2010 appropriation will bring a major change to the program. Application of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provisions has been included and will apply to all funds distributed by the program.

In the past, federal requirements were implemented only on loans that included federal funds, which primarily consisted of loans greater than \$2 million. Typically, the Direct Loan (\$2 million or less) program consisted of recycled monies, which were classified as state dollars and did not have federal requirements attached. The 2010 appropriation has changed this and requires implementing Davis-Bacon for these funds.

The other challenge the 2010 appropriation brings to the forefront is that the newly enacted Davis-Bacon requirement is retro active to projects that have not executed a loan agreement on or after Oct. 30, 2009. This can be problematic for entities that have started the procurement process, since this requirement originally was not included in project bid documents. These entities may have to re-bid their project to include Davis-Bacon.

For projects that are in construction, the new requirement will require the entity to review payrolls back to Oct. 30, 2009, and potentially back pay



mechanics/labor for underpayment based on the published wage determination by the Department of Labor.

In either case, these projects will see an increase in construction cost that originally was not accounted for.

For additional information, you may contact your project manager directly.

Environmental Leadership Program

by Nicole Graziano

The Environmental Leadership Program is a statewide environmental recognition and reward program administered by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's Sustainability Program. The Environmental Leadership Program offers benefits and incentives to members that voluntarily go beyond compliance with state and federal regulations and are committed to continual environmental improvement. To qualify for the bronze level, applicants must indicate they have implemented "beyond-compliance" activities and programs, such as

- Improvement in air quality;
- Improvement in water quality;
- Reducing water usage;
- Reducing energy use (e.g., an Energy Star achievement);
- Solid and/or hazardous waste reductions;
- Implementing pollution prevention actions;
- Land use improvements or protection;
- Environmental education, outreach or mentoring;
- Other innovative measures that benefit the environment.

To qualify for the silver level, applicants must commit to develop and implement an environmental management system (EMS) within an agreed-upon time frame in addition to meeting the requirements for "beyond-compliance" activities and programs. To qualify for the gold level, applicants must have in place a fully operational, facility-specific EMS.

Environmental Leadership Program

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This year, the Excellence Program nominated two drinking water systems for awards and both applicants received the bronze level. The city of Aurora's Wemlinger Water Treatment Plant was nominated because it achieved the prestigious and rarely achieved Phase IV "Excellence in Water Treatment" recognition from the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water in October 2008. The Wemlinger Water Treatment Plant is the sixth drinking water utility in the United States and first system in Colorado to achieve this level of performance.

The City of Arvada was nominated for forming a unique partnership with SunEdison to construct a state-of-theart solar photovoltaic power system at the Ralston Water Treatment Plant. The cost for the system will be paid back through a combination of rates paid by the city of Arvada and through tax credits, energy credits and other rebates. There was no upfront cost to the city's taxpayers. The use of this facility will eliminate 39.5 million pounds of carbon dioxide emissions over 20 years, equivalent to the annual emissions from 3,863 cars or heating 1,817 homes.

The following utilities also received recognition at the ELP award ceremony:

- The city of Fort Collins Water Treatment Facility achieved the Silver level by committing to prepare an aspect analysis specific to the water treatment facility, develop an EMS strategic plan, and analyze alternative energy systems (e.g., solar, wind, etc.).
- The city of Fort Collins Reclamation Facility achieved the silver level by committing to develop an EMS system for the treatment of wastewater, water pollution control laboratory operations, and construction activities performed at the facility.
- The Arapahoe County Water and Wastewater Authority achieved the Silver level by committing to develop and implement an EMS system, complete the Lone Tree Creek Water Reuse Facility, and complete the Joint Water Purification Project. It is anticipated that these efforts will result in a 30 percent total annual water savings.





Kirk Watson of the city of Aurora 's Wemlinger Water Treatment Plant receiving the Environmental Leadership bronze-level award from Lynette Myers, leadership program administrator.

