

Program update

by Dave Leland

In December, Lillian Shirley started work as the Director of the Public Health Division. Lillian had worked for Multnomah County as public health director. She is well-versed in both Oregon and national public health issues and is poised to lead the division as our health system transformation proceeds.

The past several months have seen important developments for two of our larger municipal water suppliers. Baker City made the decision to install a temporary ultraviolet light (UV) treatment system in response to last summer's cryptosporidiosis outbreak. The temporary facility

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The web address for Data Online (formerly <http://170.104.63.9>) has moved to: yourwater.oregon.gov.

Rulemaking update

by Brad Daniels

In March 2014, Drinking Water Services completed a rulemaking related to certification for backflow testers and cross connection specialists and for most rules for water system operators. Several substantive and clarifying revisions from the rulemaking are explained in the following article.

One of the biggest changes in the recent rulemaking is the transition to certification renewal every two years at the end of the calendar year. Individuals whose last name begins with the letters A to K will now renew their certification by Dec. 31 in even-numbered years, and individuals whose last names begin with the letters L to Z in odd-numbered years.

If you have multiple certifications, you will renew all of them at the same time!

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During the transition, renewal for backflow testers and cross connection specialists will be processed according to the table below:

Date	Names beginning in A-K	Names beginning in L-Z
June 2015	18 months - \$52.50	6 months - \$17.50
December 2015		2 years - \$70
December 2016	2 years - \$70	

Fees for those certified as both backflow testers and cross connection specialists are unchanged. Note that the renewal fee for certification as both backflow testers and cross connection specialists is \$110.

Renewal for those water system operators certified at levels 1 through 4 will take place according to the table below:

Date	Names beginning in A-K	Names beginning in L-Z
December 2014	2 years - \$80	1 year - \$40
December 2015		2 years - \$80
December 2016	2 years - \$80	

If you are certified for both distribution and treatment, renewal of your combination certificate was previously \$60 every year and will be \$120 for a two-year period.

Renewal fees for water system operators are being adjusted so they are consistent with the fees paid during previous two-year cycle and so the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) continues to receive the same amount of renewal fees every two years.



Other revisions to drinking water rules include:

- Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 333-061-0072 was amended so that the passing score for written examinations for backflow assembly tester certification **is now 70%** instead of 75%.
- OAR 333-061-0073 was amended so that the passing score for written examinations for cross connection specialist certification **is now 70%** instead of 85%.
- OAR 333-061-0225 was amended to require written protocols for operators certified at levels below the classification of the water distribution system or water treatment plant include the provision that the “under-certified” operator notify the operator in direct responsible charge when operational decisions are made related to process control, water quality or water quantity that may affect public health. **(See the article in this Pipeline, “Everything you need to know about written operator protocols” for more information.)**
- OAR 333-061-0230 was amended to require contracts between water system operators to be signed by both the water supplier and the operator before the operator may provide services to the water supplier. Copies of signed contracts must also be submitted to OHA before work may be performed under the terms of the contract.

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- OAR 333-061-0260 was amended to limit operators from receiving continuing education credit for the same training course to only once every two years.
- OAR 333-061-0232 was adopted as a new rule and requires individual operators comply with OHA investigations and orders, submit documents to OHA that are true and accurate, and immediately notify OHA if rule violations that may threaten public health are observed.

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Ten tips to help communities hire an engineer

If you need major work done on your community's water system, you'll need to hire an engineer early in the planning phase of a construction project. An engineer is involved in nearly every aspect of the project, including identifying alternative solutions, evaluating financing options, completing designs, obtaining permits, bidding the project and performing construction. So you want to make sure you hire the right person for the job.

To assist you, the Great Lakes Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP) developed these pointers for "engineering the best hire possible." www.rcap.org/doksept2013

Everything you need to know about written operator protocols

by James Nusrala and Brad Daniels

Water suppliers responsible for community and non-transient non-community water systems must utilize an operator certified at the classification level of the water system facility to be in direct responsible charge. This operator, also called the DRC, is responsible for operational decisions that may affect public health.

