Three Strikes and You're Chlorinating

Steps for water systems with residual disinfection requirements

DWS Spring Training
May 10, 2022



DRINKING WATER SERVICES
Public Health Division

Overview

- Regulatory background
- Notification and correction timeline
- Plan review process
- Monitoring and reporting
- Other considerations



Chlorination equipment



Regulatory background

- F. coli MCL
- Total coliforms
 - Not considered harmful to humans
 - Useful indicator of other pathogens
- Coliform results show WSs may be vulnerable to contamination
- WSs investigates cause of coliforms
- Takes a "find and fix" approach

Combinations resulting in <i>E. coli</i> MCL					
Routine	Repeat				
EC+	TC+				
EC+	Any missing sample				
EC+	EC+				
TC+	EC+				
TC+	TC+ (with no E. coli analysis)				
E. coli positive (EC+), Total coliform positive (TC+)					



What triggers a coliform investigation?

Level 1

- Two or more TC+ in month (collects < 40 samples/month)
- > 5.0 % TC+ in month (collects > 40 samples/month)
- Fails to collect every required repeat sample after TC+

Level 2

- WS incurs an E. coli MCL
- WS has 2nd level 1 investigation within 12-months
- * Coliform positive includes both routine and repeat samples

OAR 333-061-0078

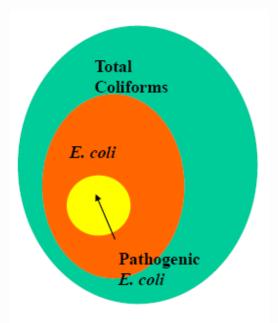
See Coliform Investigation Procedure https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/DRINKINGWATER/PARTNERS/Documents/gwr/coliform-Investigation-procedure.pdf



Why must WSs install residual disinfection?

- Repeated coliform detections / investigations
- A pathway for contamination exists in distribution system
- WS could be more susceptible to E. coli
- Find & fix approach does not resolve the coliform issue

Oregon made residual disinfection a requirement.





What triggers residual disinfection requirement?

At water systems where:

- Three or more coliform investigations are triggered within a rolling
 12-month period
- Four or more coliform investigations are triggered within a rolling 2-year period
- WSs must install and utilize treatment for disinfectant residual maintenance <u>within 6 months</u>
- Residuals must be monitored



What triggers residual disinfection requirement?

Good to note:

- Residual disinfection requirement may be suspended if
 - a sanitary defect reasonably believed to be source of contamination is corrected after requirement to utilize treatment is triggered, or
 - If regulator approves a schedule to correct the defect.
- Regulator may immediately re-establish requirement if one or more coliform investigations are triggered following correction of sanitary defect



How is system notified of residual disinfection requirement?

DMCE will

- Email regulator that WS triggered residual disinfection
- Automatically generate letter to inform system of 6-month due date
- Creates compliance schedule in Data Online

Note: DMCE will also email regulator 2 weeks before installation due date as reminder.



Pealth
800 NE Oregon Street, #640

Portland, OR 97232-2162
Phone 971-673-0405
FAX 971-673-0694

TTY-Nonvoice 971-673-037

88085 9TH STREET VENETA, OR 97487

4/15/2022

RE:Installation of treatment to maintain a disinfectant residual due to persistent coliform bacteria at OR4105275

Dear

Due to recent coliform sample results, the Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Services (DWS) is requiring another coliform investigation. The number of coliform investigations at your water system without removing the source of the coliform bacteria requires the installation of treatment to maintain a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system according to Oregon Administrative Rule 333-061-0032(6)(q).

Treatment must be installed no later than 10/20/2022. Plan review is required prior to installation. Please review the requirements at www.healthoregon.org/pwsplanreview.

