CONSOLIDATED MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0130145

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact CHRISTOPHER JONES at 303-274-7410; 303-238-0451 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled 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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria 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:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CHRISTOPHER JONES at 303-274-7410; 303-238-0451. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting CHRISTOPHER JONES at 303-274-7410, or 303-238-0451. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that ***could*** occur. It ***does not*** mean that the contamination ***has or will*** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
TREATED WATER PURCHASED FROM DENVER WATER CO0116001 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	Copied from Denver Water Source Water Assessment Report (2022). EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites, EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground, and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines / Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** − The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** − A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** − A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** − A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** − The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** − The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** − The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** − Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** − Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** − Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** − Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** − Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** − Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** − Typical value.
- **Range (R)** − Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** − Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** − One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** − One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **Level 1 Assessment** – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

CONSOLIDATED MUTUAL WATER COMPANY routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System by CMWC
TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm ***OR***
If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chloramine	December 2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	60	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System by Denver Water
Lead and Copper data reflects all of Denver Water's users, including some CMWC customers

Contaminant Name	Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Limit	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	1/1/2022 - 6/30/2022	60	395	ppb	1300	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural
Lead	1/1/2022 - 6/30/2022	3.9	395	ppb	15	7	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural
Copper	7/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	50	234	ppb	1300	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural
Lead	7/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	3.8	329	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System by CMWC

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	14.87	1.6 to 27.8	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Tri-Halomethanes (TTHM)	2022	27.25	19.2 to 35.9	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Summary of Turbidity sampled leaving Denver Water's Treatment Plants (Entry Point to the Distribution System)							
Chemical Parameters	**Year**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Level Found**	**Unit of Measure**	**Treatment Technique Requirement**	**Treatment Technique Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Turbidity	2022	Daily	Highest single measurement: 0.276 NTU (August, Moffat Treatment Plant)	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any one single measurement	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	2022	Daily	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	NTU	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil runoff

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal of Raw and Finished Water at Denver Water's Treatment Plants*					
Chemical Parameters	**Year**	**Frequency**	**Treatment Technique Requirement**	**Treatment Technique Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2022	Twice per month	Denver Water uses enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic material and/or demonstrates compliance with alternative criteria	No	Natural organic matter present in the environment

Radionuclides Sampled Leaving Denver Water's Treatment Plants (Entry Point to the Distribution System)									
Chemical Parameters	**Year**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Average**	**Range**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Combined Radium (Ra-226 and Ra-228)	2021-2022	6-9 years	0.88	0-2.1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges
Gross Alpha (excluding Uranium)	2021-2022	6-9 years	0.6	0-1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Chemical Parameters	**Year**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Average**	**Range**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Barium	2022	Monthly	33.9	16.9-46.3	ppb	2000	2000	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of
Cadmium	2022	Monthly	0.003	BRL-0.1	ppb	5	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and
Chromium	2022	Monthly	0.19	BRL-1.4	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2022	Monthly	0.006	BRL-0.2	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits, mine
Fluoride	2022	Monthly	630	550-780	ppb	4000	4000	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2022	Monthly	46	BRL-160	ppb	10,000	10,000	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	2022	Monthly	0.18	BRL-1.4	ppb	NA	NA	No	Discharge from industrial uses such as transportation, chemical industry, electrical

Secondary Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Chemical Parameters	**Year**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Average**	**Range**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Sodium	2022	Monthly	19900	7900-29200	ppb	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring

Unregulated Contaminants

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**
None					

More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats- in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about- unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water- and-drinking-water.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Health-Based Violations					
Name	**Description**	**Time Period**	**Health Effects**	**Compliance Value**	**TT Level or MCL**
Cross Connection Rule	Failure to meet cross-connection control and/or backflow prevention requirements - M617	05/24/2022 - 06/09/2022	Uncontrolled cross-connections can lead to a back pressure or siphonage event that *may* allow contaminants or disease-causing organisms to enter the drinking water, which can cause diarrhea, nausea, cramps and headaches	N/A	N/A
Cross Connection Rule	Failure to meet cross-connection control and/or backflow prevention requirements - M611	05/24/2022 - 06/09/2022	Uncontrolled cross-connections can lead to a back pressure or siphonage event that *may* allow contaminants or disease-causing organisms to enter the drinking water, which can cause diarrhea, nausea, cramps and headaches	N/A	N/A
Additional Violation Information					
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may have yet to receive this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.					
Please review the Denver Water document *Water Quality Violation - Important Information About Your Drinking Water* (provided with this report).					

