



Volume 28 • April 2013

the Pipeline

Oregon Drinking Water News

Program update

by Dave Leland

These past months have seen both organizational changes and leadership changes in the Public Health Division (PHD). Last July, PHD implemented an improved organizational structure, moving from five offices to three centers. The former Office of Environmental Public Health, which housed the Drinking Water Program and three other environmental health programs, became the Center for Health Protection with six programs. This new center retains Drinking Water; Radiation Protection Services; Food, Pool and Lodging Health and Safety, and Research and Education, and adds the Health Care Regulation and Quality Improvement program and the Medical Marijuana program. The new center has 160 total staff and a \$34 million biennial budget. For perspective, our center is somewhat larger than the Oregon Water Resources Department, and somewhat smaller than the Oregon DEQ Water Quality Division.

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Stage 2 disinfection byproducts monitoring for chlorinated community & non-transient non-community water systems with populations <50,000 begins after October 1, 2013

by Gregg Baird

The last group of water systems required to begin compliance monitoring under the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) will begin monitoring after Oct. 1, 2013. This group includes community (CWS) and non-transient non-community (NTNC) water systems that add a disinfectant other than ultraviolet light with populations <50,000. (Note: CWS and NTNC systems with populations ≥50,000 began monitoring in 2012.)

All water systems must create a compliance monitoring plan (CMP) prior to the date that water systems begin compliance monitoring.

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In mid-December, our center administrator, Gail Shibley, departed Public Health to become chief of staff for Portland Mayor Charlie Hales. We wish her well in her new endeavor! Until a permanent replacement is found, I was asked to serve as interim center administrator, likely through the end of the current legislative session in June or July. Our drinking water program unit managers also agreed to serve on a rotating basis as interim drinking water program manager during this time. Tony Fields served first, until the end of February, and we thank him for his service. Karen Kelley is currently serving through April. Next up is Kari Salis, recently back from maternity leave, who will serve in May and June. I appreciate the great work and support of these managers as well as the entire drinking water team during this period!

Our center has no agency bills before the 2013 Legislature, but we are currently tracking about two dozen member bills. The only drinking water-specific bill currently of note is House Joint Memorial 7, which urges Congress to increase federal funding for state revolving loan funds. Other bills ban commercial tanning facilities from serving minors, require manufacturers to disclose if specified toxics are present in children's products, add post-traumatic stress disorder as a qualifying

condition for medical marijuana, require public agencies that serve food to the public to have restaurant licenses, and regulate reductions in long-term care facility bed capacity.

The 2013 Legislature will enact a budget for the 2013–15 biennium by the end of the current session. The six programs in our center are funded entirely with federal funds, other funds (such as fees), or both. There are no general funds or lottery funds in these programs. Hence, we expect that the final legislatively approved budget is likely to involve little discussion of center programs. The recently enacted federal budget Sequester Act will likely reduce federal funding to states overall, but at present there is little specific information on these effects.

The EPA national regulatory agenda is beginning to move ahead. Most recently, the long-expected final Revised Total Coliform Rule was published in the Federal Register. The requirements for public water suppliers under this rule take effect April 1, 2016. As anticipated EPA guidance documents become available, we will be sharing information with all of you.

Dave Leland is manager of Drinking Water Services / 971-673-0415 or david.e.leland@state.or.us.

Plan review update

DWS has added an email address — dws.planreview@state.or.us — for water systems and engineers to use for general plan review questions. The email will be checked daily. We will confirm receipt of documents received through the email inbox.

Plans submitted for review should be mailed to:

Attention: Plan Review
OHA Drinking Water Services
800 N.E. Oregon St., Suite 640
Portland, OR 97232-2162

Are my drinking water chemicals safe?

by Michelle Byrd

Water system operators adding chemicals to drinking water may not be aware of the potential health risk when using **repackaged** products. Products that are repackaged, meaning they have been transferred into another container before delivery, may be subject to contamination or mislabeling that could affect water quality, pose a health hazard, or become a safety concern for staff. Repackaged chemicals must meet the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard 60 as do bulk chemicals. For a product to maintain certification, specific requirements must be met beginning with the manufacturing process and continuing throughout the supply chain until they are delivered to the customer.