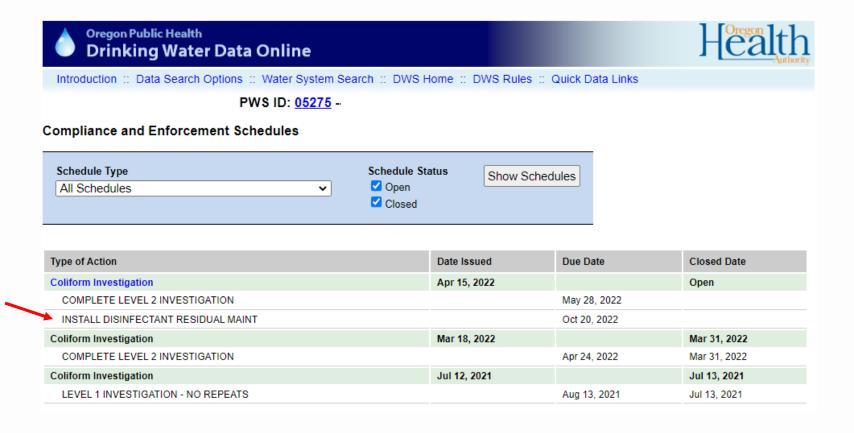
If you have any questions please contact Nicholas Alviani at (541) 682-4480.

Respectfully,

Drinking Water Services



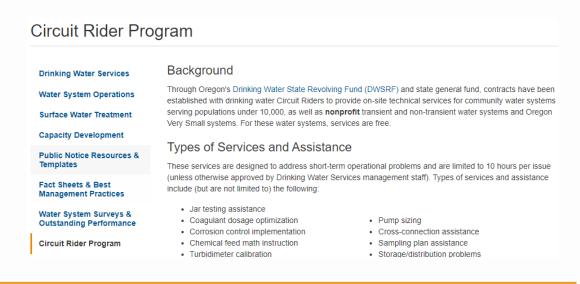
Data Online compliance schedule





What is regulator's role?

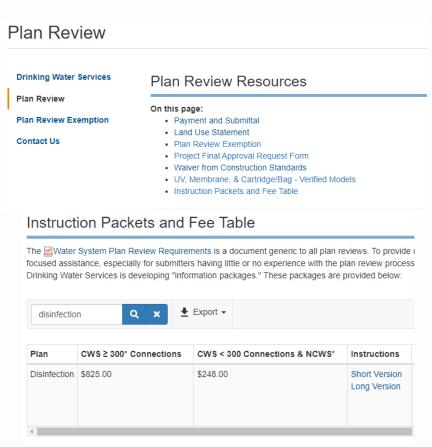
- Check-in with WS to ensure letter and due date are understood
 - Suggest writing contact report to document
- Point WS to plan review resources on DWS website
- Offer circuit rider information if technical assistance is needed
- Make WS aware of additional monitoring and reporting once residual disinfection is approved for use





Plan review resources on DWS website

- Disinfection Instruction Packet
- Fees based on WS type and connections
- Instructions detail what to submit for review
- WS should contact plan review coordinator with questions



*Number of connections is based on water system size not on how many connections are served by the

^{***} Projects submitted jointly will be issued joint conditional and final approvals.



^{**} Examples include: arsenic or nitrate removal, disinfectant residual maintenance, coagulant injection.

Disinfection Instruction Packet

- Short and long instructions to guide WS through PR process
- Describes specific requirements
- Before construction
- After construction

Document Revision Date: 9/17/2019

Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Services Plan Review requirements for new disinfectant systems at existing public water systems.

The requirements apply to new **disinfectant systems** for existing Community, Non-Transient Non-Community, Transient Non-Community, and Non-Public (aka State Regulated) water systems which are defined on page 7. Two sets of information are provided below, 'short' and 'long' instructions. The short instructions are abbreviated. If you are unfamiliar with the plan review process, it is strongly recommended you read the long instructions.

For assistance, call (971) 673-0405 or fax (971) 673-0694.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS:

The following shall be submitted and approved by OHA *prior to construction* of a new **disinfectant system** or major additions or modifications to **existing disinfectant** systems:

- 1. Plans prepared by an Oregon Professional Engineer.
- CT calculations (if necessary; required for all systems using a surface water source, and groundwater systems with a source having fecal contamination [e.g., E. coli confirmed]).
- 3. The appropriate plan review fee http://healthoregon.org/pwsplanreview.

