



Service Connection

THE DRINKING WATER PROGRAM NEWSLETTER
"Working Together for Safe Drinking Water"

Volume 20 Issue 1
Spring 2012



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Is Your Seasonal Water System Ready for Spring?

Yvette Meunier, Compliance Officer

Seasonal water systems face many unique concerns that year-round water systems do not. Seasonal systems such as campgrounds, restaurants, hotels, sporting camps, ski areas and golf courses typically depressurize and drain their water systems in the off season. Systems which do not run for extended periods of time can experience stagnation of water in the well which can lead to deterioration of water quality. If tanks and system piping are left vented or open during the off season, contamination may enter the system as well.



Take the following precautions and test your water quality far in advance of the anticipated first day of public use:

Inspect your well: Inspect the 300ft radius around the well. Remove any potential sources of contamination within the vicinity and remove any nearby vegetation, such as those with long roots, which may impact the integrity of the well casing. Check the well cap; if it is not a sanitary sealed well cap or if it's loose it should be replaced. Make sure the conduit lines are tightly seal to the well and that the well cap vents are adequately screened to prevent insects, mice or other foreign matter from entering the well. If any foreign matter is found in the well, use a shop vacuum to remove it and then fix the vents or conduit.

Inspect your tanks: Inspect water storage tanks for signs of contamination and excessive corrosion. Any stagnant water should be drained from tanks and any sediment in the bottom of a tank should be removed. Check the integrity of all tank valves and the screen on the vent to determine if repairs are necessary. All tanks should be disinfected prior to putting them into service.

Disinfect your well: During the off season water in your well, pipes and tanks sits and stagnates. With the onset of warmer weather this can lead to bacteria growth. Bacteria can be killed by adding an approved bleach, such as Clorox, to your well. Guidance for disinfection can be found on our website at www.medwp.com (click on "Resources, Guidance, and Information" and then on "Well Shocking Fact Sheet.") In addition, many systems break apart sections of water lines prior to shutting down to ensure they are drained. Disinfection can be accelerated by adding bleach directly into the water pipes before reconnecting.



Pressurize the system: Turn on faucets at all ends of the system to get chlorinated water into all reaches of the system and don't forget to fill storage tanks.

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"Working Together for Safe Drinking Water"

Director's Corner

Measuring Maine's Progress

For many years, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has measured the success of community water systems meeting all health-based standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses three measurements 1) the percentage of community water systems serving water that meet all health based standards; 2) the percentage of population served by community water system receiving water that meets all health based standards; and 3) percent of person months (i.e., all persons served times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.

Health-based standards are those which specifically evaluate the safety of the drinking water: whether the water quality exceeds a Maximum Contaminant Level. Non-health based standards are typically those that deal with failure to monitor and public notification violations.

The following table illustrates Maine's current performance compared to the national expectations.

Measure	National Target	Maine (Based upon 4th Quarter 2011 Data)
Percentage of community water systems serving water meeting all health based standards	90%	88.1%
Percent of population served by community water systems receiving water that meets all health based standards	91%	94.6%
Percent of person months (i.e., all persons served times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards	95%	98.1%

As you can see, Maine is exceeding the national target in two of the measures while being slightly under in one. Although the table above only represents Maine's data for one quarter, the trend over the last six years has been slowly and steadily moving upward, which is a great reflection of the overall efforts of water system owners and operators across the State. Our upward trend over the past six years continues despite the increasing number of regulations, such as the lowering of the arsenic level and the new Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule, both of which affected many community water systems in Maine.

Although additional improvement is still needed, Maine water systems are on the right track. Keep up the great work.

Yours for Safe Drinking Water,
Roger



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THE DRINKING WATER PROGRAM NEWSLETTER

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Rulemaking Updates

Tera Pare, Enforcement & Rulemaking Coordinator

The most recent changes to 10-144 CMR, Chapter 231, the Rules Relating to Drinking Water, were adopted on February 29, 2012. A public hearing was held on January 5, 2012, and no comments were submitted during the hearing or the public comment period. Changes include incorporating relevant sections of the recently repealed Rules Relating to Fluoridation of Public Water Systems, adoption of the US CDC's new fluoridation guidelines, adding a requirement for designated operators to sign monthly operating reports, adding clarifying language for Other/Alternative Filtration, as well as updating citations to the Code of Federal Regulations. Access the DWP website or contact Tera Pare for the most recent developments on Rule adoption.

