

**OPERATORS ROUND TABLE
DU PAGE PUMPING STATION
January 18, 2013
9:00 AM**

Status of DuPage Water Commission

The Commission's sales for the month of December were a total of 2.059 billion gallons. This represents an average day demand of 66.4 million gallons per day (MGD), which is the same as the December 2011 average day demand of 66.4 MGD. The maximum day demand was 70.4 MGD on December 24, 2012, which is lower than the December 2011 maximum day demand of 71.1 MGD. The minimum day flow was 63.1 MGD.

The Commission's recorded total precipitation for the month of December was 2.21 inches compared to 2.65 inches for December 2011. The level of Lake Michigan for December 2012 is 576.15 (Feet IGLD 1985) compared to 577.56 (Feet IGLD 1985) for December of 2011.

Operations Maintenance

Annual pump and motor vibration monitoring system maintenance and calibration has been completed.

The next Commission meeting will be held on February 21, 2013 at 7:30 P.M.

EPA Round Table Exercise

The DuPage Water Commission will be hosting a collaborative project to enhance water security, and community preparedness and resiliency. The invitation-only event, DuPage Water Commission Water Emergency Roundtable, will be held April 5, 2013, in the DuPage Water Commission offices, 600 East Butterfield Road, Elmhurst, Illinois.

Jodie N. Opie from EPA Region 5 Water Division gave a brief description of the event and passed along an invitation to join in a discussion with other public officials and major customers of the DuPage Water Commission (DWC) to help ensure community resiliency in the event of a water service disruption.

The day-long Roundtable has been designed to promote a better understanding of public-private sector interdependencies, foster a greater understanding of water infrastructure and the potential impacts from a loss of service, and identify actions and resources needed to respond to and recover from a water emergency.

Water Conservation

The Commission's water conservation related project was selected by Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) Local Technical Assistance (LTA) Program. The program will have a customer survey, which will then be used to create training workshops for our customers' water conservation coordinators. A training manual will be produced to summarize workshops and to list regional resources for conservation coordinators to continue activities after program completion. Outreach materials will also be developed geared toward elected officials about water conservation. One customer will receive 40-60 hours of CMAP staff time to assist with implementation of an activity highlighted during the training, water conservation training for their staff or some activity in their community. These materials and workshops will focus on our Mid-West region and other counties will be invited to participate. Staff will work with CMAP as well as the Commission's water conservation consultant, MWH. The survey is scheduled to start in February.

Document Management

Staff is reviewing SharePoint Server 2010 to compare features, functionality and overall costs with the Commission's current Document Management Software, Interwoven

GIS**Information Technology Infrastructure Upgrade Project**

Staff is still evaluating the virtualized server and Storage Area Network (SAN) project, which would replace the existing local area network with a SAN network with high availability, redundant network operations and virtualized storage. The hardware and software components may be purchased by the Commission separately via an existing joint purchasing or approved government contract to be determined. Funding for this project is included in the FY 2012/13 capital and operating budgets.

After successful completion of the server/SAN project, additional IT infrastructure improvements are planned. These include an upgrade to the Microsoft Exchange email software, security enhancements, workstation replacements, off site data backups and possible replacement of the Autonomy DeskSite document management system with SharePoint 2013. The goal is to complete this work by the end of this fiscal year.

Additional Customers**DuPage County Service Areas**

Steeple Run: No Change: Airy's Inc., the Contractor, has completed all the work with the exception of the metering stations motorized valve and the antenna monopole modifications requested by DuPage County. Service to the residence commenced on November 27th. For now, the Contract Completion Date remains November 27, 2012 however Staff will be submitting a recommendation for a time extension at the February or March Commission meeting.

Approximate Project Expenditures Remaining as of 11/30/12: \$100,630.00
Approximate DuPage County Funding Deposit Balance as of 11/30/12:
\$304,873.00

York Township: Ordinance O-11-12 was approved in October to retroactively authorize the construction and operation of an interconnection between the Village of Oak Brook and the County of DuPage for interim and emergency water supply from the Village to the County's York Township Service Area. A side letter to the agreement is being reviewed by Oak Brook's and the Commission's legal counsel.

The Joint Facility Agreement was executed by both Chairmen of the DWC and County Boards. This intergovernmental agreement approves the design and construction of the joint facilities by DuPage County upon DuPage County's and the Commission's approval at several different phases or milestones. We are currently waiting on property interest documentation to be provided by the County in order to reach an agreement on easements.

Facilities Construction**Standpipe Evaluations**

Standpipe evaluations by Tank Industry Consultants, Inc. (TIC) were completed on January 11th with the final report and documentation submittal to follow. In February TIC will move to the next phase of the project which is development of bid specifications for standpipe rehabilitation and coating work to be undertaken in FY2013/14.

Pipeline Maintenance**Contract VSR-1/11**

Installations are approximately 70% complete and we expect to complete work at all 230 locations by May 1, 2013.

Contract TS-8/12 (Corrosion Protection and Control for the South Transmission Main)

John Neri Construction began work on October 18, 2012. The Contract Completion Date is February 28th. The Contractor continues waiting on ComEd to provide electrical services to three rectifier sites. Once the rectifiers are operational, the process of testing and commission the system will commence.

Contract TOB-7/12 Corrosion Protection and Control for the Outer Belt Transmission Mains).

The contract closing was held on January 3rd. The Contractor, John Neri Construction, expects to begin work within the next several weeks.

Contract QR-9 (Quick Response Contract)

There are no active Work Authorization Orders at the present time.

Instrumentation / Remote Facilities Overview

The annual remotely operated valve (ROV) entry inspections are in process, with approximately 80% complete.

Staff continues upgrading the remote facilities light fixtures from T12 to T8 lamps and ballasts, approximately 45% complete.

Bid opening for the SCADA Multiple Address System (MAS) radio system replacement was held on December 28th. Of the six companies receiving copies of the RFP only one submitted

Security

The Commission is continuing to update its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and its Vulnerability Assessment as our system grows.

It is imperative that all Commission's padlocks at the metering stations are not locked out of the loops. The Water Purchase Agreement requires the Commission to have access to all metering stations at any time.

Winter Water Operation

Now that the summer demand has started to taper off, we need to start thinking about winter operations.

Make sure to keep the water moving in your elevated tanks to prevent any formation of ice.

Make sure the overflow drains and vents are clean and drain properly.

Meter Testing

Annual Customer Meter Calibration Program

The meter testing program is 35% complete for this year.

Rick Nolan Meter Technician and should be contacted with any questions or concerns.

The Commission is available to test the large customer meters. We can test 6" 8" and 10" turbine meters. Please contact John Schori at (630) 834-0100 if you have any questions concerning this service.

Regulations

Consumer Confidence Report Rule Delivery Options

This EPA interpretive memorandum SDWA – Consumer Confidence Report Rule Delivery Options, dated January 2013, clarifies the requirements of the CCR Rule associated with the delivery of the CCR. The memorandum's attachment, Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Options and Considerations, provides an overview of electronic delivery methods and describes approaches for community water systems that may want to implement electronic delivery.

