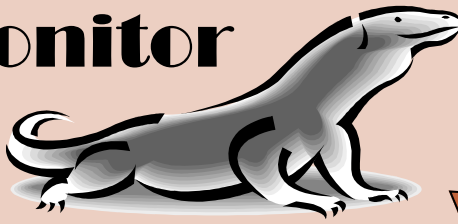


The Water Monitor

A publication of the Palm Beach
County Health Department
Drinking Water Program



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R.W. Rinehart, ed.

Name our mascot!

Submit your suggestions to
Rebecca_Rinehart@doh.state.fl.us.
Your name will be mentioned in the
next issue if your entry is chosen.
Fame awaits!

Tank Inspection Deadline

8 - 28 - 08

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Vincent Gearhart photo

Storage Tank Inspections

Q: Which tanks are required to be inspected?

A: Storage tanks that hold finished drinking water and have an access manhole. This includes conventional hydropneumatic tanks with a manhole. Clearwells are not included.

Q: What types of inspection are required?

A: Engineering Inspection

At least once every five years, tanks must be inspected for structural and coating integrity by personnel under the responsible charge of a professional engineer licensed in Florida. The engineer must sign and seal the report. See the AwwaRF publication *Maintaining Water Quality in Finished Water Storage Facilities*, Chapter 3 and Appendix A for guidance.

Cleaning

At least once every five years, tanks must be cleaned to remove biogrowths, deposits, and sludge from the interior.

Annual Inspection

Tanks are required to be checked at least once a year to determine that hatches are closed and screens are in place. We recommend inspecting these items more frequently.

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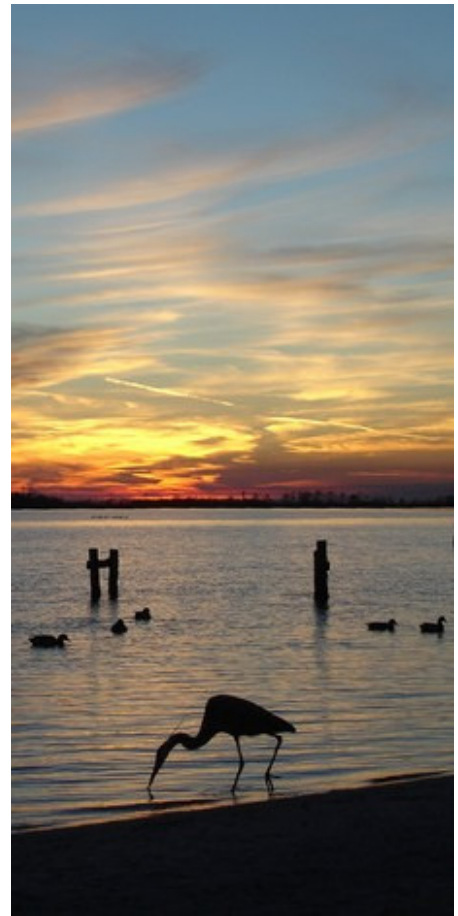
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Q: What is the deadline for the first five-year inspection and cleaning?

A: **August 28, 2008** for tanks installed before August 28, 2003, when this rule went into effect (62-555.350(2), F.A.C.). Tanks installed after that date must be inspected and cleaned within five years of their installation date. If a tank has been inspected and cleaned within the past five years, the next due date is five years after the last inspection and cleaning.

Q: Do I need to submit documentation of the inspection and cleaning to the Health Department?

A: After the tank inspection, submit the following information to your inspector: the date of the inspection, the name and company of the engineer who signed the report, any significant issues needing attention, and a brief description of planned corrective actions. You do not need to submit the report unless we request a copy. We will review it at your next sanitary survey or inspection.



Consumer Confidence Reports

Avoid having to re-issue a corrected CCR by getting an advance review from the Health Department. Retailers should send a draft CCR to their inspector (Scott Harrison or Rebecca Rinehart) by **May 15th** to ensure timely review. Some systems prefer to submit their contaminant tables for review first and then submit the entire document.

Other important deadlines:

April 1st – wholesalers deliver information to purchasing systems

July 1st – CCR due to customers and the Health Department

August 10th – *Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report* (Form 62-555.900(19)) due to the Health Department. For wholesaling systems, the *Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Information to Supplied Systems* (Form 62-555.900(21)) is also due.

Forms are available on the DEP website at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater/forms.htm>.

Also, see the FRWA website under “General Information”, at <http://www.frwa.net/CCR/CCR%20Main%20Page.htm> for this year’s CCR template and guidance document. This site summarizes the most important changes.