Important Change Regarding Monthly Operating Reports (MORs)

One of the recent changes to the Drinking Water Rules includes a change in the submittal of Monthly Reports to the Drinking Water Program. Section 6 C.3 will now require the designated operator of the public water system to sign monthly operating reports: “If a Designated Operator is required at a public water system that submits monthly operating reports, then that Designated Operator is required to sign all monthly reports. In some limited circumstances, such as with large municipal public water systems, the Department may authorize the Designated Operator to delegate an agent to sign the monthly operating reports.” If you have any questions, please contact your Field Inspector at 287-2070.



CCR Reminder:

All community water systems must prepare and deliver a Consumer Confidence Report to their customers and provide a copy to the Drinking Water Program by July 1st.

What is the Condition of Your Water System’s Infrastructure?

Sara Flanagan, Capacity Development & Security Coordinator

It is very important to keep track of your water system’s assets, which are the physical components of your system and include pipes, valves, pumps, tanks, hydrants, wells, treatment facilities, and other pieces that make up the system. Do you know where all of your assets are located, their age, their condition, when they should be replaced, and the replacement costs? All of that information should be incorporated into an Asset Management software program. Implementing an Asset Management Program will allow you to develop an Asset Management Plan to make better financial decisions, prioritize rehabilitation and replacement needs, address various challenges such as meeting regulatory requirements, and reduce down-time and the number of emergency repairs.



Are you ready to implement an Asset Management Program and develop an effective Asset Management Plan? EPA recently released version 1.3.7 of their Check UP for Small Systems (CUPSS) Asset Management software. CUPSS is a free, easy-to-use Asset Management tool for water and wastewater systems. For more information or to download CUPSS, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/cupss>.





2012 Drinking Water Testing Requirement Reports Now Available Electronically

Early every year, the Maine Drinking Water Program sends a report of testing requirements to systems. This year, the reports will still be distributed by mail to all water systems, but will also be available on-line at our website at www.medwp.com. Please remember the reports are a snap shot in time and may not contain all samples schedule changes that occurred after the date the reports were created. For any questions about your testing requirements, contact your Compliance Officer at 287-2070.



ENFORCEMENT CORNER

Tera Pare, Enforcement & Rulemaking Coordinator

Operator Issues Can Lead to Formal Enforcement

Last issue, we discussed how financial challenges can result in a public water system ending up in Formal Enforcement at the Drinking Water Program (“DWP.”) In this issue, operators, their requirements, and their violations are the focus for the Enforcement Corner. Remember, a public water system could face administrative orders and even fines for failing to demonstrate adequate operator oversight.

For one particular public water system, PWS A*, enforcement is knocking on its front door. After buying this mobile home park in 2008, PWS A’s new owner, knowing that the former owner was in formal enforcement, attempted to work with the DWP and return PWS A to compliance. However, regardless of communications and correspondence, the new owner still failed to install treatment and submit a Designated Operator (“D.O.”) Form within the deadlines set; therefore, he faced an administrative order of his own in early 2009.

After the 2009 Order was finalized, it appeared that enforcement troubles were over. However, the new owner/operator allowed his water operator license to lapse. Not only was PWS A without a licensed D.O., (a violation of the Rules Relating to Drinking Water), but a sanitary survey in November 2011 revealed that the treatment system was not being properly maintained.

In addition to concerns over the maintenance of the treatment system, as well as a missing D.O., the DWP researched the PWS A’s compliance history and determined that monitoring and reporting violations

were issued over the course of 2010 and 2011. As a result of these issues, PWS A and its owner currently face yet another administrative order. Because more than two years lapsed between enforcement actions, the DWP’s policy is to begin formal enforcement with an administrative consent order, which allows for negotiation with PWS A, before the Order is finalized. PWS A’s owner recently hired a contract water operator, as well as sampled and reported for contaminants that were at least partially missed over the last two years. However, due to the history and pattern of non-compliance, the DWP is authorized to continue pursuing enforcement, to hold PWS A accountable to stay in compliance.

Designated operators are responsible for the quality and quantity of a public water system. When a D.O. in responsible charge is either missing or fails to meet his or her responsibilities, the public water system risks not only the safety of its water consumers, but its compliance status. In addition to possible sanctions by the Board of Licensure of Water System Operators against the water operator, the PWS also faces potentially hefty fines and court action. If your PWS is required to hire and retain a licensed D.O., make sure that the D.O. understands his or her responsibilities in working for a PWS. For any questions whatsoever, contact your Field Inspector and Compliance Officer. Better safe than sorry.