Steps can be taken to make sure your product meets NSF Standard 60. Distributors commonly supply chemicals for a variety of uses, so it is important that you notify them of exactly what you need. When ordering chemicals, make sure to specify they are for *drinking water* and request the product label have the 'NSF' or other certifying organization

logo. Upon delivery, verify the presence of the certification logo on the product label and ensure the chemical supplier listed on the container matches the documentation provided. The NSF Standard 60 or equivalent is required under OAR 333-061-0087(6), so your drinking water regulator will want to verify this information. Therefore, it is good practice to maintain the certification records for each of your chemicals, and make the records available during surveys or inspections.

Remember, multiple organizations and companies certify chemicals to meet the NSF Standard 60. Examples include: NSF (www.nsf.org), Water Quality Association (www.wqa.org), Underwriters Laboratories (www.ul.com) and the Canadian Standards Association (www.csa-international.org). If you have questions about product certification, please contact Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0405.

Michelle Byrd is a regional sanitarian in the Technical Services Unit of Drinking Water Services / 971-673-0425 or michelle.p.byrd@state.or.us.

Surface water systems with populations over 3,300 must submit their CMPs to the state for review and approval prior to beginning compliance monitoring. All other systems must keep the CMP on file for review during the Water System Survey. See our website for more information on creating a CMP: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Stage2/CMP/Pages/index.aspx>.

In order to determine your Stage 2 monitoring schedule, you will need to know what your water system did for the first part of the Stage 2 DBPR, which was the initial distribution system evaluation (IDSE). Specifically, you need to know if your water system 1) conducted standard monitoring for the IDSE, 2) received a Very Small System (VSS) Waiver from the IDSE, or 3) received a 40/30 certification (40/30) for the IDSE. *Note: All NTNC systems were exempt from the IDSE requirements; skip to the instructions below for 40/30 and NTNC systems.*

If you are not sure if your system did IDSE standard monitoring, received a VSS waiver, or received a 40/30 certification, go to the following website: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Stage2/Pages/monitoring.aspx> and find the link to the IDSE Waiver Lists (xls) in the Routine Monitoring section. This spreadsheet has two tabs: one for systems that received a 40/30 certification and the other for systems that received a VSS waiver (both lists are arranged alphabetically by water system name).

If your system is not on either one of these lists, it means that you did not receive a 40/30 certification or a VSS waiver and that you did standard monitoring for the IDSE instead. If

you are unable to locate your final IDSE report, call your drinking water technical staff contact for a copy.

If you conducted standard monitoring for the IDSE, you have already identified where and when you will sample for the Stage 2 DBPR in your IDSE Report that you submitted to the EPA or the state. After Oct. 1, 2013, begin monitoring in the months and at the locations identified in your IDSE report. Note: The Stage 2 DBPR replaces the Stage 1 DBPR, so after Oct. 1, 2013, you will switch from monitoring at your Stage 1 locations to monitoring at your Stage 2 locations.

If you received a VSS waiver for the IDSE, you should continue to monitor at the same location that you currently are for the Stage 1 DBPR unless you have reason to believe that DBP concentrations occur at a different location in your distribution other than where you are currently monitoring. If so, talk to your drinking water technical staff contact about changing your monitoring location.

If you received a 40/30 certification or are an NTNC water system, you must develop a CMP (as mentioned above) that includes **where** and **when** you intend to monitor TTHM and HAA5 for Stage 2 DBPR compliance. Follow these steps to determine where and when you should sample:

1. Look at the following table to determine how many monitoring locations you will need for Stage 2 routine monitoring. Compare that to the number of locations of your current monitoring for Stage 1.

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Stage 2 Routine monitoring requirements: PWSs with populations <50,000

Revised from print edition.

