



# Our Water Supply for a Thriving Region

October 2025

 DENVER WATER

# Agenda

- Denver Water's history and background
- Development and water use trends
- Impacts of climate change on water use and supply
- Denver Water's plan to address climate change impacts
- Water quality challenges

A horizontal blue banner with a textured background of water droplets and streaks, resembling a wet surface. The text is centered in white.

# Denver Water History and Background

# Creation of the Denver Board of Water Commissioners

- City's leaders foresaw the need to control water service.
- 1918 – Water Board created:
  - August 1918 – Voters create Water Board, contingent on bond election.
  - November 1918 – Denver Union Water System purchased for \$14 million.
  - Water Board provisions of Charter become effective.

## SECTIONS 264-C AND 264-D

OF THE

## CHARTER

OF THE

## CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

Section 264-D. There shall be and hereby is created a non-political Board of Water Commissioners, of five members, to have complete charge and control of a water works system and plant for supplying the City and County of Denver and its inhabitants with water for all uses and purposes; and John C. Skinner, Frank L. Woodward, Benjamin A. Sweet, Charles H. Reynolds and Finlay L. MacFarland are hereby elected and chosen to act as such commissioners for the respective periods, as follows: John C. Skinner until the second Monday in June, 1919; Frank L. Woodward and Benjamin A. Sweet until the second Monday in June, 1921; and Charles H. Reynolds and Finlay L. MacFarland until the second Monday in June, 1923; and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

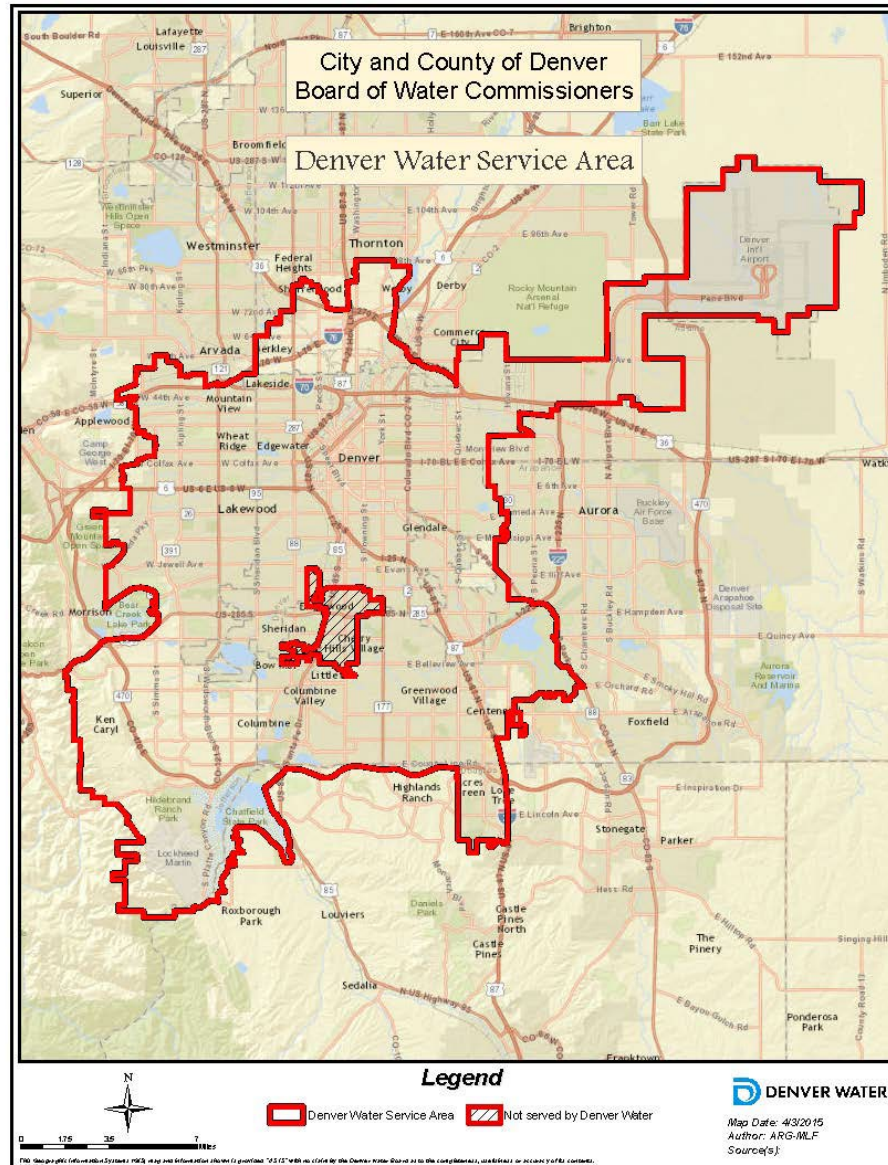
On the second Monday in June, 1919, and each two years thereafter, there shall be appointed by the Mayor one or two commissioners, as the case may be, for terms of six years each, to succeed those whose terms expire at said times. Said commissioners shall each receive a salary of \$600.00 per annum, payable as other salaries are paid. Each commissioner shall take an oath and give a bond in the sum of \$5,000.00, conditioned and to be approved as provided by the Charter for bonds of other officers; and the Board may require such of its appointees to give bond in such amounts as it may determine, conditioned as aforesaid, such bonds to be subject to approval by the Board. The premiums on all such bonds shall be paid out of the Water Works Fund.

