



2024

# Water Quality Report

INFORME DE CALIDAD DE AGUA

 DENVER WATER

















# REGULATED WATER CONTAMINANTS: WHAT WE TEST FOR

Data collected throughout 2023

Denver Water monitors for the list of regulated parameters below in our treated drinking water. Sample points include entry points to the distribution system from our three treatment plants: Foothills, Marston and Moffat, and sites throughout Denver Water's distribution system.

Inorganic Chemicals		Volatile Organic Chemicals		
Antimony	Thallium	Benzene	1,2-Dichloropropane	Trichloroethylene
Arsenic	Sodium	Carbon Tetrachloride	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes (total)
Barium	Total Chlorine	1,2-Dichloroethane	Monochlorobenzene	Vinyl Chloride
Beryllium	Fluoride	o-Dichlorobenzene	Styrene	
Cadmium	Nitrate	p-Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethylene	
Chromium	Nitrite	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Toluene	
Mercury	Lead	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
Nickel	Copper	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
Selenium		Dichloromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
Synthetic Organic Chemicals		Disinfection Byproducts		
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Endothall	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) are regulated as the sum of the five contaminants listed below:		Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) are regulated as the sum of the four contaminants listed below:
2,4,5-TP	Endrin	Dibromoacetic Acid		Chloroform
2,4-D	Ethylene dibromide	Dichloroacetic Acid		Bromodichloromethane
Aldicarb	Heptachlor	Monobromoacetic Acid		Dibromochloromethane
Aldicarb sulfone	Heptachlor Epoxide	Monochloroacetic Acid		Bromoform
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Hexachlorobenzene	Trichloroacetic Acid		
Atrazine	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Radiological Contaminants		
Benzo(a)pyrene	Lasso (Alachlor)	Gross Alpha Emitters excluding Uranium		
BHC-Gamma	Methoxychlor	Combined Radium		
Carbofuran	Oxamyl	Uranium		
Chlordane	Pentachlorophenol	Microbiological Contaminants		
Dalapon	Picloram	Total Coliform		
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	<i>E.coli</i>		
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Simazine	Other Regulated Contaminants		
Dinoseb	Toxaphene	Total Organic Carbon		
Diquat		Turbidity		

The data tables below include regulated contaminants from page 7 that were monitored for and detected at Foothills Treatment Plant, one entry point to the Denver Water distribution system, in 2023. If a contaminant from page 7 is not displayed in these tables, then it was not detected above the reporting limit at the sample location.

Inorganic Contaminants Detected at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Foothills									
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Barium	2023	Quarterly	39.4	36-42.5	ppb	2,000	2,000	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes.
Fluoride	2023	Monthly	618	540-740	ppb	4,000 (2,000 is SMCL)*	4,000	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N	2023	Monthly	91	BRL-170	ppb	10,000	10,000	✓	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	2023	Quarterly	0.94	BRL-1.5	ppb	NA	NA	✓	Discharge from industrial uses such as transportation, chemical industry, electrical equipment and construction.
Sodium	2023	Quarterly	24,000	21,500-27,000	ppb	NA	NA	✓	Naturally occurring.

\*Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Foothills							
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Level Found	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Turbidity	2023	Daily	Highest single measurement: 0.148 NTU (November)	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any one single measurement.	✓	Soil runoff
Turbidity	2023	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.	✓	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water — Foothills					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Frequency	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2023	Once per month	Denver Water uses enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic material and/or demonstrates compliance with alternative criteria.	✓	Natural organic matter present in the environment.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radiologicals Detected at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Foothills									
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Combined Radium (Ra-226 and Ra-228)	2021	6-9 years	0.75	BRL-1.5	pCi/L	5	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges.
Gross Alpha (excluding Uranium)	2023	6-9 years	3.4	1.1-5.6	pCi/L	15	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges.
Uranium	2023	Quarterly	0.2	BRL-0.5	ppb	30	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage.

The data tables below include regulated contaminants from page 7 that were monitored for and detected at Marston Treatment Plant, one entry point to the Denver Water distribution system, in 2023. If a contaminant from page 7 is not displayed in these tables, then it was not detected above the reporting limit at the sample location.

Inorganic Contaminants Detected at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Marston									
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Barium	2023	Quarterly	41.3	38.5-47.4	ppb	2,000	2,000	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes.
Fluoride	2023	Monthly	584	480-680	ppb	4,000 (2,000 is SMCL)*	4,000	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N	2023	Monthly	45	BRL-190	ppb	10,000	10,000	✓	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	2023	Quarterly	0.17	BRL-1.0	ppb	NA	NA	✓	Discharge from industrial uses such as transportation, chemical industry, electrical equipment and construction.
Sodium	2023	Quarterly	22,633	21,400-24,100	ppb	NA	NA	✓	Naturally occurring.

\*Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Marston							
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Level Found	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Turbidity	2023	Daily	Highest single measurement: 0.090 NTU (June)	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any one single measurement.	✓	Soil runoff
Turbidity	2023	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.	✓	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water — Marston					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Frequency	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2023	Once per month	Denver Water uses enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic material and/or demonstrates compliance with alternative criteria.	✓	Natural organic matter present in the environment.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radiologicals Detected at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Marston									
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Combined Radium (Ra-226 and Ra-228)	2021	6-9 years	0.95	BRL-1.9	pCi/L	5	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges.
Gross Alpha (excluding Uranium)	2023	6-9 years	0.8	0.5-1.1	pCi/L	15	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges.
Uranium	2023	Quarterly	0.5	BRL-0.8	ppb	30	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage.

The data tables below include regulated contaminants from page 7 that were monitored for and detected at Moffat Treatment Plant, one entry point to the Denver Water distribution system, in 2023. If a contaminant from page 7 is not displayed in these tables, then it was not detected above the reporting limit at the sample location.