USEPA Regulatory Actions for 2013

1. By mid-year, the Agency is expected to publish its draft third regulatory determinations from the Third Contaminant Candidate List (CCL3). EPA will likely propose positive determinations for nitrosamines, strontium, and chlorate, as well as some negative determinations for other CCL3 contaminants.
2. Later in 2013, EPA is expected to propose revisions to the Long-Term Lead and Copper Rule (LT-LCR). These revisions are expected to address a wide range of sampling and compliance issues that may impact a large number of water systems.
3. EPA is also expected to propose the carcinogenic Volatile Organic Compound (cVOC) Rule. This would be the first proposal for a group of contaminants resulting from EPA's 2010 Drinking Water Strategy.
4. By the end of 2013, EPA is likely to propose a new drinking water standard for perchlorate. This proposal has been held up pending resolution of several scientific and technical issues being debated by EPA's Perchlorate Panel of the Science Advisory Board (SAB).

Water Quality

N/A

Water Rates

Water rate for 2013 \$3.59/1000 gallons

O&M \$3.32

Fixed costs \$0.27

The Commission has passed the following increases in response to the City of Chicago's rate increases:

2013	20%
2014	18%
2015	17%

AWWA**WATERCON 2013**

Midwest Largest Water and Wastewater Conference. Monday March 18th - Thursday, March 21st. 2013

- Register online (sign in for member pricing)
- See who's exhibiting
- Reserve one of the few booths left.

Tank Contest Calendar

The Illinois Section AWWA Water Distribution Committee is proud to announce this new event for the Annual Distribution Conference to be held on Tuesday, April 23, 2013 in Countryside, IL. The Water Distribution committee is collecting submissions of your water tower which will be voted on, and featured in a calendar to be distributed at the 2013 Water Distribution Conference and included in the summer issue of SPLASH magazine which is mailed to over 2,000 of Illinois Section AWWA's members. [\[CLICK HERE to register for the 2013 Water Distribution Conference](#)

- The deadline for submissions is **February 15, 2013**
-

Other

The Commission invites you to view all Committee and Commission Agendas which can be found on our website at www.dpwc.org.

Please contact the Commission with any changes in water department personnel, phone and/or pager numbers. This is an important part of our ERP for system emergency purposes.

Please provide the Commission with a valid e-mail address. All meeting minutes will be distributed via e-mail.

The next Operators Round Table will be April 19, 2013 at 9:00 A.M. or before if events warrant.

Questions & Answers

If you have any comments concerning these issues or would like to have a topic discussed at the next Round Table Meeting, please feel free to email me at mcghee@dpwc.org.

Handouts:

1. DuPage Laboratory Bench Sheet for October 2012, November 2012, and December 2012.
2. Fact Sheet: CCR Delivery Method
3. Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) Project Scope
4. ISAWWA Water Tank Calendar Contest Submission Form
5. Evanston Water Emergency Roundtable Summary Report

OPERATORS ROUND TABLE

Village of Addison

**Stewart McLeod
John Chrysogelos**

Village of Itasca

Absent

Argonne National Laboratory

Al Moler

Village of Lisle

Dennis Michaels

Village of Bensenville

Absent

Village of Lombard

**Angela Podesta
Tom Ryan**

Village of Bloomingdale

Absent

City of Naperville

Pat O'Malley

Village of Carol Stream

Todd Hoppenstedt

Village of Oak Brook

Absent

Village of Clarendon Hills

**Joe Ferrel
Joe Coons**

City of Oakbrook Terrace

Craig Ward

City of Darien

Absent

Village of Roselle

Absent

City of Downers Grove

David Bird

Village of Villa Park

Absent

County of DuPage

Jim Joers

Village of Westmont

Mike Ramsey

City of Elmhurst

**Chris Dufort
Dan Rosenwinkel**

City of Wheaton

Al McMillen

Village of Glendale Heights

Absent

Village of Willowbrook

Anthony Witt

Village of Glen Ellyn

Absent

Village of Winfield

Absent

Village of Hinsdale

Absent

City of Wood Dale

Absent

Illinois American Water Works Company

Absent

Village of Woodridge

Absent

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET
MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER 2012

LEXINGTON SUPPLY

DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL ₂ mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	PO ₄ mg/l	FREE CL ₂ mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	TEMP °F	pH	Fluoride	PO ₄ mg/l	P.A.C. LBS/MG	ANALYST INT
1	0.89	0.10	0.64	0.89	0.10	65	7.8	1.1	0.52	0	CT
2	0.90	0.09	0.54	0.95	0.10	65	7.8	1.1	0.53	0	FG
3	0.43	0.10	0.53	0.80	0.09	65	7.8	1.1	0.53	0	FG
4	0.91	0.11	0.54	0.92	0.10	64	7.8	1.1	0.56	0	FG
5	0.86	0.09	0.54	0.91	0.10	64	7.8	1.1	0.61	0	AM
6	0.92	0.09	0.55	0.84	0.09	63	7.9	1.1	0.60	0	KD
7	0.93	0.09	0.56	0.85	0.10	63	7.8	1.1	0.61	0	KD
8	0.90	0.10	0.54	0.88	0.10	63	7.8	1.1	0.62	0	KD
9	0.91	0.11	0.53	0.86	0.12	63	7.8	1.1	0.61	0	AM
10	0.91	0.10	0.53	0.93	0.10	63	7.8	1.1	0.59	0	AM
11	0.90	0.10	0.51	0.90	0.11	63	7.8	1.1	0.58	0	AM
12	0.89	0.09	0.56	0.90	0.10	62	7.8	1.1	0.59	0	KD
13	0.87	0.10	0.55	0.88	0.11	61	7.8	1.1	0.56	0	KD
14	0.89	0.11	0.52	0.93	0.11	61	7.8	1.1	0.52	0	AM
15	0.88	0.09	0.58	0.90	0.12	61	7.7	1.2	0.59	0	AM
16	0.91	0.10	0.56	0.94	0.11	61	7.8	1.2	0.60	0	KD
17	0.86	0.09	0.57	0.93	0.10	61	7.8	1.1	0.59	0	KD
18	0.87	0.10	0.53	0.96	0.09	60	7.8	1.2	0.62	0	KD
19	0.88	0.09	0.53	0.95	0.09	60	7.8	1.1	0.60	0	AM
20	0.92	0.11	0.54	0.93	0.11	60	7.8	1.1	0.62	0	KD
21	0.91	0.09	0.57	0.90	0.12	61	7.8	1.1	0.61	0	KD
22	0.90	0.10	0.56	0.90	0.10	58	7.8	1.1	0.60	0	KD
23	0.92	0.09	0.57	0.92	0.10	59	7.7	1.1	0.58	0	AM
24	0.91	0.10	0.55	0.96	0.11	58	7.8	1.1	0.58	0	AM
25	0.87	0.11	0.55	0.91	0.09	55	7.7	1.2	0.57	0	AM
26	0.92	0.11	0.58	0.94	0.10	56	7.8	1.1	0.59	0	AM
27	0.89	0.10	0.56	0.91	0.09	57	7.8	1.1	0.56	0	KD
28	0.92	0.11	0.58	0.94	0.10	57	7.8	1.1	0.59	0	AM
29	0.91	0.09	0.53	0.90	0.10	53	7.8	1.0	0.57	0	AM
30	0.52	0.10	0.54	0.94	0.10	53	7.7	1.1	0.56	0	KD
31	0.90	0.11	0.56	0.95	0.11	53	7.8	1.1	0.57	0	KD
AVG	0.87	0.10	0.55	0.91	0.10	60	7.8	1.1	0.58	0	
MAX	0.93	0.11	0.64	0.96	0.12	65	7.9	1.2	0.62	0	
MIN	0.43	0.09	0.51	0.80	0.09	53	7.7	1.0	0.52	0	