Triennial Sampling for Large Systems

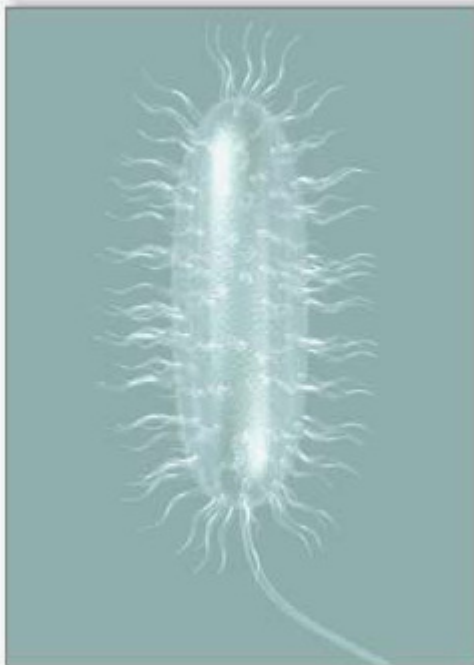
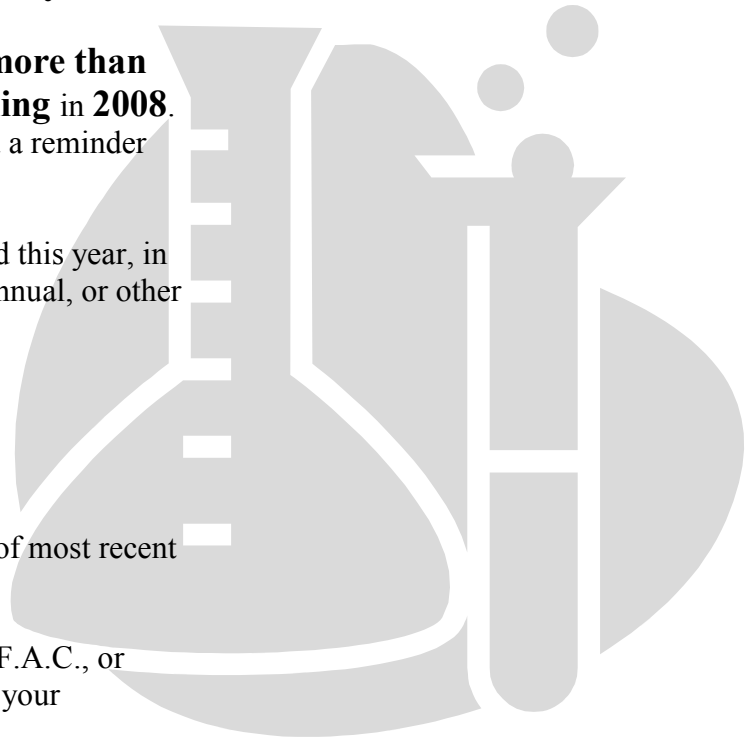
Community water systems serving more than 3,300 people are due for **triennial sampling** in **2008**. All systems of this size should have received a reminder letter dated February 7th.

The following contaminants must be sampled this year, in addition to those monitored on a quarterly, annual, or other basis:

Inorganic Contaminants
Volatile Organic Contaminants
Synthetic Organic Contaminants
Secondary Contaminants
Radionuclides, depending on results of most recent monitoring

(See 62-550.519 and 62-550.310(6), F.A.C., or contact us if you are uncertain about your radionuclide monitoring schedule.)

Sample early in the year if possible. You will not have to worry about getting the results before the deadline, and if a problem is detected you may be able to mitigate it and resample.



“I have a raw groundwater sample that came back positive for total coliform. What do I do?”

Any total coliform (TC) positive sample from a well must be analyzed for **E. coli**. You can also analyze the sample for fecal coliform, but by rule you must analyze it for *E. coli*. *Make sure the reporting form specifies that the E. coli analysis was done.* 62-550.518(10)

If the sample is found to be **positive** for **E. coli**, you must notify the Health Department by the end of the day that you learn of the test result. The well is considered microbially contaminated, unless the Department invalidates the sample or you can determine and eliminate the *E. coli* source, and disinfect and bacteriologically survey the well. 62-555.315(6)(f)

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CELEBRATE & PROMOTE DRINKING WATER WEEK MAY 4-10, 2008

Drinking Water Week is a great time to reach out to your customers and highlight the vital services you provide to the community. If you offer facility tours, take this opportunity to promote them. Use the media to educate your consumers. Check out www.awwa.org for press releases and handouts you can use.

**Only Tap Water
Delivers** | Drinking
Water Week
2008

'Only Tap Water Delivers' is a grassroots and media campaign led by AWWA to help utilities and public officials communicate the value of tap water service and the need to reinvest in water infrastructure to consumers, media and other stakeholders. Check the website for campaign materials available to AWWA utility members, and direct your customers to www.drinktap.org.

Drinking Water Rules

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/rulesprog.htm#w>

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If the TC positive sample is **negative** for **E. coli**, you may be notified by the Department to disinfect and bacteriologically survey the well. Of course you may choose to do so even if the Department does not require it.

The Department may also notify you to begin monitoring the well for turbidity, pH, temperature, nitrates, and conductivity. The Department may require a microscopic particulate analysis and particle counter analysis. These data are used to determine whether the well is under the direct influence of surface water. You can cease this monitoring when the Department determines that the well is not under the direct influence of surface water, or if no samples from the well are TC positive for the next year.

62-550.517(2)



Staff Profile: Scott A. Harrison

As an inspector in the Drinking Water Program, Scott Harrison regulates community and non-transient, non-community public water systems. Scott graduated from the University of Tampa with a Bachelor of Science degree in biochemistry and has been employed with the State of Florida for 10 years. Prior to entering the environmental health field, he worked as a correctional officer and an auxiliary law enforcement officer. He has been with the Palm Beach County Health Department's Division of Environmental Health and Engineering for 6 years, gaining expertise in sanitary nuisances, institutions, food hygiene, child care, plan review, and drinking water facilities. He is certified as an environmental health professional for food hygiene and child care facilities.

