

Ohio EPA Update

47th OTCO ANNUAL
WATER WORKSHOP
March 3rd, 2009

Topics to be discussed

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)
- Rules Update
- PWS Security Grants
- eDWR
- Headline news
- Top 10 Reminders for CCRs

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- Signed February 17, 2009
- \$58,460,000 million for drinking water projects
 - This is a little more than twice as much as the state would typically received in a normal capitalization grant
- Assistance recipients (utilities) must have project under construction or have awarded a contract for construction by February 17, 2010.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- State may blend existing funds with stimulus funds to meet the needs of more communities but there is going to be a lot of competition
 - Ohio expects to have \$140-\$160M available
- With the emphasis on readiness to proceed, projects with engineering plans completed and working on all the federal cross-cutter requirements will likely have a better chance of getting funding

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- Two step process to obtain funding
- Public water systems must:
 - Apply at the State of Ohio Federal Stimulus Initiative web site
 - Complete a pre-application for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- First step
- State of Ohio's interactive headquarters at <http://www.recovery.ohio.gov/>
 - Drinking water recovery projects
 - Add under the “Federal Stimulus Program” category and titled, “Infrastructure,” with the subprogram title, “Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.”
 - Projects added to this category will be routed to Ohio EPA as the first step in funding consideration.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- Second step
- Complete a pre-application for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund by visiting Ohio EPA's Economic Recovery Funding Web site at http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/dwaf_economic_stimulus.htm

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

	Number of projects	Total costs
Pre-applications	387 (251 on stimulus list)	\$878,464,158
Existing final PPL	150	\$345,814,527
Stimulus projects list	747	>\$1.5B

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- Davis Bacon
 - Davis-Bacon Act wage rules apply to all assistance agreements made in whole or in part with funds appropriated by the ARRA.
 - Department of Labor provides prevailing wage rates and instructions for reporting.
- U. S. Iron and Steel
 - All of the iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in a project must be produced in the United States.
 - Administrator of EPA may waive this requirement if :
 - Inconsistent with the public interest
 - Sufficient and reasonably available quantities, of satisfactory quality are not produced in the US
 - Use of US manufactured products will increase project cost by >25%
 - Must apply consistent with international agreements.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- *20% "Green" Projects:* Water and Energy Conservation. States will need clarification on what kinds of projects qualify. Systems can help by pointing out these elements on project applications.
- *50% Loan Subsidization:* States will need to quickly decide how much subsidization to offer and in what form(s) they'll be offered (e.g., grants, principal forgiveness, or negative interest loans). Opportunity to move some hard case projects.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- USEPA will reallocate to states unused funds after 12 months
- Will exclude states that couldn't use funds in the initial round.
- Funds may not be left later in 12 month period.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus Package)

- Refinancing
 - ARRA funds may be used to refinance existing municipal debt or SRF loans incurred starting October 1, 2008
 - Congress wanted to avoid slowdown in assistance agreements pending ARRA grants
 - Provision recognizes current job creation benefits of ongoing projects begun in FFY09

Rules Update

- Interested party review recently ended on several sets of rules
 - Well standards
 - Plan approval rules
 - Lab cert rules
 - Lead and Copper
- Reviewing comments and plan to propose Rules to JCARR within a few months

D/DBP Stage 2

- Interested party review started 2/18/09
- Comments due March 30, 2009
- Available @
<http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/oac.html#drafrules>
- Questions concerning draft rules may be addressed to Holly Kaloz at (614) 644-2752.