Many water suppliers also utilize operators certified at less than the classification level of the water system facility, often referred to as "under-certified" operators. Water suppliers must establish a written operator protocol for every under-certified operator. Both the DRC and the under-certified operator must review and understand the written protocol.

The written protocol must:

- Describe the operational decisions the under-certified operator is allowed to make;
- Require the under-certified operator to notify the DRC when he or she makes decisions related to process control, water quality or water quantity that may affect public health **(new requirement)**;
- Describe the conditions when the under-certified operator must consult with the DRC and when and how the consultation should be made;
- Take into account the certification level, knowledge, and skills of the under-certified operator and the expected operating conditions at the water system;
- Be signed and dated by both the DRC and the under-certified operator; and
- Be available for inspection.

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Frequently asked questions and answers:

Q Does the DRC need to be on call at all times in case a decision that may affect public health needs to be made?

A No, if the protocol details what decisions the other operator may make, the DRC does not need to be on call. If a circumstance comes up that is not covered under the protocol and the under-certified operator is not sure what to do, the DRC should be contacted.

Q What if our system has more than one operator certified at the level of the system – does the protocol need to cover them as well?

*A No, the protocol just needs to cover operators certified at a level **lower** than the classification of the system.*

Q Does the protocol apply to both the Water Treatment/Water Distribution and Small Water System Operator classifications?

A Yes, the protocol applies to any operator certified at less than the classification of the water system facility.

Q Is there a specific format we need to use?

A You can use whatever format best fits your system. If you have several operators at

different levels, you may wish to have a protocol for each operator. An example format is included at <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Operations/Documents/ProtocolforOperators.pdf>.

Q What if I have questions on how to develop this protocol?

A Contact your regional engineer or sanitarian at the county, Department of Agriculture or DWS for assistance.

Q Does the protocol need to be signed and dated by both the DRC and the under-certified operator?

A Yes, the protocol must be signed and dated by both operators.

Q Does DWS need a copy of the written operator protocol?

A No, the protocol only needs to be made available during inspections or upon request.

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Revised Total Coliform Rule: A Quick Reference Guide

The Revised Total Coliform Rule will become effective in Oregon on Apr. 1, 2016. The EPA's reference guide offers basic information about the revised rule, including its public health benefits, major provisions, assessments and corrective action deadlines, and how it applies to seasonal systems. Future *Pipeline* articles will address how the revisions will affect coliform sampling and corrective actions. To view or download a copy, go to: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/tcr/upload/epa815b13001.pdf>.

will protect the public health while the permanent UV facility is constructed over the next 18 months to meet the city's LT2 regulatory deadline. You can read our Communicable Disease Summary article on the Baker City outbreak at <http://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/CommunicableDisease/CDSummaryNewsletter/Documents/2013/ohd6222.pdf>.

The city of Bend recently made the decision to install membrane filtration treatment for their surface water supply to meet LT2 rule requirements. This will leave just three surface water sources allowed to operate without filtration treatment in Oregon.

EPA formally reviews the Oregon Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund annually and recently announced results of their 2013 review. EPA stated "there were no major issues or concerns that arose during the annual review." Congratulations to staff of both the Drinking Water Program and our partners in the Oregon Infrastructure Financing Authority for excellent work managing this critical infrastructure program as evidenced by the outstanding EPA review outcome! Since 1998, the DWSRF has dispersed over \$250 million to Oregon communities for safe drinking water construction projects.

The Drinking Water Program proposed amending rules for certification of backflow testers, cross connection specialists and water system operators. The primary proposal is to change the renewal period from every year to every two years. Most certified individuals maintain their certification for multiple years, and renewing every two years reduces the frequency of transactions for those customers. Customers would pay the current fee rate per year, but pay for both years in one transaction. The remainder of the rule proposal

is intended to clarify it by removing redundant language. A public hearing was held on the rule proposal on Jan. 22 and we anticipate filing the final rules in the spring.

