



What's in the Water?

*Laboratories, Sampling, Results and Reporting for
Water & Wastewater Operators*

Presented by
Sharon Ercoliani & Cindy Brandecker

Garden State Laboratories, Inc.

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AGENDA



-
- Samples & Sampling
 - Analytical Laboratories
 - Results
 - Reporting
 - Record Keeping

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Samples & Sampling


Wastewater



Drinking Water




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- 
- How to find your monitoring schedule
 - Where to take the samples from
 - What kind of sample is it
 - How to take each kind of sample
 - How to transport and store the sample

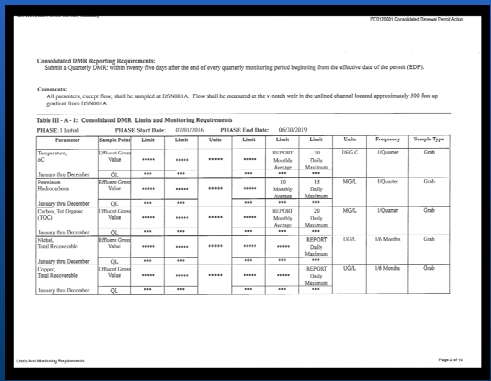
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Monitoring Schedules

Drinking Water Watch



NJPDES Permits



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NJDEP Drinking Water Watch

https://www9.state.nj.us/DEP_WaterWatch_public/index.jsp
 OR
 google: NJDEP DRINKING WATER WATCH

- Need PWSID# or System Name
- Inactive/Active Monitoring Schedules
- Wealth of Info: Facilities, Treatment, Routine Monitoring Schedule, Locations, Frequency, Historical Data, Violations, Service Connections, Consecutive Connections, Etc.
- YOU MUST CHECK IT!!!** – Monthly, Quarterly, or what your schedule calls for

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NJDEP DWW for Different Systems

Community



NTNC



TNC



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NJDEPS Permit

DEP DataMiner Website

OR

google: NJDEP DataMiner

- Need NJPDES Permit Number
- Sampling Requirements and Permit Limits
- Changes to Existing Permits
- Requirements for additional testing outside the normal schedule are found in the TEXT of the permit. There is a lot of useful information (DRBC Requirements, Bioassay testing, etc.)

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Consolidated DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: within twenty-five days after the end of every quarterly monitoring period beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

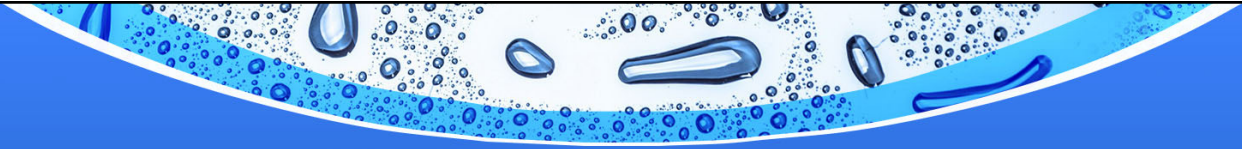
Comments:

All parameters, except flow, shall be sampled at DSN001A. Flow shall be measured at the v-notch weir in the unlined channel located approximately 500 feet up gradient from DSN001A.

Table III - A - 1: Consolidated DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: I Initial		PHASE Start Date: 07/01/2016			PHASE End Date: 06/30/2019					
Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Temperature, oC	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	30 Daily Maximum	DEG.C	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***					
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***					
Carbon, Tot Organic (TOC)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	20 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
	QL	***	***		***					
Nickel, Total Recoverable	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	UG/L	1/6 Months	Grab
	QL	***	***		***					
Copper, Total Recoverable	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Maximum	UG/L	1/6 Months	Grab
	QL	***	***		***					

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Bioassay

Table III - A - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: I-Final PHASE Start Date: 01/01/2022 PHASE End Date:

