The Company is pleased to present its 2018 Annual Water Quality Report in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. The regulations require that all drinking water suppliers provide their customers with an annual statement describing the water supply and the quality of its water. The Company's service area is served water from two independent and separate water treatment systems. The largest section is the Denver Contract area, which is supplied from the Denver Water treatment facilities. The second area is supplied from the Company owned and operated Maple Grove Water Treatment Facility. Both systems provide high quality drinking water in compliance with **The Safe Drinking Water Act**. All treatment facilities are operated with certified Class "A" operators as required by the EPA regulations. A summary of water quality for each system is provided along with details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Certified laboratories following current regulations completed all reportable water analysis.

Protection of the Water Supply

The Company is aware of potential security risks at U.S. water utilities and the possibility of future threats. The Company completed and submitted a Federal Vulnerability Assessment, increased security at all Company facilities and enhanced its sampling schedules. The Company's highest priority is to maintain a quality water supply for our customers. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Source Water Assessment and Protection program completed a source water assessment summary for all large Colorado public water supplies: results are available on their web site at (www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html) or by contacting Jim Bohks, Water Treatment Superintendent, at (303) 238-0451. Please see page 10 of this report for potential sources of contamination in our source water area.

For additional information on this report contact *Denver Water at (303)628-5973, or attend the Annual Stockholders Meeting on May 9, 2019, 6:30 p.m. at 12700 West 27th Avenue. For information on contaminants and potential health effects, call the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.*

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

The EPA 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. The 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 the EPA in accordance with this UCMR. Once the EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing NCOD. (http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurance-database-ncod).

		Denver		Maple Grove		
Unregulated Contaminant	Year	Average	Low - High	Average	Low - High	Unit (2)
Germanium	2018	0	br (1)	0	br	ug/L
Manganese	2018	11.3	1.07-23.3	1.56	1.04 - 2.08	ug/L
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Chlorpyrifos	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Dimethipin	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Ethoprop	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Oxyfluorfen	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Profenofos	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Tebuconazole	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Permethrin, cis & trans	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Tribufos	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Butylated hydroxyanisole	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
o-Toluidine	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Quinoline	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
1-Butanol	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
2-Methoxyethanol	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
2-Propen-1-ol	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L
Bromide	2018	0	br	0.045	.039 - .045	mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2018	2.7	2.3 - 3.4	2.59	2.15 - 3.04	mg/L
Monochloroacetic acid	2018	n/a	n/a	0	br	ug/L
Dichloroacetic acid	2018	n/a	n/a	4.64	3.71 - 5.29	ug/L
Trichloroacetic acid	2018	n/a	n/a	1.61	1.34 - 2.01	ug/L
Monobromoacetic acid	2018	n/a	n/a	0	br	ug/L
Dibromoacetic acid	2018	n/a	n/a	1.36	0.959 - 1.87	ug/L
Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA)	2018	1.4 - 3.0	2	3.49	2.5 - 4.94	ug/L
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA)	2018	.3 - 3.4	0.4	0.962	0.636 - 1.36	ug/L
Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA)	2018	1.1 - 2.0	1.4	2.14	1.79 - 2.43	ug/L
Tribromoacetic acid	2018	0	br	0	br	ug/L

(1) br - below reportable level (2) Unit - ug/L - microgram/liter n/a - No data provided by Denver Water

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may 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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS, or other immune system disorders, and 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) or by visiting http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment facility's, 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 contaminates: 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 storm water 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

If present, elevated levels of 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. The Company is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may have it tested. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 attend the Annual Stockholder Meeting on May 9, 2019, 6:30 p.m. at 12700 W. 27th Avenue. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Español

El presente informe contiene informacion muy importante relacionada con el agua potable. Si quiere esta informacion en español, llame al 303-628-5986.

Maple Grove Service Area

Source water: Maple Grove Water Treatment Facility receives water from two surface water sources. About 90% of the water is diverted from Clear Creek and the remainder comes from Lena Gulch. Both collection systems are very healthy due to the absence of industrial activity in the watershed area. Some naturally-occurring metals and radioactive materials are dissolved in the water; however, as of this date, we have not exceeded regulatory levels of any of these contaminants.

Treatment technology: Maple Grove Treatment Facility is a full treatment facility with coagulation, flocculation, membrane filtration and disinfection. In addition, iron, manganese and organic material are reduced. Lower iron and manganese levels reduce staining of fixtures, and lower organic material levels reduce the formation of Total Trihalomethanes ("TTHM's") during disinfection. The Treatment Facility features state-of-the-art monitoring and operating equipment, and all operators are certified by the State of Colorado.