If you or your utility is interested in applying for an Environmental Leadership Program award, please contact Nicole Graziano at the Drinking Water Excellence Program for more information at (303) 692-3513.



Prior Design Review and Approval Requirement Extended to All Storage Facilities

by Gary Soldano

Starting in January 2010, the Safe Drinking Water Program will require prior approval of all such projects as required by Article 1.11 of the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations. This requirement has been in place for many years for storage vessels that

are actively used to provide disinfection contact time. The requirement will be extended to all storage tanks in an effort to address issues preventatively rather than upon discovery during sanitary surveys or, worse yet, waterborne disease outbreak investigations.

The applicable design criteria for storage facilities can be found in Appendix I of "Design Criteria for Potable Water Systems..." As many readers know, a stakeholder group process has been established to update that document and will resume work to finalize a revised document in the near future. Until that process is completed, the current criteria will continue to be used.

To prepare a complete submittal, water system staff and consultants should review the design criteria and obtain an "Application for Construction Approval" form from engineering section staff or the section's Web page links that can be found at

http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/pdf/ CapacityDevelopment/Attachment2_NewSystem_

> Capacity.pdf. Applicable design calculations should be bundled with design drawings and specifications for submittal to the engineering section unit manager whose geographic area includes the county in which the water system is located. For community water systems, a professional engineer's seal

and signature is required on the documents.

If you have any questions about the process, please contact an engineering section staff member or unit manager. We look forward to working together with water systems to ensure safe drinking water throughout storage and distribution systems in this effort.

Division's Engineering Section Welcomes New Employee

by Jennifer Miller

We are pleased to announce that Tyson Ingels joined the Division's Engineering Section in August 2009 as the Lead Drinking Water Engineer. He has a Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering and a Master's degree in environmental engineering and is a registered engineer in the state of Colorado. Tyson has several years of experience working on designing, operating and optimizing drinking water treatment facilities. In his role as Lead Drinking Water Engineer, Tyson is responsible for providing technical leadership to Safe Drinking Water Program staff and external entities. He is also the division's lead for drinking water emergency management and acute response. Tyson will also be playing a key role in project management and in the Engineering Section's professional development program. Tyson's knowledge and experience are great assets to the division, and we are extremely happy to have him on board!



Tyson Ingels, lead drinking water engineer



Do you have plans to construct a new storage facility or do a major refurbishing or remodel of existing storage facilities?



Greg observed the vault probably would need a confined space entry permit, and the access ladder definitely is not acceptable and is unsafe.

Thanks to Greg Moore, laboratory manager, city of Golden for sending us an e-mail commenting on the "What Do You See" photo in the 2009 fall special edition newsletter.







rewer

- L. Sanitary seal compromised (electrical tape holding on cap doesn't preclude the entrance of liquids and solids; electrical connection without watertight port; four-foot diameter pad recommended).
- The tube entering the well provides chlorination (doesn't protect against freezing; chlorine should not be directly injected into the well casing).
- Railroad ties don't provide adequate protection of well from local traffic on the gravel road in the distance.

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

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

What Do You See?

Facility Operator Program News





Exam Information

The next cycle of distribution, collection and small system certification exams will be in May at several locations and in August in Leadville. Dates, locations and

application materials should be available on the Operator Certification Program Office website at www.ocpoweb.com on or around Jan.1, 2010. The deadline for applying for these exams is February 15, 2010. Late applications will not be accepted! Note: If you have already scheduled an examination and need to change the date, contact Teresa at OCPO at (303) 394-8994.

Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board News

Coming soon: Next spring the Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Certification Board will make electronic testing available at the Operator Certification Program office (OCPO). You must apply for exams by the usual deadlines, but then will be able to make an individual appointment to take the exam. Watch for details in the regular Spring letter from the OCPO office and on the OCPO and board websites.