Source water type	Population size category	Routine monitoring frequency	Routine number of samples or dual sample sets	Distribution system monitoring locations	
				Highest TTHM locations	Highest HAA5 locations
Surface water or ground water under the direct influence	<500	per year	1 TTHM and 1 HAA5 sample*	1	1
	500-3,300	per quarter	1 TTHM and 1 HAA5 sample*	1	1
	3,301-9,999	per quarter	2 dual sample sets	1	1
	10,000-49,999	per quarter	4 dual sample sets	2	2
Ground water	<500	per year	1 TTHM and 1 HAA5 sample*	1	1
	500-9,999	per year	2 dual sample sets*	1	1
	10,000-99,999	per quarter	4 dual sample sets	2	2

*Notes:

- Ground water systems serving 500–9,999 people on annual monitoring must take dual sample sets at each location. A **dual sample set** is a set of two samples collected at the same time and same location, with one sample analyzed for TTHM and the other sample analyzed for HAA5.
- All other systems on annual monitoring and surface water/GWUDI systems serving 500–3,300 people are required to take individual TTHM and HAA5 samples (instead of a dual sample set) at the locations with the highest TTHM and HAA5 concentrations, respectively.
- Surface water/GWUDI systems serving 500–3,300 people may collect one dual sample set per monitoring period if the highest TTHM and HAA5 concentrations occur at the same location.

- Systems serving fewer than 500 people need only one location with a dual sample set per monitoring period if the highest TTHM and HAA5 concentrations occur at the same location.

Many systems currently on reduced monitoring under Stage 1 will be required to begin Stage 2 monitoring on a routine schedule because you will have to change or add monitoring sites based on the requirements in the table above.

A few systems may qualify to begin Stage 2 on a reduced schedule; check our website to see if you meet the criteria for beginning Stage 2 monitoring on a reduced schedule: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Stage2/Pages/monitoring.aspx>.

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2. Based on the previous table, if you will need to monitor at *more* sites for Stage 2 than you currently are for Stage 1, you should use any historical Stage 1 data you may have available to pick the additional sites. Visit our website for a worksheet that will help you organize your historical Stage 1 DBP data and instruct you on how to pick your Stage 2 monitoring sites based on that data at: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Stage2/CMP/Pages/locations.aspx#sites-data>.

3. Systems that do not have historical Stage 1 DBP test data from *more* than one location will have to use their knowledge of the system to select appropriate Stage 2 monitoring locations. Consider the following when selecting your Stage 2 monitoring sites:

- Geographic distribution of monitoring sites;
- Sites that are already used for compliance with other rules (e.g., Total Coliform Rule);
- Site accessibility.

Visit our website for further information about characteristics of high TTHM and high HAA5 locations at: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Stage2/CMP/Pages/locations.aspx#sites-nodata>.

4. The Stage 2 DBPR requires that systems conduct monitoring during the ***peak historical month*** for TTHM or HAA5 levels. The peak historical month represents “worst case” conditions when DBPs are expected to be at the highest levels during the year. Systems with historical Stage 1 data should use it to identify the peak historical month, and then sample during this month. Systems may

also use water temperature data to determine their peak historical month; it would be the month of warmest water temperature.

5. All systems are required to monitor during their peak historical month, regardless of system size or monitoring frequency.

- If you monitor ***yearly***, you will sample yearly during this month. Systems on annual monitoring must begin sampling within 12 months ***after*** Oct. 1, 2013, so most of these systems are likely to begin monitoring in summer 2014. This is because their peak historical month of high DBP formation (based on historical Stage 1 data or their month of highest water temperature) is from one of the summer months of June, July, August or September.
- If you monitor ***quarterly***, you will sample during this month and every 90 days before and/or after the peak historical month. For example, if your peak historical month is August, you will always be sampling in August, November, February and May of each year. Since Stage 2 monitoring begins Oct. 1, 2013, your first sample (in this example) would be in November 2013. ***Remember, all systems on quarterly monitoring will start monitoring in the fourth quarter of 2013 which means they will begin monitoring in either October, November or December 2013, depending on their peak historical month.***

6. All systems (except surface water <500 population) may be eligible for reduced monitoring if certain criteria are met. Systems on annual monitoring can be evaluated for reduced monitoring after their first Stage 2 sample is completed. Systems on

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quarterly monitoring may be evaluated for reduced monitoring after four quarters of sampling have been completed. See our website here for the criteria for reduced monitoring: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Stage2/Pages/monitoring.aspx#reduced>.

