

Denver has always had great water. We know it, you know it, and now the nation does too. In February, *Men's Health* Magazine rated Denver's water the cleanest in the country. Denver Water collects nearly 13,000 samples and conducts more than 44,000 tests each year to make sure our water is as clean and safe as possible. We take our water quality very seriously—and it shows!

ALL DRINKING WATER can reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these substances in drinking water does not necessarily pose a health risk. Immunocompromised individuals—such as persons who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants—can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek drinking water advice from their healthcare providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants, call the *EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

2007 Water Quality Report

The Denver Board of Water

Commissioners meets at 9:15 a.m. on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Denver Water, 1600 W. 12th Ave. Board sessions are open to the public.

Denver Water vigilantly safeguards its mountain water supplies, and before the water reaches your tap, we carefully filter and treat it. This brochure, compiled from data collected throughout 2006, is a look at how Denver Water continues to provide you with a safe, dependable water supply. **Visit us online at www.denverwater.org.**



DENVER WATER
www.denverwater.org

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Sources of our water are the South Platte River and its tributaries, the streams that feed Dillon Reservoir and the creeks and canals above the Fraser River. Mountain water is stored in five reservoirs — Antero, Eleven Mile, Cheesman, Dillon and Gross — before it is sent to terminal reservoirs near the three treatment plants in the city.

Mountain Water Sources

Denver's drinking water comes from rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs and springs fed by high-quality mountain snow runoff. The water comes entirely from surface sources over a watershed that covers 3,100

square miles on both sides of the Continental Divide. The farthest reaches of this system are more than 105 miles away, and the water is diverted and delivered by gravity to our treatment plants in the city through a complex system of streams, canals and pipes. Prior to treatment, the water flows into three terminal reservoirs where access is limited to further ensure the quality of the water. After treatment, drinking water is fed by both gravity and pumps to a system of underground, clear-water reservoirs and then to your home or business. Some 2,700 miles of pipe carry water to Denver Water customers.

Is There a Presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia?

Denver Water has tested for Cryptosporidium (Crypto) and Giardia in both raw and treated water since the 1980s. Since that time, Denver Water has never detected a viable indication of either in the treated drinking water.

Crypto and Giardia are microscopic organisms that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, cramps, fever, and other gastro-intestinal symptoms. Crypto and Giardia are usually spread through means other than drinking water.

While most people readily recover from the symptoms, Crypto and Giardia can cause more serious illness in people with compromised immune systems. The organisms are in many of Colorado's rivers and streams and are a result of animal wastes in the watershed. At the treatment plants, Denver Water removes Crypto and Giardia through effective filtration, and Giardia is also killed by disinfection.

Assessment in the Works

The state health department is in the final stages of completing a source water assessment of the potential for contaminants reaching any of Denver Water's three terminal reservoirs at Strontia Springs, Marston and Ralston (see map). The report evaluates whether possible contamination could occur. It does not imply that contamination has occurred.

Water Quality Questions?

Call Customer Service at 303-893-2444.

En Español

Esta información acerca de su agua potable es importante. Si usted no puede leer esto en inglés, por favor pídale a alguien que le traduzca esta importante información o llame a Cuidado al Cliente al número (303) 893-2444.



Denver Water's Collection System

WATER QUALITY DATA

Terms, Abbreviations and Symbols:

Some of the terms, abbreviations and symbols contained in this report are unique to the water industry and might not be familiar to all customers. Terms used in the table are explained below.

Contaminant: a potentially harmful physical, biological, chemical or radiological substance.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Level Contaminant Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: Concentration of a contaminant, that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Parts Per Million (ppm): Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One ppm is comparable to one drop of water in 55 gallons.

Parts per Billion (ppb): Equivalent to micrograms per liter. One ppb is comparable to one drop of water in 55,000 gallons.

PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L): Measures radioactivity.

Turbidity: A measure of suspended material in water. In the water field, a turbidity measurement (expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units) is used to indicate clarity of water.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Non-enforceable, recommended limits for substances that affect the taste, odor, color or other aesthetic qualities of drinking water, rather than posing a health risk.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

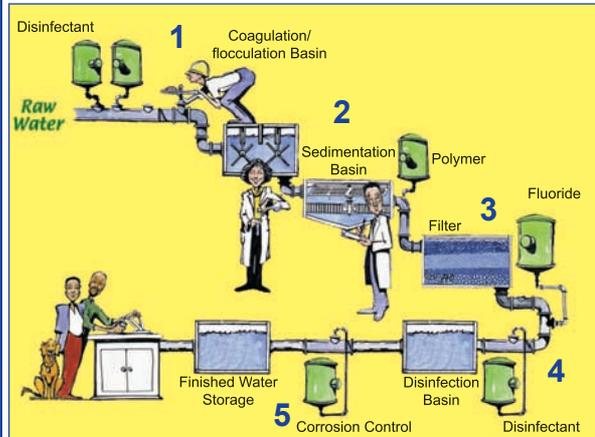
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Sources of Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from human activity and the presence of animals. Contaminants may include the following:

- **Microbial Contaminants-** viruses, bacteria and other microbes that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- **Inorganic Contaminants-** salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- **Pesticides and Herbicides-** chemical substances resulting from a variety of sources, such as agricultural and urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants-** substances including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- **Radioactive Contaminants-** substances that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities

The Treatment Process



The treatment process consists of five steps:

1. Coagulation/flocculation- Raw water from terminal reservoirs is drawn into mixing basins at our treatment plants where we add alum and polymer. This process causes small particles to stick to one another forming larger particles.