Non-Health-Based Violations These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we still need to complete a report/notice by the required date.		
Name	**Description**	**Time Period**
Turbidity	Failure To Monitor and/or Report. On September 4th, 2022, at the Moffat Water Treatment Plant, a filter monitoring instrument reported the same turbidity (cloudiness) value for 17 hours rather than the actual turbidity values. The constant value stemmed from a mechanical failure of the instrument. This constituted a monitoring violation for individual filter effluent turbidity.	09/01/2022 - 09/30/2022
Additional Violation Information		
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.		
Denver Water instituted changes to improve monitoring, programming, and training to prevent a repeat of this failure in the future. At no time did turbidity in the finished drinking water exceed regulatory standards. This violation was identified, and self-reported to CDPHE.		

Significant Deficiencies A situation, practice, or condition that may potentially result in drinking water quality that poses an unacceptable risk to public health and welfare and/or may potentially introduce contamination into the drinking water.			
Date Identified	**Deficiency Description**	**Deficiency Explanation and Steps Taken or Will Take to Correct**	**Estimated Completion Date**
9/26/2022	T310 - PRIOR TO ENTRY POINT STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.	Significant Deficiency No. 8 (T310) – Treatment: Marston Backwash Tank 2 (SDWIS ID: 046) Prior to EP - Storage Condition: The supplier is expected to complete the vent and overflow inspection and repairs in the manner proposed in the corrective action plan and provide photographic evidence to the department of the repair. The repair for the vent consists of a properly designed down-turned vent. The repair of the overflows will depend upon how they are protected (screening or flapper valves) which will be revealed upon inspection.	12/31/2023
9/26/2022	T310 - PRIOR TO ENTRY POINT STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.	Significant Deficiency No. 9 (T310) – Treatment: Marston Backwash Tank 1 (SDWIS ID: 045) Prior to EP - Storage Condition: The supplier is expected to complete the hatch repairs and vent inspection and repairs in the manner proposed in the corrective action plan and provide photographic evidence to the department of the repair. The repair for the hatch must include insect-tight sealing. The repair for the vent consists of a properly designed down-turned vent. The specifics of the vent will be revealed upon inspection. Upon further inspection of the vent, the department expects the supplier to propose an acceptable solution and construction schedule	12/31/2023
9/26/2022	T119 - PROPER OPERATION; Surface water or ground water under the direct influence (GWUDI) of surface water treatment operational practices. Regulation 11, Section 11.8(1)(b) and CDPHE-WQCD Policy 4.	Significant Deficiency No 1 (T119) - Treatment: Foothills WTP (SDWIS ID: 004) Proper Operation: The supplier provided a plan to replumb the individual filter effluent (IFE) turbidity sampling lines in order to return them to the previous location. Once replumbed, the IFE will be sampled correctly. The supplier is expected to complete the replumbing in the manner proposed in the corrective action plan and provide photographic evidence to the department.	9/30/2023
9/26/2022	F310 - STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.	Significant Deficiency No. 13 (F310) - Finished Water Storage: Cap Hill Tank 3 (SDWIS ID: 023) Storage Condition: The supplier is expected to complete the hatch repairs in the manner proposed in the corrective action plan and provide photographic evidence to the department of the repair. The repair consists of a fabricated metal cap to prevent contamination.	12/31/2023
9/26/2022	F310 - STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.	Significant Deficiency No. 14 (F310) - Finished Water Storage: Capitol Hill Reservoir (SDWIS ID: 017) Storage Condition: The supplier is expected to complete the hatch repairs in the manner proposed in the corrective action plan and provide photographic evidence to the department of the repair. The repair consists of a fabricated metal cap to prevent contamination.	12/31/2023
9/26/2022	F310 - STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.	Significant Deficiency No. 15 (F310) - Finished Water Storage: Lone Tree Reservoir (SDWIS ID: 015) Storage Condition: The supplier is expected to complete the hatch repairs in the manner proposed in the corrective action plan and provide photographic evidence to the department of the repair. The repair consists of a fabricated metal cap to prevent contamination.	12/31/2023