Prior to Stage 2 monitoring beginning on Oct. 1, 2013, the OHA-DWS will send out reminder letters to all affected systems. Those letters will have more system-specific instructions, so keep an eye out for that. In the meantime, see our

Stage 2 DBPR website here: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Stage2/Pages/index.aspx>. It includes links to all the web pages mentioned in this article, as well as a Stage 2 FAQ. As always, if you have any questions, call your drinking water technical staff contact.

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Consumer Confidence Reports: Update on electronic delivery

by James Nusrala

All community water systems (CWSs) are required to provide consumer confidence reports (CCRs) to their customers each year. The report summarizes the water quality and characterizes any associated health risks in an understandable format. All CWSs are required to mail or otherwise directly deliver these reports. Drinking Water Services (DWS) has determined that electronic delivery methods are consistent with the current regulatory guidance to “mail or otherwise directly deliver these reports.” The following is intended to provide clarifying guidance for CWSs interested in pursuing electronic delivery.

In addition to mail or direct delivery, the following CCR electronic delivery options are acceptable:

- Written notification (mail or email) that the CCR is available on a website in a direct and clearly understood web address or URL link. The notification may appear in a water bill insert or be included on a statement in the water bill itself. The CCR must be prominently displayed with an explanation of the nature of the link.
- Emailing the CCR as an attachment, for example in portable document format (PDF).
- Emailing the CCR as an embedded image within the body of the email, not as an attachment.
- Otherwise directly delivering the CCR to each customer (to include new methods or technologies not covered in other methods).

In addition the CWS must make a good faith effort to reach non-bill-paying consumers.

There are some important clarifications to these CCR electronic delivery options:

- If the CCR is available on a website address, the address must provide a direct link to the CCR. Website addresses that require navigation to another web address to view the CCR are not acceptable.
- The use of social media targeted at bill-paying customers is not acceptable.
- Automated phone calls to distribute the information are not acceptable.
- If email is used, and the CWS receives a message that the email failed to reach the customer, another acceptable delivery method must be used.
- If only using email, or notifying the users through a mailing that the CCR is available on a website URL, include an option for the customer to request a paper copy of the CCR.
- If emailing CCR, or notifying through website URL (i.e., not mailing a paper copy), include an option for the user to request a paper copy of the document.

It is expected that a mixture of paper and electronic delivery will be used because certain customers receive bills through the mail, and others are electronic bill-paying customers. CWSs should consider the technology capability of the customer base, as well as the ability of the CWS to send mass emails, create or manage a website, and store updated email addresses for their users.

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As a reminder, the CWS must ensure that the CCR is delivered to every customer and a copy sent to DWS by July 1, and certify to DWS by Oct. 1 that the CCR was delivered to every customer. CWSs who sell water to another CWS must distribute the applicable information by April 1, or by a date mutually agreed upon in a contract between the buyer and seller. DWS has updated the CCR certification form under the Tools and Resources heading on the DWS CCR webpage at: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/healthyenvironments/drinkingwater/monitoring/pages/ccr.aspx>, to include acceptable electronic delivery methods. For further information and

examples of acceptable electronic delivery methods, see U.S. EPA's Jan. 3, 2013, CCR Delivery Options Memo at <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/CCR/upload/CCRDeliveryOptionsMemo.pdf>.

Contact your DWS Technical Services or local county health agency staff representative if you have specific questions on your CCR.

James Nusrala is a regional engineer in the Technical Services Unit of Drinking Water Services / 971-673-0459 or james.b.nusrala@state.or.us.

Staff updates

Rebecca Templin joined Drinking Water Services Nov. 1, 2012, as a regional engineer. Rebecca is a Professional Engineer with a degree in civil engineering from San Jose State University and more than 14 years' engineering experience. Prior to joining us, she worked with the Springfield Utility Board and managed waterline construction projects. She also consulted in planning, designing, surveying, constructing and inspecting public and private improvement projects. Rebecca will be working with water systems in Douglas County and can be reached in our Springfield office by calling 541-726-2587 X 29 or by email at rebecca.a.templin@state.or.us.