2. Sedimentation- Over time, the now larger particles become heavy enough to settle to the bottom of a basin from which sediment is removed.

3. Filtration- The water is then filtered through layers of fine, granulated materials — either sand, or sand and coal, depending on the treatment plant. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity diminishes and clear water emerges.

4. Disinfection- As protection against any bacteria, viruses and other microbes that might remain, disinfectant is added before the water flows into underground reservoirs throughout the distribution system and into your home or business. Denver Water carefully monitors the amount of disinfectant added to maintain quality of the water at the farthest reaches of the system. Fluoride occurs naturally in our water but is also added to treated water.

5. Corrosion control- pH is maintained by adding alkaline substances to reduce corrosion in the distribution system and the plumbing in your home or business.

REGULATED WATER CONTAMINANTS: What is in the Water?

Colorado Public Water System I.D. No. 116001

Regulated at the Treatment Process	Units of Measurement	EPA Requirements (MCLG)	Highest Levels Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected (Range of Values)	MCL Violation?	Sample Frequency	Possible Sources of Substances
Aluminum	ppb	N/A ¹	50-200 (SMCL ²)	40 (nd ³ -60)	NO	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes, coagulant
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.038 (0.013-0.042)	NO		Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes
Manganese	ppb	N/A	50 (SMCL)	3 (nd-8)	NO		
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	zero	Trigger Level =15 pCi/L	Not Detected (nd-3)	NO	Quarterly	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	µg/L	zero	30	Not Detected (nd-0.5)	NO	6 times daily at treatment plants	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4 (2 is SMCL)	0.90 (0.37-1.25)	NO		From erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.13 (0.04-0.19)	NO	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	N/A	500 (SMCL)	179 (56-192)	NO	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	19.0 (6-22)	NO		
Sulfate	ppm	N/A	250 (SMCL)	60.6 (18.1-74.3)	NO		
Turbidity ⁵	NTU ⁶	N/A	TT Percentage of Samples < 0.3 NTU = 100%	Highest Turbidity level for 2006 0.21	NO	12 times daily at treatment plants	Soil runoff

Regulated in the Distribution System

Total Trihalomethanes ⁷	ppb	N/A	80	Highest RAA ⁸ 27 (7-50)	NO	Monthly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N/A	60	Highest RAA 17 (8-30)	NO		
Total Coliform	Absent or Present	zero	No more than 5% positives/ month.	Highest monthly percentage 0.26% - February '06	NO	Daily	Naturally present in the environment
Chloramine	ppm	4	4.0	1.08 (<0.05- 2.06)	NO	Daily	Drinking water disinfectant used to kill microbes

Total Organic Carbon⁹

Total Organic Carbon	Removal Ratio	N/A	TT ⁴ Treatment Technique	Lowest Running Annual Removal Ratio 1.00 (0.60-1.55) Foothills Treatment Plant 1.28 (0.87-1.75) Moffat Treatment Plant 1.00 (0.57-1.55) Marston Treatment Plant	NO	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Present in the environment from natural or man-made sources
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Regulated at the Consumer's Tap¹⁰

			Action Level	90th Percentile Value	Number of Samples Exceeding the Action Level			
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.34	0 out of 54	NO	June - September 2005	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	ppb	zero	15	9	2 out of 54	NO		

¹ Not applicable.

² Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level is not enforceable. Exceeding the Fluoride Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level of two milligrams per liter triggers public notification.

³ Non-detect: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant was below the detection limit.

⁴ Treatment Technique, refers to the water treatment process used in the treatment plants which must be optimized to control the levels of these contaminants, such as corrosion control.

⁵ Turbidity has no known health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

⁶ Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

⁷ By-products of the disinfection process.

⁸ Running Annual Average.

⁹ The Disinfection By-Product Rule (DBPR) requires that utilities treat source water to remove a specific percentage of the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) content. TOC is a measure of natural and man-made organic (carbon-containing) material in water. TOC is considered a precursor of disinfection by-products. The more TOC removed, the less by-products are formed by disinfection. Utilities compare the TOC actually removed on any given day, with the TOC that should have been removed. Compliance is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA) of these ratios, calculated quarterly. Utilities are in compliance if the RAA ratio is greater than or equal to 1.00.

¹⁰ Lead isn't found in Denver's treated water. However, Lead might be present in the private plumbing of homes and businesses. Because Denver Water has consistently been below lead and copper Action Levels, the state health department permits reduced monitoring to once every three years. The next sampling for lead and copper will be in 2008. Figures in this report are from 2005.

Last year the Water Quality Lab at Denver Water collected 13,095 water samples and conducted 9,226 microbiological and 36,025 chemical tests.

For a copy of the 2006 Treated Water Quality Summary please call 303-893-2444.