



Important Reminders Enforcement & Certification Unit

Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions

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Consumer Confidence Reports

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Operator Responsibilities

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Agenda – Important Reminders

- 2007 Lead/Copper Rule Revisions
- New Requirements for CCR under New Ground Water Rule
- Public Notification Requirements
- Importance of Operators
- Community & Non-Transient Non-Community Public Water System (CPWS or NTNC) Operator Requirements
- New FINAL DRAFT “Operator Responsibilities”
- Consultation & Notification of Acute Violations



Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions

Rich Iozzo
Environmental Analyst
Enforcement & Certification Unit

CFR 141.80c3v - Minimum Number of Samples Required

- Clarified and maintained that 5 samples per monitoring period is the minimum number of samples required for systems serving 100 people or fewer.
- However, the revision gives the State discretion in allowing certain qualifying systems to collect fewer than 5 samples within a monitoring period. The sample with the highest result would be the sample in which Action Level compliance would be determined.
 - Qualifying systems would be those with fewer than 5 taps for human consumption, and have been granted permission in writing from the State.

CFR 141.2 - Definition Clarification

- Compliance Period means a three-year calendar year period within a compliance cycle. (January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010).
- Monitoring Period means the specific period in which water systems must conduct the required monitoring. (CP 1/1/2008 to December 31, 2008; MP June, July, August, September of 2008)



CFR 141.85 - Public Education Requirements

- Revisions made in the areas of message content, delivery requirements, and Consumer Confidence Report.
 - Message content revised to make it shorter and easier to understand.
 - Delivery requirements revised to deliver materials to new organizations, engage in new outreach activities, post lead info on water bills, issue two press releases during periods of lead action level exceedances.
 - Modify the CCR such that all systems would have to include info regarding the risks of lead in drinking water in their CCRs on a regular basis.



CFR 141.85 (d) – Requirements to provide a consumer notice of Lead tap water monitoring results to consumers who occupy homes or buildings that are tested for Lead.

- Systems must provide written notification to household occupants within 30 days after PWS learns of the results collected at those locations, and post or otherwise notify occupants of non-residential buildings of the results of lead testing.
- Notification must include an explanation of lead health effects, steps consumers can take to reduce exposure, utility contact info, and the Lead Action Level.
- Within 3 months following the end of the monitoring period, systems must submit a sample copy of the notification and a certification that the system met the delivery requirements.

CFR 141.84 (b)(2) – Reevaluation of lead service lines deemed replaced through testing

- Requires systems to reevaluate lead service lines classified as “replaced through testing” if resuming Lead Service Line Replacement Program (LSLR).
- Applies to systems that had initiated a LSLR, discontinued the program, and subsequently resumed the program.



CFR 141.81 – Advanced Notification and Approval Requirements for Systems that intend to make any long-term change in water treatment or add a new source.

- Mainly revised to prevent water systems from notifying the State and requesting approval for changes that are operational in nature or are made on a daily basis.
- EPA has provided examples of long-term changes in CFR 141.90(a)(3)

Sample Lead Notification

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Famous Pauly Radd's Italian Pizzeria

As you may be aware, Public Water Systems (PWS) are required to monitor the water provided to its consumers for numerous contaminants. The purpose of this notice is to present consumers with the results of the most recent lead samples. The individual site results and calculated 90th percentile are noted below:

| Sample Point | Result (ppm) | Date |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| Office sink | 0.003 | 9/22/09 |
| Kitchen sink | 0.002 | 9/22/09 |
| South ladies room | 0.002 | 9/22/09 |
| Family bathroom | 0.002 | 9/22/09 |
| Men's room | 0.002 | 9/22/09 |

*individual site exceeds action level **90th percentile = 0.0025 ppm (2.5 ppb)**

- **90th percentile BELOW action level**

What does this Mean? Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 parts per billion (ppb) or 0.015 parts per million (ppm). The results above are listed in **ppm**. A PWS must ensure the water provided to its consumers does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile result). If the water does exceed this limit at the 90th percentile, the PWS owner must take certain steps to correct the problem, starting first with increased monitoring. If those levels continue to exceed that limit, further steps and information will follow.