The next two board meetings are scheduled for Feb. 16 at the Colorado Rural Water Association Annual Conference in Colorado Springs and April 27 at its regular location. Regular board meetings are held at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment in the Sabin Room in Building A (unless otherwise noted). The meetings begin at 9 a.m. and are an excellent opportunity to hear and be heard. 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/MeetingsandHe arings/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).



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 you may not be able to complete your renewal by the expiration date, please call the Facility Operator Program (303) 392-3510 or 3503 to request a bridge letter. Remember, certificates expired for more than two years are automatically revoked!

Operator in Responsible Charge 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 only include 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/ocblm plnfo.html.

Operator Certification Expense Grant Reimbursements Increased!

If you work as an operator for a community or nontransient 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!

Application Forms: Contact Lori Billeisen at the division at (303) 692-3510.







Ask Aqua Man

Dear Aqua Man,

I am looking for ways to keep my system in compliance, and I'm overwhelmed with the amount of work involved and information that the state asks for. Do you have any suggestions on how I can keep track of everything so I don't fall behind or receive violation notices?

Sincerely, Seymour Tapps

Dear Mr. Tapps,

There are some basic and important steps you can take toward compliance that will help you run your system better and more efficiently.

The first is to use a standard operating procedure manual. Standard operating procedures are a set of written instructions that document routines and activities undertaken by an organization, in this case your public water system, that detail the regular and ongoing work processes that are to be performed on an ongoing basis by a variety of people involved in your organization. They are an excellent way to document the day-to-day activities that are carried out by public water system operators to provide consistent, quality, well-documented maintenance and care of the system. They may be specific to your organization so they maintain quality and compliance with the state of Colorado's governmental regulations. See the EPA website, www.epa.gov/QUALITY/qs-docs/g6-final.pdf, for information on preparing standard operating procedures. The other valuable way that you can ensure quality and consistency is through individual rule sampling plans.

Individual rule sampling plans can be a very helpful tool. Data have shown that systems without individual rule sampling plans are more likely to have failure to monitor violations, are less likely to complete repeat sampling correctly, are less likely to have established operation and maintenance policies, and are less likely to perform routine maintenance or to have spare parts available.

As mentioned in the previous Aqua Talk Newsletter, the Water Quality Control Division now has coaches with whom you can work to help you set up individual rule sampling plans and give you advice on setting up your standard operating procedures. For more information, please call the division (303) 692-3556, Water Quality Control Division coaches Mike at (303) 692-2605 or Gordon at (303) 692-3580, or the Colorado Rural Water Association (719) 545-6748. All have templates for small system individual rule sampling plans.

Good luck on developing your standard operating procedures and individual rule sampling plans; I hope this information has been helpful to you.



If you have any questions for Aqua Man, please send them to <u>comments.wqcd@state.co.us</u>. Enter "Safe DrinkingWater Newsletter" as the subject.







Advanced Water Treatment Plant Operator Series

by Nicole Graziano

Colorado Drinking Water Excellence Program

The Safe Drinking Water Program created the Colorado Drinking Water Excellence Program to help drinking water utilities continuously improve water treatment plant performance and public health protection. As part of the program, two workshops were specifically designed for Colorado's advanced water treatment plant operators.

The first workshop, Advanced Process Diagnostics for Performance Evaluation, focuses on evaluating the firm capacity of water treatment processes, identifying and prioritizing performance-limiting factors, and managing water quality data to aid in the support of treatment decisions. The second workshop, Advanced Process Control and Optimization, focuses on optimizing coagulation, flocculation, filtration, implementing optimization tools, and the application of theory and engineering principles to everyday water treatment operations.

