APPENDIX D - 2019 OHA SANITARY SURVEY



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION Center for Health Protection, Drinking Water Services

Kate Brown, Governor



January 13, 2020

800 NE Oregon Street, Suite #640 Portland, OR 97232-2162 (971) 673-0459 (971) 673-0694 – FAX http://healthoregon.org/dwp

Steve Starner Water Quality Division Supervisor City of Silverton 306 S. Water Street Silverton, OR 97381

Re: Water System Survey, City of Silverton, PWS ID # 4100823

Dear Mr. Starner:

Thank you for your time and assistance, in addition to that of Travis Sperle and Mike Downey, in conducting a **Water System Survey at the City of Silverton on December 10, 2019**. The main purpose of the survey is to evaluate the entire water system in terms of supplying safe drinking water to the public. I have enclosed a copy of the report for your records. Please let me know if any corrections need to be made.

The first page of the report lists significant deficiencies and rule violations in the system that will have to be corrected as soon as possible. You must submit a written corrective action plan describing how and when the deficiencies/violations will be corrected by March 2, 2020. Once the deficiencies and rule violations are corrected, you will need to send written verification that they have been corrected and the dates of correction.

The significant deficiencies and rule violations noted are as follows:

Treatment:

1. Monitoring for combined filter effluent (CFE) turbidity at the old plant is not sampled from the correct location, as required by Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 333-061-0076(4)(a)(A)). The CFE turbidity included in required 4-hour compliance turbidity monitoring is a mixture of each of the two individual filter effluent (IFE) turbidity samples, rather than a 'combined' sample. Given differences in sample flows with each filter, a mixture of the two individual samples may not accurately reflect combined effluent turbidity. See the schematic on page 4 of the survey report for a depiction of this, as each filter empties separately into the 26,000 gallon clearwell.

Report 4-hour CFE turbidity accordingly, when the old plant is used:

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- When <u>only</u> the old plant is running, use the higher of each IFE for the old plant.
- When <u>both</u> plants are running, use the highest of either 1.) the CFE leaving the new plant filters, or 2.) higher of each of the old filters' IFE readings.

Disinfection:

2. A tracer study has not been conducted on the two treatment plant reservoirs used for disinfection contact time, as required by OAR 333-061-0076(4)(d)(C). Submit a procedure for conducting a tracer study to DWS for review. As indicated on page 9 of the survey report, DWS has not approved the current determination of contact time. Our calculations note an estimated effective volume baffling factor of greater than 30% with this methodology. In the interim, begin using a conservative estimated 10% effective volume baffling factor with the storage volume in the two unbaffled reservoirs for contact time calculation, as follows. You may need to increase the chlorine residual at the first customer, especially during peak demand flows, to ensure disinfection CTs are met every day.

Contact time [min] = (0.10 x Total storage volume in reservoirs [gal]) / Peak hourly demand flow [gal/min]

Storage:

3. The hatches at the 1.5 MG treatment plant reservoir are not secured or protected from potential contaminant sources, as required by OAR 333-061-0076(4)(e)(B). See the photo on page 12 of the report noting that the outlets of both perimeter hatch drains are not protected with a screen. Screen the drain openings and continue maintenance to ensure that the hatch drains and outlets and protected from potential entry or nesting of pests.

Management & Operations:

4. Major modifications (Three waterlines: Steelhammer Street, Steelhammer subdivision, and Castlebrook Estates) placed into use without final approval, OAR 333-061-0050. The engineer, or person involved in the waterline projects at the time of completion, shall certify that the projects were completed according to submitted plans and all conditions in the individual conditional approval letters for the project, provided during the survey, are met.

We were not able inspect or verify the following items at your reservoirs. Provide photographic or other documentation to me by March 2, 2020, for the following:

- 1. Verify that the screening is adequately protecting the reservoir rooftop vent, for the 1.5 million gallon (MG) treatment plant reservoir.
- 2. Verify that the hatch is watertight and locked for the 2 MG reservoir.

In addition, I have the following comments and recommendations:

- 1) Drinking Water Services has established criteria for determining whether a system should be considered to have "outstanding performance." Systems that are designated outstanding performers may have their water system survey frequency reduced from every 3 years to every 5 years. Although your water system did not meet the established criteria, please review the enclosed handout to see what steps you can take in the future towards receiving this designation.
- 2) I have completed an evaluation of the old water treatment plant and determined that the old plant has a *giardia* log removal value of 2.5-log. Together with the 2.5-log *giardia* removal value of the new plant from the comprehensive performance evaluation completed earlier, the filtration process *giardia* log removal value is increased from 2.0 to 2.5-log. As a result, the disinfection log removal requirement is decreased from 1.0 to 0.5-log *giardia* removal, to meet the combined 3.0-log *giardia* removal through the entire plant. Begin using a 0.5-log *giardia* removal value for estimating the amount of disinfection or CT required, in your daily disinfection calculations. See the attached evaluation.
- 3) Use the peak hourly demand flow of the day leaving the two treatment plant reservoirs in the calculation of daily disinfection contact time above. During the survey you indicated that currently there is no determination of the peak demand flow, which would be the sum of the high service pumps and the flow meter reading going to the low zone, during the busiest hour of the day. Report this figure in the peak hourly demand column on the monthly report sent to DWS.
- 4) With both filter plants now rated as 2.5-log *giardia* removal begin the following:
 - Measure and record settled water turbidity after both the new plant solids contact clarifier and the old plant's settling basins, daily; and
 - Ensure both raw and filtered total organic carbon monitoring is both before both filter plants and after both filter plants, depending on which filter is used when quarterly sampling is conducted. You will need to collect filtered TOC from each individual filter effluent sample tap, and report the highest, for the old plant as there is no combined filter tap prior to the clearwell.
- 5) Calibrate the alum and caustic soda pumps used at the front of each filter plant, at multiple feed pump settings to ensure you are delivering the dose of chemical desired.
- 6) Be sure to measure and record the flow through each of the individual and combined filter effluent turbidimeters every quarter that the filter is operating, to verify if it is range, 200 to 750 milliliters per minute (3.1 to 11.9 gallons per hour). Dial down new filter #1 as it was reading 17 gallons per hour during the survey.
- 7) Include more than the 10 required routine coliform sampling sites in your rotation

schedule so you can sample at different locations at least every other month. Spread out your samples throughout the month for variability.