What are the effects of Lead? *Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this site, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.*

What are the sources of lead? *Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust, or from contaminated soil, EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Buildings built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, new buildings are also at risk; even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water.*

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**

For More Information

Feel free to contact _____ with any questions. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



Ground Water Rule and Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Mira S. Lami

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Enforcement & Certification Unit

Categories of Notification

- Public notification for Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3
For all types of water systems
- CCR -Water Quality Data
Only Community Water Systems (CWS)
- Special Notices
CWSs to include them in the CCR



Requirements

| | |
|---|---|
| UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY | SPECIAL NOTICE IN CCR ¹ |
| FECAL INDICATOR POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE (GWSS) | SPECIAL NOTICE IN CCR ² |
| FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GWSS - (UNTIL CORRECTIVE ACTION IS COMPLETED) | SPECIAL NOTICE IN CCR ³ |
| TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) – FAILURE TO TAKE CORRECTIVE ACTION | TIER 2 PN, CCR |
| TT – FAILURE TO MAINTAIN AT LEAST 4-LOG TREATMENT OF VIRUSES FOR GWSS CONDUCTING COMPLIANCE MONITORING | TIER 2 PN, CCR |
| FAILURE TO MEET MONITORING REQUIREMENTS | TIER 3 PN, CCR |
| ALL DETECTS FROM SOURCE WATER MONITORING OR RANGE OF RESULTS FOR CHEMICAL DISINFECTANTS | CCR WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE |

Requirements Cont.

Footnotes:

- Systems must continue to notify the public annually until the significant deficiency has been corrected.
- Consecutive systems served by the ground water source must also notify the public.
- CWSs must continue to notify the public annually until the state determines the fecal contamination has been corrected.

Scenario 1: Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Violation

On (mm/dd/yy) we were informed by the State Department of Public Health that a significant deficiency—lack of a properly certified operator—had been identified during a (mm/dd/yy) sanitary survey.

We were directed by the Department of Public Health to take immediate action to correct this deficiency by ensuring that our current operator took all necessary steps to be recertified or by hiring a new, properly certified operator. Although we hired a properly certified operator on (mm/dd/YY), we did not do so by the required deadline.



Scenario 2: Fecal Indicator Positive (E. coli) GWSS

A CWS with a fecal indicator-positive (i.e., E. coli) in its GWSS MUST:

- Provide special notice in the CCR.
- Continue the special notice until they receive the OK from the state that the problem is corrected.
- Include the fecal indicator-positive result in the Regulated Contaminant Table in the CCR.

Scenario 2: Cont.

To address the special notice requirements the CWS needs to include the following elements in the CCR:

- The nature of the source of the fecal contamination (if the source is known) and the dates of the fecal indicator positive (E. coli) GWSS
- If the fecal contamination in the GWSS has been addressed.
- If the fecal contamination in the GWSS has **NOT** been addressed, the state-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and whatever is completed.
- The potential health effects using the health effects language of 40 CFR Appendix A of Subpart O.



Scenario 2: Cont.

CWS must include the fecal indicator-positive result in the Regulated Contaminant table as follows:

Source Water Quality Data

| Contaminant | MCL/MRDL/TT | MCLG | Value | Date | Violation | Typical Sources |
|----------------------------|-------------|------|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Fecal indicators (E. coli) | TT | N/A | Positive (E. coli) | mm/dd/yy | No | Human and animal fecal waste |

CWS detected E. coli in their GWSS; the sample was collected in response to a total coliform-positive routine sample collected on (mm/dd/yy).

Scenario 2: Cont.

Situation

- On (mm/dd/yy) we were informed that one of our routine total coliform samples collected on (mm/dd/yy) was total coliform-positive. As required by the Ground Water Rule, we collected samples from both of our sources, Wells 1 and 2, and had them analyzed for fecal contamination. The sample for Well 1 was positive for fecal contamination (E. coli).
- Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches. *Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.*
- In response, we sent notices to all of our customers within 24 hours of learning of this positive sample. We carefully considered our options and developed a plan with the State Department of Public Health to extend the well's casing higher above the ground, replace the well cap, and install treatment (chlorination). As we stated in the most recent update on this issue, treatment was installed on mm/dd/yy.

Scenario 3: TT Violations

- Failure to correct a significant deficiency is a TT violation and requires T2 public notification.
- All TT violations must also be included in the CCR.
- An explanation of how the system returned to compliance could also be included.

Violation

On (mm/dd/yy), we were informed by the State Department of Public Health that a significant deficiency—lack of a properly certified operator—had been identified during a (mm/dd/yy) sanitary survey.