Terrance McGhee
Manager of Water Operations

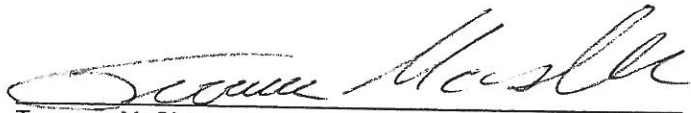
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DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET
MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 2012

LEXINGTON SUPPLY

DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL ₂ mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	PO ₄ mg/l	FREE CL ₂ mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	TEMP °F	pH	Fluoride mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l	P.A.C. LBS/MG	ANALYST INT
1	1.03	0.11	0.53	0.99	0.10	53	7.7	1.0	0.55	0	KD
2	0.96	0.10	0.56	0.96	0.11	53	7.7	1.0	0.52	0	CT
3	1.03	0.12	0.54	0.94	0.12	53	7.8	1.0	0.52	0	CT
4	0.90	0.10	0.56	0.98	0.10	52	7.7	1.0	0.53	0	FG
5	0.82	0.09	0.54	0.95	0.09	53	7.7	1.0	0.54	0	FG
6	0.95	0.12	0.52	0.94	0.12	52	7.8	1.1	0.57	0	CT
7	1.00	0.13	0.52	0.93	0.11	53	7.7	1.1	0.55	0	CT
8	0.96	0.11	0.53	0.96	0.09	52	7.7	1.0	0.55	0	CT
9	0.98	0.10	0.54	0.97	0.10	52	7.8	1.0	0.56	0	FG
10	0.96	0.09	0.55	0.99	0.11	51	7.7	1.0	0.57	0	FG
11	0.85	0.12	0.53	0.97	0.11	51	7.7	1.0	0.57	0	CT
12	0.97	0.11	0.54	0.92	0.10	52	7.7	1.0	0.55	0	CT
13	0.99	0.09	0.53	0.94	0.11	52	7.7	1.0	0.54	0	CT
14	0.99	0.10	0.54	0.96	0.10	52	7.7	1.1	0.52	0	CT
15	0.95	0.09	0.56	0.93	0.10	51	7.7	1.1	0.55	0	AM
16	0.83	0.09	0.53	0.95	0.09	50	7.7	1.1	0.57	0	CT
17	1.03	0.10	0.54	0.97	0.10	50	7.7	1.1	0.57	0	CT
18	1.00	0.11	0.53	0.96	0.10	50	7.7	1.1	0.56	0	CT
19	1.00	0.09	0.55	0.95	0.10	48	7.8	1.1	0.53	0	AM
20	0.94	0.12	0.54	0.96	0.11	48	7.8	1.1	0.53	0	CT
21	0.97	0.11	0.55	0.97	0.10	49	7.7	1.1	0.54	0	CT
22	0.96	0.12	0.52	0.98	0.10	47	7.7	1.1	0.53	0	CT
23	0.94	0.11	0.52	0.91	0.09	47	7.7	1.1	0.53	0	CT
24	0.96	0.12	0.52	0.95	0.09	46	7.8	1.1	0.54	0	CT
25	0.93	0.10	0.56	0.92	0.11	45	7.7	1.1	0.54	0	CT
26	0.93	0.09	0.55	0.92	0.11	47	7.7	1.0	0.53	0	CT
27	0.94	0.10	0.56	0.94	0.10	46	7.7	1.1	0.54	0	AM
28	0.92	0.10	0.54	0.93	0.10	45	7.8	1.0	0.55	0	AM
29	0.92	0.10	0.56	0.94	0.10	45	7.8	1.0	0.52	0	CT
30	0.94	0.09	0.55	0.92	0.10	45	7.7	1.1	0.55	0	AM
31										0	
AVG	0.95	0.10	0.54	0.95	0.10	50	7.7	1.1	0.54	0	
MAX	1.03	0.13	0.56	0.99	0.12	53	7.8	1.1	0.57	0	
MIN	0.82	0.09	0.52	0.91	0.09	45	7.7	1.0	0.52	0	



Terrance McGhee
Manager of Water Operations

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET
MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2012

LEXINGTON SUPPLY

DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL ₂ mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	PO ₄ mg/l	FREE CL ₂ mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	TEMP °F	pH	Fluoride	PO ₄ mg/l	P.A.C. LBS/MG	ANALYST INT
1	0.89	0.10	0.53	0.86	0.10	45	7.6	1.1	0.53	0	AM
2	0.87	0.10	0.52	0.79	0.10	45	7.6	1.1	0.54	0	KD
3	0.90	0.11	0.51	0.80	0.10	45	7.7	1.1	0.54	0	KD
4	0.86	0.09	0.52	0.80	0.10	45	7.7	1.2	0.55	0	AM
5	0.91	0.10	0.53	0.83	0.11	44	7.6	1.1	0.52	0	AM
6	0.89	0.09	0.51	0.86	0.10	44	7.7	1.1	0.54	0	AM
7	0.88	0.10	0.52	0.86	0.11	44	7.7	1.1	0.54	0	KD
8	0.87	0.11	0.55	0.85	0.10	44	7.7	1.1	0.53	0	KD
9	0.91	0.09	0.54	0.83	0.10	45	7.7	1.1	0.52	0	AM
10	0.92	0.10	0.55	0.81	0.10	43	7.7	1.2	0.53	0	AM
11	0.89	0.09	0.54	0.91	0.11	43	7.7	1.2	0.55	0	KD
12	0.87	0.10	0.51	0.91	0.10	41	7.7	1.1	0.55	0	KD
13	0.89	0.09	0.51	0.93	0.10	42	7.7	1.1	0.53	0	KD
14	0.86	0.10	0.55	0.84	0.10	42	7.7	1.2	0.52	0	AM
15	0.87	0.11	0.54	0.89	0.10	42	7.6	1.1	0.52	0	KD
16	0.88	0.10	0.53	0.98	0.10	42	7.7	1.1	0.53	0	KD
17	0.93	0.09	0.51	0.90	0.10	42	7.7	1.2	0.52	0	AM
18	0.92	0.10	0.52	0.93	0.11	42	7.7	1.2	0.53	0	AM
19	0.90	0.10	0.54	0.92	0.10	41	7.7	1.2	0.54	0	AM
20	0.90	0.09	0.56	0.90	0.10	41	7.8	1.1	0.55	0	AM
21	0.89	0.10	0.54	0.90	0.11	41	7.7	1.1	0.51	0	AM
22	0.87	0.09	0.52	0.91	0.10	41	7.7	1.2	0.51	0	AM
23	0.89	0.10	0.53	0.90	0.11	42	7.6	1.2	0.51	0	AM
24	0.88	0.09	0.54	0.90	0.10	42	7.6	1.2	0.51	0	AM
25	0.91	0.10	0.52	0.90	0.10	41	7.7	1.1	0.52	0	CT
26	0.88	0.09	0.53	0.89	0.10	41	7.7	1.1	0.53	0	CT
27	0.87	0.10	0.52	0.86	0.11	42	7.7	1.0	0.52	0	CT
28	0.87	0.09	0.52	0.90	0.10	42	7.7	1.0	0.52	0	CT
29	0.86	0.11	0.51	0.92	0.11	41	7.7	1.1	0.52	0	CT
30	0.88	0.11	0.53	0.87	0.10	40	7.6	1.1	0.51	0	CT
31	0.86	0.10	0.53	0.90	0.09	40	7.6	1.1	0.51	0	CT
AVG	0.89	0.10	0.53	0.88	0.10	42	7.7	1.1	0.53	0	
MAX	0.93	0.11	0.56	0.98	0.11	45	7.8	1.2	0.55	0	
MIN	0.86	0.09	0.51	0.79	0.09	40	7.6	1.0	0.51	0	



Terrance McGhee
Manager of Water Operations



Water: Consumer Confidence Report Rule

You are here: [Water](#) » [Laws & Regulations](#) » [Regulatory Information](#) » [Safe Drinking Water Act](#) » [Consumer Confidence Report Rule](#) » CCR Rule

CCR Rule

You will need Adobe Reader to view some of the files on this page. See [EPA's PDF page](#) to learn more.