Significant Deficiencies A situation, practice, or condition that may potentially result in drinking water quality that poses an unacceptable risk to public health and welfare and/or may potentially introduce contamination into the drinking water.			
Date Identified	**Deficiency Description**	**Deficiency Explanation and Steps Taken or Will Take to Correct**	**Estimated Completion Date**
9/26/2022	F310 - STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.	Significant Deficiency No. 10 (F310) - Finished Water Storage: 56th Avenue Tank (SDWIS ID: 040) Storage Condition: The supplier is expected to complete the hatch repairs in the manner proposed in the corrective action plan and provide photographic evidence to the department of the repair. The repair consists of a shoebox-style hatch being installed on the existing structures.	4/1/2024

DENVER WATER
1600 West 12th Ave
Denver, CO 80204-3412
303-893-2444

Water Quality Violation
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water system recently received two violations under the state drinking water regulations. One violation was for six failed backflow test assemblies that were not quickly addressed. The other violation was for six cross-connections that required backflow protection. There is no evidence that the water you drink was affected.

What should I do?

Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation. There is nothing you need to do. We do not have any evidence that your drinking water was impacted. All of the devices have been repaired and tested. All of the connections are now controlled. If you have specific health concerns, please contact your health care provider.

What happened?

On April 26, 2022, and May 5, 2022, Denver Water notified the state health department that in 2020 and 2021, six backflow assemblies with failed tests and six connections without proper protection were not repaired or protected within the required timeframes. Maintaining and protecting these 12 connections is the responsibility of the property owners and they failed to provide proper documentation that these connections were protected. Under the state health department's regulations, Denver Water is required to ensure compliance with these devices.

Backflow prevention assemblies prevent contaminants from a property's irrigation or fire suppression lines and certain domestic lines from entering the public drinking water supply. There are more than 44,000 backflow prevention assemblies connected to Denver Water's distribution system. State regulations require property owners who have these connections to have their backflow prevention assemblies inspected and certified annually. Uncontrolled cross-connections can lead to a back pressure or siphonage event that may allow contaminants or disease-causing organisms to enter the drinking water, which can cause diarrhea, nausea, cramps and associated headaches.

For most properties, if the backflow prevention assembly is not meeting requirements, Denver Water will shut off water service to the property until the backflow prevention device is in compliance. However, the 12 connections that resulted in the violations are owned by "critical customers," a category that includes schools, public housing facilities, hospitals and local government offices.

Denver Water makes every effort to avoid shutting off water to these important public service locations. The water quality violations resulted when the 12 connections were not protected within the required timelines and these property owners did not correct the issues.

How did this impact drinking water quality?

Denver Water constantly monitors water quality throughout the Denver metro area, and our records indicate that your drinking water was not impacted as a result of the 12 non-compliant connections.

What is being done to correct this situation?

Denver Water has notified the property owners that their failure to certify these backflow prevention assemblies and control the identified cross-connections triggered violations of Colorado's drinking water regulations. All of the devices are now working properly and the cross-connections have been controlled.

The utility is also revisiting its process with all critical customers to ensure this violation does not occur again in the future. In addition to the multiple notifications already provided to these customers, Denver Water will increase the frequency with which it reviews customer compliance data, offer cross-connection control services to non-compliant customers and initiate suspension of service for those customers that fail to comply prior to the 120-day regulatory deadline.

For more information about Denver Water's Backflow Prevention Program or these violations, visit denverwater.org/Backflow or contact Customer Care at 303-893-2444 from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by: Denver Water — CO0116001
Date distributed: June 23, 2022

DENVER WATER
1600 West 12th Ave
Denver, CO 80204-3412
303-893-2444

Violaciones relacionadas a la calidad del agua
INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE EL AGUA POTABLE

Recientemente nuestro sistema de agua recibió dos violaciones bajo las regulaciones estatales del agua potable. Una de las violaciones estuvo relacionada con seis conjuntos para prueba de contraflujo fallidos que no se solucionaron rápidamente. La otra tuvo que ver con seis conexiones cruzadas que requerían protección de contraflujo. No hay pruebas que indiquen que el agua que usted consume se haya visto afectada.

Qué debe hacer?

