

Top 10 Deficiencies at Small Public Water Systems







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Top 10 Deficiencies

- 1. Well Construction
- 2. Well Location
- 3. Well Pit
- 4. Treatment
- Storage Tanks
- 6. Distribution System / Pump Station



Top 10 Deficiencies (cont)

- 7. Operation and Maintenance
- 8. Water Quality
- Supply and Demand
- 10. System Capacity
 - Managerial
 - Financial
 - Technical



Well Construction

- Types of Ground Water Supplies:
 - Bedrock Drilled Wells
 - Gravel Packed Wells
 - Shallow Dug Wells
 - Springs/Spring Houses



Drilled/Gravel Packed Well

- Well head projects less than 6 inches above the established grade at the well.
- Well subject to surface wash.
- Well not equipped with a watertight well cap.
- Well vent neither equipped nor shielded and/or screened.
- Well casing not made with steel.
- Well casing has flaws or defects.
- Well casing does not have a watertight connection.



Not a certified watertight well cap

No air vent

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Less than 6" above grade



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Subject to surface wash (depression around well)





Not watertight



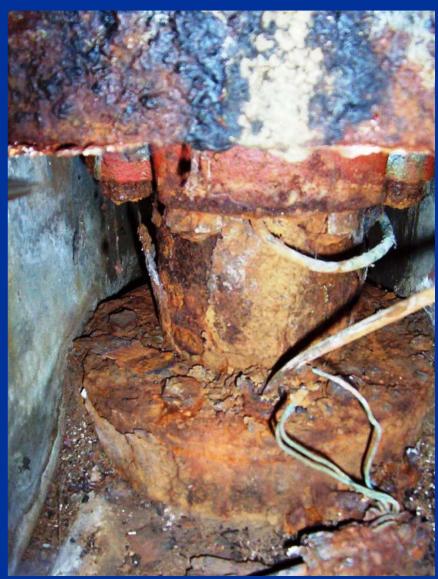


PVC Well Casing



Defective casings





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Electrical conduit Is not watertight







Shallow Dug Well

- Not extended at least 6 inches above grade.
- Not constructed of watertight concrete a minimum of 4 inches thick to a depth of at least 10 feet below grade
- Does not have a reinforced concrete cover a minimum of 4 inches thick which overlaps the sidewalls of the well by a minimum of 2 inches.
- Does not have a tight joint between the cover and sidewalls.
- If equipped with a manhole, it does not have a minimum of 2 inches curbing above the concrete slab and a watertight overlapping cover.
- The manhole cover is not equipped with a lock or not bolted in place.











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Springs

- Not meeting the same construction requirements of a shallow dug well.
- Inability to protect the spring from surface water contamination.
- Providing shelter to rodents, animals, insects.
- Overflows not screened.
- Spring house not well sealed.



Spring house next to pond







Well Location

- Not at the high point of property.
- Not protected against surface wash.
- Close proximity to any known or probable source of pollution.
- In a direction from groundwater flow from any existing or probable source of pollution.



Swamp next to well



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Well located at low point of property.



Typical Sources of Pollution

- Subsurface sewage system.
- Fuel Tanks or Chemical Storage Tanks (above ground or below ground).
- Disposal Site for Refuse.
- Industrial Waste.
- Roof Drainage Regulation clarification will be available soon to explain the definition of the roof drainage and the separation distance requirement.



Minimum Separation Distances

Well Capacity	<10 GPM	10-50 GPM	>50 GPM
Sewage System	75 ft.	150 ft.	200 ft.
Surface Water	25 ft.	50 ft.	50 ft.
Storm Drain	25 ft.	50 ft.	50 ft.
Foundation Drain	25 ft.	50 ft.	50 ft.
Other Pollution Sources	75 ft.	150 ft.	200 ft.



Well Pit

- Does not meet RCSA Sections 19-13-B51h & i.
 - Not watertight construction (cover, sidewalls, base).
 - Buried well pits.
 - Does not have gravity drainage system discharging to the ground surface only (cannot be connected to any sewer drain, house drain, or storm drain).



















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Water Treatment

- Treatment effectiveness
- Contact time
- Backup chemical injection pumps
- Tight seal of chemical tank
- Monitoring
- Operation and Maintenance







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Water Storage Tanks

- Inadequate turn-over time.
- Inadequate protection of the water from contamination, either construction and/or location.
- Inadequate sanitary manner sediments / debris / animals / other foreign matter inside tank.
- Not equipped with screened vents and/or overflows.
- Overflow pipes directly connected to a sanitary sewers or to storm drainage systems.



Severely Damaged Concrete Tank





Underground Concrete Tank

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Insects and Rodent in Tank





Imploded Atmospheric Tank



Created vacuum condition when the air vent and overflow froze in the winter.