**PWS “A” is a pseudonym. The identity of this PWS is concealed, due to ongoing negotiations between the DWP and the PWS.*



2012 DWSRF Primary Project List

Name	Description	DWSRF Loan Amount	Total Project Cost
Bangor Water District	Treatment - add UV	\$2,153,800	\$5,598,962
Portland Water District	Treatment - add UV	\$3,000,000	\$12,999,900
Castine, Town of	Treatment - upgrade to biofiltration system	\$265,000	\$265,000
Winter Harbor Water District	Main Replacement - 3200' on Beech Street	\$607,225	\$808,300
Winter Harbor Water District	Main Replacement - 7000' on Grindstone Neck	\$265,350	\$1,470,700
Passamaquoddy Water District	Main Replacement - 2405' on Shackford, Chapel & Capen	\$664,850	\$664,850
Bucksport - Maine Water Co.	Storage - replace 0.6 MG steel tank	\$419,162	\$819,162
Old Town Water District	Main Replacement - 1700' on Stillwater Avenue	\$384,717	\$384,717
Hartland - Maine Water Co.	Source - remove contamination threat	\$322,320	\$322,320
Presque Isle Water District	Source - hydrogeological evaluation & development	\$200,000	\$200,000
Caribou Utilities District	Main Replacement - 1700' on High Street	\$431,420	\$431,420
Southwest Harbor, Town of	Storage - replace 0.6 MG steel tank	\$696,354	\$696,354
Searsport Water District	Main Replacement - 4300' on Route 1	\$954,108	\$954,108
Presque Isle Water District	Main Replacement - 1900 on South Main Street	\$686,000	\$686,000
Hampden Water District	Main Replacement - 3600' on Canoe, Rowell, and Cottage	\$760,000	\$760,000
Calais, City of	Main Replacement - on King, Chapel, Clark, School, and South	\$1,385,000	\$1,385,000
Vinalhaven Water District	Main Replacement - 1200' on Water, Atlantic, Leo and Clam Shell	\$531,420	\$531,420

'Seasonal Water System' continued from cover...

Take precautions to bypass chlorinated water from treatment such as anion exchange and reverse osmosis which are sensitive to chlorinated water. Once you can smell chlorine coming out of the taps, shut the water off and let it sit in the pipes and tanks overnight (if possible.) Chlorine works best if it is allowed to stay in contact with contaminated materials for a minimum of 4 hours.

Flush your pipes and tanks: After the water has sat in the pipes overnight, turn on the faucets and let them run. This will help to move the chlorinated water out of the system. Use a hose to direct the chlorinated water to places where it won't damage vegetation or surface water. Please note that chlorinated water can kill the good bacteria in your septic system and that the large amount of water used in flushing may overwhelm your septic system, potentially causing it to fail prematurely. Be sure to drain and refill storage tanks to remove rusty water and ensure that the valves still work. Continue flushing until the water is no longer discolored.

Look for leaks: Take a walk around the water lines to look for leaks. A leak may be most obvious if lines run over the ground. However, new wet spots on the property could be a

signs of a leak in a buried pipe. These leaking lines may allow bacteria into the water system and can increase electrical costs as more water will be pumped than is needed. The increased pumping may also run a well dry at the most inconvenient time.

Wait a week before collecting bacteria samples: Collect an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) bacteria sample after following the above steps, to assure that the system disinfection was adequate and complete. Please note that O&M lab reports cannot be submitted for compliance purposes regardless of their outcome.

Contact your water treatment service provider: If water treatment has been installed, check with the water treatment provider to service the equipment and ensure it is working properly.

Collect initial compliance samples: Collect compliance samples prior to serving water to the public to ensure public health is not at risk. Refer to the Drinking Water Testing Requirement Report that was provided to your system for the required water tests and frequencies that will be due during the operating season. If you have any questions regarding the drinking water requirements for your system, call your Compliance Officer at 287-2070.



Water Operator Board News

Teresa Trott, Licensing Officer



RENEWAL

Operator Licenses with renewal dates of 12/31/2011 are now considered inactive. Inactive operators may not be in responsible charge of water systems, which means that the water system may be operating without a licensed operator (up to \$300/day penalty from DWP) and the operator may be operating without a license (up to \$500/day civil penalty). Check and reinstate your license soon. Licenses dated prior to 2009 are expired, and in order to reinstate a license, one must re-test. 2010 licenses will expire 12/31/2012.