Also in January, the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators, in collaboration with USEPA, issued a report titled "Insufficient Resources for State Drinking Water Programs Threaten Public Health - An Analysis of State Drinking Water Program Resources and Needs." This report, the fourth in a series dating back to the late 1980s, identifies the shortfall between resources needed to carry out the minimum base and comprehensive programs set forth in federal statutes, and the level of resources currently available. Nationally that shortfall is \$240 million and 2,300 staff for the base program, and \$308 million and 2,700 staff for the comprehensive program. Since most state program funding is federal, ASDWA report recommendations are directed to Congress and the EPA. The report also recommends that states do their part as appropriate by implementing efficiencies, raising fees or establishing new fees, increasing general fund support and eliminating hiring and salary caps. ASDWA provided a resource needs model tailored to each state. Oregon's model showed that the current statewide program is about 60% of what is needed for a comprehensive program.

Finally, I continue to serve as Interim Administrator for the Center for Health Protection. I again thank the Drinking Water Program unit managers for filling in as acting Drinking Water Program manager on a rotating basis, pending my eventual return to the program after a permanent administrator is selected. Stay tuned!

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Congratulations to our “Outstanding Performers”!

Jobs well done by the operators of these systems:

WATER SYSTEM NAME	COUNTY SERVED	WATER SYSTEM NAME	COUNTY SERVED
62nd Court Mutual Water Co	Marion	Marcola Water District	Lane
Cave Junction, City of	Josephine	Metolius Meadows Prop Owners	Jefferson
Cimmarron City Water System	Deschutes	Milton-Freewater, City of	Umatilla
Circle C Improvement District	Deschutes	Ochoco Valley Home Improv Dist	Crook
Circle Tree Mobile Park/Ranch	Josephine	Ochoco West Wtr & San Authority	Crook
Cline Butte Water LLC	Deschutes	Powers, City of	Coos
Cottage Grove, City of	Lane	Riddle, City of	Douglas
Country Estates Mobile Park	Josephine	Rimrock West Imprvmnt Dist	Deschutes
Cove Orchard Water Association	Yamhill	Riviera Mobile Park	Josephine
Crystal Springs Water District	Hood River	Roats Woodside Ranch WS	Deschutes
Dayville, City of	Grant	Running Y Resort	Klamath
Dumbeck Lane District	Benton	Seal Rock Water District	Lincoln
Eagle Crest Resort	Deschutes	Shady Cove Waterworks	Jackson
Eagle Point, City of	Jackson	Shenandoah Homeowners Inc	Lane
Echo, City of	Umatilla	Sherwood, City of	Washington
Fern Valley Estates Impr Dist	Jackson	Siletz, City of	Lincoln
Halfway, City of	Baker	South Yamhill Water District	Yamhill
Harmony Acres Mobile Park	Linn	Sportsmans Park Water Assn	Wasco
Hebo Joint Water & Sanitary Auth	Tillamook	Star Satellite Improv Dist	Washington
Hiland WC - Pentiction Estates Corp	Marion	The Dalles, City of	Wasco
Island City	Union	Toledo Water Utilities	Lincoln
John Day, City of	Grant	Tooley Water District	Wasco
Latimer Road Water Association	Tillamook	Umpqua Basin Water Assoc	Douglas
Lawrence Subdivision Wtr Assn	Linn	Weslinn Water Company	Linn
Lincoln City Water District	Lincoln	Westridge Water District	Lane
Lombard Water Company	Marion		

These public water systems have most recently met the established criteria for outstanding performance (2/1/2013–2/25/2014).

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>.



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule and Consumer Confidence Reports

by Gregg Baird

OAR 333-061-0043(3)(l) requires community water systems to report detection of unregulated contaminants monitored under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Specifically, systems must report the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. Systems may want to briefly explain in the CCR why they are monitoring for unregulated contaminants. EPA has provided the following general suggested explanation, “Unregulated contaminants are those that don’t yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.”