Specific Requirements

- A. Prior to construction, submit at a minimum:
 - A site plan showing the project location in relation to source, any existing treatment, proposed treatment, storage, and first customer served by the disinfectant system;
 - Narrative describing purpose of disinfectant and type of disinfectant;
 - 3. Proof of proposed disinfectant's NSF Standard 60 certification;
 - 4. Construction specifications indicating wetted materials have NSF Standard 61 certification;
 - 5. CT calculations (if necessary depending on the purpose of disinfectant):
 - 6. Disinfection Benchmark Profiling (if necessary depending on the type of disinfectant change); and
 - Plan Review fee.
- B. After construction, submit the following:
 - 1. Structural detail if different from the submitted plans (aka as-built detail); and
 - 2. Documentation that all conditions outlined in the Conditional Approval letter were met.

END SHORT INSTRUCTIONS



What will WS need for residual disinfection?

- Type of disinfectant (hypochlorite most common)
- Feed system
- Low level alarm on solution tank
 - Daily visual checks may be okay
- Disinfectant is added proportional to flow
- Sampling tap for both raw and treated water
 - Small systems can use treated tap at first user
- NSF certified equipment and chemicals
- DPD test kit to reliably check residual (digital preferred)



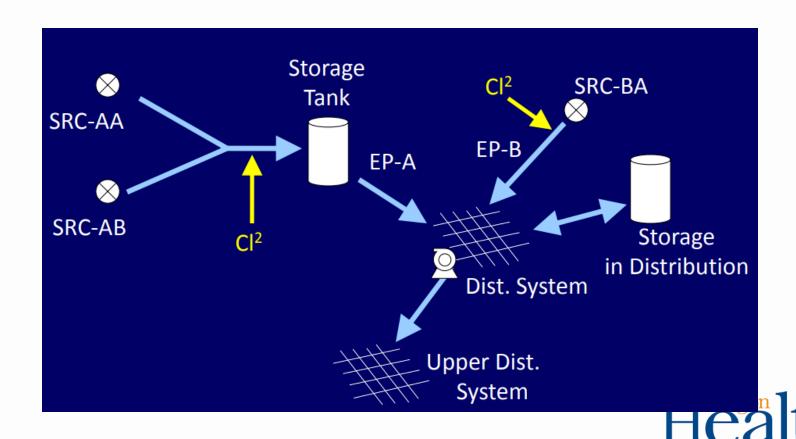
Additional plan review requirements may apply





Where to apply residual disinfection?

- Simple WS: One source, one entry point
- More complex: Multiple sources, multiple entry points



What monitoring and reporting is needed?

Once residual disinfection is installed and approved for use.

System will need to collect:

- Source assessment sample yearly at each active source
- Identify sites for ongoing <u>DBP monitoring</u>
- Collect 2 6-month rounds <u>lead and copper</u> at standard sites
- Measure and report <u>residual with coliform samples</u>
- Measure and record <u>residual twice or more weekly</u> in distribution system (records kept on site)

Suggest WS target a noticeable residual (0.2 mg/L or greater) that is measurable throughout distribution system.



Disinfection byproducts (DBP) monitoring

- Chlorine can react with organic materials in water to form DBPs
- Applies to Community and NTNC WSs that add a primary or residual disinfectant other than UV
- Existing WSs that begin adding disinfectant must do <u>standard</u> monitoring (SM) for an <u>initial distribution system evaluation</u> (IDSE)
- IDSE sampling determines where future DBP monitoring will occur
- Focus is on high TTHMs and HAA5s
- SM plan and Final Report templates available on DWS website

OAR 333-061-0036(4)



Disinfection by-products (DBP) monitoring

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)

Drinking Water Services

Rules and Implementation Guidance

Oregon Very Small Systems

Ground Water Rule

Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2)

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule

Compliance Monitoring Plans

Compliance Determination & MCL Violations

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) The goal of the initial distribution system evaluation (IDSE) is to identify the sites in the distribution system where customers may be exposed to high levels of DBPs. These sites will then be used for Stage 2 compliance monitoring. NTNC water systems serving less than 10,000 population are exempted from IDSE requirements but will be required to do Stage 2 compliance monitoring.