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Oil and Grease	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	10 Monthly Average	15 Instant Maximum	MG/L	1/Month	Grab
	QL	***	***		***				
Nitrogen, Ammonia Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT Monthly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	KG/DAY	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	4/Month 24 Hour Composite
	QL	***	***		***				
Ferrous Iron	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	35 Monthly Geo Avg	REPORT Instant Maximum	#100MG/L	8/Month	Grab
	QL	***	***		***				
LC50 State 96hr Acu Mysid Batis	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Report Per Minimum	*****	*****	%EFFL	1/Quarter Composite
	AL	***	***		***				
Chlorine Produced Oxidants	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT Monthly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	KG/DAY	*****	REPORT Monthly Average	REPORT Daily Maximum	MG/L	3/Day Grab
	QL	***	***		***				
Chlorine Produced Oxidants	Effluent Adjusted Value	259 Monthly Average	508 Daily Maximum	KG/DAY	*****	8.1 Monthly Average	15.8 Daily Maximum	MG/L	3/Day Grab
	QL	***	***		***				
Temperature, oC	Raw Sewer/effluent	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Instant Minimum	REPORT Monthly Average	REPORT Instant Maximum	DEG C	3/Day Grab
	QL	***	***		***				

6. Toxicity Testing Requirements - Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity

a. The permittee shall conduct toxicity tests on its wastewater discharge in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine if appropriately selected effluent concentrations adversely affect the test species.

b. Acute toxicity tests shall be conducted using the test species and method identified in Part III of this permit.

c. Part III of this permit contains an Action Level (AL) for acute Whole Effluent Toxicity. Toxicity Reduction and Implementation Requirements may be triggered based on exceedances of this Action Level. See Toxicity Reduction and Implementation Requirements section below for more details.

d. Any test that does not meet the specifications of N.J.A.C. 7:18, laboratory certification regulations, must be repeated within 30 days of the completion of the initial test. The repeat test shall not replace subsequent testing required in Part III.

e. The permittee shall collect and analyze the concentration of ammonia-N in the effluent on the day a sample is collected for WET testing. This result is to be reported on the Biomonitoring Report Form.

f. The permittee shall resubmit an Acute Methodology Questionnaire within 60 days of any change in laboratory.

g. Submit an acute whole effluent toxicity test report within twenty-five days after the end of every quarterly monitoring period beginning from the effective date of the permit (EDP).

h. Test reports shall be submitted to:

- i. biomonitoring@dep.nj.gov

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Sampling Locations



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Wastewater Sample Types

Grab

- Used to view a “snapshot” of the effluent or influent
- Typical samples include: pH, temperature, HEM, SGT-HEM, Cyanide, Phenols, VOC, Microbiological

Composite

- Looks at a significant length of time
- Can be flow or time proportioned
 - Usually 4 to 24 hours
- Typical Samples include: BOD, TSS, Metals, Nitrogen Series, ABN, Pesticides, PCBs, Bioassay

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Grab Sampling



Tips for Sampling

- Ensure sample location is correct for sample type
- Do not skim the surface
- Watch preservatives
- Safety First

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Composite Sampling

Tips for Sampling

- Ensure all parts of equipment are working and cleaned per SOPs prior to sampling event
- Watch the weather
- Manual Compositing – labeling matters



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Drinking Water Sample Locations

Descriptions are IMPORTANT!

- DS = Distribution System
- TP = Treatment Plant
- POE = Point of Entry
- WL = Well (Raw Water)
- IN = Intake from Surface Water
- CC = Cross Connection

Keep in Mind!

- Use the NJDEP Monitoring Schedule
- Designate DS, POE and RAW sample and make sure your lab knows these locations. Ensure it is coordinating on your chain of custody

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What Samples Come from Where?

- Distribution
 - Bacteria (Coliform & HPC)
 - Throughout the entire distribution system and based on your established RTCR Sampling Plan.
 - Lead and Copper
 - Throughout your entire distribution system and based on your tiers and established Lead & Copper Sampling Plan.
 - These samples are super site specific – they MUST be sampled at the established locations AND uploaded to E2 specifically for that sample location. They will be rejected if taken at a location NOT on the established Pb/Cu Sampling Plan.
 - THM/HAA
 - Sample locations dictated by maximum residence time.
 - These samples – if taken at a different location or changed location – must be cleared thru the DEP.
 - Not only site specific but also has a very specific sampling period - +/- 3 days from the original sample every 3 months or +/- 3 days for annual samples.