NEW RULES NOW IN EFFECT

Changes include the removal of the sequential exam requirement, separation of exam and license application processes, and fee changes. The rule changes allow persons to take whichever exam they feel most comfortable taking, rather than meeting the requirement for sequential exams. The determination for ‘Operator in Training’ or ‘Full Licensure’ will take place with the licensing application. The application for licensure is now separate from the application for exams. Please visit the website to access copies of the new exam and license applications. Call the DWP at 287-2070 for paper applications.

NEW FEE STRUCTURE

Initial Licensure in state or reciprocity	\$75
Upgrade to license – add a discipline, increase a level or from OIT to Full	\$20
Reinstatement of inactive license	\$50 (in addition to past renewal fees)
Exams- Board Proctored – Paper	\$95
Computer based exams, fees paid directly to exam proctor	VSWS: \$70 Class I-IV: \$87

COMPUTERIZED TESTING NOW AVAILABLE

It has been a long wait for computerized testing. Thank you for your patience. Computerized exams are available in Portland through Applied Measurements Professionals (AMP, www.goamp.com). There is approximately a 2-day wait to be approved once you apply. Appointments may be made Monday-Friday, and exams start at 9am and 1:30pm. You may only take one exam in the time slot allowed and your results will be available immediately. There is no waiting period before you can re-take an exam, aside from the process of applying. Please remember that the person proctoring the exam is just the proctor, so any technical questions should be addressed to AMP or the Board. Once you pass your test, you will need to apply for a license through the license application process. Keep your result letter to submit with your license application. VSWS exams cost \$70 and are allotted two hours. Class I-IV Treatment and distribution exams are \$87 each and are allotted 3 hours.

Laboratories Will Soon Be Required to Report Results Electronically

Carlton Gardner, Compliance & Enforcement Team Leader



The Drinking Water Program will soon expect all laboratories to report results electronically and is now running test files with labs to work out the “bugs.” The anticipated date for laboratories to have to begin reporting results electronically to the DWP is July 1st.



What does this mean to water systems? The Maine Rules Relating to Drinking Water require the certified laboratory to submit lab results. Be very clear with your lab that this is a compliance sample and results must be sent to the Maine Drinking Water Program. The chain of custody sheet (better known as the sample collection sheet) must contain the system's PWSID, the name of the system, date, time, sample location, name of person collecting sample and whether the sample is a routine, replacement, check, or raw water sample.

I collected my sample why don't you have my results? 1) Call your lab and make sure the lab forwarded results to the DWP. Many times, there is nothing on the chain of custody form that indicates the water sample is a compliance test for a public water system. 2) Did you pay your bill? Most laboratories expect payment before lab results are released to the customer and/or the Drinking Water Program. If you have not received a copy of the results, then maybe the Drinking Water Program has not received a copy either. Call your lab and ask. For a complete listing of all the certified labs, please go to www.medwp.com and click on the "Laboratory Certification" link.



Salmon Falls Watershed Collaborative: Making Strides and Moving Forward

Andrews Tolman, DWP Assistant Director, Paul Susca, NHDES Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau, & Kira Jacobs, US EPA Region 1 Drinking Water Quality and Protection Unit

The Collaborative was formed to protect water supply sources in the Salmon Falls River watershed through coordinated land and water conservation, planning, and management, while developing and sustaining mutually beneficial partnerships to accomplish shared goals for clean water. The Collaborative was initiated by the Maine and New Hampshire Drinking Water Programs, and has grown into a self-actualizing broadly-based group operating in more than a dozen towns in two states.

While the roots of the Collaborative are in drinking water and in the river relied upon by communities in both states for water supply, recreation, and industrial use, the group's branches extend into land trusts, municipal government, private well users, small ground water systems, forest landowners, and many more individuals and organizations. The Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership works with the Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve to provide an administrative "trunk" for all these diverse and convergent interests.

The Collaborative recently completed its Action Plan, the result of a year's work which started at an initial gathering in October 2010. Seed funding for the planning, initial gathering, and Action Plan came from the Source Water Collaborative, the Trust for Public Land, and the Maine and New Hampshire Drinking Water Programs. The Collaborative is now in the process of implementing the plan, with a focus on five Action Strategies. Many of these activities were initiated while the plan was in development, as the group capitalized on opportunities to work together in new areas.