Consumer Confidence Report Rule Retrospective Review

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule was included in U.S. EPA's Final Plan for Periodic Retrospective Reviews of Existing Regulations (August 2011).

The CCR Rule Retrospective Review began in October 2011 and was completed in December 2012.

New! Electronic Delivery of the CCR

Over the past few years, a number of community water systems, technical assistance providers and primacy agencies have inquired as to whether the CCR Rule allows electronic delivery of the CCR to each customer. EPA evaluated several electronic delivery methods to determine which forms meet existing CCR Rule requirements as a part of the CCR Rule Retrospective Review.

This EPA interpretive memorandum SDWA – Consumer Confidence Report Rule Delivery Options, dated January 2013, clarifies the requirements of the CCR Rule associated with the delivery of the CCR. The memorandum's attachment, Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Options and Considerations, provides an overview of electronic delivery methods and describes approaches for community water systems that may want to implement electronic delivery. It is important to note that the attachment provides a framework of information, recommendations and interpretations of existing CCR Rule provisions. It is not a rulemaking action and does not add to or replace any existing CCR Rule requirements. It also does not supersede any additional primacy agency or tribal requirements for content or delivery of CCRs.

- [Safe Drinking Water Act – Consumer Confidence Report Delivery Options Memorandum \(PDF\)](#) (26 pp, 5K)

New! CCR Rule Retrospective Review Summary

During public meetings, stakeholders identified five areas in the CCR Rule in which the EPA could potentially improve the effectiveness of communicating drinking water information to the public or reduce the burden of community water systems and primacy agencies. The five areas include the following:

1. CCR understandability;
2. Reporting MCLs in numbers greater than or equal to 1.0;
3. Reporting period for including a Tier 3 Public Notice (PN) in the CCR;
4. The certification of CCR delivery and content by the community water system to the primacy agency; and;
5. Electronic delivery of the CCR.

This document summarizes the CCR Rule Retrospective Review process and findings and potential follow-up actions.

- [Consumer Confidence Report Rule Retrospective Review Summary \(PDF\)](#) (88 pp, 916K)
EPA 816-S-12-001, December 2012

Public Outreach

New! January 17, 2013: Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule Retrospective Review - Electronic Delivery Framework Webinar

- The objective of this webinar is to explain the CCR electronic delivery framework outlined in the CCR Delivery Options memorandum. The panelists, which will consist of EPA representatives, will discuss electronic delivery methods and approaches appropriate to meet CCR Rule requirements to "mail or otherwise directly deliver" the CCR to customers. The webinar will also provide an opportunity for attendees to ask questions of the EPA representatives regarding delivery requirements.
 - **Target Audience:** Community Water Systems, State and Federal drinking water regulators, and other interested parties.
 - **Space is limited.**
 - **Reserve your webinar seat at:** <https://www3.gotomeeting.com/register/888824022>

Consumer Confidence Reports for Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Retrospective Review (2.26) Public Docket

This docket holds public comments, public meeting summaries and background materials for the CCR Rule Retrospective Review:
<http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OW-2012-0035>

Federal Register Notices

- **Correction to notice published on September 11, 2012**
[Announcement of Public Meeting on the Consumer Confidence Report \(CCR\) Rule Retrospective Review and Request for Public Comment on Potential Approaches to Electronic Delivery of the CCR; Correction](#)
- **Notice of a public meeting and request for public comments**
PLEASE NOTE: The Federal Register notice published on September 11, 2012 (77 FR 55833) listed an incorrect URL under "Public Meeting Registration."
- [Announcement of Public Meeting on the Consumer Confidence Report \(CCR\) Rule Retrospective Review and Request for Public Comment on Potential Approaches to Electronic Delivery of the CCR](#)

On October 1, 2012, a public meeting was held to listen to stakeholder comments on potential approaches for providing Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) via

On this Page
• CCR Rule Retrospective Review
• Electronic Delivery
• Review Summary
• Public Outreach
• FR Notices
• Draft Documents for Review
• CCR Rule
• Rule Making History

electronic delivery. The 30-day public comment period started September 11, 2012 and ended on October 11, 2012. See "Draft document and presentation for review" section below.

- [Announcement of Public Meeting on the CCR Rule Retrospective Review, February 3, 2012](#)

On February 23, 2012, a public meeting was held via the Internet to obtain stakeholder input on the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule as part of the agency's Retrospective Review of Existing Regulations.

Draft Document & Presentation for Review

- **For Public Comment: Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Approaches and Considerations- Comment Period closed October 11, 2012**
[Draft Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Options and Considerations \(PDF\)](#) (8 pp, 283K)
Document provides an overview of electronic delivery methods and describes ways CWSs can best approach delivery of their CCRs to their bill paying customers if they so choose.
- **Public Meeting Materials from October 1, 2012 Listening Session**
[Consumer Confidence Report Rule Retrospective Review: Electronic Delivery \(PDF\)](#) (48 pp, 301K)
Listening session presentation of the Draft CCR Electronic Delivery Options and Considerations document. Describes the electronic delivery methods and approaches, electronic delivery program considerations, limitations and advantages matrix of the methods and additional aspects of CCR Rule requirements.

Consumer Confidence Report Rule

- [Final Rule: National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Consumer Confidence Reports, August 19, 1998](#)
Complete preamble and rule language as published in the Federal Register
- [CCR Regulations, including all technical corrections and amendments as published in the July 1, 2005 Code of Federal Register PDF](#) (22 pp, 721K, [About PDF](#))
- [Updated version of the CCR Rule Appendix A \(PDF\)](#) (10 pp, 77K, [About PDF](#))
This table contains maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), MCLs in CCR-regulated units, maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs), major sources of and health effects language for all regulated contaminants that must be reported in the CCR, if detected.

Rule Making History

- [Proposed Rule \(63 FR 7605\) February 13, 1998](#) - Complete proposed rule language as published in the Federal Register.
- National Drinking Water Advisory Council CCR workgroup meeting summaries
 - [July 25, 1996 NDWAC Conference Call \(PDF\)](#) (3 pp, 16K)
 - [July 8-9, 1997 Working Group Meeting \(PDF\)](#) (1 pg, 14K)
 - [May 8-9, 1997 Working Group Meeting \(PDF\)](#) (1 pg, 10K)
 - [April 3-4, 1997 Working Group Meeting \(PDF\)](#) (1 pg, 15K)

Last updated on Thursday, January 03, 2013



Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

233 South Wacker Drive
Suite 800
Chicago, Illinois 60606
312 454 0400
www.cmap.illinois.gov

Background:

The DuPage Water Commission seeks to promote sustainable, cost-effective water resources management by offering training to water conservation coordinators at municipal utilities. This project will be conducted in partnership with the Metropolitan Planning Council (MPC), who will be on contract with CMAP. In addition, the DuPage Water Commission will be assisted throughout the project by MWH, who is on contract with the Commission. Below, these four organizations are referred to as the “project team.”