D/DBP Stage 2

- Comments can be submitted in hard copy to the following address:

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters
P.O. Box 1049,
Lazarus Government Center
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
Attn: Holly Kaloz

- By email to
ddagw_rulecomments@epa.state.oh.us

LT 2 ESWTR

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Ground Water Rule

- Majority of Ohio's GW PWSs to collect triggered Source Water Monitoring (Raw) samples in response to a positive Total Coliform Rule (TCR) sample
- All States to conduct a sanitary survey
- 4-log treatment for **Fecal** (E. Coli) indicator confirmed positive samples detected in raw water AND uncorrected Significant Deficiencies indentified through the sanitary survey

Ground Water Rule

- 4-log Treatment
 - Inactivation through disinfection
 - Removal with membrane technologies, or
 - Inactivation, removal or combination of inactivation and removal through alternative treatment technologies

Ground Water Rule

- Triggered Source Water Monitoring
- Starts December 2009
 - Not required if PWS provides 4-log treatment before or at first customer
 - Existing systems that provide 4-log treatment of viruses must notify the State in writing by 12/1/09
 - Within 24 hours of notification of a TCR positive sample, at least one sample from each source in use at the time the TCR sample was collected

-Or-

Ground Water Rule

- Triggered Source Water Monitoring
 - Representative Sampling – If approved by the Ohio EPA, systems with more than one well may take a representative sample
 - What wells were in operation at the time of the TCR sample? This information is key if you have multiple wells

Ground Water Rule

- Triggered Source Water Monitoring
 - Do you have a suitable raw water sampling point (before any treatment) for bacteria monitoring? This is a key if you are required to collect a Triggered Source Water Monitoring sample and you have multiple wells

Ground Water Rule

- Triggered Source Water Monitoring
 - A GW PWS with less than 1000 in population *may* use one of the four repeat samples collected from the GW source to meet the requirements of the GWR and the TCR

Ground Water Rule

- Triggered Source Water Monitoring
 - A Triggered Source Water Monitoring fecal (E. Coli) positive raw water sample will require an additional 5 source water samples be collected from the *same tap* within 24 hours of being notified

Ground Water Rule

- Triggered Source Water Monitoring
 - Wholesaler systems that do not provide 4-log treatment must collect a TSWM sample w/in 24 hours of being notified by consecutive system
 - Consecutive systems if buying from a multiple sources or have multiple entry points, you **MUST** know what source of water you are sampling from for **EVERY** TCR sample you collect

Ground Water Rule

- Triggered Source Water Monitoring
 - Exceptions are few to none
 - TC positive sample collected...is caused by ...
 - 'The State determines and documents in writing...'

Ground Water Rule

- Corrective Action

- Systems with a Significant Deficiency or evidence of **fecal (E. Coli)** contamination must:

- Must correct the Significant Deficiency or consult with Agency within 30 days of notification.
- Within 120 days of a Significant Deficiency or a **fecal** indicator positive the GWS must have the complete corrective actions or be in compliance with State-approved schedule.

Ground Water Rule

- Corrective Action Options
 - Correct Significant Deficiencies
 - Provide an alternate source of water
 - Eliminate the source of contamination
 - Provide Treatment that reliably achieves at least 4-log treatment of viruses

Public Water System Security Grants

- DDAGW is working with the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (EMA), 11 county EMAs and 13 public water systems to identify security needs and facilitate the grant process
- Combined these 13 PWSs serve over 1,000,000 customers
- Still waiting to hear from Ohio EMA about availability of grant to state agencies.

Public Water System Security Grants

- PWS can work with their county Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) to obtain funding
 - Call county EMA about membership in JTTF
 - \$11,533,831 was divided among Ohio's counties under this program in October 2008.
 - Sandusky's drinking water system received a \$17,000 (20% of county's total grant) security grant from Erie County EMA
 - Nelsonville will receive \$16,000 for perimeter fencing at their treatment plant

eDWR

- Piloting now with a handful of laboratories
- 5/14/09 switch over to eDWR
- Will inform laboratories using existing e-mail list
- Will maintain DRINKware for period of time

Headline News

- December 2008-Entire town placed on a boil advisory
- Large portion of the system was depressurized as a result of multiple breaks in the system.
 - Several hydrants, were partially opened sometime Wednesday night by an unknown entity.
 - Units went unnoticed all day Thursday until they froze and broke later that night.