Marsha Fox, administrative specialist for Region One of the Technical Services Unit and the Planning, Protection, and Certification Unit for the Drinking Water Program, retired Dec. 31, 2012, after more than 12 years with the program. Marsha began working with the Public Health Division in January 1999 and quickly became an integral part of the Drinking Water Program. Marsha greatly assisted in the growth and the organization of the Drinking Water Program as it is today. Her many contributions and knowledge of the rules, public water systems and working with water system operators, as well as her good nature and sense of humor, will be greatly missed. We wish her well in all of her future pursuits during her retirement years.

Congratulations to our “Outstanding Performers”!

Jobs well done by the operators of these systems:

Water system name	County served
Arlington City Water Supply	Gilliam
Avion WC - Red Cloud	Crook
Camelot Mobile Home Park	Linn
Country Squire Estates	Umatilla
Country View Estates Water Supply	Lane
Crescent Water Supply & Improvement District	Klamath
Deerhorn Community Water Association	Lane
Depoe Bay, City of	Lincoln
Desert Mobile Home Estates	Jackson
Detroit Water System	Marion
Grand Prairie Water Supply Company	Linn
Grandview Mobile Home Park	Lane
Green Oaks Mobile Ranch	Marion
Heceta Water District	Lane
Hidden Meadows Water Association Inc.	Yamhill
Klippel Water Inc.	Deschutes
La Water Co-Op	Washington
Lone Oak Estates	Linn

Water system name	County served
Maupin, City of	Wasco
Odell Water Company	Hood River
Parkdale Water System	Josephine
Port of Tillamook Bay	Tillamook
Sublimity, City of	Marion
SW Lincoln County Water District	Lincoln
Veneta, City of	Lane
Water Wonderland Improvement District 1	Deschutes
Water Wonderland Improvement District 2	Deschutes
Willow Glen Subdivision	Josephine

These public water systems have most recently met the established criteria for outstanding performance.

Outstanding performers are systems with no significant deficiencies identified, as well as no unresolved violations. All systems are evaluated during their routine Water System Survey, and those that meet the outstanding performer criteria have their survey frequency (and fee) reduced from every three years to every five years. To find out how to qualify, visit <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Partners/Pages/osp.aspx>.

Calibration and care of pH meters

An article from the editor of SmallWaterSupply.org appearing in their Newsletter #73, April 19, 2012

A “Water Online” newsletter had a link for cleaning, inspecting and calibrating pH meters. The staff at smallwatersupply.org do not advocate for Water Online or any trade group out there, but we subscribe to dozens of newsletters from a variety of groups so we can give you the best and most up-to-date information out there. When I tried to look at the information they provided, it required me to register to see the article.

I didn’t want to post something for smallwatersupply.org users that would require anyone to register, but I really liked the idea of providing you with something practical about pH meters that are part of many of your daily routines. Because our goal is to always provide free and publicly available information, I did a little searching on the web to see what was out there.

I found a lot of free, publicly available information on calibrating pH meters, as well as on care, storage and many other topics. One of the best for basic information was all-about-ph.com.

Other resources

- Good overview of care and calibration from MBH Engineering systems;
- Calibration video from NCBioNetwork.org for a Fisher Scientific meter;
- Video from Kirkwood Community College.



Many of the sites suggested a two point calibration and others, such as the videos noted here, say to use a three point calibration. I’m no expert, so if you aren’t sure, ask a technical assistance provider you trust. But if your samples are usually below pH=7, you should use buffers of pH 7 and 4. If above 7, then use 7 and 10 for the best accuracy.

About SmallWaterSupply.org: SmallWaterSupply.org is a free service, grant-funded to support small community water and wastewater operators with comprehensive resources and information in one easy-to-use place. They also serve the 800+ training, primacy, and technical service organizations, by helping operators get to their information. Smallwatersupply.org does not buy, sell, or advertise anything. Check out their resources at smallwatersupply.org.