Scope:

This project consists of four sequential activities. Each will be described in turn below.

Activity 1: participant survey

The first activity is a survey of utility managers and conservation coordinators to determine what topics the training should focus on. This will be designed as a simple online survey to be administered in February 2013. Its purpose is simply to identify topics for the workshops described in Activity 2.

The DuPage Water Commission identified several potential topics to be covered in the workshops as part of their application. The survey will ask users to rate their interest in these topics, and also to suggest others that may be of interest. The topics identified in the application include:

- 1) Regional Water Supply Planning/Great Lakes Compact
 - Current supply and demand issues in the region and role of conservation (Water 2050)
 - Conservation provisions of the Compact
- 2) Funding/Revenue/Rates/Value of conservation/efficiency
 - How to adjust for revenue impacts from conservation
 - Role of rates in conservation
 - Cost-effective conservation
 - Reasons for conservation in a community
- 3) Utility Profile
 - How to characterize a utility to select appropriate conservation measures
 - Tracking and review of water and energy use
 - Research community demographics
- 4) AWWA Water Audit Form
 - How to use online audit form
 - Differences between LMO-2 and AWWA
- 5) WaterSense Program/Partnership
 - Benefits of becoming a WaterSense Partner
 - How to promote irrigation partnership to local irrigation businesses
- 6) Regulations/Ordinances
 - Each conservation coordinator would bring in current water ordinances
 - Discuss of model ordinances and possible modifications
 - Current support opportunities in the region to assist with such efforts
- 7) Basic indoor and outdoor water use.
 - How much water the average resident uses and on what
 - Methods to calculate average indoor and outdoor use in each community

- How to perform a home water audit for customers
- 8) Outdoor water use
- How to manage outdoor use, decrease peak
 - Available resources: complimentary [Lawn to Lake](#) Workshops for municipalities
- 9) Outreach program
- Using DuPage Water Commission outreach materials
 - Identifying target audience (s)
 - Other resources: sample survey monkey water use survey for residents; CMAP bill inserts (paper and electronic); give-a-ways kits (showerheads, aerators, rain gauge, & leak detection tablets)

In February, this list will be tightened up for use in an online survey, and other topics may be suggested by the project team. MPC will take the lead in creating a survey, and DWC will be responsible for distributing it to participants. MPC and CMAP will interpret the survey results, and prepare a short summary for discussion with the Commission.

Activity 2: training workshops

The central activity of this project is a series of four training workshops, each approximately one-half day in length. They will be held monthly, beginning in late spring (April or May) and continuing through the summer.

Following the review of the survey results, a curriculum for the training workshops will be developed. MPC will lead the development of the curriculum, including the identification of topics to be addressed at each of the four workshops. The project team will be asked for ideas for contents, and the training manual already produced by MWH should be used as a reference point. MPC will also identify outside speakers for each of the workshops and secure their participation. (The cost of their participation will be borne by CMAP.) MPC will develop a draft curriculum by early March and distribute it to the other members of the project team for discussion. By mid-March, the curriculum will be finalized and the participation of outside speakers will be confirmed.

Simultaneously, CMAP will handle the logistical planning of the workshops. Each workshop is expected to be hosted by the Commission, who will also be responsible for providing any refreshments desired. (CMAP cannot use its funding to cover the cost of refreshments.) CMAP will develop save-the-date materials in March for distribution to participants, and will work with the Commission to distribute them. Ideally, the dates and times of all four workshops can be identified at the beginning of the process, so that participants can reserve time to participate.

Prior to each individual workshop, MPC will develop an agenda and identify materials to be distributed to participants. This will be shared with the other project team members at least one month before the date of the workshop, and will be finalized shortly thereafter. CMAP will be responsible for printing and distribution of materials necessary for each workshop.

Workshops will begin in April or May, and may be completed during the summer or extend into September, depending on the support of the Commission and workshop participants for scheduling workshops during July and August.

While the workshops will be geared toward members of the DuPage Water Commission, other interested municipal utilities from the region (Kane, northwest Cook, and similar areas) may also be invited to attend.

Activity 3: training materials

Following the conclusion of the workshops, training materials for participants will be produced. Two deliverables will be produced – a technical training manual, and a shorter outreach piece for a more general audience.

The technical training manual will be based on the training manual already developed by MWH, and possibly can be a fine-tuning of the existing document with the addition of other materials as relevant. The audience for this document is municipal utility managers and others with a high degree of familiarity with the topic. As a technical document, this is likely to be a binder of materials and will not undergo significant design work. MPC will have the lead responsibility for preparing this manual, and is expected to work closely with MWH on the contents. CMAP will be responsible for printing and distribution to workshop participants.

A second deliverable will be directed to local elected officials and the general public. It will address the core elements of sustainable, cost-effective water resources management in terms that the general reader can understand. This deliverable may be in the format of a single brochure, or a series of one-pagers; this will be determined at a later point in the project. MPC will have the lead responsibility of preparing content. CMAP and MPC will work collaboratively on the design of the deliverable, CMAP will be responsible for printing, and the Commission will receive the printed documents and be responsible for distribution as appropriate.

The preparation of materials will occur after the completion of the training workshops, during fall. The exact schedule will depend on the date of the final workshop.

Activity 4: implementation in one community

Finally, one leading-edge community will receive a small amount of additional training to help them implement some of the recommendations highlighted in the trainings. The specific activities that are most appropriate for the community are still to be determined, but are likely to include at least one presentation to a local commission or board, and follow-up discussions with staff; this may or may not result in a stand-alone deliverable. No more than 50 hours of time is expected to be devoted to this follow-up implementation by the members of the project team. It is likely that all members of the project team will be involved in this activity to some degree.

This activity will occur following the completion of most of the other activities, although the preparation of some of the training materials may still be underway. It will be fully completed by November.

Deliverables:

Several deliverables will be produced through this project:

- A series of four half-day training workshops.
- A technical training manual summarizing the results of the workshops designed for municipal utility staff.
- A brochure or series of one-pagers that communicate water conservation priorities and are accessible to elected officials and a general audience.
- (Optional) Materials may be produced as part of the follow-up activities with one community.

Schedule:

February 2013: Conduct participant survey

March 2013: Develop curriculum for training workshops

April to July/August/September 2013: Conduct training workshops

August-October 2013: Produce training manual and general public deliverables

August-November 2013: Follow-up activities with one community

November 2013: Project completion

Water Distribution Committee Tank Calendar Contest Submission

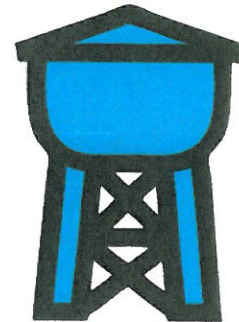
More in this Section... 

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[Submit your tank](#) | [Sponsorship](#) | [Sign up for Water Distribution Conference](#)

The Illinois Section AWWA Water Distribution Committee is proud to announce this new event for the Annual Distribution Conference to be held on Tuesday, April 23, 2013 in Countryside, IL. The Water Distribution committee is collecting submissions of your water tower which will be voted on, and featured in a calendar to be distributed at the 2013 Water Distribution Conference and included in the summer issue of SPLASH magazine which is mailed to over 2,000 of Illinois Section AWWA's members. [[CLICK HERE](#) to register for the 2013 Water Distribution Conference]

water distribution committee 2013 Tank Contest Calendar



If you are proud of your tower's paint job or have a unique logo/lettering design that you would like to share with the membership, we want your tower picture!