The Board shall hold two regular meetings each month on such days as it may by resolution determine, and special meetings at such other times as it may deem necessary. All meetings shall be open and public. If any member of said Board is absent from a regular meeting, except on the business of the Board, \$25.00 shall be deducted from his salary, on account of such absence, and if any member of the Board shall be absent for three successive regular meetings, unless excused on account of sickness, or other unavoidable reason (to be determined by the Board), he shall cease to be a member thereof, and his place shall be filled as in case of other vacancies.

# Denver Water Key Statistics

- We provide water to 1.5 million people (1/4 of state's population).
- We use less than 2% of water used in the state.
- We collect precipitation from 4,000 square miles of watershed in the Rocky Mountains feeding the South Platte and Colorado Rivers.
- We distribute water through over 3,000 miles of pipe.
- We operate 20 dams, 12 reservoirs, 4 treatment plants and 18 pump stations.
- We employ 1,100 people.

# Denver Water Service Area



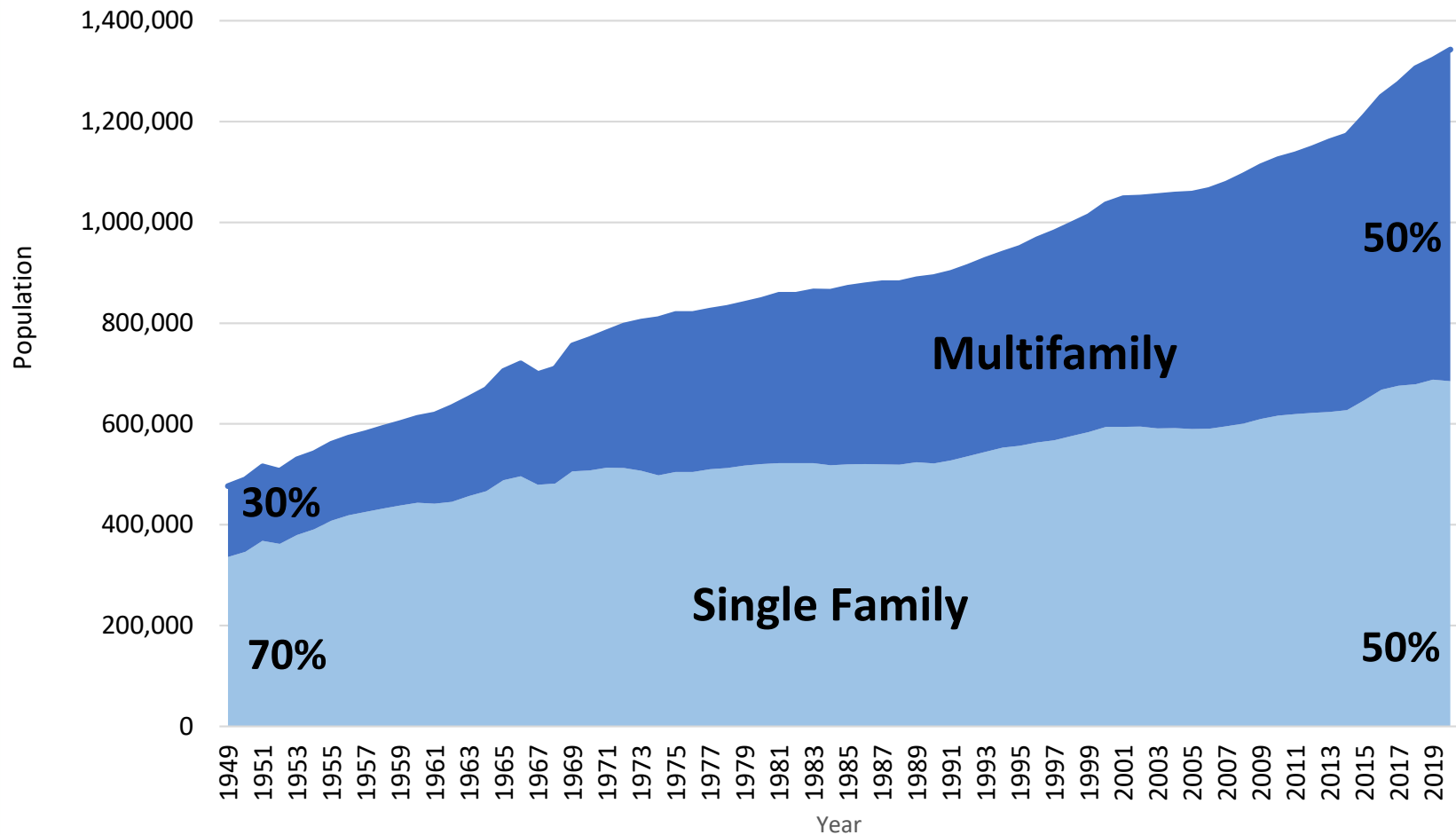
The background of the slide is a solid blue color. It is decorated with numerous small, realistic water droplets of varying sizes scattered across the surface. There are also several vertical, wavy streaks of a slightly lighter blue color, resembling water running down a glass pane, which add to the aquatic theme.