It's coming – no more deadlines!

by Adam DeSemple

The **Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF)** Letter of Interest (LOI) process is changing. Starting in April 2013, Oregon's Drinking Water Services (DWS) will no longer have a deadline date for LOI submittals. This is a result of Oregon's newly developed open process improvement strategy that will improve the efficiency and flexibility of Oregon's SDWRLF program.

For more information about this process improvement strategy, visit, <http://healthoregon.org/dwp>; reference the IUP Section of the webpage and select the 2013 hyperlink.

Who is eligible for the SDWRLF?

Public water systems that are classified as "community" and/or legally recognized as a "non-profit non-community" (e.g., schools or parks) are eligible to receive funding for projects necessary to comply with public drinking water standards specified within the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments. A portion of the State Revolving Fund targets systems serving fewer than 10,000 individuals.

What is offered?

- Loan rates from 1 percent to 4 percent depending on water system type and status; plus, repayment terms from 20 to 30 years.
- Additional subsidies (i.e., principal forgiveness) of at least 20, but no greater than 30 percent of the overall capitalization grant amount (i.e., \$8–\$9 million), with an emphasis on "disadvantaged communities," and water systems that need to maintain or achieve compliance set forth by the SDWA.
- Additional subsidy incentives associated with the Green Project Reserve (GPR) where

categorical and business case related "green" elements of a project may be able to receive additional subsidies. Visit the SDWRLF webpage at <http://healthoregon.org/dwp> for more information about the GPR-specific guidance document.

- Loan servicing by Business Oregon, Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA).
- Loans tailored to meet the specific funding and affordability repayment requirements of the water systems and their communities.
- Free Circuit Rider Technical Assistance for community and some non-profit non-community (e.g., schools) water systems with populations under 10,000 is available.

What to do?

When the Letter of Interest (LOI) has officially been opened in April 2013, you may submit an LOI on behalf of your water system. Again there is no deadline date to submit the LOI.

Here's how:

- Go to the Drinking Water Service's website at <http://healthoregon.org/dwp>.
- Click on the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund category on the left-sided column. This will take you directly to the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund webpage. Select the Letter of Interest (LOI) hyperlink ([www.orinfrastructure.org/LOI-Form/](http://orinfrastructure.org/LOI-Form/)) and then scroll down to the LOI applications.
- Complete and return a Letter of Interest (LOI), which is the preliminary data collection tool for the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund program. The Letter of Interest (LOI) packet is designed for easy use and will walk you through the necessary information (mostly check-off boxes and short narrative

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answers). The Letter of Interest (LOI) can cover any one phase or a combination of phases for a project (e.g., planning, engineering, construction).

- Drinking Water Service's Circuit Riders can assist eligible small water systems (i.e., those serving fewer than 10,000 individuals) with completing the Letter of Interest (LOI) and other funding applications. If interested, please contact Robert Henry of HBH Consulting Engineers, Inc. at 503-625-8065 or 1-866-669-6603, or by email at rhenry@hbh-consulting.com
- Another great resource for information and/or finding other funding options includes the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) Oregon Water & Wastewater Funding and Resource Guide at www.rcac.org/assets/Oregon/ORresourceGd-4-11.pdf, as well as, the Energy Funding Resources for Publicly Owned Treatment Works in Oregon article at www.oracwa.org/documents/ACWARenewableEnergy01-2013.pdf.

State agencies final note

There are two state agencies involved in the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund Program. The Drinking Water Services' staff performs the technical review, rates and ranks the incoming Letters of Interest against standard criteria for State Revolving Loan Funds. Drinking Water Service's staff also coordinate, prepare and submit the annual Capitalization Grant application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Business Oregon, Infrastructure Finance Authority handles loan determination, processing and disbursement of funds. IFA regional coordinators can be found at www.orinfrastructure.org/map.php and can assist loan recipients in implementation throughout

the life of their project. You may contact either agency using the information listed below.