Action Strategy 5 "engage and inspire governments, organizations, and citizens in collaborative actions to sustain the Salmon Falls Watershed" has been the focus of much early implementation, and has included a number of field trips which have served to broaden the Collaborative and have led to shared learning which facilitates the implementation of the other Strategies. Sites have ranged from carefully managed forested watersheds to urban and lakefront storm water retrofit areas to newly designed low impact development areas. All have helped the Collaborative see opportunities to maintain and improve water quality and reduce risk.

The field trips attract a broad cross-section of participants. A typical group includes local elected officials, state drinking water, environmental, and natural resource agencies, land trusts, university researchers, environmental planners and consultants, state and national level environmental organizations, as well as local landowners. The conversations that occur in the field have led to some of our most impressive joint projects.

The Collaborative has also found resources to begin implementation of Action Strategy 1 "Assist watershed municipalities, land trusts, water suppliers, and land owners with conserving and maintaining lands most important for producing clean water." Collaborative members approached the USDA-NRCS in both Maine and New Hampshire and, after several meetings and much discussion, the



Shoreland Protection Retrofit fieldtrip at headwater lake of the Salmon Falls River

group has initiated a bi-state Conservation Activity Plan to engage forest landowners in preparation and implementation of forest management plans. This process has engaged Acton Wakefield Watersheds Alliance, Moose Mountains Regional Greenways, the New Hampshire Association of Conservation Districts, the Salmon Falls Watershed Collaborative, the Strafford Rivers Conservancy, Great Works Land Trust, Three Rivers Land Trust, York County Soil & Water Conservation District along with the NRCS, Maine Non Point Education for Municipal Officials Program, local forest landowners, and both state Drinking Water Programs.

The goal of this process is to make forestry sustainable from an economic, water quality and water availability perspective. Providing financial and technical resources for forest practices that maintain forest health and productivity also protects the ground and surface water resources, as well as the quality of place in the watershed. This work is particularly important as the area of the Salmon Falls has been identified as nationally at risk for water quality and quantity impacts resulting from forest conversion to development.

There is work towards implementing the other three action strategies on low impact development (LID), improving aquifer and shoreland regulations, and managing existing sources of contamination. Maine Rural Water Association and other members of the Collaborative are working with towns in the watershed to help them provide a useful base of municipal ordinances and support to help keep water safe to drink. The 13 member core planning team, with the active help of dozens of other partners, have accomplished more together than we ever could have separately.

On April 24, 2012, the Salmon Fall Collaborative will receive a 2012 U.S. Water Prize from The Clean Water America Alliance in Washington, D.C. in recognition of the group's efforts.





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after hours emergency: (207) 557-4214 • visit us on the web: www.medwp.com

Taking Your Samples

A FAQ and Guide for Public Water Systems

Maine CDC Drinking Water Program • 11 SHS Augusta, ME 04330 • 287-2070 • www.medwp.com

Why is Sampling Important?

Water tests reveal whether your drinking water meets health standards. When you don't test, neither you nor your customers can be sure of the safety of the drinking water you supply.



When Do I Need to Sample?

Refer to your Drinking Water Testing Requirement Report to determine what type of sampling is required and at what frequency during your Annual Operating Period (AOP). Your AOP is listed in the top right hand corner of your Required Testing Sheet and indicates when the water system is operational and serving water to the public (from our records based on info you provided). Samples are required to be collected only when the water system is serving water to the public.

Samples are required on monthly, quarterly, yearly, 3-year, 6-year, or 9-year testing schedules. Monthly samples must be collected within a calendar month and quarterly samples must be collected within a calendar quarter. Water testing should be conducted only when the water system is serving water. {Example: If you are only open only from May through October, you would need to collect 3 quarterly samples total during your operational period: one in Quarter 2 (either in May or June), one in Quarter 3 (July, August or September), and one in Quarter 4 (in October).} Yearly samples can be collected anytime within your Annual Operating Period except for those samples which must be collected only during summer months. Water tests required every few years must be collected in the year that is designated. Call your Compliance Officer if you have any questions.

What Happens If I Miss a Sample? If you miss a sampling deadline, it is important that you call and notify your Compliance Officer of the oversight as soon as you become aware of the problem. Conduct the water test as soon as you can and issue the required public notice to your customers. Your Compliance Officer will help guide you through this process.