Systems had a choice of four IDSE options when the rule was originally implemented:

- · Standard Monitoring: Monitoring takes place over one year.
- Systems Specific Study: Uses existing monitoring data or hydraulic modeling.
- 40/30 Certification: Uses existing data if all results are < 1/2 the MCL. (Note: not available to newly
 chlorinating or new systems that chlorinate)
- Very Small System Waiver: Available to water systems with less than 500 population. (Note: not available to newly chlorinating or new systems that chlorinate)

New water systems that add a disinfectant other than UV and existing systems that begin adding a disinfectant must conduct Standard Monitoring or do a System Specific Study using hydraulic modeling in order to comply with the IDSE requirements. Systems that were able to utilize either the 40/30 certification or very small system waiver when the rule was originally implemented were required to complete a Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) before compliance monitoring began, but otherwise had no other requirements under the IDSE portion of the rule.



- Standard Monitoring Plan IDSE template for water systems <10,000 population
- Standard Monitoring Final Report IDSE template water systems <10,000 population



Purpose for IDSE Standard Monitoring Plan

- Determine number of distribution system monitoring locations
- Select and justify these locations
- Identify peak historical month (based on <u>warmest water temp</u>)
- Propose a monitoring schedule
- Include distribution system map to show sources, chlorination addition, and monitoring sites

Questions on filling out plan? Talk with your DWS technical services person.



IDSE Standard Monitoring Plan

IDSE Standard Monitoring Requirements

			Distribution System Monitoring Locations ²						
Source Water Type	Population Size Category ¹	Monitoring Periods and Frequency of Sampling	Total per monitoring period	Near Entry Points	Average Residence Time	High TTHM Locations	High HAA5 Locations		
	<500 consecutive systems	one (during peak historical	2	1		1			
	<500 non-consecutive systems	month) ³	2			1	1		
	500-3,300 consecutive systems		2	1		1			
Subpart H	500-3,300 non-consecutive systems	four (every 90 days)	2			1	1		
	3,301-9,999		4		1	2	1		
	10,000-49,999	six (every 60 days)	8	1	2	3	2		
	50 000-249 999 six (ev		16	3	4	5	4		
	<500 consecutive systems	one (during peak historical	2	1		1			
Ground Water	<500 non-consecutive systems	month) ³	2			1	1		
Ground Water	500-9,999	form (or rows 00 days)	2			1	1		
	10,000-99,999	four (every 90 days)	6	1	1	2	2		

¹Your monitoring requirements (locations and frequency) are based on the population served by your system.

... | IDSE_SM_Plan_4of6 | IDSE_SM_Plan_5of6 | IDSE_SM_Plan_6of6 | Addendum #1



²A dual sample set (i.e., a TTHM and an HAA5 sample) must be taken at each monitoring location during each monitoring period.

³The peak historical month is the month with the highest TTHM or HAA5 levels or the warmest water temperature.

IDSE Standard Mo	nitoring Plan	Page 1 of 6
I. GENERAL INFORMATION		
A. PWS Information*		B. Date Submitted*
PWSID: 41 01096		
PWS Name:		-
PWS Address: 64711 Woo	d Ave	-
	State: OR	Zip: 97701
Population Served:		- ·
·		
System Type: (X)	Source Water Type: (X)	Buying / Selling Relationships: (X)
X CWS	Subpart H	Consecutive System
NTNCWS	X Ground	Wholesale System
		X Neither
C. PWS Operations		
Residual Disinfectant Type:	(X)	
	Chloramines	Other:
Number of Disinfected Source		
Surface	GWUDI	1 Ground Purchased
D. Contact Person*		
Name:		
Title: Certified Op	erator	
Phone #: 541-408-79	12 Fax #	<u> </u>
E-mail:		
II. IDSE REQUIREMENTS*		
A. Number of Compliance	B. Schedule	C. Compliance Monitoring Frequency
Near Entry Point	Schedule 1	During peak historical month
Avg Residence Time	Schedule 2	(1 monitoring period)
1 Highest TTHM	Schedule 3	X Every 90 days (4 monitoring periods)
1 Highest HAA5	X Schedule 4	Every 60 days (6 monitoring periods)
2 Total		