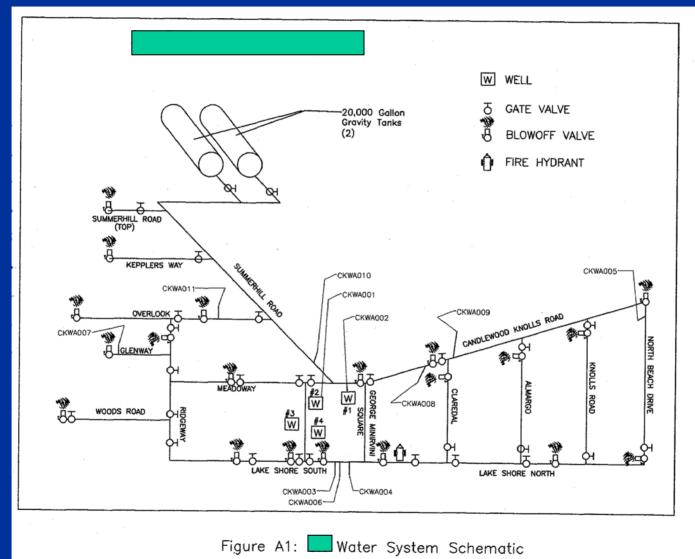


tuberculation build-up inside tank



Distribution System

- Does not have a well represented sampling site plan.
- Does not conduct annual flushing program.
- Does not maintain a minimum of 25 psi under normal conditions to <u>all</u> service connections.
- Does not have a program to reduce the amount of unaccounted for water (i.e. leak survey, calibration of meters, etc.).
- Potential cross-connection with unapproved sources and/or other contaminated sources.
- Inadequate frost prevention of distribution pipes.



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Pump Station

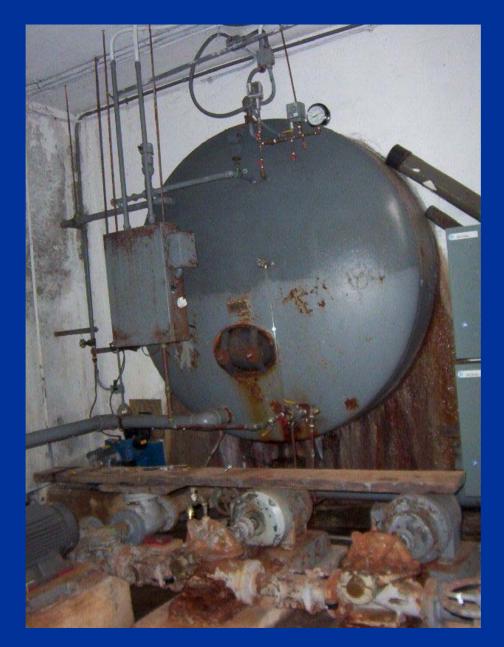
- Inadequate venting system and/or drainage.
- Lack of redundant pump.
- Inaccessibility.
- Cross Connection.
- Poor operation, maintenance, and management practices.





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Supply vs. Demand

- Not monitoring production meters at least weekly to measure the amount of water delivered to the distribution system.
- Not maintaining system safe yield to meet existing demand (RCSA Section 19-13-B102(o)).
- Not maintaining supply capacity to meet peak hour demand (RCSA Section 19-13-B102(p)).
- Not notifying DPH when hauling potable water to supplement system.



Operation and Maintenance

- Not properly maintaining pumps, storage tanks, other appurtenances, and distribution system.
- Not properly designating responsibilities to another certified operator.
- Not properly calibrating the testing equipment.
- Not properly operating and monitoring treatment.
 - Chlorine residual
 - ♦ pH
 - Phosphate



Water Quality

- MCL violations

 - ♦ E. coli
 - Nitrate/Nitrite
- Action level exceedance
- Monitoring and reporting



System Capacity

Managerial

- Not familiar with the Drinking Water Regulations.
- Not knowledgeable about the system infrastructure, operation, and maintenance.
- Not responsive to system needs (if it ain't broke, don't fix it).
- Not properly maintaining records.
- Does not have standard operating procedures developed for the water system.



System Capacity (cont.)

Financial

- Inadequate funding to maintain compliance.
- Does not have a capital improvement plan.
 - Does not have a reserve fund for emergencies and system maintenance.
- Poor asset management.
 - Does not realize that the water system is an asset that depreciates over time.
 - Does not take care of facilities and equipment to maintain this asset.



System Capacity (cont.)

Technical

- Does not have a technical background or experience with operation and maintenance of water system.
- Does not have a certified operator for the necessary guidance and support.
- Inexperienced and noncompliant certified operator.
- Not familiar with system infrastructure, operation, and maintenance.
- Poor supply and demand management.



Conclusion

- Evaluate system capacity, system infrastructure, possible sources of pollution, and fix any deficiencies identified in your evaluation or the state sanitary survey.
- Emphasize the importance of pure & adequate drinking water to those in a management or decision-making position.
- Ensure that you are involved in decisions affecting the water system.
- Ground Water Rule
 - Overview of rule will be presented by Eric McPhee.
 - Compliance effective December 1, 2009.
 - Correct significant deficiencies within 120 days.



Contact Information

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Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/water.html



Feedback

Questions???

Comments???