The pictures submitted will be displayed at the Water Distribution Committee booth at WATERCON2013, and will be voted on by conference attendees. The top 13 pictures will be featured in a printed calendar which will be handed out at the Water Distribution Conference and in the summer issue of SPLASH magazine with the most popular tank being featured on the calendar cover. The tanks will also be displayed by a looping PowerPoint presentation at the 2013 Water Distribution Conference.

REQUIREMENTS:

- You must be an Illinois Section AWWA member to submit a picture
- Picture submissions must be of your tank
- All pictures must be submitted in digital format via the form below and should be high resolution files.
- You may submit a photo even if you are unable to attend the 2013 Water Distribution Conference
- One submission per tank
- The deadline for submissions is **February 15, 2013**

SPONSORSHIP

Interested in becoming a GOLD or SILVER sponsor for the 2013-2014 Tank Calendar? [CLICK HERE](#)



2013 Tank Calendar Contest - Gold Sponsor

Price: \$200.00

2013 Tank Calendar Contest - GOLD SPONSORSHIP Gold sponsorship gives you 4 months of exposure in the 2013-2014 tank calendar. The tank calendar is brought to you by the Illinois Section AWWA Water Distribution Committee. The tank calendar will be handed out at the 6th Annual Wat... { [View Product](#) }



2013 Tank Calendar Contest - Silver Sponsor

Price: \$50.00

2013 Tank Calendar Contest - SILVER SPONSORSHIP Silver sponsorship includes your company logo featured once in the 2013-2014 tank calendar. The tank calendar is brought to you by the Illinois Section AWWA Water Distribution Committee. The tank calendar will be handed out at the 6th A... { [View Product](#) }

[Submit your tank](#) | [Sponsorship](#) | [Sign up for Water Distribution Conference](#)

Contact lisa@isawwa.org for questions and details

ISAWWA Member

Number

First Name *	<input type="text"/>
Last Name *	<input type="text"/>
Email Address *	<input type="text"/>
Address Line 1 *	<input type="text"/>
City *	<input type="text"/>
Location *	<input type="text"/>
Zip/Postal Code *	<input type="text"/>
Phone Area Code *	<input type="text"/>
Phone	<input type="text"/>
Organization *	<input type="text"/>
Upload Picture *	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/>

Agreement

I grant permission to Illinois Section AWWA to use any photographs submitted by myself in connection with the above-identified subject. I authorize Illinois Section AWWA to use and publish the same in print and/or electronically.

- Agreement** Yes - I agree to the above statement.
Signature * No - I do NOT agree to the above statement.

Submit

EVANSTON WATER EMERGENCY ROUNDTABLE
September 2, 2009

SUMMARY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Evanston Water Emergency Roundtable was held on September 2, 2009, in Evanston, Illinois, as a collaborative effort between the Evanston Water Utility and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region 5. A short term water emergency in January, 2009, caused by frazil ice build-up on the Evanston water intakes (located in Lake Michigan), resulted in heightened awareness of how critical reliable and resilient water service is to the communities served by the Evanston Water Utility.

The Roundtable was designed to promote a better understanding of public-private sector interdependencies, foster a greater understanding of water infrastructure and the potential impacts from a loss of service, and identify actions and resources needed to respond to and recover from a water emergency. Participants in the invitation-only meeting had the opportunity to tour the Evanston Water Utility prior to the start of the meeting, to help set the stage for presentations on the drinking water and waste water infrastructure serving Evanston and its outlying customers.

Customers of the Evanston Water Utility were asked in advance to come prepared to talk about their water needs and their emergency response plans for a water emergency, in the context of a scenario in which the Evanston Water Utility is unable to treat or pump water for at least a week. Customers included six water utilities that receive water from Evanston (Skokie, and the Northwest Water Commission which in turn sells water to Arlington Heights, Buffalo Grove, Palatine, and Wheeling) and retail customers within Evanston. Similarly, the public sector was asked to describe their roles and capabilities in a water emergency response. During discussions, participants identified multiple action items that could help increase preparedness and community resiliency.

The first part of this report summarizes the information shared by the public and private sector participants (Information Sharing), and the second part of the report lists the possible follow-up action items (Follow-up Options for Consideration) they identified.

INFORMATION SHARING

The morning session of the Roundtable was devoted to presentations on the operations of the Evanston Water Utility and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD), followed by an introduction to the functions and services of the Department of Homeland Security Protective Security Advisor program, and finally a short presentation on preparedness planning for pandemic flu.

The afternoon session of the Roundtable focused on two major topics: the level of preparedness of major water users (both water systems that purchase water from the Evanston Water Utility, and major water customers within Evanston), and the roles that various agencies and organizations could play, in the event of a water service interruption that lasts at least a week.

Major Water Users within the City of Evanston

Major water users within the City of Evanston that were represented at the Roundtable included two hospitals, a major university, a large retirement community/nursing home complex, and a large condominium association.

The level of preparedness ranged from having no water emergency plan at all, to having an extensive plan that would allow the facility to operate with little to no need for emergency response assistance through a one-week service interruption.

One of the two Evanston hospitals estimated that without a source of emergency water for general operations, they would be able to stay open for only 4-6 hours. Hospitals have lower and upper temperature limits mandated by regulatory agencies for patient, staff, and visitor safety in order to stay open, so having access to large quantities of water for heating and cooling is essential. Hospitals in general do know how much water is used for heating and cooling, because that water usage is metered; the water is then chemically treated, rendering it unsuitable for domestic purposes. However, hospitals in general do not have good estimates of how much water is used for domestic purposes within their facilities. Consequently, it is difficult for them to estimate how much water they need in order to keep essential domestic functions operating, and how much their water need would be reduced by shutting down non-essential functions during a water service emergency. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are developing a guide for conducting a water audit within a hospital, and that tool should be helpful to all hospitals across the country that have the same need to understand and quantify their internal water usage.

Both hospitals have investigated the possibility of getting assistance from the Evanston Fire Department and neighboring fire departments, to obtain water through fire hose connections from a neighboring municipality's fire hydrants directly to their hospital facility.

The university has an alternate water resource plan already developed, which includes obtaining water from their cooling water plant, i.e., using once-through condenser cooling water, to provide water for boilers during a declared emergency. In setting priorities for limited water availability, fire protection and preserving the functionality and indoor environment of their research facilities and student residences takes precedence over administration and academic facilities.

Water Systems that obtain water from the City of Evanston

The Evanston Water Utility sells water directly to the Village of Skokie, and serves four other communities (Arlington Heights, Buffalo Grove, Palatine, and Wheeling) through wholesale water sold to the Northwest Water Commission.

Discussions with the five systems that use water from the Evanston Water Utility focused on several general characteristics:

1. amount of water stored in water towers or water stand-pipes
2. capacity and operability of stand-by emergency back-up wells
3. capacity of inter-connections with other public water supplies
4. the likelihood that various emergency water supplies, coupled with municipality-wide conservation, would provide sufficient water to sustain basic operations within a community

Storage. The Northwest Water Commission has one day's storage, its four customers are required by contract to have one day's storage, and Skokie also has one day's storage. The scenario for the Roundtable was intentionally defined as a service outage that lasted at least a week so that stored water, even with extreme conservation, would not be sufficient to supply a community.