IDSE Standard Monitoring Plan IV. JUSTIFICATION OF STANDARD MONITORING SITES*

Page 3 of 6

Standard	Site Type	Justification
Monitoring		
Site ID		
(from map)1		
SS #1	Near Entry Pt Avg. Res. Time High TTHM High HAA5	Based on flow and residence time. Site is located at the end of distribution system to south
SS #3	Near Entry Pt Avg. Res. Time High TTHMX High HAA5	Based on flow and residence time. Site is located at end of distribution system to north
	Near Entry Pt Avg. Res. Time High TTHM High HAA5	
	Near Entry Pt Avg. Res. Time High TTHM High HAA5	
	Near Entry Pt Avg. Res. Time High TTHM High HAA5	
	Near Entry Pt Avg. Res. Time High TTHM High HAA5	
	Near Entry Pt Avg. Res. Time High TTHM High HAA5	
	Near Entry Pt Avg. Res. Time High TTHM High HAA5	

¹ Verify that site IDs match IDs in Section IV and on your distribution system schematic (See Section VII of this form). Attach additional copies if you are required to select more than 8 standard monitoring locations or need more room.



IDSE Standard Monitoring Plan V. PEAK HISTORICAL MONTH AND PROPOSED STANDARD MONITORING SCHEDULE A. Peak Historical Month* September B. If Multiple Sources, Source Used to Determine Peak Historical Month (write "N/A" if only one source in your system) C. Peak Historical Month Based On* (check all that apply) High TTHM X Warmest water temperature High HAA5 If you used other information to select your peak historical month, explain here (attach additional sheets if needed) D. Proposed Standard Monitoring Schedule* Standard Monitoring Projected Sampling Date (date or week)² Site ID (from map) 1 period 1 period 2 period 3 period 4 wk 3 9/2018 | wk 3 12/2018 | wk 3 3/2018 | wk 3 6/2018 SS #1 SS #3 wk 3 9/2018 | wk 3 12/2018 | wk 3 3/2018 | wk 3 6/2018



¹ Verify that site IDs match IDs in Section IV and on your distribution system schematic (See Section VII of this form). Attach additional copies if you are required to select more than 8 standard monitoring locations.

² period = monitoring period. Complete for the number of periods from Section II.C. Can list exact date or week (e.g., week of 7/9/07)

IDSE Standard Monitoring Report

- Documents TTHM and HAA5 data gathered
- Determines DBP monitoring location(s) most appropriate
- Establishes frequency to collect DBPs
- Include compliance calculation procedure if needed (LRAA)

Consult with DWS technical services on SM report outcome and future DBP monitoring.

Submit both the SM Plan and Final Report to DWS as record of completion. DBP monitoring schedules will need to be updated.



IDSE Standard Monitoring Report

 Reviews data collected to justify and set future sampling locations and frequency.