Si bien no se trata de una situación de emergencia, por ser nuestro cliente, usted tiene derecho a saber qué ocurrió y qué estamos haciendo para solucionar esta situación. No hay nada que deba hacer. No tenemos ninguna prueba que indique que el agua potable que usted consume se haya visto afectada. Hemos reparado y probado todos los dispositivos. Todas las conexiones están controladas. Si tiene algún problema de salud específico, póngase en contacto con su proveedor de atención médica.

Qué ocurrió?

El 26 de abril y el 5 de mayo de 2022, Denver Water notificó al departamento de salud estatal que en 2020 y 2021 seis conjuntos de contraflujo con pruebas fallidas y seis conexiones sin la protección adecuada no se repararon ni protegieron en los plazos requeridos. El mantenimiento y la protección de estas 12 conexiones son responsabilidad de los propietarios y estos no proporcionaron la documentación adecuada que indicara que estas conexiones estaban protegidas. Como parte de las regulaciones del departamento de salud estatal, Denver Water tiene la obligación de garantizar el cumplimiento de estos dispositivos.

Los conjuntos de prevención de contraflujo evitan que los contaminantes de las líneas de riego o de extinción de incendios de una propiedad y de determinadas líneas domésticas entren en el suministro público de agua potable. Hay más de 44,000 conjuntos de prevención de contraflujo conectados al sistema de distribución de Denver Water. Las regulaciones estatales exigen que los propietarios que tienen estas conexiones inspeccionen y certifiquen anualmente sus conjuntos de prevención de contraflujo. Las conexiones cruzadas no controladas pueden dar lugar a una contrapresión o un contrasifonaje que pueden permitir la entrada de contaminantes u organismos causantes de enfermedades en el agua potable, lo que puede provocar diarrea, náuseas, calambres y dolores de cabeza asociados.

En la mayoría de las propiedades, si el conjunto de prevención de contraflujo no cumple con los requisitos, Denver Water cortará el servicio de agua a la propiedad hasta que el dispositivo de prevención de contraflujo cumpla con la normativa. Sin embargo, las 12 conexiones que dieron lugar a las violaciones pertenecen a “clientes críticos”, una categoría que incluye escuelas, viviendas públicas, hospitales y oficinas de las autoridades locales.

Denver Water hace todo lo posible para evitar el corte de agua a estos importantes lugares de servicio público. Las violaciones relacionadas con la calidad del agua se produjeron por la falta de protección de las 12 conexiones en los plazos requeridos y cuando estos propietarios no solucionaron los problemas.

Cómo afectó esto la calidad del agua potable?

Denver Water supervisa constantemente la calidad del agua en toda el área metropolitana de Denver, y nuestros registros indican que el agua potable que usted consume no se vio afectada como resultado de las 12 conexiones que no cumplían con los requisitos.

Qué se está haciendo para corregir esta situación?

Denver Water ha notificado a los propietarios que su falta de certificación de estos conjuntos de prevención de contraflujo y de control de las conexiones cruzadas identificadas dio lugar a violaciones de las regulaciones del agua potable de Colorado. Actualmente, todos los dispositivos funcionan correctamente y las conexiones cruzadas han sido controladas.

La agencia de servicios también está revisando su proceso con todos los clientes críticos para garantizar que esta violación no vuelva a producirse en el futuro. Además de las múltiples notificaciones que ya se han proporcionado a estos clientes, Denver Water aumentará la frecuencia con la que revisa los datos de cumplimiento de los clientes, ofrecerá servicios de control de las conexiones cruzadas a los clientes que no cumplan con los requisitos e iniciará la suspensión del servicio para aquellos clientes que no cumplan con las regulaciones antes del plazo de 120 días.

Para obtener más información sobre el Programa de prevención de contraflujo de Denver Water o sobre estas violaciones, visite denverwater.org/Backflow o llame al Departamento de Atención al Cliente al 303-893-2444, de lunes a viernes, de 7:30 a.m. a 5:30 p.m.

Comparta esta información con todas las demás personas que consumen esta agua, especialmente con aquellas que no hayan recibido este aviso directamente (por ejemplo, personas en apartamentos, hogares de ancianos, escuelas y empresas). Puede hacerlo colocando este aviso en un lugar público o distribuyendo copias en mano o por correo.

Este aviso se lo envía: Denver Water — CO0116001
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