- 8) With the increase in population to over 10,000, you will be required to increase the number of lead and copper tap samples from 20 to 30 sites, every three years, beginning with summer 2020. You will also be required to increase disinfection byproducts sampling from two dual sets per year to two dual sets of TTHM and HAA5 per quarter, one at 879 W. Main, and one at 400 Schemmel Lane, a previous DBP site, beginning with the first quarter 2020 in January.
- 9) As you use either Silver or Abiqua Creeks individually and never together, continue to monitor chemicals twice during each monitoring period, once using Silver and once using Abiqua Creeks. Be sure to monitor for synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) in two consecutive quarters for <u>each</u> source.
- 10) Review the attached lead and copper tap site sampling form to ensure you are taking samples at high priority or tiered sites. Complete the form and return it to DWS for any new sample sites. Also be sure to return the attached lead consumer notification certification to DWS for the individual residents' notification.
- 11) A summary of your monitoring requirements can be found on page 14. Please maintain a copy of this page and refer to it for future monitoring scheduling.

If you have any questions or concerns, or would like this in an alternate format, please contact me at (971) 673-0459, or james.b.nusrala@state.or.us. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

James Russala

James Nusrala, P.E., Regional Engineer Drinking Water Services Enclosures: Water treatment plant evaluation, old filter plant 141A form for lead and copper site selection Lead consumer notification certification Outstanding performer criteria cc: Travis Sperle, Maintenance Division Supervisor, City of Silverton, 830 McClaine Street, Silverton, OR 97381 ec: Chantal Wikstrom, DWS

1 Coregon 1 , 1	City of Silverton		PWS ID: 41	00823
Health	Water System Survey OHA Drinking Water Services	S	urvey Date:	12/10/19
			Page	<u>e 1 of 15</u>
Surveyor:	Deficiency Summary James Nusrala			
-	ctive Action Plan is due: March 2, 2020	County:	Marion	
Yes No	Significant Deficiencies and Rule Violations:	Date to be corrected	Dat correc	
	Source: Well construction: N/A			
	<i>Spring/other source:</i> No significant deficiencies or rule violations noted.	N/A		
	Treatment: Surface water treatment: Incorrect location for compliance filtered turbidity (combined filter location for old plant not 'combined' but mixture of each individual filter effluent sample line)			
	<i>Disinfection:</i> No means to determine contact time under peak flow and minimum storage conditions.			
	<i>Other treatment:</i> No significant deficiencies or rule violations noted.	N/A		
	Finished Water Storage: 1.5 MG reservoir at plant hatches perimeter drain outlets not protected with screen.			
	Distribution: No significant deficiencies or rule violations noted.	N/A		
	Monitoring: No significant deficiencies or rule violations noted.	N/A		
	Management & Operations: Three waterline projects in use without final DWS approval.			
	Operator Certification: No significant deficiencies or rule violations noted.	N/A	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Other Rule Violations: No significant deficiencies or rule violations noted.	N/A		
Comments		···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

See letter dated January 13, 2020 for details, and comments and recommendations.

	City of Silverton	PWS ID: 41 00823		
Health	Water System Surve OHA Drinking Water Se		2/10/19	
		Page 2 c	of 15	
Source Deficiencies: Well Construction Deficiencies: ⊕ Sanitary seal and casing not watertig ⊕ Does not meet setbacks from hazard ⊕ Wellhead not protected from flooding ⊕ No raw water sample tap ⊕ No treated sample tap (if applicable) ⊕ No screen on existing well vent Spring Source Deficiencies:		 measured daily at first user - 0036(5)(a/b) Failure to calculate CT values correctly No means to adequately determine disinfluction contact time under peak flow and minimum storage conditions Disinfection Violations (OAR 333-0050(5)(k)). + Bypass around UV system) fection m	
 Spring Source Dencembers. Springbox not impervious durable m No watertight access hatch/entry No screened overflow Does not meet setbacks from hazard No raw water sample tap No treated sample tap (if applicable) 	ds Other	 + Lamp sleeve not cleaned + Lamp not replaced per manufacturer + No intensity sensor with alarm or shut-off er Treatment Violations: + Non-NSF approved chemicals - 0087(6) + Corrosion control parameters not met - 00 		
☐ Treatment Deficiencies/Violations:		Distribution System Violations:	034	
 Surface Water Treatment Deficiencies: + Turbidity standards not met - 0030(3 + Turbidimeters not calibrated per man least quarterly - 0036(5)(b)(A)(ii) ★ Incorrect location for turbidity monitod ⊕ If serving > 3,300 people no alarm of shut off for low chlorine residual + For conventional or direct filtration: No plant shut off for high turbidity ⊕ For conventional or direct filtration: Settled way measured daily ⊕ For conventional or direct filtration: To not conducted on individual filters at ⊕ For cartridge filtration: Filters not chat according to mfg. rec. pressure diffe ⊕ For cartridge filtration: Direct integ does not meet requirements under - + For membrane filtration: Turbidimeter on each unit -0036(5)(d)(C) or -0050 ↓ For diatomaceous earth filtration: Bo added with influent flow 	a) Cross nufacturer or at \square bring \square r auto plant \square No alarm or \square ater not \square Furbidity profile \square least quarterly \square anged \square rential \square gauges before \square rity testing \square $0036(5)(d)$ \square er not present \square $0(4)(c)(G)$ \square al doesn't \square $5(4)(c)$ \square ody feed not \square	 Management & Operations Violations: + No operations and maintenance manual - + Emergency response plan not completed 0064(1) 	Ś) ;, TNC) ;CWS ≥ rain - 0065(4) eview) - 60(5) 3(1)(a)	
 + Free chlorine residual not maintaine + Chlorine not measured & recorded - + Minimum CT required not met all tim • No means to adequately determine to contact chamber effluent line 	0036(9) 0032(3/5) nes - 0032(3/5)	 Public Holice Holissued as required - 004 Dperator Certification Violations: + No certified operator at required level - 00 + No protocol for under certified operator - 0 Dther Rule Violations: 	065(2)	