IDS	DSE Report for Standard Monitoring								
III. MC	II. MONITORING RESULTS (Continued)*								
E. IDS	. IDSE Standard Monitoring Results - HAA5								
	Site ID ¹	Data Type			HAA5 (mg/L)		LRAA	
	00 //4 //D0E 04	Sample Date	9/17/2018	12/3/2018	3/19/2019	6/17/2019			
	SS #1 (IDSE-01)	Sample Result	0.001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0003	
	SS #3 (IDSE-02)	Sample Date	9/17/2018	12/3/2018	3/19/2019	6/17/2019			
		Sample Result	0.0012	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0003	

Site ID ¹	Data Type		TTHM (mg/L)					LRAA
CC #4 (IDCE 04)	Sample Date	9/17/2018	12/3/2018	3/19/2019	6/17/2019			
SS #1 (IDSE-01)	Sample Result	0.0031	0.0046	0.0027	0.0000			0.0026
00 #2 #D05 00	Sample Date	9/17/2018	12/3/2018	3/19/2019	6/17/2019			
SS #3 (IDSE-02)	Sample Result	0.0037	0.0049	0.0015	0.0000			0.0025



IDSE Standard Monitoring Report

 Reviews data collected to justify and set future sampling locations and frequency.

ID	DSE Report for Standard Monitoring							
IV.	V. JUSTIFICATION OF STAGE 2 DBPR COMPLIANCE MONITORING SITES*							
	Stage 2 Compliance Monitoring Site ID	Site Type	Justification					
	SS #1	X Highest TTHM	Highest TTHM result 1st qtr and nearly same as site #3 in 3rd & 4th qtr. This site will provide better respresentation					
	SS #3	X Highest HAA5	Highest HAA5 slightly above laboratory reporting limit (0.001 mg/L). Sample collected in September.					

Stage 2 Compliance	Projected Sampling Date (date or week) ¹				
Monitoring Site ID	period 1	period 2	period 3	period 4	
SS #1	3rd wk Sept 20	3rd wk Sept 21	3rd wk Sept 22	3rd wk Sept 23	
SS #3	3rd wk Sept 20	3rd wk Sept 21	3rd wk Sept 22	3rd wk Sept 23	



Selecting and justify IDSE monitoring locations

Good sites for high TTHM include:

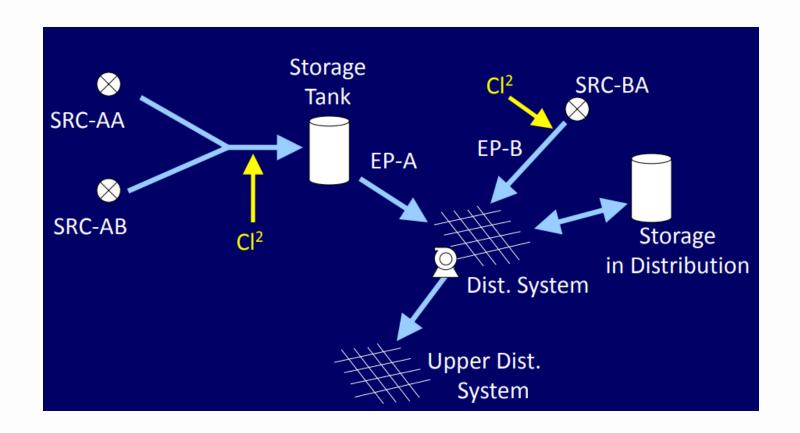
- Near the ends of the distribution system, at or before the last group of customers
- Areas with low flows or lightly developed areas
- Downstream of storage facilities
- Low or no residual

Good sites for HAA5 include:

- In areas with low but detectable disinfectant residual
- Near the ends of the distribution system
- Areas where different sources combines within the distribution system
- Downstream of storage tanks
- Prior to the last fire hydrant



Selecting and justify IDSE monitoring locations





Lead and copper sampling

- Adding residual disinfection is longterm change
- Two 6-month rounds at <u>standard</u> <u>monitoring</u> sites
- WS may need to select additional sampling sites
- Provide copy of handout describing site selection criteria to identify sites with highest risk

```
Number of People Served by the Water System — Number
of Standard Monitoring Sites
>100,000 — 100
10,001 to 100,000 — 60
3,301 to 10,000 — 40
501 to 3,300 — 20
101 \text{ to } 500 - 10
<100 — 5
Number of People Served by the Water System — Number
of Reduced Monitoring Sites
>100,000 — 50
10,001 to 100,000 — 30
3,301 to 10,000 - 20
501 to 3,300 — 10
101 \text{ to } 500 - 5
≤100 — 5
```