Although not required, systems may choose to add additional information about reference concentrations in order to provide context for their customers about the detection of a particular contaminant. EPA has published reference concentration information on their UCMR Occurrence Data website: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/data.cfm#ucmr2013>. (Click on the **UCMR 3 (2013-2015) Occurrence Data ZIP file** and open the PDF document.)

OAR 333-061-0042(6) also requires community and non-transient non-community water systems to notify persons served by the system that the UCMR test results are available, and must do so within 12 months after the monitoring results are known. Community systems can satisfy this requirement by providing a notice of availability in their annual CCR. While there is no mandatory language required for notifying customers of the availability of the UCMR data, you may find the language used in the public notice template useful as a guide. The template can be accessed on the Drinking Water Services’ CCR Web page here: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Monitoring/Pages/ccr.aspx#unregulated>

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Pendleton office update

The City of Pendleton received requests from emergency response to change the address of the State Office Building in Pendleton. The city is obligated to change addresses when emergency response is hampered by poor address schematics. Effective January 1, 2014, the Drinking Water Services office in Pendleton changed their address to 800 S.E. Emigrant Ave., Suite 240. (The address was previously 700 S.E. Emigrant Ave., Suite 240.) Everything else stays the same; they didn’t physically move.

The address assignment gives city emergency and utility services providers and the U.S. Postal Service a consistent and reliable street address for proper property identification and the earliest possible response to emergency situations.

2015 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey

by Anthony J. Fields

The Drinking Water Program will be participating in the 2015 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey. This survey is a tool used by EPA to determine future financial need across the United States and is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Conducted every four years, all water systems eligible for SRF funding are included. Water systems that serve more than 100,000 people and approximately 50 medium-sized systems serving 50,000 people or less are asked to participate. The EPA survey website states, *“Local water utilities must make significant investments to install, upgrade, or replace equipment in order to deliver safe drinking water and protect public health. Every four years, EPA conducts a survey of the anticipated costs of these investments and reports the results to Congress. The results are also used to help determine the amount of funding each state receives for its Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, which funds the types of projects identified in the survey.”* (<http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/dwns/index.cfm>)

As we did for the 2011 survey, we intend to use an independent engineering firm to collect the survey data from participating water systems. This will reduce the amount of time and money a water system must devote to the survey process. On average, participating water systems were interviewed for approximately 90 minutes. Our contractor then completed all of the remaining research and paperwork required for the survey. This new process benefits the water systems twice, by reducing staff time and overhead involved in the survey process, and because senior staff and engineers were able to spend time doing the important work of providing safe

water to their customers instead of having to complete paperwork. There was also a reduction in hands-on time required of the water systems selected to participate. Because of the near-universal cooperation of the water systems, Oregon was able to increase its share of the federal SRF funds from the 2007 level of 1%, to 1.42% in 2011. This increase will allow Oregon to receive approximately \$3 million per year in the 2014–2017 time frame, for a total of approximately \$12 million in additional funds available to Oregon water systems via grants and loans.



The survey is used to determine eligible capital investment projects the water system anticipates completing during the next 20 years. This could include activities from standard pipe replacement to the addition of new water sources and installation of new water treatment plants. Water systems that receive a survey will be asked to participate in an interview, during which documentation to support the needs identified will be collected. Like the 2011 survey, it is expected to take about 90 minutes with our contractor for the 2015 survey.

Additional information can be found on the survey Web page, located at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/dwns/basicinformation.cfm>, or by calling Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0405.