⊕ Significant deficiency per OAR 333-061-0076
 + Rule violation per OAR 333-061-XXX

Heal

OHA Drinking Water Services

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Inventory and Narrative

C Outstanding Performer								
Type:			Status	Size	Season:	🛛 All year		Seasonal
Community (C) CNO-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Transient Non-Community (TNC) Non-EPA (NP)			Population:	10,325	Begins: (mm/dd)	/		
			Connections:	3,541	Ends: (mm/dd)		1	
License:	Not Lic.	🗌 Healt	h Dept. 🗌 Ag	Service A	Area Char	acteristics		MU
Responsible Agency:	State 🛛	Cour	nty 🗌 Ag	Owner Ty	ype:			4
Minimum WS Certification Requirements:	WD: 2	τw	:3 🗌 FE		🗌 Sma	IIWS		N/A

Primary Adn	ninistrative Contact (Mailing Addre	9SS):
Contact Name:	Steve Starner	Phone: (503) 873-5437
Title: Water C	Quality Division Supervisor	Cell: (503) 991-6359
Street Address:	306 S Water St	Emergency #: (503) 991-3462
City/State/Zip:	Silverton, OR 97381	Email: sstarner@silverton.or.us
Legal/Owner	Address:	
Contact Name:	Petra Schuetz	Phone: (503) 874-2210
Title: Public V	Vorks Director / City Hall	Cell: ()
Street Address:	306 S Water St	Emergency #: ()
City/State/Zip:	Silverton, OR 97381	Email: pschuetz@silverton.or.us
System Phys	sical Address:	
Contact Name:	Water Treatment Plant	Phone: ()
Title:		Cell: ()
Street Address:	121 S Ames St	Emergency #: ()
City/State/Zip:	Silverton, OR 97381	Email:
Emergency S	Systems Available:	
Name: N/A		PWS ID#: 41
Narrative:		

The city of Silverton obtains water from two surface sources: Abiqua and Silver Creeks. Treatment comes from two conventional treatment plants (Plant #1 "old" and Plant #2 "new") that sit side-by-side. Plant 2 runs year-round, while Plant 1 runs June through September to help meet summer demands. Plant 1 is a typical conventional plant with flocculation, sedimentation, and two filters. Plant 2 consists of a solids contact upflow clarifier that combines coagulant mixing, flocculation, and sedimentation in a single unit, followed by four filters. Alum is added at the head of both plants for coagulation (capability exists to add polymer if needed). Caustic soda is added prior to filtration when raw water alkalinity is low (below 5.0 mg/l). Filtered water from both plants combines before flowing into the two reservoirs located onsite. Reservoirs are in parallel and both are used for contact time. Onsite generated sodium hypochlorite is added to both prior to Plant 1's 26K gal clearwell and Plant 2's filtered water effluent. Caustic soda for preventative corrosion control and fluoride are added prior to the two onsite treatment plant reservoirs. Finished water then gravity-flows to the distribution system and/or is pumped uphill to the high and middle distribution zones and high level reservoir.

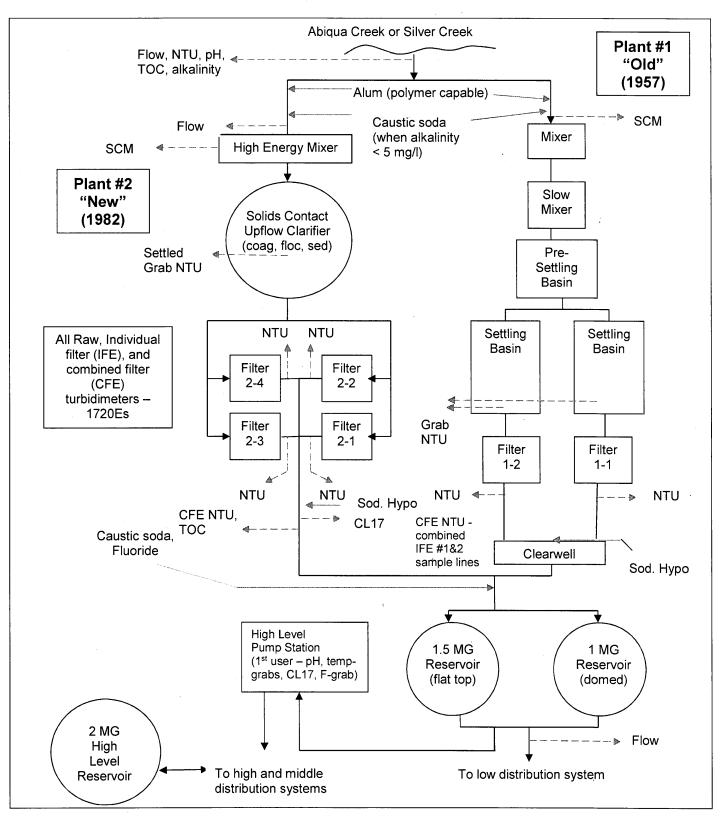
Oregon

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Source Information

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ID	Entry Points (Location where water enters distribution and is sampled)	Source Type (Ground, Surface, GWUDI,	Availability (Permane *If seasonal, indic	nt, Seasonal*, En ate begin/end dat Begin (M/D)	nergency) es End (M/D)
Α	EP for Abiqua and Silver Creeks	Surface	Permanent		
	<u> </u>				
			Source T	vpe Av	ailability

ID	Sources (Contributing to Entry Point)	Land Use*	Capacity (GPM)	Source Type (Ground, Surface, GWUDI, Purchased ground, Purchased surface)	Availability (Permanent, Seasonal, Emergency, Abandoned, Disconnected)
AA	Abiqua Creek	К, М	4488	Surface	Permanent
BA	Silver Creek	G,L	2244	Surface	Permanent

*Land Use Codes: (A) Pristine Forest (B) Irrigated Crops (C) Non-Irrigated Crops (D) Pasture (E) Light Industry (F) Heavy Industry (G) Urban-Sewered Area (H) Rural On-Site Sewage Disposal (I) Urban On-Site Sewage Disposal (J) Rangeland (K) Managed Forest (L) Commercial (M) Recreational Use

Yes No

 \boxtimes

Has the water system implemented strategies to protect their drinking water sources? (e.g., posting source area signs, notifying residents of hazardous waste collection events, provide residents information about maintaining their septic systems, abandoning unused wells, etc.)