# Development and Water Use Trends

# Denver Water Customers

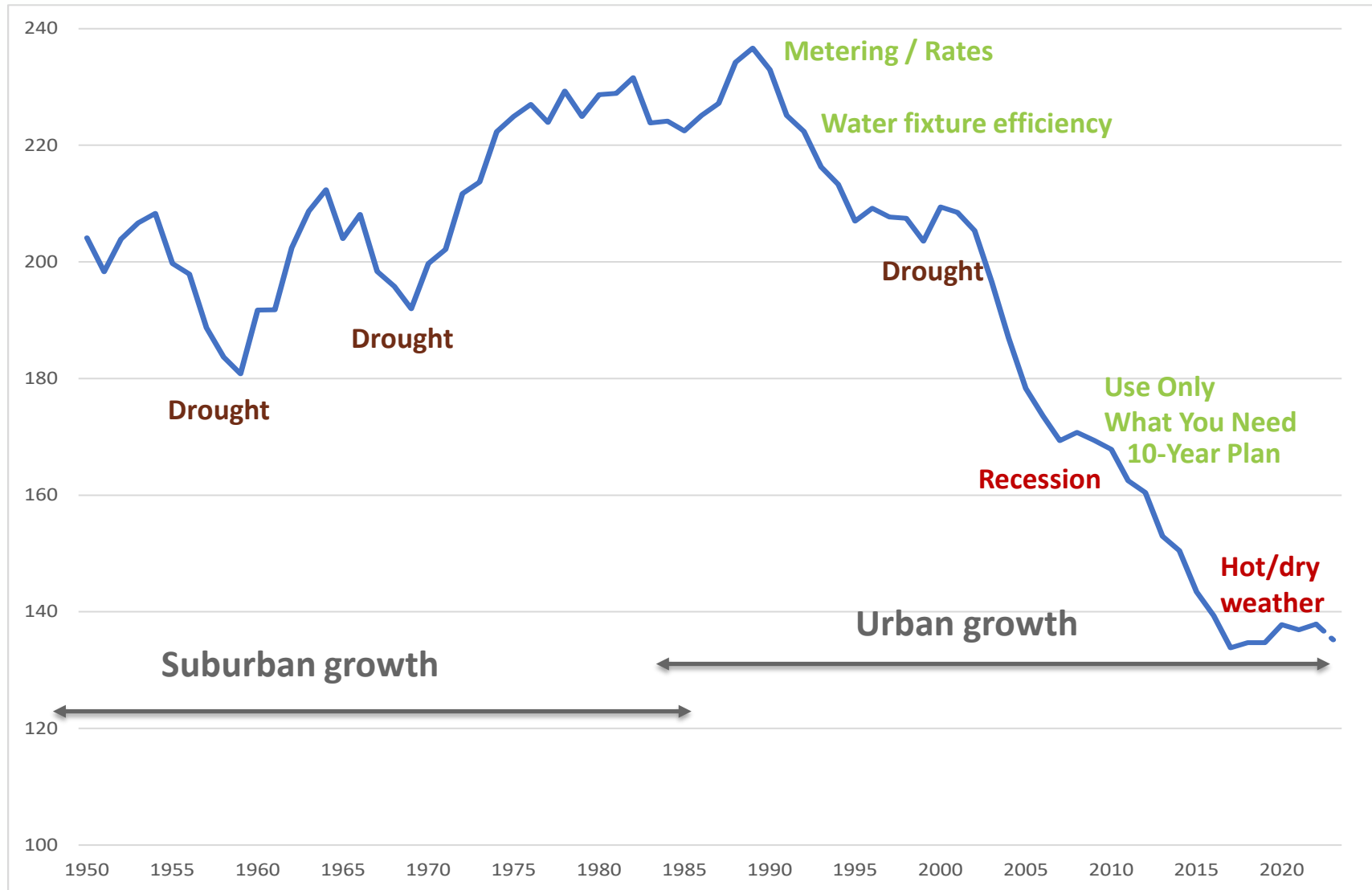
## Population

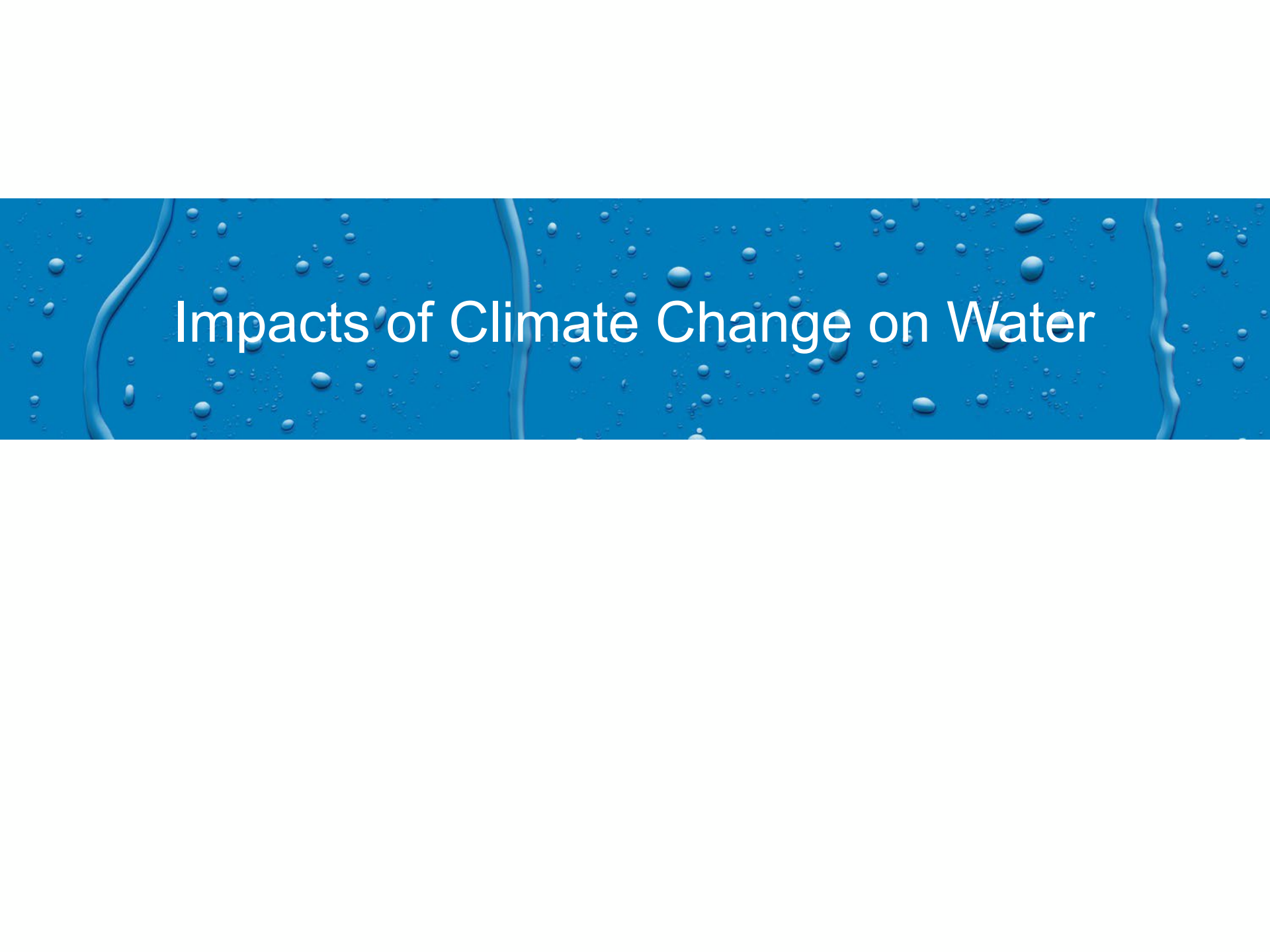
Denver Water Service Area



Does not include population served through fixed contracts

# Daily Per Capita Use



The background of the slide is a solid blue color. It is decorated with numerous small, realistic water droplets of varying sizes scattered across the surface. There are also several vertical, wavy streaks of a slightly lighter blue color, resembling water running down a glass surface, which add a sense of motion and texture to the design.

# Impacts of Climate Change on Water

# Impacts of Climate Change on Water

## ➤ Impacts on water supply

- Reduction in amount of precipitation (Colorado River)