REGULATED IN THE TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT								
CONTAMINANTS	MCL (1)	MCLG (2)	UNIT (3)	RANGE OF DETECTION (4)	MAPLE GROVE AVERAGE	VIOLATION	SAMPLING DATE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Barium	2	2	ppm	.05 to .05	0.05	No	March 2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	.46 to .46	0.46	No	March 2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine/Chloramine	4 (5)	N/A	ppm	1.56 to 2.96	2.31	No	6 Daily	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	800	800	ppb	0 to 180	20	No	Daily	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate as N	10	10	ppm	.12 to .12	0.12	No	March 2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (13)	N/A	N/A	ppm	30 to 30	30.0	No	March 2018	Naturally occurring in the environment
Selenium	50	50	ppb	4.7 to 4.7	4.7	No	March 2018	Discharge of petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Turbidity	TT (6)	N/A	NTU	0.25 (7)	100% (8)	No	6 Daily	Soil runoff
REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	10.5 to 25	18.65	No	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	0 to 19.7	9.6	No	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	1	0.8	ppb	.24 to .53	0.42	No	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine	4	N/A	ppm	(9)	100%	No	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes
REGULATED AT CUSTOMERS TAP								
Copper	1.3 (10)	1.3	ppm	0.3 (11)	0 out of 31 (12)	No	7/9 to 8/11	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	15 (10)	0	ppb	4.5 (11)	0 out of 31 (12)	No	7/9 to 8/11	

RAW SOURCE WATER	POSITIVES	SAMPLE SIZE	
E. Coli	7	9	During 2018 the Company sampled its raw source waters 9 times as part of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Notes:

(1) Maximum Contaminant Level ("MCL") - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
(2) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ("MCLG") - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
(3) Units of Measurement = pCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water. ppm = one part per million. ppb = one part per billion.
(4) Range of Detection = br - below reporting level and nd - no detect.
(5) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L.
(6) Treatment Technique (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
(7) Highest turbidity level was October 2018.
(8) Monthly % of samples less than 0.1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU).
(9) Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT Requirement: 100% in December 2018.
(10) MCL/Action level (AL) at 90th percentile.
(11) 90th percentile.
(12) Number of samples exceeding AL.
(13) 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.

Denver Service Area

Source water: Denver Water treatment facilities receive surface waters from a watershed that covers over 3,100 square miles on both sides of the Continental Divide. Water is transported from the Colorado, Fraser, and South Platte Rivers through the Denver Water collection system. Treatment technology: Denver Water has three treatment facilities: Foothills, Marston, and Moffat. They are all full treatment facilities maintained, operated, and upgraded to stay abreast of advancements in technology, health science, and governmental regulations. For additional information on this report, contact Denver Water at (303) 628-5973.

REGULATED IN THE TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT								
CONTAMINANTS	MCL (1)	MCLG (2)	UNIT (3)	RANGE OF DETECTION (4)	DENVER WATER AVERAGE	VIOLATION	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Antimony	6	6	ppb	0 to 0.09	0.02	No	Monthly	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.02 to 0.04	0.03	No	Monthly	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	5	5	ppb	0 to 0.1	0.01	No	Monthly	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100	100	ppb	0 to 1.1	0.2	No	Monthly	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0 to 0.76	0.56	No	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	2	2	ppb	0 to 0.07	0.0	No	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate	10	10	ppm	0 to 0.13	0.05	No	Monthly	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	0 to 3.4	0.23	No	Monthly	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0 to 1.0	0.33	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50	0	pCi/L (5)	0 to 3.0	1.5	No	2015	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Sodium (6)	N/A	N/A	ppm	6.7 to 16.5	13.13	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	TT (7)	N/A	NTU	0.198 (8)	100% (9)	No	Daily	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	1 (11)	N/A	Ratio	0.16 to 2	1.17 (10)	No	Weekly	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine/Chloramine	4 (12)	N/A	ppm	(13)	(13)	No	Daily	Water additive used to control microbes
REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	10.8 to 28.5	18.92	No	Monthly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	7 to 20	11.66	No	Monthly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine	4 (12)	N/A	ppm	1 (14)	100% (15)	No	Dec. 2018	Water additive used to control microbes

REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP								
LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP	90TH PERCENTILE	90TH PERCENTILE AL	UNIT	TIME PERIOD	SAMPLE SITES ABOVE AL	90TH PERCENTILE AL EXCEEDANCE	SAMPLE SIZE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	0.27	1.3	ppm	1/1 to 6/30	0	No	559	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	11	15	ppb	7/1 to 12/31	35	No	602	
Cooper	0.21	1.3	ppm	7/1 to 12/31	0	No	602	
Lead	11	15	ppb	1/1 to 6/30	19	No	559	

Notice of Violation The Denver Water Department received a storage tank rule violation during 2018 for failing to meet the health based storage tank requirements from 01/01/2018 through 03/31/2018. This violation may have posed a risk to public health.

Notes:

(1) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

(2) 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.

(3) Units of Measurement = pCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water. ppm = one part per million. ppb = one part per billion.

(4) Range of Detection = br - below reporting level and nd - no detection.

(5) The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.

(6) 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.

(7) Treatment Technique (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(8) Highest turbidity level was November 2018.

(9) Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for their technology.

(10) Denver Water uses enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic matter and/or demonstrates compliance with alternative criteria.

(11) TT Minimum Ratio.

(12) If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.

(13) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L.

(14) No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 ppm.

(15) Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirements was 100% in December 2018. Zero out of 373 samples had non-detectable residuals in 2018.