□ Is the water system interested in protecting their drinking water sources from contamination? If yes, contact regional geologist at 541-726-2587.

Comments:

The majority of water treated comes from Abiqua Creek. The water right was established in 1916 and is for 10 cfs (line capacity is 7.4 cfs). Silver Creek is used secondarily because of pumping costs. The water right was established in 1911 and is for 5 cfs. Silver Creek water is primarily used during storm events (NTU is generally better than Abiqua Creek).

System has done a watershed survey but not yet formally adopted a Drinking Water Protection Program. System is part of TMDP implementation plan for Molalla-Pudding Watershed working with Marion County Soil and Water Conservation District. Locked access roads to both intakes.

System has a 2018 updated source water assessment. Abiqua and Silver Creeks are used independently, either one or the other, but never both at the same time.



OHA Drinking Water Services

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Conventional & Direct Treatment Plant Inspection

WTP inspection done with Water System Survey

WTP inspection only

WTP ID:	41 00823	WTP Name:	TP for WTP		
Date of inspection:	December 10,201	9 Inspected by:	James Nusrala		
Total points given:	20	Plant operator:	Steve Starner		
		Points	Visit Frequency	Check One	
	Low r	ange (0-15)	Every 3 years		
	Mid-ra	inge (16-25)	Annually	\square	
	High rang	ge (26 or more)	Every 6 months		

Comments:

Comprehensive Performance Evaluations (CPEs) done of "new" plant in 1995 and 2000 rated it at 2.0 for giardia due to lack of filter-towaste after backwash, lack of individual filter effluent turbidimeters, and lack of filtered water turbidity consistently being below 0.1 NTU. Improvements made in 2001 corrected these deficiencies in the both plants (Note: "old" plant always had filter-to-waste). The "old" plant has never had a CPE. See cover letter for more information. New plant granted 2.5-log *giardia* credit in 2001, but old plant given 2.0log credit as no evaluation ever done.

Source:

Describe Intake:	Diversion dams on both sources. No changes in past 3 years. Will increase pump capacity on Silver Ck with a more fish improvements.				
Describe pumping facilities:	Abiqua Creek (main source) gravity flows 7 miles to treatment plant. Silver Creek water must be pumped up hill to the plant.				
Watershed control information: (protection plan, security measures, etc.)	System has done a watershed survey but not yet formally adopted a Drinking Water Protection Program.				
Factors affecting water quality: (algal blooms, logging, etc.)	Storm events Abiqua is mainly a forested watershed. Silver watershed is a mix of forestry and agricultural usages.				

Treatment:

Coagulation	Chen	nical added:	Alum, caustic so	da if raw alka < 5	mg/L, and poly	mer (if needed)
Sedimentation basin	Sedimentation basin 🔲 Tube settlers 🗌 Adsorption clarifier 🛛 Solids contact clarifier					
🛛 pH Adjustment	S Flocculation	Filter Media (]single ⊠dual/n	nixed 🗌 deep b	ed >60" anthr	acite)
Corrosion control	Other treatment	New plant	Old plant	_Describe:	<u>control); sodi</u>	(voluntary corrosion um fluorosilicate
Peak instantaneous op. flow la	ast year& w 1 bwash (gpm):	1736 / 1302	1042/ 521	Comments:	Peak flow new i old = (flow total	s measured; peak flow – flow new)
Filter Area (total & with one	e filter backwashing (ft ²):	548 / 411	528 / 264	_		
Filter Loading Rate (total & wi	th one backwash) (^{gpm} / _{ft} 2):	3.17 / 3.17	1.97 /1.97		_	
Log removal credit giver	n <i>Giardia</i> :	2.5	Crypto.	: 2.5		
				4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	New plant only: 1,736 gpm (2.5
What was the	peak instantaneous op	perating flowrat	e at time of trea	itment plant eva	luation (gpm):	New plant only:
Base	ed on: 🛛 CPE 🔲 F	lan review	🛛 WTP evaluati	on/rating form	Date:	1/10/00-CPE/ Old plant WTP – Jan '20
Comments:	on filter tx capacity, is 1.5 MC	GD (1.042 apm) for	the old plant and 3.	.8 MGD (2.639 apm) for the new plan	t (clarifier limits to 2.5

The max design flow, based on filter tx capacity, is 1.5 MGD (1,042 gpm) for the old plant and 3.8 MGD (2,639 gpm) for the new plant (clarifier limits to 2.5 MGD (1,736 gpm) so never exceed that). The high summer flow with the 2000 evaluation for new plant was 2.5 MGD. Old plant treatment plant evaluation conducted, showing plant can meet 1.5 MG design flow without any unit process limitations at 1.5 MGD, therefore old plant is now rated at 2.5-log giardia reduction. With 2.5-log rating for new plant with CPE, filtration now granted 2.5-log giardia removal, so only 0.5-log giardia needed with disinfection.