Stand-by Emergency Back-Up Wells. Once stored water is exhausted, a community needs to have a water alternative. All four systems served by the Northwest Water Commission have stand-by emergency back-up wells. These wells, for the most part, were constructed before the communities opted, in 1985, to purchase Lake Michigan water. All the communities have grown since they switched to Lake Michigan water as a source, and for 3 of the 4, the current well capacities alone are no longer sufficient to supply the community's average daily use.

Wells are routinely pumped once per month, but only for a very short period of time, so they have generally not been operated at full capacity for any prolonged period of time. Aquifer productivity has also not been evaluated. It is therefore uncertain to what extent the theoretical well capacities could be counted on in an emergency.

Inter-connections with Other Water Utilities. Two of the three communities that have insufficient well capacity to meet average daily usage have permanent emergency inter-connections with other water utilities. The third community that does not have sufficient

well capacity to meet average daily usage does not have any permanent emergency inter-connections or any formal agreements in place for temporary inter-connections.

Skokie is in a different situation because that community has no emergency back-up wells. In the event of an Evanston Water Utility failure, it would depend entirely on three emergency inter-connections with neighboring water utilities. The total capacity of those connections is 24% less than the average daily use for the community.

Evanston has the least amount of emergency water sources. It does not have wells, and has only three small inter-connections (dating back to the 1890's) with Wilmette which could provide only about 33% of Evanston's average daily use. A larger inter-connection with Wilmette which could provide all of the water needed by Evanston and Skokie has been designed, but is on hold due to lack of available funding.

Local Authorities to curtail water service. In the context of uncertainties related to emergency well operations, limitations on emergency inter-connections with neighboring water utilities, and other factors that could affect water availability if Evanston water service were interrupted, participants were not all convinced that they could get the cooperation necessary to effect needed water use reductions. That uncertainty led to a discussion about the need for utilities to determine what authorities exist within their own municipalities to compel reduced water use, and if necessary the shutting down of certain non-critical operations or businesses within their communities in order to preserve essential services for critical operations (such as hospitals), and for fire fighting.

Irrespective of authorities, the group agreed that discussions about water emergency preparedness and response with major water users would be beneficial, because cooperation is more likely in the event of an emergency if major users are already aware of the contingency plans that may need to be put into effect.

Emergency Response

The scenario for this Roundtable assumed that the Evanston Water Utility is unable to pump or treat water for at least a week. A common instinctive public response to a water outage is to turn to the Water Utility for emergency water. However, in the event of a problem at a water plant, the utility's first responsibility is to correct the problem; the provision of emergency water and other emergency functions generally falls to other organizations and agencies. The short verbal presentations and discussion in this section of the Roundtable were intended to clarify the roles, responsibilities, and capabilities of various groups that would participate in the emergency response.

Fire Department: The Evanston Fire Department has a contingency plan for fire suppression. Their resources include tenders (vehicles that can carry large quantities of water brought in from other locations), and they are a member of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), which is a mutual aid system among fire departments in Illinois that facilitates the sharing of equipment, manpower, and other resources during

fire emergencies. The Fire Department also works with the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) which is a group of volunteers that provides assistance during emergency situations. Some Fire Departments also have large blue fire hoses that can be used as temporary water mains in the event of an emergency. When the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, the Fire Chief is usually in command, but for water emergencies, the Water Superintendent may be in command.

The Fire Departments of several communities that depend on Evanston water were represented at the Roundtable. One common theme that emerged was that Fire Departments have developed emergency options for a water outage, but some of these are not formalized in written Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs). To date, the stability and expertise of the workforce has not created an urgent need for formal written documents. MABAS agreements already in place may already cover some of the water outage response procedures.

Police Department: Police Departments help to maintain order, manage traffic, and maintain communications with other agencies. Managing traffic during an emergency would include re-routing traffic around roads that are closed because fire hoses are deployed across those roads, and keeping selected roads clear of non-emergency traffic so that emergency water supplies and repair supplies can get to their intended destinations. Maintaining order in an emergency could include providing physical security, such as guarding water tankers, and providing additional security for critical infrastructure (e.g., hospitals) that have a source of water.

Evanston Ombudsman for Senior Care: The Ombudsman's office encourages and assists in the development of emergency response plans for long term care facilities and senior housing facilities. It also assists with communications between emergency response agencies and these facilities during emergency situations, assists with evacuations, and provides outreach to other social service agencies to notify vulnerable populations of emergencies.

Evanston Public Communications Officer: The public communications officer is responsible for getting emergency messages out to the community and to the media. There was substantial discussion about how to coordinate messages, so that the public in all the affected communities would get consistent messages, both through municipal communications channels and through private channels (e.g., messages sent to students at an educational institution.) Part of the objective of consistent messages is to reduce the concerns that can be generated by different messages, and also to reduce the number of phone calls that need to be fielded by the utility and by emergency response agencies. Further discussions focused on the need to have pre-scripted messages for various kinds of emergency situations, and to have them translated ahead of time into the languages used by residents of various communities.

Evanston Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security: The primary functions of the Emergency Management Coordinator are to coordinate local resources during natural or man-made emergencies and disasters, maintain and update the City's

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), monitor homeland security concerns, and manage the Operational Security Support Group. The position also works with the Chief Elected Official during emergencies and disaster declarations; updates emergency contact listings; develops a municipal continuity of government plan (COG); and coordinates activities of the Citizens Corps Volunteers that include the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), and the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers who assist during a health related emergency. The Emergency Management Coordinator maintains the City's Emergency Operations Center in a state of readiness and is also the liaison between county, state, and federal agencies for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Cook County Emergency Management Agency (Cook County EMA): They coordinate with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) to provide support, resources (functional assets such as pumps, heavy equipment, Unified Command mobile van, etc.), assist with disaster declarations, assist with finding funding, help identify private sector resources (such as sources of tankers that can transport potable water), and work with other collar counties to locate additional resources. Cook County EMA is not a primary source of resources – they primarily serve to coordinate efforts and locate resources that may be available to purchase, or rent, or hire.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA): IEPA provides several kinds of technical assistance including construction planning assistance, rehabilitation activity planning assistance, and sampling guidance and sample bottles. IEPA also works with IEMA, who in turn works with other state agencies to obtain additional assistance. For example, the Illinois Department of Public Health can help locate bulk drinking water tankers.

IEPA does not have funding to provide financial assistance for repair or reconstruction, to hire contractors, or to supply or buy equipment.

IEPA noted that a water utility has to have an IEPA permit prior to any alterations to a water system, even in an emergency situation. In an emergency, a permit can be issued verbally, with hard copy paperwork to follow. Utilities should contact an IEPA regional engineer for assistance in getting appropriate permits.

Illinois Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network (ILWARN): This is an organization of utilities helping utilities, and is not a governmental organization. Both public and private water utilities are eligible to join the organization, whose mutual aid procedures are implemented through signed agreements among the participating utilities. No disaster declaration is needed to request or provide assistance. Participants can request help in the form of personnel and/or equipment.

FOLLOW-UP OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

Participants in the roundtable identified multiple follow-up actions that have the potential to enhance community resiliency and help protect public health and safety, in the event of a failure of the primary water supply. The follow-up actions are listed below, grouped into general categories. Some apply primarily to purchasing water systems, some apply primarily to various organizations and agencies involved in emergency response, and some apply primarily to customers of individual water systems. They are listed here as options for further consideration, and possible action, by various parties. The list represents major preparedness points of discussion that came up during the Roundtable.

Several ideas that were not directly related to the scenario being discussed, i.e., a failure of the Evanston Water Utility, are listed in a Miscellaneous category because they are nonetheless valuable for overall planning.