We were directed by the Department of Public Health to take immediate action to correct this deficiency by ensuring that our current operator took all necessary steps to be recertified or by hiring a new, properly certified operator. Although we hired a properly certified operator in (mm/yy), we did not do so by the required deadline.

Scenario 4: System Fails to Maintain at Least 4-log Treatment of Viruses

Violation

On (mm/dd/yy) state inspection of our water system identified a malfunctioning chlorine pump. As a result, the water from one of our wells (Well 1) was not adequately disinfected for 2 weeks.

As directed by the Department of Public Health, we took immediate action to resolve this problem by repairing the malfunctioning chlorine pump. Regular testing since the pump was repaired has demonstrated that we are once again providing water that meets the State's standards for disinfection to our customers.



Scenario 5: Failure to Collect Timely Source Water Sample(s)

Failure to Collect Source Water Sample(s) Following a Routine Total Coliform Positive Distribution System Sample Result

Violation

On December, we were informed by our laboratory that one of our routine bacteriological samples for December tested positive for total coliform.

We were required to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. Follow-up samples needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were active at the time the total coliform-positive sample was collected. Since we were notified of the total coliform-positive sample on December 15, 2011, we were required to collect the follow-up samples December 16, 2011. Source water samples were instead collected on January 4, 2012, and all of the samples were negative for fecal indicators.

Failure to conduct source water monitoring within the required 24 hour period is a monitoring and reporting violation.

Scenario 5: Cont.

A CWS could use the CCR to inform the public of the Tier 3 violation if the CCR is released within 1 year of the system learning of the violation. For this particular example, the system became aware of the monitoring violation on January 2, 2012. The public could therefore be informed of the violation in the CCR produced for calendar year 2011.



REMINDER

All Community Public Water Systems **MUST** deliver the CCR to all customers by:

July 1

Also:

- Send three (3) copies of your CCR to the CTDPH.
- Send one (1) copy to Director(s) of Health of the city, town, borough, or district in which your system served its customers.

August 9

- Submit to the DWS a Certification Form that the CCR has been distributed to its customers and that the information is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring.
- A copy of the Certification Form can be found on our web site:
<http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater>



Operator Responsibilities

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Enforcement & Certification Unit

Importance of Operators

- Certified Operators are the Department of Public Health's front line in maintaining the purity and adequacy of the state's public drinking water.
- A well-trained, committed and ethical operator workforce, working to assure regulatory compliance, is essential for the security and safety of our public water supplies.

CPWS & NTNC Operator Requirements

- Each CPWS & NTNC must have at least one appropriately certified operator for each of its classified treatment plants, distribution systems or small water system. The system shall designate an operator as its Chief Operator.
- The Chief Operator is to be in **direct responsible charge** (DRC) of the treatment plant, distribution system or small water system that they are designated to (i.e. active, daily responsibility)
- When the Chief Operator is not available the system must place an appropriately certified operator in DRC of the system.



CPWS & NTNC Operator Requirements

- All PWS operational decisions (process control / system integrity) about the quality or quantity of water being served, that affect public health, are to be made by the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator.
- The responsibilities of the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator are based on the PWS's regulatory requirements. Operators implement these responsibilities as directed by the owner of the PWS

FINAL DRAFT "Operator Responsibilities"



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This document lists the responsibilities of the designated "Chief Operator" or the certified operator who has been placed in "Direct Responsible Charge" ("DRC Operator") of a Class I, II, or III Distribution System of a Community or Non-Transient Non-Community Public Water System.

Operators, who hold one of the following certification types, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a Class I Distribution System:

1. Distribution System Conditional Operator,
2. Distribution System Provisional Operator,
3. Class I Distribution System Operator,
4. Class II Distribution System Operator,
5. Class III Distribution System Operator.

Definitions:

"Small water system" is defined as a system that serves less than 100 people and does not require any chemical treatment.

"Chief Operator" means a certified operator who has direct responsible charge for the operation and maintenance of the plant, distribution system or small water system.

"Direct Responsible Charge" means active, daily responsibility for the operation of a plant, distribution system, or small water system.

Public Water System (PWS) Responsibilities:
All PWS operational decisions (process control/system integrity) about the quality or quantity of water being served, that affect public health, are to be made by the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator. The responsibilities of the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator are based on the PWS's regulatory requirements. Operators implement these responsibilities as directed by the owner of the PWS.