Please remember to complete the following items when sampling:

- 1) Carefully follow the directions for collecting the sample and completing the paperwork;
- 2) Make sure to always include your System name and PWSID# on all sample sheets/correspondence;
- 3) When you take your sample(s) to the certified lab make sure they know that the sample(s) is for drinking water compliance and that results must be sent to the Drinking Water Program by the 10th day of the month following the sample collection period;
- 4) Verify with your lab that your results were submitted to the DWP on time.

A Sampling Quarter is the same as a Calendar Quarter. If you are required to sample within a specific Quarter, the sample must be taken within the Calendar Quarter.

Sampling Quarter	Dates
1st Quarter	January 1 - March 31
2nd Quarter	April 1 - June 30
3rd Quarter	July 1 - September 30
4th Quarter	October 1 - December 31

Keep Your Drinking Water Safe:
✓ Protect Your Source ✓ Take Your Samples ✓ Maintain Your Treatment ✓ Inspect Your Pipes & Tanks

Keep Your Drinking Water Safe: Special Insert 1 of 4

Sample Collection Locations and Hold Times

Water Test Type	Collection Location *	Hold Time**
Alkalinity	As designated	14 Days
Asbestos	Within the distribution from a tap served by asbestos-cement pipe	48 Hours
Bacteria	Approved designated sample location(s) in distribution	30 Hours
Cyanide	At entry point into distribution***	7 Days
Fluoride	If fluoridating sample from the distribution, otherwise entry point	28 Days
Inorganic Compounds	At entry point into distribution	48 Hours
Lead and Copper	Approved designated sample location(s) in distribution	14 Days
Nitrate	At entry point into distribution***	48 Hours
Nitrite	At entry point into distribution***	48 Hours
Radiological	At entry point into distribution***	5 Days
Radon	At entry point into distribution***	4 Days
Synthetic Organic Compounds	At entry point into distribution***	7 Days
Total Organic Carbon	As designated	28 Days
Trihalo-methanes (THM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Approved designated sample location(s) in distribution	7 Days
Volatile Organic Compounds	At entry point into distribution***	14 Days

* Contact your Compliance Officer if you have any questions about sampling locations.

** Hold Time is the length of time a sample can be stored after collection and prior to analysis.

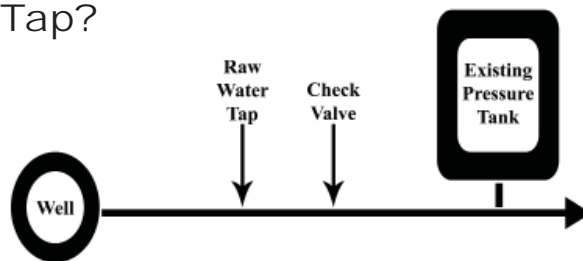
*** The entry point sample should be collected after any treatment and before the first user faucet.

How is a Sample Collected?

Directions on how to collect various samples should be provided by your lab with the sample kit, otherwise directions on how to collect samples can be found on our website under the “More water sampling instructions” section at the following link: <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/water/resources/resourcehome.htm>. If you would like directions mailed to you, please contact the Drinking Water Program.

What is a Ground Water Rule Source Water Tap?

On December 1, 2009 the Ground Water Rule went into effect. This requires all water systems serving groundwater to conduct raw water tests when they have an initial positive bacteria sample. All public water systems, therefore, need to have a raw water tap. The taps must be located prior to any treatment. See the preferred raw water sample tap location in the diagram to the right.



Where Can I Find Monthly Operating Report Forms?

Monthly Operating Reporting (MOR) forms are located under the “Monthly Operating Reports” Section at the following link: <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/water/rules-policies/mor.htm>. If you do not have access to the internet or would prefer hard copies mailed to you, please contact the Drinking Water Program. These MOR forms may be submitted electronically by email to dwpmor@maine.gov. You can also either mail reports directly to the Drinking Water Program, 11 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0011 or fax them at 207-287-4172. MORs must be submitted to the Maine Drinking Water Program by the 10th day of the month following the compliance period. Small water system chlorination reporting booklets are available at our office. Please call us at 207-287-2070 when you need a booklet.

Other Questions?

Should you have any further questions regarding your sampling and reporting requirements for the Drinking Water Program, please contact the DWP at (207) 287-2070 to be connected with your Compliance Officer.