- Thirstier soil
- Greater variability
- Increased fire activity

## ➤ Impacts on water demand

- Increased demand for water
- Longer irrigation cycles
- Extended irrigation season

A horizontal blue banner with a textured background of water droplets and streaks, resembling a wet surface. The text "Denver Water's Strategic Plan" is centered in white.

# Denver Water's Strategic Plan

# Denver Water's Strategic Plan

**Our Vision:** To sustain vibrant communities that value water for future generations.

**Our Mission:** To serve our customers by being a national leader in delivering clean water, operating and maintaining a reliable and resilient system, and protecting the water resources of the West.



# Denver Water's Strategic Plan

- Plan, build, operate and sustain our infrastructure to meet customers' current and long-term water needs, given a warming climate and uncertain future.
  - Apply scalability to capital and long-range planning to preserve options and maintain flexibility under multiple future scenarios.
  - Anticipate and proactively address infrastructure needs to ensure safety, reliability and resiliency.
- Plan and operate our system and facilities to strengthen our resiliency.
  - Advance environmental stewardship within system operations and capital and long-range planning.
  - Optimize operating efficiency and increase sustainability of all new and existing facilities.
  - Expand our clean energy and green infrastructure portfolio.
- Collaborate and partner to sustain vibrant, healthy and water-smart communities.