Chief Operator or DRC Operator Overall Responsibilities:

1. Be responsible for the daily operation of the distribution system,
2. Ensure the delivery of safe water by complying with the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA).

Chief Operator or DRC Operator Core Responsibilities:

1. Develop or Have Sufficient Knowledge of the Public Water System's (PWS's) Components, Plans, Schedules and the RCSAs (see page 2);
2. Operate Public Water System per the RCSA and per the Established Plans and Schedules (see page 3 & 4);
3. Verify Compliance and Submission of Reports (see page 5);



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Class I or II Water Treatment Plant Operator Professional Activities ()

This document lists the responsibilities of the designated "Chief Operator" or the certified operator who has been placed in "Direct Responsible Charge" ("DRC Operator") of a Class I or II Water Treatment Plant of a Community or Non-Transient Non-Community Public Water System.

Operators, who hold one of the following certification types, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a Class I Water Treatment Plant:

1. Water Treatment Plant Conditional Operator,
2. Water Treatment Plant Provisional Operator,
3. Class I Water Treatment Plant Operator,
4. Class II Water Treatment Plant Operator,
5. Class III Water Treatment Plant Operator,
6. Class IV Water Treatment Plant Operator.

Operators, who hold one of the following certification types, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a Class II Water Treatment Plant:

1. Water Treatment Plant Conditional Operator,
2. Water Treatment Plant Provisional Operator,
3. Class II Water Treatment Plant Operator,
4. Class III Water Treatment Plant Operator,
5. Class IV Water Treatment Plant Operator.

Definitions:

"Treatment plant" or "plant" means a building or structure that has characteristics of drinking water.

"Chief Operator" means a certified operator who has direct responsible charge for the operation and maintenance of the plant, distribution system or small water system.

"Direct Responsible Charge" means active, daily responsibility for the operation of a plant, distribution system, or small water system.

Public Water System (PWS) Responsibilities:
All PWS operational decisions (process control/system integrity) about the quality or quantity of water being served, that affect public health, are to be made by the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator. The responsibilities of the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator are based on the PWS's regulatory requirements. Operators implement these responsibilities as directed by the owner of the PWS.

Chief Operator or DRC Operator Overall Responsibilities:

1. Be responsible for the daily operation of the Class I or II Water Treatment Plant,
2. Ensure the delivery of safe water by complying with the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA).

Chief Operator or DRC Operator Core Responsibilities:

1. Develop or Have Sufficient Knowledge of the Public Water System's (PWS's) Components, Plans, Schedules and the RCSAs (see page 2);
2. Operate Public Water System per the RCSA and per the Established Plans and Schedules (see page 3 & 4);
3. Verify Compliance and Submission of Reports (see page 5);



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STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Class III or IV Water Treatment Plant Operator Professional Activities ()

This document lists the responsibilities of the designated "Chief Operator" or the certified operator who has been placed in "Direct Responsible Charge" ("DRC Operator") of a Class III or IV Water Treatment Plant of a Community or Non-Transient Non-Community Public Water System.

Operators, who hold one of the following certification types, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a Class III Water Treatment Plant:

1. Water Treatment Plant Conditional Operator,
2. Class III Water Treatment Plant Operator,
3. Class IV Water Treatment Plant Operator.

Operators, who hold one of the following certification types, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a Class IV Water Treatment Plant:

1. Water Treatment Plant Conditional Operator,
2. Class IV Water Treatment Plant Operator.

Operators, who hold a Water Treatment Plant Operator Limited Certification, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a specific Water Treatment Plant.

Definitions:

"Treatment plant" or "plant" means a building or structure that has characteristics of drinking water.

"Chief Operator" means a certified operator who has direct responsible charge for the operation and maintenance of the plant, distribution system or small water system.

"Direct Responsible Charge" means active, daily responsibility for the operation of a plant, distribution system, or small water system.

Public Water System (PWS) Responsibilities:
All PWS operational decisions (process control/system integrity) about the quality or quantity of water being served, that affect public health, are to be made by the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator. The responsibilities of the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator are based on the PWS's regulatory requirements. Operators implement these responsibilities as directed by the owner of the PWS.

Chief Operator or DRC Operator Overall Responsibilities:

1. Be responsible for the daily operation of the distribution system,
2. Ensure the delivery of safe water by complying with the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA).