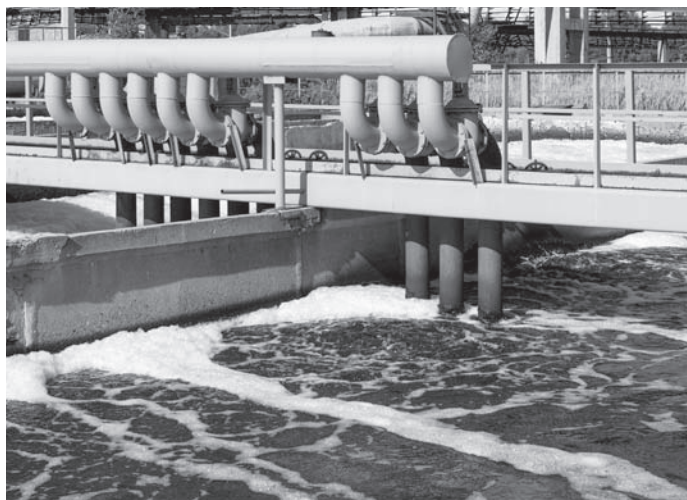
Tony Fields is the unit manager for the Protection, Planning & Certification Unit of Drinking Water Services / 971-673-2269 or anthony.j.fields@state.or.us

Want help with issues pertaining to treatment plant operations?

by Evan Hofeld

The Drinking Water Services Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) is seeking motivated surface water treatment operators who would like to receive free on-site assistance and training on operational challenges at their treatment plant. Over the past few years, we have been developing tools and expertise to better address these challenges. In addition to the technical assistance circuit riders provide, we now have in-house capabilities to provide on-site assistance and training ranging from solving small operational issues to conducting a comprehensive performance evaluation of your treatment plant. We can help you identify areas for improvement in design, operations and management. The goal is to identify factors that limit the performance of your plant to help you better target optimization efforts to achieve greater public health protection. If interested, contact Evan Hofeld at 971-673-0419.

Evan Hofeld is a regional engineer in the Technical Services Unit of Drinking Water Services / 971-673-0419 or evan.e.hofeld@state.or.us



OPERATOR CERTIFICATION CORNER: Succession planning

by Dottie Reynolds

Succession planning is asset management for people

Who will take over when personnel start to retire? Does your staff have the training, education and experience to take over the duties of an operator set to retire?

The water workforce is growing older and it is becoming increasingly difficult to attract younger generations. Do you know who is next in line to take your place? You can prepare by using solid organization and record-keeping strategies.

Succession planning is a process with two main parts: 1. Understand and identify possible shortages in future staff numbers or experience; and 2. Improve record-keeping and training procedures with an eye towards passing down important information.

Succession planning includes three basic steps for you to get started: 1. List current personnel and their experience; and 2. Note whether the current personnel (quantity and training level) is sufficient (and whether it will be in the future); and 3. Create specific plans to pass down information through written records and training.

You can find the template on the Oregon operator certification website under "Other Resources" at <http://healthoregon.org/opcert>. Look for additional information at www.smallwatersupply.org.

Dottie Reynolds is the Operator Certification Unit coordinator for Drinking Water Services / 971-673-0426 or dottie.e.reynolds@state.or.us

Reminder: Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Monitoring Rule is in effect!

by Gregg Baird

As of October 1, 2013, the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) is officially in effect for all water systems subject to the rule in Oregon.* The Stage 2 DBPR applies to all Community (CWS) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) water systems that provide water that has a disinfectant added to it other than UV and requires monitoring for TTHMs and HAA5s in the distribution system. You should have received a letter by now from Drinking Water Services (DWS) detailing where and when DWS believes you should be sampling based on the rule requirements and your water system's historical disinfection byproducts data.

To see your water system's Stage 2 DBP monitoring schedule, go to our *Data Online* website and search for your system by PWS number or PWS name. Click the link at the bottom of the page Chemical Schedule Summary to see your Stage 2 monitoring schedule. Click on DBP Sample Sites to see your Stage 2 monitoring location(s). *Note: some systems are still monitoring under the IDSE part of the Stage 2 DBPR. These systems will have a "Stage 2 IDSE" schedule and sample points that begin with "IDSE-XX".*

Other important points:

- For the Stage 2 DBPR, you will switch from monitoring at your Stage 1 DBP monitoring locations and dates to the new Stage 2 compliance monitoring locations and dates. (NOTE: this may be the same sampling location(s) as Stage 1 DBP monitoring.)