Headline News-Entire town placed on a boil advisory

- By Friday morning, their storage tank was empty and the entire town was experiencing very low pressure
- Several hours before the lines/hydrants repaired to allow the tank to refill
- Boil advisory in place until repairs are made, the tank refilled and safe bacteria sample results are obtained

Headline News

- November 2008-Meter pit had been completely filled with motor oil
- After investigation a repeat problem residence was determined to have intentionally sabotaged the pit to prevent the shut off
- Village instructed to:
 - Clean out as much of the oil as possible (probably 1-2 gallons);
 - Pull the meter; and
 - Dig out the meter pit immediately

Headline News

- February 2008-Accidental feed of hydrochloric acid into distribution system
 - PWS picks up 1 drum of, what is thought to be hydorfluosilicic acid
 - Drum was clearly labeled hydrochloric acid
 - Bill for the drum sale stated 1 drum of hydorfluosilicic acid, 23%
 - The drum was delivered to the WTP that same day

Headline News-Accidental feed of hydrochloric acid into distribution system

- The drum of HCl put on-line 2 days later
 - Employee does not notice the label on the drum which is clearly marked Hydrochloric Acid 20 BE

Headline News-Accidental feed of hydrochloric acid into distribution system

- Later in the day
 - Employee contacts superintendent
 - Reports fluoride levels were low and the drum read only 20% concentration
 - Employee still failed to notice the chemical in the drum was not fluoride
 - Employee to turn up the fluoride feed pump and recheck the fluoride levels

Headline News-Accidental feed of hydrochloric acid into distribution system

- Next day
 - Superintendent arrives at the WTP for his regular shift
 - Discovers through the plant operation log the fluoride levels still low
 - Told employee to get a sample from the drum and was told it burned their eyes and noses
 - 7:05 a.m. Superintendent checks the drum himself, discovered the label read Hydrochloric Acid
 - He immediately pulled the plug on the pump

Headline News-Accidental feed of hydrochloric acid into distribution system

- 7:10 a.m. Superintendent contacts OEPA
 - Told to initiate his emergency notification system and issue a no use warning
- 7:25 a.m. Superintendent instructed to:
 - Begin taking pH readings throughout the distribution system (all samples collected throughout the morning ranged between 7.8 and 8.1)
 - Start a full scale flushing of the system
 - Clearwell at the plant was emptied and all flush hydrants were opened
 - Superintendent told to check in with OEPA every 15 minutes

Headline News-Accidental feed of hydrochloric acid into distribution system

- 7:51 a.m. County emergency management agency contacted
- 8:00 a.m. Concentration of hydrochloric acid calculated to be 0.96 mg/L

Headline News-Accidental feed of hydrochloric acid into distribution system

- 8:00 – noon
 - Poison Control contacted
 - WTP restarted and shut down
 - Flushing ends
 - OEPA staff arrive on-scene
 - News story makes CNN webpage
- Noon PWS given the all clear to begin making water and lift the no-use restriction

Headline News-Accidental feed of hydrochloric acid into distribution system

- PWS follow-up activities
 - Review label on drum before starting to pump chemical
 - Developed a checklist to require employees to provide name, date, time the label was verified before starting pump

Top Ten Reminders for CCRs

1. Use the Ohio EPA CCR Instruction Guide
2. Deliver the CCR to all customers by July 1 each year (never too early to start preparing)
3. Provide a copy of the CCR and certification form to Ohio EPA by July 1 each year

Top Ten Reminders for CCRs

4. The CCR must contain information about violations
5. The numbers in the Table of Detected Contaminants must be accurate
6. When creating the Table of Detected Contaminants, put Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results in a separate section from routine TTHM and HAA5 reporting

Top Ten Reminders for CCRs

7. Include the source water susceptibility paragraph in the CCR
8. Every CCR must include the telephone number of the owner, operator or designee of the water system as a source for additional information

Top Ten Reminders for CCRs

9. *Cryptosporidium* information needs to be included if detected either in the raw or finished water
10. A lead educational information paragraph will be required beginning with the 2009 CCR. Although it is **not** required for the 2008 CCR, Ohio EPA encourages water systems to include it