# How do we mitigate impacts of climate change?

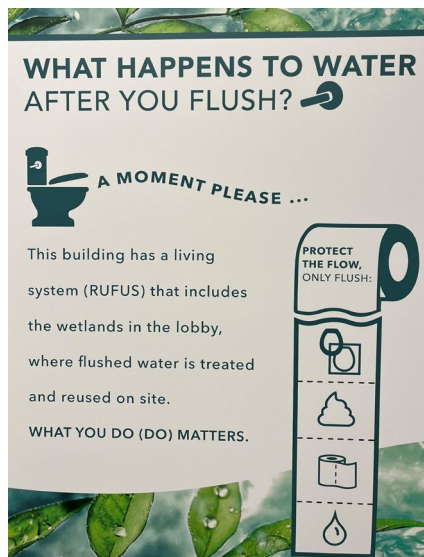
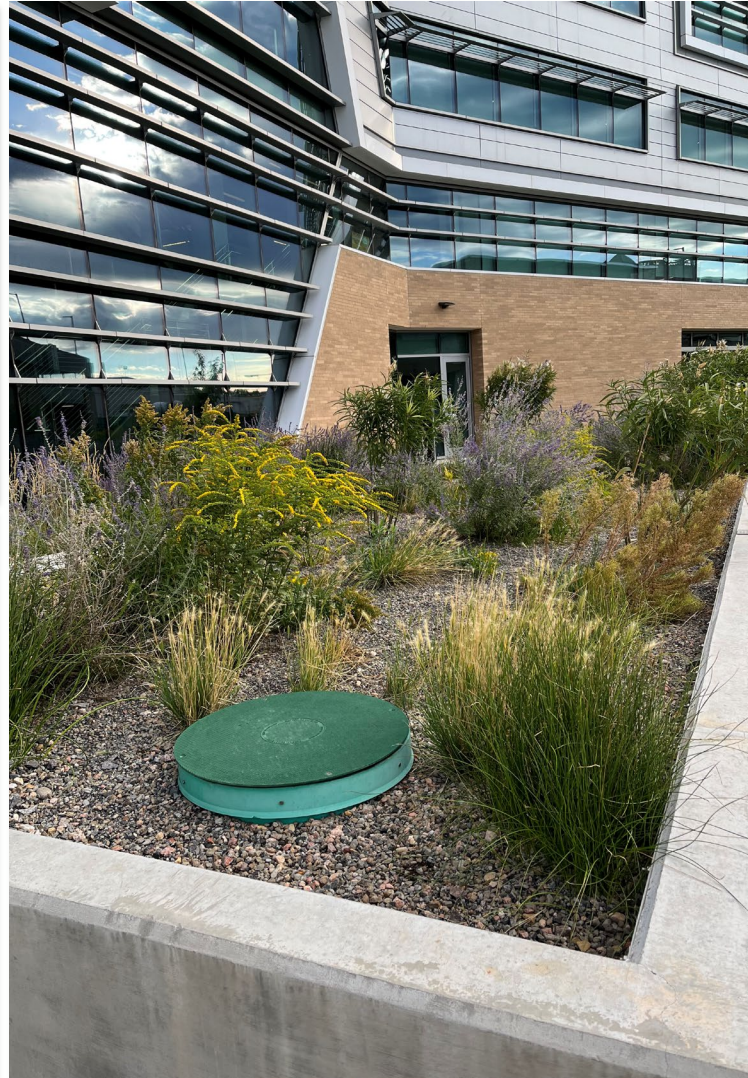
## ➤ Impacts on water supply

- Gross Reservoir expansion
- Investing in forest health
- Policy engagement

## ➤ Impacts on water demand

- Non-functional turf reduction
- Indoor and outdoor water efficiency
- “One Water”

# One Water Solutions...



# Landscape Transformation...

Before



After



A horizontal blue banner with a textured background of water droplets and streaks, resembling a wet surface. The text "Water Quality Challenges" is centered in white.

# Water Quality Challenges

# Lead Service Lines

## LEAD REDUCTION PROGRAM

Report Period 1/1/2025 to 9/30/2025

## KEY METRICS

### Program Replacements

34,990 Replacements

### YTD Lead Service Line Replacements\*

Lines Replaced: **4,893**  
109.3% of Annual Target

0 4,477

\*Minimum target ALSLR Replacement based on 7% of baseline inventory.

### YTD Lead Service Line Investigations\*\*

Lines Investigated: **2,963**  
122.4% of Annual Target

0 2,420

\*\*Target of investigations is 1.4% of likely and unlikely lead service lines based on the baseline inventory.