- Sample site with the location of "DBP MAX01" are taken at the location of maximum residence time (i.e. oldest water, furthest point from chlorination). DBP MAX01 should be the same site you have been sampling for the Stage 1 DBPR.
- Samples are always collected during your system's Peak Historical Month (PHM). For systems on annual or three year monitoring schedules, DWS determined your system's PHM by reviewing your historical Stage 1 DBP data, typically the month of your historically highest TTHM results. Systems on quarterly monitoring must monitor during their PHM and every 90 days before and after.
- Samples are always collected at the designated location. Mark the location clearly on the lab slip. Contact your regulator if you cannot sample at the designated location (for example, the site is no longer accessible or no longer physically exists).
- Unless indicated otherwise, a dual sample set (two samples collected at the same time and same location, with one analyzed for TTHM

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and one analyzed for HAA5) must be collected at each location. A very small number of systems will be sampling for TTHMs only at one location and for HAA5s only at a different location. This information was in your reminder letter and your system's monitoring schedule in *Data Online* if it applies.

- All systems on a three-year schedule must collect their first sample in 2014 during their PHM.
- Results must be reported within 10 days after the end of the monitoring period. If you are required to sample during a month that is near the end of the monitoring period, sample as early as you can in that month in order to allow time for reporting the results on time.
- Compliance with the Stage 2 DBPR will be based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) rather than a system-wide Running Annual Average (RAA).

More information about the Stage 2 DBPR including answers to some frequently asked questions can be found on our website at: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Stage2/Pages/index.aspx>. See also the previous Stage 2 DBPR article in the April 2013 edition of the Pipeline Newsletter.

If you have questions about your system's Stage 2 DBP monitoring schedule or PHM determination, please speak with your state, county or Department of Agriculture drinking water contact.

* Except 12 systems that monitored for *Cryptosporidium* under the LT2 rule and will begin Stage 2 DBP monitoring after October 1, 2014.

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Does your polymer have acrylamide or epichlorohydrin?

by Michelle Byrd

Water systems using a polymer or coagulant must certify annually to Drinking Water Services (DWS) that the dosages of acrylamide and epichlorohydrin added to drinking water do not exceed the levels in OAR 333-061-0030(7). For acrylamide this is 0.05% at 1 ppm, and epichlorohydrin is 0.01% at 20 ppm. These chemicals are commonly found in polymers used for coagulation and as filter aids.



An online certification form is now available on the DWS Water System Operations – Surface Water Treatment Web page at this link: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Operations/Treatment/Documents/PolymerUseForm.doc>.

Please fax or email the completed forms to DWS. If you have already sent in the certification form for the 2013 reporting period, there is no need to resend the information. Since this is a yearly requirement, water systems should plan to fill out the online form and send it in by Jan. 31 to certify for the previous year.

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Aging infrastructure? We've got you covered!

by Adam DeSempole

Oregon's Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF) Letter of Interest (LOI) process has changed. In April 2013, Oregon's Drinking Water Services (DWS) along with their partners at Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA) removed the long-standing deadline date for LOI submittals. This is a result of Oregon's newly-developed open process improvement strategy that increases the efficiency and flexibility of Oregon's SDWRLF program. Submit an LOI today!

Who is eligible for the SDWRLF?

Public water systems 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 in the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments. A portion of the SDWRLF targets systems serving fewer than 10,000 individuals

What is offered?

- Loan rates from 1% to 4% depending on water system type and status, plus repayment terms from 20 to 30 years;
- Additional subsidies (i.e., principal forgiveness), which are subject to change annually, and can range anywhere between 10% to 60% of the total award, with an emphasis on "disadvantaged communities" and water systems that need to maintain or achieve compliance set forth by the SDWA;
- 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;

- Loan servicing by Business Oregon IFA;
- Loans that meet the specific funding and affordability repayment requirements of the water systems and their communities; and
- Free Circuit Rider Technical Assistance for community and some non-profit non-community water systems with populations under 10,000.