Chief Operator or DRC Operator Core Responsibilities:

1. Develop or Have Sufficient Knowledge of the Public Water System's (PWS's) Components, Plans, Schedules and the RCSAs (see page 2);
2. Operate Public Water System per the RCSA and per the Established Plans and Schedules (see page 3 & 4);
3. Verify Compliance and Submission of Reports (see page 5);



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STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Class I, II, III Distribution System Operator Professional Activities (Operator Responsibilities)

This document lists the responsibilities of the designated "Chief Operator" or the certified operator who has been placed in "Direct Responsible Charge" ("DRC Operator") of a Class I, II, or III Distribution System of a Community or Non-Transient Non-Community Public Water System.

Operators, who hold one of the following certification types, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a Class I Distribution System:

1. Distribution System Conditional Operator,
2. Distribution System Provisional Operator,
3. Class I Distribution System Operator,
4. Class II Distribution System Operator,
5. Class III Distribution System Operator.

Operators, who hold one of the following certification types, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a Class II Distribution System:

1. Distribution System Provisional Operator,
2. Class II Distribution System Operator,
3. Class III Distribution System Operator.

Operators, who hold one of the following certification types, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a Class III Distribution System:

1. Distribution System Provisional Operator,
2. Class III Distribution System Operator.

Operators, who hold a Distribution System Operator Limited Certification, can be designated as Chief Operator or be the DRC Operator of a specific Distribution System.

Definitions:

"Distribution system" means any combination of pipes, tanks, pumps, etc. which delivers water from the source(s) and/or treatment facility to the consumer.

"Chief Operator" means a certified operator who has been designated by the system as the Operator who has direct responsible charge for the operation and maintenance of the plant, distribution system or small water system.

"Direct Responsible Charge" means active, daily responsibility for the operation of a plant, distribution system, or small water system.

Public Water System (PWS) Responsibilities:

All PWS operational decisions (process control/system integrity) about the quality or quantity of water being served, that affect public health, are to be made by the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator. The responsibilities of the Chief Operator or the DRC Operator are based on the PWS's regulatory requirements. Operators implement these responsibilities as directed by the owner of the PWS.

Chief Operator or DRC Operator Overall Responsibilities:

1. Be responsible for the daily operation of the distribution system,
2. Ensure the delivery of safe water by complying with the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA).

Chief Operator or DRC Operator Core Responsibilities:

1. Develop or Have Sufficient Knowledge of the Public Water System's (PWS's) Components, Plans, Schedules and the RCSAs (see page 2);
2. Operate Public Water System per the RCSA and per the Established Plans and Schedules (see page 3 & 4);
3. Verify Compliance and Submission of Reports (see page 5);



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FINAL DRAFT "Operator Responsibilities"

- Developed with the intent to assist PWS owners and operators in completion of all tasks necessary in ensuring compliance,
- Developed by a work group made up of both water industry and regulatory officials,
- Documents provide the DPH's expectation for the responsibilities of the Chief Operator or the certified operator in DRC,
- Core Responsibilities
 - 1. Knowledge
 - 2. Operate
 - 3. Verify Compliance

Notification of Water Quality Issues RCSA Section 19-13-B102(e)(7)(I)(i)

- Routine or Repeat Fecal Coliform/E.coli positive sample test result must be reported to the DPH by the end of the business day (No later than 96 hours from sample collection)

RCSA Section 19-13-B102(h)

- MCL for total coliforms must be reported to DPH and the local DOH no later than the end of the next business day
- Monitoring & Reporting violations must be reported within 10 days after the PWS discovers the violation
- All other MCL violations must be reported to DPH and the local DOH within 48 hours

Consultation & Notification of Acute Violations

- A PWS, required to perform a Tier 1 PN, shall consult with DPH ASAP but no later than 24 hours after learning of the violation
- Tier 1 PN required within 24 hours of the following violations:
 - Acute total coliform MCL (fecal coliform or E. coli is present)
 - Nitrate, Nitrite or total Nitrate/Nitrite MCL
 - Chlorine Dioxide MRDL
 - Turbidity MCL
 - Waterborne disease outbreak
 - IOCs, VOCs and SOCs detected at unhealthy levels



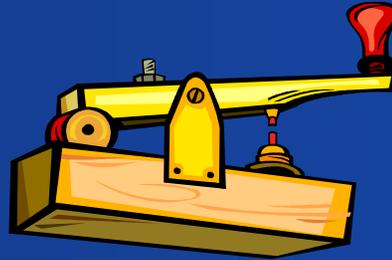
Reporting Format



- Phone Call – DPH is a 24/7 agency
 - DWS business hours – 860-509-7333
 - DPH non-business hours – 860-509-8000