	City of Silverton	PWS ID: 41		00823	
Н	Water System Survey OHA Drinking Water Services	Survey Date:		12/10/19	
		Pac	qe	<u>7 of 15</u>	
Yes No	Conventional/Direct Treatment Plant Continued:	V ТР- <u>А</u> І		io, check points	ſ
	Is raw water turbidity data collected at least daily? On-line Bench-top Uses 1720E to monitor raw water NTU. Sees less than 1 NTU in the summer a (Abiqua) and 75 (Silver) in winter.	nd up to 200]	3 pts	
	 For 2.5-log plants only: Is settled water turbidity measured at least daily? □ N/A When average annual raw water turbidity is ≤ 10 NTU, is settled water turbidity ≤ 1 When average annual raw water turbidity is > 10 NTU, is settled water turbidity ≤ 2 Takes grab settled water turbidity from center of solids contact clarifier as it flow new plant. Can see settled turbidities up to 4 NTU with raw over 10 NTU (with s Takes settled water samples after floc basin for old plant. 	.0 NTU?		5 pts 2 pts 2 pts	
	 Are turbidity compliance standards met? (<0.3 NTU 95% of time; all < 1 NTU) Are filter Optimization goals met? (≤ 0.10 NTU 95% of time; always ≤ 0.30 NTU) Is CFE monitoring location acceptable (prior to any storage)? Sept '16 – Aug -19 highest CFE NTU of day: max 0.28, 95th %tile 0.10 NTU – meets optimization hour CFE is high of each plant's 4 hour CFE NTU. However, CFE of old plant is combination of e tube, rather than a true CFE sample, as each filter dumps separately into 26,000 gal. clearwell. 	goals. The 4- each IFE sample		10 pts 4 pts 5 pts	
	Is each IFE turbidity always below triggers? If no, check box below:-see below for alarr ☐ Turbidity > 1.0 NTU in 2 consecutive 15-min readings ☐ > 10,000 population only: Turbidity > 0.5 NTU in 2 consecutive readings 1 st 4 hrs. a ☐ Turbidity > 1.0 NTU in 2 consecutive 15-min readings for 3 months in a row ☐ Turbidity > 2.0 NTU in 2 consecutive 15-min readings for 2 months in a row Can chart recorder document turbidity > 1.5 NTU? ☐ N/A Has IFE and CFE alarms for all filters at below 0.3 NTU. New filter CFE scaled 0-5 NTU at contr	n setpoints. after startup			
	Are chemical dosages adjusted with water quality changes (jar test or equivalent)? Pro- For both plants, rely on optimal 'zero' streaming current meter setpoints and go formation (old plant) to adjust alum and caustic soda dose. With use of alum, a consumed, so will see pH drop to below 7. Re-sets 'zero' on SCM 3-4 times pe	od floc Ikalinity is		3 pts	
	If using alum, is raw water alkalinity collected at least weekly? N/A Weekly.			3 pts	
	Does the operator know all chemical dosages applied in mg/L? For alum and caustic at both plants, uses formula which incorporates feed pump drawdown in mi flow in MGD, to calculate mg/L dosages. All chemicals are mixed with finished water as carrier v dosages daily.			3 pts	
	Are feed pumps calibrated at least annually? Adjusts both speed and stroke of chemicals at both plants, but does not calibrate pumps at multi How is backwash initiated? -Both WTPs – every other day, more often in summer.	ble settings.	3	3 pts	
	Does the plant have filter to waste piping? If yes, is the duration of filter-to-waste cycle based on turbidity profile results? What is the criteria for putting filters back on-line? For both plants, < 0.1 NTU to return filters to service. New filters: 10 min b/wash followed b waste, which is adjustable. Did observe small clumps in adjacent filters at new plant during by media at new plant in 2010, on a 15-year cycle. Old plant backwash and filter-to-waste times	y 20 min. filter to wash. Changed		3 pts 3 pts	

ו ר ס	eman 1 . 1	City of Silverton		PWS ID: 41	00823
Нĕ	Calth	Water System Survey OHA Drinking Water Services		Survey Date:	12/10/19
				Page	e 8 of 15
Yes No	Conventional/Direct	Treatment Plant Continued:	WTP- <u>А</u>	lf	no, check points
	Are optimization goals For all conventiona For plants with filte Produces graphs of NTU	inducted after backwash at least quarterly? - immediately after backwash met? If no, ch il/direct plants: \Box Max spike \leq 0.30 NTU \Box r-to-waste capability: \Box Return to service \leq I filter profiles for all 6 filters in notebook.	eck goal NOT met:] ≤ 0.10 NTU within 15 0.10 NTU		5 pts 4 pts
	Filter backwash and	ckwash water, is return location prior to cher filter-to-waste sent to Webb Lake, then scharges 7 miles down from Abiqua inta	to Abiqua Creek with		5 pts
	Are calibration standa Is flow through turbidin New filter #1 at 17 gal/ho	alibrated according to factory specifications rds valid (not expired)? meter within manufacturer's range?	bench top or portable r	Verify all	5 pts
	pH, temperatuIs there a flow	e based on tracer study or adequate alternat re, and chlorine residual measured at or bef meter on effluent side of clearwell or adequ	ore 1 st user?		10 pts
	See disinfection page	je for more details.			
	 Is it operate Describe mediate 	racticed? – see below. ed within parameters set by DWS? 🖾 N/A - ethod of corrosion control used: voluntarily. System never exceeded lea	.*	evels.	5 pts
		ed operators follow a written decision-making erators are certified at the level required for t		ed by	5 pts
	 Are standard plant 	operating procedures written and followed?			5 pts
	 If no, is there an all Low chlorine Operator call-outs set at (old plant IFE's) – 10 min 	during all hours of plant operation? arm for low chlorine and high turbidity? (> 3	Auto-dial new plant CFE), and >0.2		5 pts
		vided to operator?	Total	Points =	20
filters empty running, and Old plant no	J sample tap for old plant separately into 26,000 ga I highest of each IFE for o t running during survey, a ff raw cyanotoxin monitori	is a combination of each IFE NTU sample collect illon clearwell, CFE compliance reads will be high id plant <u>and CFE for new plant, when both plants</u> it only is used in summer. It does not work well ng after 2018 season, with the permanent DWS t	nest of each IFE for old pl <u>running</u> . I in cold water conditions.	ant, when only c	old plant