For more detailed information, visit the SDWRLF Web page at <http://healthoregon.org/srf>

What to do?

You may submit an LOI for your water system at any time. There is no deadline date to submit the LOI. Here's how:

Go to the SDWRLF Web page at <http://healthoregon.org/srf> and visit the LOI section for details.

State agencies final note:

There are two state agencies involved in the SDWRLF program. DWS staff performs the technical review, rates and ranks the incoming LOIs against standard criteria for funds. DWS staff also coordinate, prepare and submit the annual Capitalization Grant application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Business Oregon IFA 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 throughout the life of their project. You may contact either agency using the information listed.

In addition and in an effort to reduce waste and be "green," we are no longer mailing out LOIs to systems and will not be publishing any public notices in the local newspapers. When public notices for comments are published,

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they will be on the SDWRLF Web page, DWS website and blue postcards will be mailed out to water systems throughout the state. Typically notifications will be announced on a quarterly basis if there are projects and/or grant-related updates requiring publication.

Need more information?

It's as easy as:

- 1. Contact** our Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program coordinator, Adam DeSemples, at 971-673-0422, or by email at adam.desemples@state.or.us; or
- 2. Contact** IFA's Safe Drinking Water program and policy coordinator, Jeremy McVeety, at 503-507-7107, or by email at jeremy.mcveety@state.or.us, or an IFA Regional Coordinator near you at www.orinfrastructure.org/map.php

Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP)

For information related to the Drinking Water Source Protection Fund (DWSPF) grant/loan program, please visit the SDWRLF Web page at <http://healthoregon.org/srf> and select the DWSPF section for more detailed information.

Staff updates

Daniel Hough resigned from Drinking Water Services in September 2013 to pursue new opportunities in the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Solid Waste Division. Daniel began working for Drinking Water Services as Natural Resource Specialist in 2008. Daniel made many contributions to our program and will be missed!

Laura Burns joined Drinking Water Services Dec. 16, 2013, as a Natural Resources Specialist. Laura is a Registered Environmental Health Specialist with a degree in chemistry from Humboldt State University and more than 23 years' experience in the field of environmental health. Laura will be working with water systems in Benton, Lincoln and Linn Counties and can be reached in our Springfield office by calling 541-726-2587 ext. 23 or by email at laura.c.burns@state.or.us.

AWWA's new backflow prevention YouTube videos

The American Water Works Association has produced two public service videos that highlight the importance of proper selection and installation of backflow preventer and cross connection control devices. The short (about 5 minutes) videos are an excellent resource to educate utility staff, boards, decision makers and the interested public about backflow and cross connection. The video describes what it is, how it can happen and how it can be averted without major costs to the community.

Backflow Prevention: www.youtube.com/watch?v=l5QoNSPpDZE

Backflow Prevention Assembly: Applications & Installations - www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qr7JYhDe7fc&feature=c4-overview&list=UUqta2m1w4LAvVGguvEwAnFA

To be — or not to be — that is the LEADed question ...

by Amy Word

Are you in compliance with the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act? As of Jan. 4, 2014, any new installation or purchase of materials used in potable locations must be “lead free”. Lead free has been redefined as “(A) not containing more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux; and (B) not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures.”



What does that mean to those of you who have amassed some really good stockpiles? It means those components most likely cannot be used. There are some exceptions to the act: “(A) pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, or fixtures, including backflow preventers, that are used

exclusively for nonpotable services, such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption;” or “(B) toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, fire hydrants, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger” and then the product does not need to comply with the new law.