OAR 333-061-0036(10)(d)(D)(viii) & (10)(c)(B)



Lead and copper sampling

- Adding residual disinfection is longterm change
- Two 6-month rounds at <u>standard</u> <u>monitoring</u> sites
- WS may need to select additional sampling sites
- Provide copy of handout describing site selection criteria to <u>identify sites</u> with highest risk

Lead and Copper Sample Site Selection Criteria for Oregon

Based on distribution system materials evaluation, community and NTNC water suppliers must identify a pool of lead and copper sampling sites large enough to ensure a sufficient number of sites are available for sampling. The sampling pool must target high risk sites using the criteria below (OAR 333-061-0036).

Samples must be selected from Tier 1 sites, unless

the water main and a connector line or the curb box.

- Insufficient Tier 1 sites are available, then Tier 2 sites must be used, unless
- Insufficient Tier 2 sites are available, then Tier 3 sites must be used for community systems (and other representative sites for NTNCs).
- If no Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites are available, the additional sampling sites must be representative of plumbing materials typically found throughout the water system.

Tier Stru	cture
Community Water Systems	Non-Transient Non-Community Systems
TIER 1 SITES - Single family structures with: Copper plumbing with lead solder installed between 1/1/1983 and 6/30/1985* Lead pipes including goosenecks or pigtails** Multiple family residences may be used as Tier 1 sites when they comprise at least 20% of the total service connections.	TIER 1 SITES - Buildings with: Copper plumbing with lead solder installed between 1/1/1983 and 6/30/1985* Lead pipes including goosenecks or pigtails**
TIER 2 SITES – Buildings (apartment buildings, schools, hospitals) with: Copper plumbing with lead solder installed between 1/1/1983 and 6/30/1985* Lead pipes including goosenecks or pigtails**	TIER 2 SITES - Buildings with: Copper plumbing with lead solder installed before 1983
TIER 3 SITES - Single family structures with: Copper plumbing with lead solder installed before 1983 OTHER SITES:	OTHER SITES: Sites representative of plumbing materials commonly found throughout the water supply
Sites representative of plumbing materials commonly found throughout the water supply	
*The use of lead solder was banned in Oregon in const public water system on 6/30/1985.	truction of all homes and buildings connected to a

**Goosenecks or pigtails are commonly defined as the publicly-owned portion of the service line between

OAR 333-061-0036(10)(d)(D)(viii) & (10)(c)(B)

Health Authority

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/DRINKINGWATER/MONITORING/Pages/monitoring.aspx#pbcr

Other considerations

- Update coliform sampling plan to include source assessment
- Add measuring residual to coliform sampling protocol
- Include chlorination equipment in WS operation, maintenance, and emergency/safety documentation.

<u>He</u>	Revised COLIFORM SAMPLING PLAN For public water systems serving up to 1,000 persons							
1.	System Name: PWS ID #: 41							
	Contact Person: Phone #: () -							
	Date: / /							
2.	Distribution System Sampling: Collectroutine sample(s) every Month / Quarter. (Add Number) (Circle One)							
*	Source Water Assessment Sampling	g Required? Yes / 1 (Circle C	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
3.	Sampling Sites and Collection Rotat	tion Schedule (Includ	le additional sites if necessary):					
	Distribution	Distribution	Distribution Repeat & Source Sites					
	Routine Sites	Repeat & Source	(Address/Locations)					
	(Address/Locations)	Sampling	(Address) Educations)					
	Routine Site 1	Repeat Site 1A	Same as Routine Site 1					
		Repeat Site 1B						
		Repeat Site 1C						
		Triggered Source*						



Final comments...

- Residual disinfection can be a big change for small WSs
- Follow up on additional monitoring and reporting questions for a smooth transition
- Once IDSE and LCR standard and routine monitoring is complete, reevaluate for reduced monitoring eligibility
- Consult with your DWS technical services person if you have any questions!



Questions, comments...

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