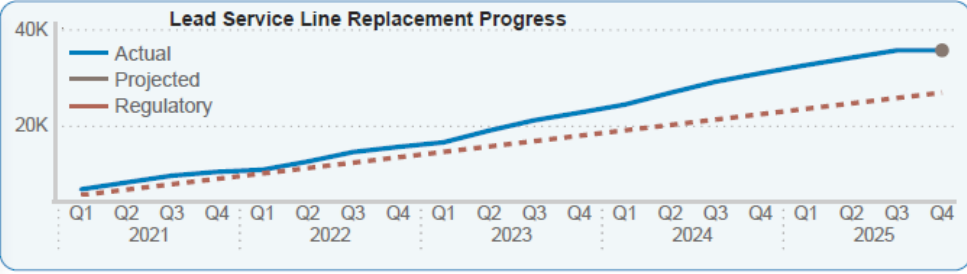
### Filter Adoption Rate

83% As of Oct 9, 2023

12% Response Rate

### Corrosion Control Treatment

| Location                     | pH = 8.8 |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Foothills WTP Treated Water  | ✓ ± 0.02 |
| Marston WTP Treated Water    | ✓ ± 0.02 |
| Moffat WTP Treated Water     | ✓ ± 0.02 |
| Northwater WTP Treated Water | ✓ ± 0.02 |
| Distribution System          | ✓ ± 0.03 |



### Communications, Outreach, and Education Activity

65 Events

18,364 Event Attendees

459.6K Mailing, Digital & Phone Outreach\*

\*Digital Data Updated Quarterly.

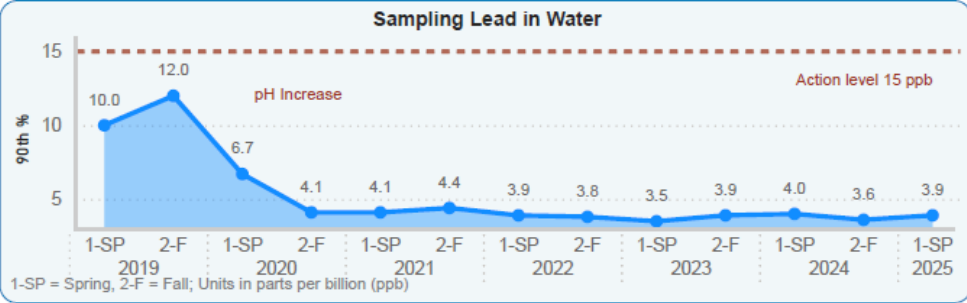
### Equivalency Model

LRP 90th Percentile / Lead Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment (OCCT) 90th percentile as reported for 2023

**0.05**

Values less than or equal to 1 indicate the LRP is at least as efficient as OCCT\*

\*Optimal corrosion control treatment was designated by the state health department to protect Denver Water customers from lead exposure.



The information presented in the dashboard should be used for program management reporting. Regulatory reporting requires additional data review and update prior to the time of submittal.

# Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

## Summary

EPA is proposing a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) to establish legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water. PFOA and PFOS as individual contaminants, and PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals) as a PFAS mixture. EPA is also proposing health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these six PFAS.

| Compound                                         | Proposed MCLG                      | Proposed MCL (enforceable levels)               |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| PFOA                                             | Zero                               | 4.0 parts per trillion (also expressed as ng/L) |
| PFOS                                             | Zero                               | 4.0 ppt                                         |
| PFNA                                             | 1.0 (unitless)<br><br>Hazard Index | 1.0 (unitless)<br><br>Hazard Index              |
| PFHxS                                            |                                    |                                                 |
| PFBS                                             |                                    |                                                 |
| HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals) |                                    |                                                 |

The proposed rule would also require public water systems to:

- Monitor for these PFAS
- Notify the public of the levels of these PFAS
- Reduce the levels of these PFAS in drinking water if they exceed the proposed standards.

# Other Environmental Concerns

- E.coli
- Nutrients/algae
- Temperature
- Reduced flows

A horizontal blue banner with a pattern of water droplets of various sizes. The word "Questions?" is written in white, sans-serif font in the center of the banner.

Questions?