Any product put into service prior to Jan. 4, 2014, does not need to be replaced. If a noncompliant component is taken out of service, it may need to be replaced with a compliant piece. A Summary and Frequently Asked Questions document on the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act is available on the Drinking Water Services Web page under the rules and implementation tab:

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Rules/Pages/index.aspx>

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Boosting resiliency offers short and long term benefits

For a lot of small or rural systems, climate change is a “not now” problem, especially when there are so many “right now” challenges. But planning for climate change can start with building resiliency, an attribute that helps to meet both current and future challenges. Resiliency is the ability to promptly respond to unexpected changes and readily cope with the impacts. U.S. EPA’s Community-Based Water Resiliency initiative has produced a user-friendly tool, pilot program and outreach video to help water systems integrate and coordinate their efforts with existing community emergency preparedness and response programs:

- Community-Based Water Resiliency Tool: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/techtools/cbwr.cfm>
- “A Day Without Water” outreach video (3.5 minutes, for community leaders): www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=xNJ2qgWYbUo

MEETING CALENDAR

Drinking Water Advisory Committee

Oregon Health Authority
Public Health Division
Diane Weis / 971-673-0427

April 16, 2014

July 16, 2014

All meetings are held at the Salem Willow Lake Wastewater Plant, 5915 Windsor Island Road N, Keizer, Oregon

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

TRAINING CALENDAR

CEUs for Water System Operators

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

OAWU

503-837-1212

Apr. 15-17 Water (WT/WD) Certification Review

Apr. 15 Water Rights & Other Legal Issues

Apr. 16 SDWA Update

Apr. 22 Math for Operators

May 6-8 Water (WT/WD) Certification Review

May 12-13 Utility Management Certification

May 14 Engineering Concepts for Water & WW Pump Stations

May 14 Understanding Well Performance Issues

May 15-16 Water & Wastewater Field Operations & Safety

May 27 Math for Operators

June 10 Control Valves

June 25 Advanced Treatment Technology

June 26 Advanced Treatment Technology

Aug. 5 Pumps & Pumping

Aug. 6 SDWA Update

Aug. 7 Pumps & Pumping

Aug. 18-21 Summer Classic XX Conference

Aug. 26-28 Water (WT/WD) Certification Review

Sept. 9 Control Valves

Sept. 16-18 Water (WT/WD) Certification Review

Sept. 24 Water Operations & Maintenance

Sept. 25 Developing Your O&M Manual

Oregon APWA Training Program

541-994-3201

Apr. 21-24 Spring Chapter Conference

Backflow Management Inc.

503-255-1619

May 18 Confined Space Entry Safety

May 19-20 WD Exam Review

June 27 Cross Connection Control Forum

Cross Connection/Backflow Courses

Backflow Management Inc. (B)

503-255-1619

Clackamas Community College (C)

503-594-3345

Backflow Assembly Tester Course

June 9-13 Oregon City (C)

Sept. 15-19 Portland (B)

Backflow Assembly Tester Recertification

Apr. 17-18 Oregon City (C)

Apr. 22-23 Portland (B)

Apr. 24-25 Portland (B)

May 9 Oregon City (C)

May 15-16 Oregon City (C)

Cross Connection Inspector Course

Apr. 14-17 Redmond (B)

June 23-26 Portland (B)

Cross Connection Inspector Recertification

Apr. 11 Oregon City (C)

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PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

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Working to ensure the quality of Oregon’s public drinking water, PIPELINE provides useful information on technology, training, and regulatory and policy issues for individuals, organizations and agencies involved with the state’s public water systems. PIPELINE may be copied or reproduced without permission provided credit is given.

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Training calendar... continued from page 15

Basics for Small Water System Training Course

503-837-1212

Apr. 23	Tillamook
May 7	Coos Bay
May 28	Pendleton
June 4	Springfield
June 25	The Dalles
July 9	Independence
July 23	Klamath Falls
Aug. 6	Eagle Point
Aug. 18	Seaside

Sept. 17 Baker City

Sept. 24 Newport

Advanced Small Water System Training Course

541-726-2587 Ext. 25

Four classes held in 2014

May 14 Salem

May 29 Roseburg

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