Health

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Disinfection

		2.0			T			
No #	Disinfection Method (Chlorine Gas, Sodium Hypochlorite, On-site Generated Sodium Hypochlorite, Calcium Hypochlorite, Chloramines, Ozone, UV, Mixed Oxidants, Other)	Location	Disinfection Source Water	Residual Maintenance	Other Purpose	Proportional to Flow	Dosage Recorded	
1	On site generated sodium hypochlorite	Plant 1 CFE				\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
2	On site generated sodium	Plant 2 CFE	\square			\boxtimes		
Yes N		J						
	 Is a DPD or other EPA approved method used? – all CL-17 and colorimeter reagents current. NSF 60/61 certified (or equivalent)? 							
Yes N	 Chlorine gas N/A Separate room for gas storage and fee Fan with on/off switch outside? Vent located next to the floor? Door with a window? 	Yes No	Gas cy Door th Self-cc	rlinders nat ope ontaine	s properly secur ens out? d breathing app system?	ed?		
Yes N	Io UV ⊠ N/A Ooes all water contact UV (no bypase Is lamp sleeve cleaned? Is lamp replaced per manufacturer? Intensity sensor with alarm or shut-of							
	(gv	 w) 0.5 log inactivation Giardia w) 4.0 log inactivation viruses w) Minimum chlorine residual: 		/) log ir	og inactivation C nactivation Cryp		1	
	• Does the contact chamber have efflue	ent flow meter or adequate altern	ative?-se	e belo	w			
	 Does the contact chamber have effluent flow meter or adequate alternative?-see below <pre> If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for CT calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculations? If no, how is peak flow determined for calculatitit and thetermined? If no, how is peak flow deter</pre>							
Peak he	our demand flow over the past 12 months:	gpm = <u>2,200 g</u>	om (Aug)				
	operating volume over the past 12 months:			-	<u>IMG_Tk (0</u> .75 MG) =	: 1.82 N	1G	
Yes N		<u></u>			<u></u>			
	 Is tracer study still valid?- see below for DWS comments on '02 contact time determination. (SW only) Are pH, temp, and chlorine residual measured daily before or at the first user? Off high service pumps Are CT values being calculated correctly? – using approved Regression formula with 1-log giardia requirement 							
	nents:				<u> </u>			
Bacti resi Has peak reports. but City r On peak tanks are Chlorine	iduals at 0.4 – 0.8 mg/L. Chlorine residual grabs from c flow measurement capability (sum of high service pur Needs to program logic to report peak hourly demand now uses both tanks for time, used full tank volume, ar day, with cont. time and min. volumes above used, ba e not baffled, system to use 10% effective baffling factor injected flow proportionally at old plant by injecting dir r CT parameters measured at high service pump static	mp capacity + flow meter reading to low a flow instead. '02 Contact time determina id plant flow rather than demand flow. Th ffling factors range from 36 % with both t or for minimum volume until tracer study o ectly into clearwell including when old pla	zone), but re ation is base acer study anks, to 62' completed. int used onl	eports d ed on flu requirec % with c y.	laily peak <i>plant</i> flow loride tracer of only d. only 1.5 MG tank in :	1.5 MG service.	tank, Given	

• •



City of Silverton

Water System Survey **OHA Drinking Water Services**

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Treatment					
Process Used*	Chemical Added**	Purpose	Location in System	Code***	
Coagulation	Alum	Particulate removal	WTP	P240	
Rapid Mix	N/A	Particulate removal	WTP	P600	
Flocculation	N/A	Particulate removal	WTP	P360	
Sedimentation	N/A	Particulate removal	WTP	P660	
Filtration, Rapid Sand	N/A	Particulate removal	WTP	P345	
Hypochlorination, post	On-site sod. Hypochlorite	Disinfection	Post filtration – WTP	D421	
pH/alkalinity adjustment	Caustic soda	Corrosion control	Prior to storage	C503	
Fluoridation	Sodium fluorosilicate	Other	Prior to storage	Z380	

*See "Treatment Plant Inspection" page for details on filtration. **See "Disinfection" page for details on disinfection equipment. ***See Treatment Codes on back.

Yes No

 \boxtimes

 \boxtimes

 \boxtimes

Χ

Is treatment the same as last survey? (if no, explain in comments)

Is lab equipment for on-site analysis appropriate?

Is equipment maintained properly?

Is redundant equipment available?

• Are chemicals NSF Standard 60 certified or equivalent? (N/A - no chemicals are used)

● If bypass piping is present, is there a physical separation? (SWTR, GWR 4-log, chemical MCL) ⊠N/A

Does system practice corrosion control? (voluntary caustic soda, no WQPs, no A.L. Exceedances)

• Is corrosion control operated within parameters set by DWS? XN/A

Describe method of corrosion control (if applicable)

Caustic soda is from Rhodia, alum from Northstar.

Has current reagents/standards for turbidity (Hach 1720E - Stable Cal 20 NTU), Thermo Orion Model 420 pH, CL17, Hach HQ 440d w/ Thermo stirer (fluoride), colorimeter.

Records Kept:

Yes / No		Yes / No	
\boxtimes	Dosages	\boxtimes \Box	Flowrate – plant only
\boxtimes	Raw pH	\boxtimes	Treated pH
\boxtimes	Raw temperature	\boxtimes	Treated temperature
\square	Raw turbidity and/or particle counts		Treated turbidity

Comments:

Results from DEQ split fluoride anlaysis: 4th qtr 2018 - low results - City at 0.1 mg/L, DEQ - ND, goal 0.7 mg/L. back in range for 2nd and 3rd qtr's 2019, after 1Q19 mail error.

Verified using correct formula to calculate daily fluoride dose using percent available fluoride of sodium fluorosilicate. Stores dry fluoride bags in separate room where dispenser is located. Has a 'dumbwaiter' to weigh bags of product.

Adds caustic soda after filtration to boost pH up to between 7.5 and 8, as it can be around 6.3 before caustic addition.

OHA Drinking Water Services

Survey Date: 12/10/19

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Storage and Pressure Tanks

Number	Name	(G)rou	nk Tyj nd, (E)le ?)ressur	vated,	(Cor	k Material ncrete, Steel, vood, Plastic, Other)	Year Built	Volume (gal.)
1	1.0 MG TP Reservoir	G			Conc	rete	1927	1.0 MG
2	1.5 MG TP Reservoir	G			Conc	rete	2004	1.5 MG
3	High Level Reservoir	G			Steel		1982	2.0 MG
					To	tal Volume:	4.5	MG
	Reservoir Number:	1			2	3		
R	eservoir Features	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
	Fence/gate?							
	ressure Tanks							
	Accessible for maintenance? Bypass piping? Drain? Pressure relief device? Air bladder/diaphragm? Valve for adding air?							

Comments

1.5 MG tank (#2) both rooftop hatch perimeter drain port hole outlets unprotected with screen to prevent potential entry of contamination into hatch, see photos next page. Photos of open hatch provided, document both hatch drains free of any evidence of nesting of pests or other sources of potential contamination.