The Colorado Drinking Water Excellence Program would like to commend the following operators who attended both workshops since the inception of the training:

Albinana, Irma	Hansen, Rodney	Paddock, Kevin	
Allen, Gary	Harris, Beth	Padgett, Matt	
Arkfeld, Gene	Harris, Chris	Padgett, Ray	
Baile, Ed	Hartzman, Bob	Peterson, Don	
Beck, Dave	Hoffman, Ben	Pindilli, Rosie	
Bedell, Glen	Jones, Sherri	Pirkle, Jeremy	
Billick, Brian	Jones, Vicki	Polley, Craig	
Blackburn, Ned	Kabot, Andrew	Reling, Ray	
Briggs, Carl	Kabot, John	Ritterbush, Mark	
Butzin, Fred	Keltner, Stephen	Roberts, Bill	
Carlson, Dennis	King, Randy	Rolston, Alan	
Cavanaugh, Liam	Kinnel, Bryan	Rubenstein, Ed	
Compeau, Kate	Kleffner, Joseph	Russell, Pete	
Corrales, Howard	Kopetzky, Bob	Sheard, Craig	
Crocfer, Evelyn	Kourse, L.L.	Sterling, Loren	
Cummins, Dave	Lambert, Tim	Stonecipner, Gregg	
De Jonge, Nicolaas	Larsen, David	Swadener, Matt	
Dehmlow, Gregory	Lee, Michael	Talbott, George	
Dellacroce, Steve	Levernier, Jeff	Tamburini, Joe	
Desmarais, Todd	Lynch, Laura	Tharnish, Thomas A.	
Duchow, Roy	Marcum, Mike	Timm, Ken	
Eddy, Gary	Masters, Keith	Tracy, Brian	
Elliott, Russell	McKee, David	Turner, Adam	
Espirosa, Ernest	McMahon, Kent	Waldman, Fred	
Feavel, Jeff	Meyer, William	Walter, Adam	
Frarck, Karen	Miller, Pete	Warner, Brian	
Fulka, George	Montgomery, Bill	Whelan, Gerard	
Fulton, Richard	Moores, Monty	Wiener, Steven	
Garrett, Ken	Morrison, Richard	Wooten, Robyn	
Gross, Chuck	Mullins, Randy	Wyhs, Niles	
Hansel, Jason	Ocanas, Eleazar	Yates, William	

AQUA TALK



(Below) Workshop participants listen to a lecture given by Tyson Ingels, Water Quality Control Division.





(Above) Advanced operator training workshop participants observe a jar testing procedure.



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

2010 Monitoring Schedules

Water system administrative contacts should have already received their 2010 Monitoring Schedule by U.S. mail. If you are an operator in responsible charge, please make sure you get a copy of the water system's Monitoring Schedule from the administrative contact. If you need another copy, please contact Laurie Findlay at (303) 692-3583 or e-mail your request to

cdphe.drinkingwater@state.co.us .

• Groundwater Rule

All public water systems that use groundwater (except systems that combine all of their groundwater with surface water before applicable surface water treatment) are now subject to the requirements of the Groundwater Rule. Unless your system has certified 4-Log inactivation/ removal of viruses and is conducting compliance monitoring, you are required to collect at least one source water sample (prior to disinfection) within 24 hours of notification of a total coliform positive sample result.

If your system has not submitted the 4-Log Certification Application, it is assumed that you will be conducting source water monitoring. If your system does not have the ability to collect a raw water sample at the time of a total coliform positive sample result, you will receive a monitoring violation. If you wish to obtain 4-Log certification, the application can be found online at http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/ PublicWaterSystemReportingForms.html.

If you have any additional questions, please contact

Mr. Bryan Pickle, Groundwater/Total Coliform Rule Manager

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S., Building B Denver, Colorado 80246-1530 (303) 692-3527

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



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/trainingevents.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.

Aqua Talk Newsletter Information

The following people contribute to the production of each issue of Aqua Talk: Ron Falco, Sharon Williams, Emily Clark, Gloria Duran, Louanna Cruz, Lori Billeisen and Bret Icenogle.

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 website at

http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/QuickLinks.html.











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:

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.



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



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

4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S., Denver, CO 80246-1530

Internet address http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/

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

Date of Issue - Winter 2010 Editor: Gloria M. Duran

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