Also for the results of the recently updated Project Priority List (PPL) which includes the recently submitted, rated and ranked "2013 Funding" Letters of Interest (LOI), visit the SDWRLF webpage at <http://healthoregon.org/dwp>, and select the 2013 hyperlink within the PPL section.

Need more information?

It's as easy as:

1. **Visiting** the Drinking Water Service's website at <http://healthoregon.org/dwp>;
2. **Calling** our State Revolving Loan Fund program coordinator, Adam DeSemple, at 971-673-0422, or emailing him at adam.desemple@state.or.us; or
3. **Contacting** Business Oregon, Infrastructure Finance Authority at 503-986-0123 or 1-800-233-3306 or online at www.orinfrastructure.org/Learn-About-Infrastructure-Programs/Interested-in-a-Water-or-Wastewater-Improvement-Project/Safe-drinking-water-revolving-loan-fund/.

Adam DeSemple is the State Revolving Loan Fund program coordinator for Oregon Drinking Water Services located in Portland. Phone: 971-673-0422 / Email: adam.desemple@state.or.us.

Bob Ault is the policy and program coordinator for the Business Oregon, Infrastructure Finance Authority located in Salem. Phone: 503-986-0261 / Email: robert.ault@state.or.us.

MEETING CALENDAR

Drinking Water Advisory Committee

Oregon Health Authority

Public Health Division

Diane Weis / 971-673-0427

July 17, 2013

All meetings are held at the Public Utility Commission Office, 550 Capitol St. N.E., Salem, Oregon, 97310

Cross Connection Advisory Board

Go to: public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/CrossConnection/Pages/advisoryboard.aspx

Oregon Environmental Services Advisory Council

Go to: www.oesac.org/meeting_schedule.aspx

Aug. 13 Making Sense of the GW and Other Rules

Aug. 14 Excavation Safety & Confined Space Entry

Aug. 19–22 Summer Classic XIX Conference

Sept. 11 Control Valves

Sept. 17–19 Water (WT/WD) Certification Review

Sept. 25–26 Utility Management Certification

Backflow Management Inc

503-255-1619

May 2 Confined Space Entry Safety

May 13–14 Water Distribution Exam Review

Sept. 12 Confined Space Entry Safety

Cross Connection/Backflow Courses

Backflow Management Inc. (B)

503-255-1619

Clackamas Community College (C)

503-594-3345

Backflow Assembly Tester Course

June 10–14 Oregon City (C)

July 15–19 Portland (B)

Backflow Assembly Tester Recertification

April 30–May 1 Portland (B)

May 3 Oregon City (C)

May 3 Redmond (B)

May 10 Portland (B)

May 16 Portland (B)

May 16–17 Oregon City (C)

May 17 Portland (B)

May 30 Portland (B)

June 7 Portland (B)

June 14 Redmond (B)

June 20 Portland (B)

June 21 Portland (B)

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TRAINING CALENDAR

CEUs for Water System Operators

Check www.oesac.com for new offerings approved for drinking water

OAWU

503-837-1212

May 1 Making Sense of the GW and Other Rules

May 7–9 Water (WT/WD) Certification Review

May 9 Developing Your O&M Manual

May 14 Legal Perspective of Water Rights

May 23 SCADA Systems

May 29–30 Utility Management Certification

June 5 Developing Your O&M Manual

June 6 Math for Operators

June 6 SDWA Update

June 13 Water Operations Review

July 9 Legal Perspective of Water Rights

July 11 Vulnerability Assessments & Emergency Response Planning

July 17 SDWA Update

Aug. 7 Well Performance Issues

Aug. 7 Taking Care of Your Water Rights: Permits, Extensions & Certs

Training calendar ... continued from page 14

Cross Connection Inspector Course

Sept. 24–27 Portland (B)

Cross Connection Inspector Recertification

June 14 Oregon City (C)

Advanced Small Water System Training Course

541-726-2587 X 25

May 30 Oregon City

June 13 Medford

Oct. 15 Tillamook

Fall 2013 Albany

Check online by going to healthoregon.org/dwp, then Operator Certification, Small Water System Operator, Advanced Course.



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

Drinking Water Services
P.O. Box 14450
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