Unable to verify adequate vent screening on 1.5 MG tank and that hatch is watertight and locked for 2 MG tank.

Protected, screened overflow outlet is common for both WTP tanks (tanks #1 and 2). No interior coating of reservoirs.



City of Silverton

Water System Survey OHA Drinking Water Services

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Photos of 1.5 MG Treatment Plant Reservoir with Perimeter Hatch Drain and Outlet



Health

OHA Drinking Water Services

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Distribution System Information

Service Area and Facility Map Yes No \boxtimes Does the system have a service area and facility map (indicate features on map): Water lines (including size and material) Sources-wells & withdrawal points Treatment facilities Pressure zones Storage facilities (reservoirs) Pressure regulating valves Booster pumps Sampling points-routine bactis only **Distribution Data** Yes No Comments \square System pressure ≥ 20 psi? 3 pressure zones (35 – 80 psi range) \boxtimes Water system leakage <10%? Ranges up to 15 % per water conservation plan \boxtimes \square Hydrants or blowoffs on all dead ends? N/A Both on dead ends. \boxtimes Routine flushing? (How often) Annual by City PWorks. \boxtimes Adequate valving? Older areas less able to isolate due to fewer valves \boxtimes Routine valve turning? (How often) Conducts reverse turning annually w line flushing \boxtimes Does the distribution system have asbestos cement (AC) pipe? Removed in 2013. Ductile iron & PVC left. If yes, verify asbestos sampling is completed on Water Quality Monitoring Page (CWS, NTNC).

Cross Connection Control (CWS, NTNC, and TNC)

Yes	No	N/A		Comments
\boxtimes			 Assemblies tested annually? (CWS, NTNC, TNC) 	See below.
\boxtimes			 Ordinance or enabling authority? (CWS) 	DWS has '10 copy w/ all req'd elements
\boxtimes			 Annual Summary Report submitted? (CWS) 	See below
\boxtimes			 Certified Cross Connection Control Specialist? (CWS ≥ 300 connections) 	Travis & Chelsea Starner

Comments:

2018 ASR shows all RPs and DC's tested and passed or replaced. Has more RPs than high hazards.

Residents test their own assemblies. City provides list of certified testers. Testers also test the industrial assemblies, mainly for medical facilities. City sends reminder letters, folks have until June to sample before City tracks and eventually threatens lock-off if not tested.

City also tests reduced pressure assembly at water plant protecting finished water used as carrier (mixing) water for all chemical injection at plant. Finished water used to backwash new plant's filters and filtered water in 26,000 clearwell used to backwash old plant's filters. Both sources of backwash water protected with reduced pressure assembly.

Asbestos schedule closed in 2016 with last sample in 2013, after all A/C pipe removed.

Heal

City of Silverton Water System Survey

OHA Drinking Water Services

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Water Quality Monitoring				
Contaminant	N/A	Number & Frequency	Next Tests Due	
Entry Point Sampling:				
Arsenic		Twice every 9 years(1-each source)	2020 both	
Inorganic Chemicals (Including Nitrite) (sw)		Twice every 9 years(1-each source)	2020 both	
Inorganic Chemicals (Including Nitrite) (gw)	\boxtimes			
Nitrate		Twice annually (1 – each source)	2020 - both	
Radionuclides (Community Water Systems Only):		t		
Gross Alpha		Twice every 9 years(1-each source)	2025-Abiqua, 2026-Silver	
Radium 226/228		Twice every 9 years(1-each source)	2025-Abiqua, 2026-Silver	
Uranium		Twice every 9 years(1-each source)	2025-Abiqua, 2026-Silver	
SOCs		2 cons qtrs. Every 3 years (2-ea.src)	2020 (4 total samples, 2 ea Ck)	
VOCs (sw)	\square	Twice annually (1 – each source)	2020 both	
VOCs (gw)	$\overline{\boxtimes}$			
Distribution System Sampling:				
Coliform Bacteria		10 sites a month	ongoing	
Asbestos (for AC pipe/asbestos geologic areas)	$\overline{\boxtimes}$		<u> </u>	
TTHMs and HAA5s (at 879 W. Main & 400 Schemmel Ln)	$\overline{\Box}$	2 per quarter (Jan, Apr, July & Oct)	1 st qtr (Jan), 2 nd qtr (Apr) 2020	
Lead and Copper # sites: <u>30</u>	\Box	Once every 3 years-summer	June – Sept 2020	
Other Sampling:				
TOC		Raw & filtered -quarterly	1 st , 2 nd qtr '20	
Turbidity	$\overline{\Box}$	Once every 4 hours-CFE	ongoing	
Source Water Coliform	$\overline{\boxtimes}$	<u> </u>		
Other (specify) alkalinity	Ē	Raw - quarterly	1 st , 2 nd qtr '20	
Yes No			<u>, </u>	
Is all required monitoring current?		i.		
Are samples collected at the correct	locatio	ns in the system?		
Be sure to take filtered TOC represents both filters -			fold plant in use, as	
No true CFE for old plant exists.				
			·····	
Yes No				
Have all MCL violations or LCR AL e	exceed	ances been addressed? 🔀 N/A	No MCLs or AL Exc's.	
DBP's collected at correct locations?	2 🗆 N	/A – Yes, at 879 W, Main,		
 Does the system have a written colif 				
Does the plan include: Yes No	01111 00	Yes	Νο	
🛛 🗌 Sample collection protocol 🛛 🔲 🛛 Rotation schedule				
		ion map	Repeat locations	
	ample	site locations	Source locations N/A	
Comments: Samples twice per period (one from each creek, as uses Silver a	and Ahio	ua Ck's independently) SOCs - 2 conc. atr	s /neriod ea. Ck. For a total of 4	
samples each period.			•	
LCR: Hitting mainly similar sites in '14 and '17- but sampling at a	some co	ommercial locations (e.g. City Hall) – review	141A form and tiered locations to	

ns to sample at tiered homes ideally. Remember to certify lead notification w/ sample letter. Goes from 20 to 30 sites ev. 3 years with increase over 10,000 population. DBPs reduced schedule jumps to 2 dual sets/quarter from 2 sets/year, at 10,000 pop. With samples at both W. Main & 400 Schemmel Ln. Asbestos schedule closed as a sample came in after 2013 when all A/C pipe removed. Raw & filtered TOC, and raw alka req'd – as both plants 2.5-log giardia removal rated. Can stay on reduced schedule as raw TOC < 2 mg/L average.