Inorganic Contaminants Detected at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Moffat									
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Barium	2023	Quarterly	20.6	19.3-22.4	ppb	2,000	2,000	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes.
Fluoride	2023	Monthly	598	260-710	ppb	4,000 (2,000 is SMCL)*	4,000	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N	2023	Monthly	38	BRL-130	ppb	10,000	10,000	✓	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2023	Quarterly	11,317	9,800-13,500	ppb	NA	NA	✓	Naturally occurring.

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Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Moffat							
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Level Found	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Turbidity	2023	Daily	Highest single measurement: 0.203 NTU (July)	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any one single measurement	✓	Soil runoff
Turbidity	2023	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	✓	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water — Moffat					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Frequency	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2023	Once per month	Denver Water uses enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic material and/or demonstrates compliance with alternative criteria	✓	Natural organic matter present in the environment

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radiologicals Detected at the Entry Point to the Distribution System — Moffat									
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Combined Radium (Ra-226 and Ra-228)	2021	6-9 years	1.1	BRL-2.1	pCi/L	5	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges.
Gross Alpha (excluding Uranium)	2023	6-9 years	3	1.1-4.8	pCi/L	15	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges.
Uranium	2023	Quarterly	BRL	BRL	ppb	30	0	✓	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage.

The following data tables provide regulated contaminants in Denver Water's distribution system.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Limit	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Copper	1/1/2023 - 6/30/2023	50	113	ppb	1,300	0	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	1/1/2023 - 6/30/2023	3.5	370	ppb	15	3	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	7/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	60	343	ppb	1,300	0	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	7/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	3.9	438	ppb	15	7	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.

Microbial Contaminants Regulated in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Sampling Frequency	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Highest Monthly Percentage	Number of Positives	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Coliform (T. coli)	2023	Daily	No more than 5% positive per month	0	Present/Absent	0.51% (present T. coli), August 2023	2 out of 4,534 total samples (0.04%); 0 E. coli positive samples	✓	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System*							
Name	Year	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Frequency	MRDL	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Disinfectant as Total Cl2	2023	Lowest period percentage of samples above 0.2 ppm: 100%	0	Daily	4.0 ppm	✓	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbial growth.

\*Treatment technique requirement: at least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm.

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Sampling Frequency	Highest Locational RAA	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2023	Quarterly	38.5	23.9-73.5	ppb	80	N/A	✓	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	2023	Quarterly	21.9	14.3-40.5	ppb	60	N/A	✓	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

The data tables below provide information on unregulated parameters that were detected in the Denver Water distribution system.

Water Quality Parameters with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	SMCL*	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Aluminum	2023	Quarterly	32.8	15-126	ppb	N/A	50-200	✓	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	2023	Quarterly	20,450	5,000-28,800	ppb	N/A	250,000	✓	Naturally occurring; road salt.
Copper	2023	Quarterly	3.2	BRL-18.9	ppb	N/A	1,000	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	2023	Quarterly	3	BRL-300	ppb	N/A	300	✓	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	2023	Quarterly	4	BRL-18.4	ppb	N/A	50	✓	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate	2023	Quarterly	58,800	19,000-94,000	ppb	N/A	250,000	✓	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	2023	Quarterly	4.3	BRL-17	ppb	N/A	5,000	✓	Naturally occurring.

\*Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Additional Water Quality Parameters Sampled in the Distribution System						
Name	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Typical Sources
Alkalinity	2023	Monthly	59,900	43,000-80,000	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Hardness	2023	Quarterly	91,800	50,000-110,000	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
Conductivity	2023	Quarterly	306	150-440	µs/cm	Naturally occurring.
Potassium	2023	Quarterly	2,100	810-2,700	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2023	Quarterly	27,100	15,900-31,600	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium	2023	Quarterly	6,900	2,320-10,100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
Boron	2023	Quarterly	15.2	BRL-30.6	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.

These parameters do not have an EPA MCL or SMCL, but can be helpful in understanding the buffering capacity and mineral content of the water. Some applications of these parameters include understanding scale build-up on water fixtures, caring for a home aquarium or brewing beer.

# TESTING FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Since 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency, through its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, every five years requires water utilities across the country to test for a list of substances that are suspected of being in drinking water but are not currently regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Utilities report their test results to the EPA, which uses the information to learn more about the presence of these substances and decide whether they should be regulated in the future to protect public health.

The American Water Works Association has more information about the rule and the process on its website: [drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR](https://www.awwa.org/DrinkTap/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR). Information about the rule also can be found on the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule](https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule) or you can contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or [water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm](https://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm).

Denver Water's 2023 test results were reported to the EPA as required. The data tables below include substances that were detected during Denver Water's tests and the levels at which they were found.

UCMR5: PFAS Contaminants Sampled at Entry Point to the Distribution System — All Treatment Plants					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.002
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.02
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFD <sub>o</sub> A)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.002
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.006
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.008
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.007

Water at all three treatment plant entry points (Foothills, Marston and Moffat) tested below the minimum reporting levels for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

UCMR5 Lithium Contaminant Sampled at Entry Point to the Distribution System — Foothills Treatment Plant					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
Lithium	2023	5.30	BRL-10.8	ppb	9

UCMR5 Lithium Contaminant Sampled at Entry Point to the Distribution System — Marston Treatment Plant					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
Lithium	2023	9.23	9- 9.4	ppb	9

UCMR5 Lithium Contaminant Sampled at Entry Point to the Distribution System — Moffat Treatment Plant					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
Lithium	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	9







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including opportunities for public participation, visit [denverwater.org](https://denverwater.org).

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