Roundtable participants, and others, should consider these options in the context of their own circumstances and priorities.

- 1) Large water users (e.g. hospitals, schools, residential facilities): Consider performing a water audit or use other means (such as installing temporary internal water meters) to track how much water is used in what locations/buildings, and for what purposes, to help develop a plan for severe water conservation in the event of a water supply emergency.
- 2) Water utilities: Develop letters of understanding with suppliers of emergency parts, chemical supplies, and emergency repairs.
- 3) Fire Departments: Develop and/or memorialize Standard Operating Procedures for emergency water practices, such as direct fire-hose hook-ups from neighboring municipal fire hydrants to critical facilities such as hospitals.
- 4) Fire Departments: Quantify how much water could be provided to critical facilities, and at what pressure, through direct fire hose hook-ups, compared with a facility's critical water needs, and document that capability so that critical facilities know how much water they could expect to get.
- 5) Fire Departments: Document which roads would need to be closed to traffic because of emergency fire-hose hook-ups to critical facilities, and share that information with the local Police Department.
- 6) Evanston Police Department: Develop and document a general traffic control plan that accounts for major anticipated road closures or limited access due to priorities for transportation of emergency water, supplies to repair the Evanston water plant and the presence of emergency water supply fire hoses (e.g. to hospitals) crossing roadways.

- 7) Police Departments: Prepare a plan to deal with the rush/traffic to stores for water purchases as well as have an escort priority plan for water truck deliveries, and a security plan for protecting hospitals.
- 8) Fire and Police Departments: Help educate the community on emergency water preparedness and conservation during school visits, and provide information available through www.Ready.gov and www.Ready.Illinois.gov.
- 9) Evanston Water Utility and Illinois EPA: Provide the protocol necessary for sanitizing (disinfecting and flushing) Fire Department tenders, hoses, and trucks, prior to using them for drinking water distribution, and provide that protocol to local Fire Departments.
- 10) Wilmette Fire Department and Evanston Hospital: Develop a letter of understanding between Wilmette and Evanston Hospital regarding providing emergency water via Fire Department hoses across municipal lines. Check that the hospital has appropriate connections so that fire hoses could feed the hospital directly.
- 11) Wilmette and Evanston Water Utilities: Consider building an emergency hard connection between the Wilmette and Evanston distribution systems, to create a dedicated emergency water line to serve Evanston Hospital.
- 12) Each Community: Formalize a priority list of facilities to receive limited amounts of water available, and a list of facilities whose water service might need to be shut off completely in the event of a water supply emergency.
- 13) Each Community: Check whether or not it has the legal authority to shut off water service to selected facilities during an emergency. If it does, discuss the plan ahead of time with water users. If it does not, consider establishing such authority.
- 14) Each Community: Investigate the availability and authority to use public and private swimming pools as alternate sources of grey water for boilers, cooling towers, and other grey water uses.
- 15) Each Community: Encourage faith-based communities to create Emergency Operations Plans for their own facilities.
- 16) Evanston and Communities that purchase water directly or indirectly from Evanston: Develop pre-scripted press releases and public service announcements to help provide a consistent message across connected communities. These messages should be coordinated ahead of time with large water users to help ensure a consistent message within a community, to help reduce the number of

phone calls from concerned citizens, especially to the water utility that is focused on solving the water emergency problem.

- 17) Ombudsman for Senior Care: Add information about the local special needs populations to emergency plans.
- 18) Ombudsman for Senior Care and the equivalent organization in other communities: Develop a written plan for contacting hard to reach populations, (such as the homebound, the visually or hearing impaired) via door-to-door notification, faith groups, neighbors, cable TV)
- 19) Ombudsman for Senior Care and the equivalent organization in other communities: Advise and assist long term care and health care facilities to have up to date evacuation plans and a Memorandum of Understanding with other facilities to take relocated patients/residents.
- 20) Evanston Community Information Coordinator: Arrange to have pre-scripted emergency messages translated into Spanish, and other major languages represented in Evanston and inter-connected communities.
- 21) Evanston Community Information Coordinator: Develop pre-scripted public messages to notify water users and the public who is the incident commander for the emergency operations center in the event of a water emergency, and where to call for information.
- 22) Evanston Community Information Coordinator: Check with the City Clerk for a list of condo associations and have a shorter targeted meeting with these groups regarding water emergency planning.
- 23) Community Information Coordinators: Collectively develop pre-scripted explanations to customers about water quality issues caused by emergency water operations, e.g., commingling surface and well waters, pressure differentials and velocity changes which can cause turbidity and cloudiness, and how that may or may not be related to water safety.
- 24) Local EMA's and water utilities: Consult with their major users (e.g., schools and health care facilities) to document their minimum water needs (e.g. for heating, cooling, sanitation, and human consumption).
- 25) Local EMA's: Disseminate information on municipal water emergency plans and the need for individual multi-unit buildings to have a plan to conserve water and to consider emergency bottled water contracts.
- 26) Each municipality and Water Utility: Meet with major users to discuss what they should do in the event of severe (e.g. > 25%) water service reduction.

- 27) Evanston: Continue to investigate enlarged/enhanced inter-connection with the Wilmette Water Utility.
- 28) Water Utilities with active emergency back-up wells: Determine well operability, and water quality based on local and state requirements (e.g., state monitoring requirements, contractual obligations, etc.)
- 29) Water Utilities with active emergency back-up wells: If the utility intends to rely on wells as an emergency back-up water source, consider consulting with a well driller to evaluate the state of repair of pumps and electrical systems, and the system's reliable pumping capacity.
- 30) Water Utilities: Consider joining ILWARN and/or other mutual aid organization(s).
- 31) Skokie Fire Department, Skokie Police Department, and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD): Have a meeting to improve coordination between MWRD and the Skokie Fire and Police Departments. (**Completed** October 20, 2009)
- 32) Illinois EPA and Evanston Water Utility: Document various organizations' responsibility and/or capability for bringing in potable water (Cook County EMA, National Guard, local private companies)
- 33) DHS: Evaluate capacity of major bottled water contractor(s) to provide emergency water.
- 34) U.S. EPA Headquarters: Distribute a list of available EPA publications that are relevant to water supply emergencies, by sending the list to all Roundtable participants via email. Publications include information from Seattle - King County on templates and procedures for emergency distribution of water, Law Enforcement DW/WWTP training video w/manual, and others.
- 35) Hospitals: Need to verify emergency water connections with their fire departments to ensure that there is hose thread compatibility in order to provide emergency water to the facility.

MISCELLANEOUS (information/discussion topics that need to be memorialized, but are not directly related to preparedness for the Evanston water emergency scenario):

- 36) IEPA is notifying affected water utilities about revised testing requirements for active emergency back-up wells.

- 37) ILWARN: Look into establishing chlorine transportation protocols between water utilities.
- 38) During an emergency, the Evanston Police Department and the National Guard would need identification for emergency water trucks and deliveries of chemicals and equipment to the Evanston Water Utility, so that they can have both priority and protection.
- 39) Determine utility (gas, electric, etc.) contact person for emergency issues, i.e., if there is a water problem, notify gas and electric utilities, and vice-versa. (Evanston updates contact lists each year in mid-June and mid-January)
- 40) Determine extra manpower needed for emergency operations (Community Emergency Response Team or its equivalent) and determine volunteer availability and tasks they can accomplish.
- 41) Need to identify sources of back-up power generators which are sized appropriately for the facility/facilities that might need them.

2/1/2010