City completed LT2 round 2 E. coli monitoring, in bin 1 – no further source monitoring needed. Bacteria: Sample the 10 monthly throughout month, not all on same day, and rotate to other sites month to month to hit new locations, if possible.



OHA Drinking Water Services

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Management & Operations

O&M Manual and Emergency Response Plan

Yes	No
\boxtimes	
\boxtimes	

 \boxtimes

- Does system have an operation and maintenance manual?'09 WTP & '15 distribution SOPs
- Does system have an emergency response plan? '05 ERP Do any system components have auxiliary power?
 If yes, describe: Diesel generator at plant, Edison Rd pump station.

Operator Certification

Yes	No	N/A
Ø		
\boxtimes		

- Is the DRC identified and certified at the appropriate level? Steve-T; Travis-Dist.
 - If the DRC is a contract operator, how do they work with the system?
- Does system have written protocols for under-certified operators?

Plan Review/Master Plan

Yes	No	N/A
	\boxtimes	
\boxtimes		

- Have all major modifications been approved by DWS? see below.
- Does the system have a current (<20 yr. old) master plan? (Not required if < 300 connections) What year was the plan completed? 2010

Compliance Status

Yes	No	N/A
X	Ц	
X	H	H
\square		

- Is water system in compliance (all orders resolved and not a priority non-complier)?
- Does the system issue public notice as required? but remember to include M&R's in CCR-below
- Are consumer confidence reports sent to users each year?

Comments:

Three projects in use without final approval - Conditional approvals for 3 waterline projects granted in 2015-16: 2/11/16 conditional for Steelhammer Street lines (PR 1-2016), 8/25/15 cond. For Steelhammer subdivision lines (PR 128-2015), and 7/13/15 cond. For Castlebrook Estates lines (PR 100-2015)

Mike White, PE, maintains waterline PR exemption. PR exemption granted in April 2016 for future line projects with City P.E. Paul Eckley, after the conditionals for these 3 projects. City to respond to all conditional letters so DWS may issue final approval for all 3 projects.

Has 1 M&R violation in past 3 years. No coliforms in Nov '18

2017 CCR looks good. DWS has 2018 CCR

With only 1 violation in past 3 years (Nov 2018 – no coliforms), report any M&R violations in CCR – this 2018 one not in 2018 CCR.



CITY OF SILVERTON PUBLIC WORKS

306 S. Water Street | Silverton, Oregon 97381

March 2, 2020

Chantal Wikstrom

Drinking Water Services

Oregon Health Authority

800 NE Oregon Street, Ste. 640

Portland OR 97232-2162

RE: City of Silverton, PWS ID. #4100823

Water System Survey – Corrective Action Plan

Dear Ms Wikstrom:

Based on the Water System Survey conducted by the Department, on December 10, 2019, the following actions have been taken by the City to correct or address the deficiencies/violations identified:

1. Treatment

Turbidity monitoring for WTP No. 1 appears to be a mixture of the effluent from the two individual filters rather than a "combined" sample. As the flow through the filters may fluctuate, individual filter sampling may not accurately reflect combined turbidity.

Therefore, the "combined" turbidity reporting for WTP No. 1 has been modified to indicate the higher of the effluent turbidity values of the two filters in service. The reporting modification will be in place whenever WTP No. 1 is brought into service.

2. Disinfection

In 2002, following the completion of construction of the 1.5 MG reservoir, plant operators conducted a chlorine contact time (CT) tracer study, using the fluoride dose as the chemical agent. Using the results of the study, operators worked with the OHD (Scott Curry) to establish a formula to be used for reporting the daily CT. However, the procedures used to conduct the study were not reviewed and approved by the OHD.

Therefore, the City will submit a CT study plan and procedure to the OHD, by May 4, 2020, for review and approval. Once approved, the CT study will be scheduled for the week of August 10, 2020, to take advantage of peak summer community water demands.

3. Storage

The inspection and access hatches of the 1.5 MG reservoir includes metal tracks designed to collect rainwater and prevent the rainwater from entering the interior of the reservoir where finished drinking water is stored by exiting weep holes. The hatches are normally secured by padlocks and the tracks were clean and well maintained at the time of the Survey. However, the OHD is concerned pests may gain entrance to the reservoir via the weep holes.

Therefore, operators have installed steel wool in the weep holes to deter pests but still allow for the drainage of rain water.

Regarding the presence of adequate screening for the 1.5 MG reservoir rooftop vent, please find enclosed a copy of the construction specifications for the reservoir as it pertains to "Vents". A plan to provide a photograph of the screening is still being developed.

Regarding the condition of entrance and inspection hatch for the 2.0 MG steel reservoir, operators climbed to the top of the tank, on February 10, 2020, and verified that the hatch was padlocked and watertight.

4. Management & Operations

The OHD has not received waterline completion certification for Steelhammer Street, Steelhammer subdivision, and Castlebrook Estates subdivision. Enclosed is a copy of waterline contruction certification for the Castlebrook Estates subdivision. The City has not completed the investigation of the certification status for the Steelhammer projects. Jeff Bolton, PE, Multi-Tech Engineering Services, Inc., has been contacted about the missing certification. He indicated he is familiar with the project, he has the paperwork sitting on his desk, and he intends to submit the certification by March 13, 2020.

5. Water Quality Monitoring

The OHD noted that a concentration for Benzene was missing from the City's VOC monitoring report. Waterlab indicated a clerical error had occurred, quickly made a correction, and sent the corrected report to OHD.

The OHD also noted that a nitrate sample had not be collected and reported for the Silver Creek source. Operators switched to the Silver Creek source on December 12, 2019, and obtained a sample for nitrate testing. The sample results were sent directly from Waterlab to the OHD.

Chantal, I hope you will find this information useful. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me, at <u>sstarner@silverton.or.us</u>, or 503-991-6359.

Sincerely,