• Messenger

• Any other means of rapid communication



• All required reports to DPH should be documented with the PWS Notification Form

Notification Form

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (DPH)
 DRINKING WATER DIVISION
 =====
NOTIFICATION FORM
 IN COMPLIANCE WITH
 SECTIONS 19-13-B46 & 19-13-B102 of the
 Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA)

Public Water Systems (PWSs) must immediately call the Drinking Water Division (DWD) at 860-509-7333, and complete & submit this notification form to the Drinking Water Division (DWD) and the Local Health Department (LHD) within 24 hours of learning of the event that is causing the notification. This form must be submitted to DWD either by fax (860-509-7359) and regular mail to: Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division, 409 Capitol Avenue, MS055 WAT, P.O. Box 240246, Hartford, CT 06224-0246; or by e-mail to: DWDCompliance@po.state.ct.us; and shared with the local health department using contacts available on this internet web page: http://www.dph.state.ct.us/Local_health/localmap.asp

Date: _____
 Public Water System (PWS) Name: _____
 PWSID #: CT-----
 Town(s): _____
 Name of Operator or Administrator of PWS: _____

EVENT CAUSING THE NOTIFICATION TO DWD & LHD:

- Security of Public Water System is threatened (Per Sec. 19-13-B46 of RCSA); Refer to Drinking Water Security- Emergency Response Handbook in http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/water/emergency_preparedness/Security/security.htm
- Suspicious activities are observed on or near water company land (per Sec. 19-13-B46); Refer to Drinking Water Security- Emergency Response Handbook in http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/water/emergency_preparedness/Security/security.htm
- Treatment of public water supply is interrupted (per Sec. 19-13-B46)
- Source of water supply and its transmission is damaged so as to impair the quality or the sufficiency of the supply (per Sec. 19-13-B46)
- E.coli or fecal coliforms are present in a total coliform-positive sample (per Sec. 19-13-B102(e)(i)(i))
- Chlorine residual is below 0.2 mg/l in water entering the distribution system of a system that uses surface water (per Sec. 19-13-B102(j)(B)(iii))
- Violation of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total coliforms (per Sec. 19-13-B102(h)(1))
- Violation of any established MCL, other than total coliform, nitrate, nitrite & turbidity (per Sec. 19-13-B102(h)(3))

Sec. 19-13-B102(h)(2)) of: _____

 non-listed event): _____

TO & CONSULTATION WITH DWD ONLY (per Sections 19-13-B102(a)

coliforms when fecal coliform or E.coli are present, or when the PWS fails E.coli when any repeat sample tests positive for coliform.
 nitrate, nitrite, or total nitrate and nitrite, or when the public water system fails to comply within twenty-four (24) hours of the system's receipt of the first sample the nitrate or nitrite MCL.
 Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for chlorine dioxide when one or more samples taken on any day following an exceedance of the MRDL at the entrance of the distribution system exceed the MRDL, or when the public water system does not take the required corrective action.
 turbidity combined with other site-specific information indicate that potential pathogens may have passed the distribution system, or where consultation does not take place within twenty-four (24) hours after the public water system learns of the violation.
 disease outbreak, as defined in section 19-13-B102(a) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
 level that is determined in writing by the department to have serious health as a result of short term exposure based on available scientific and

Consultation with DWD relative to the above-noted event was made on:

| DATE | TIME | DWD STAFF NAME |
|-------|-------|----------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

HIS EVENT:

TO & RESOLVE THIS EVENT:

THIS EVENT:

Signature:

 Title, his/her designee, or Certified Operator

DATE: _____

Impact due to this event? ----- Yes, ----- No
 Action taken to alleviate the impact: _____
 Controlled by DWD? ----- Yes, ----- No
 Amount of technical assistance used: _____
 PWS? ----- Yes, ----- No
 Follow up steps: _____
 Status: ----- Yes, ----- No



Presentation Summary

- 2007 Lead/Copper Rule Revisions
- New Requirements for CCR under New Ground Water Rule
- Public Notification Requirements
- Importance of Operators
- Community & Non-Transient Non-Community Public Water System (CPWS or NTNC) Operator Requirements
- New FINAL DRAFT "Operator Responsibilities"
- Consultation & Notification of Acute Violations

Questions / Comments