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Distribution Samples - DS

Total Coliform Bacteria



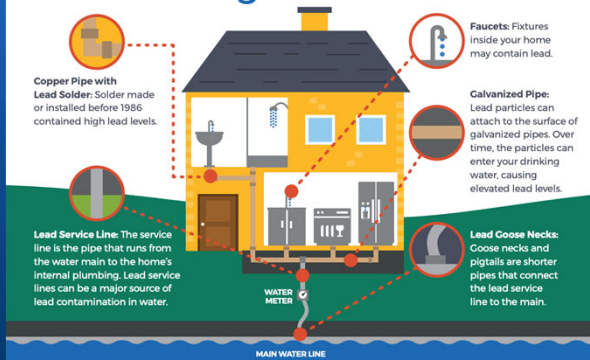
- Routine Samples – Frequency/Amount determined by population
- RTCR plan – if possible – no swivel faucets, mixing faucets nor hoses
- Revised Total Coliform Rule
- Triggers Ground Water Rule
- 30-hour hold time
- Collect Chlorine Residual
- Sterile Bottle w/Sodium Thiosulfate
- If system chlorinates AND uses Surface Water, HPC is required if CL2 is <0.05 mg/L

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CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water



Distribution Samples - DS

First Draw Lead & Copper

- First draw – minimum 6 hour standing time
- Flush seldom used taps prior to sampling
- Compliance calculated at 90th percentile
- Action level exceedances trigger WQP Monitoring
- 1 liter sample volume

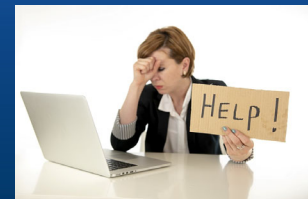
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Upcoming Revisions to the Lead & Copper Rule

This information is from the EPA on their new requirements

- Using science-based testing protocols to find more sources of lead in drinking water.
- Establishing a trigger level to jumpstart mitigation earlier and in more communities.
 - Driving more and complete lead service line replacements.
 - For the first time, requiring testing in schools and child-care facilities.
- Requiring water systems to identify and make public the locations of lead service lines.

We have attempted numerous times leading up to this course to speak with the NJDEP to understand what NJ is going to be asking of Public Water Systems– we have gotten some response – but the new rule the EPA has proposed is open to new revisions.



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Lead & Copper – “Schools”

Lead in Schools

Municipal Source

- 250ml bottle
- Requires field blank for each building
- All drinking water and food preparation outlets
- School must maintain a lead sampling plan
- 8-48 hour stagnation time

Lead & Copper

Daycare

Municipal Source

- 250ml bottle
- Field Blank recommended per building
- Sample count is based on the amount of taps used for drinking (100% of all taps used for consumption and 50% of the rest – consult with licensing agent)
- 8-48 hour stagnation time

Lead & Copper Rule

Public Well

- 1L Bottle
- Does not require a field blank
- Sample requirement is based on population
- Lead & Copper sampling plan usually required
- Minimum 6 hour stagnation time

THERE IS ALWAYS MORE INFO TO BE FOUND ON THE DEP SITE

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Distribution Samples - DS

Disinfection By-Products – THM/HAA

- Only necessary when disinfectant (Chlorine) is added
- Must be sampled every 90 +/- 3 days or annual +/- 3 days
- Unique reporting codes/Pre-designated Sample locations – these locations must be used. If they have to be changed you need to advise NJDEP
- Why is this monitoring done?
 - DBPs are a possible carcinogen, can cause birth defects, and have a negative affect on marine animals
- Monitoring is also done for dischargers to ensure low levels

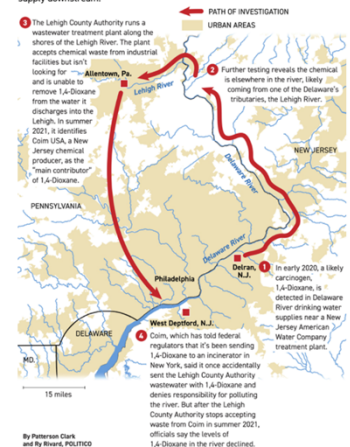
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“New” Contaminant - 1,4 Dioxane

- Byproduct of Plastic Manufacturing
- Considered a “Likely Carcinogen”
- HIGH levels set off alarms when found in the water supplies in 2020 by American Waters S. Jersey Plant that supplies Burlington, Camden, Gloucester & Salem counties
- New proposed rule would limit to .33 ppb
 - 2020 samples were 10x that
- Trackback sampling success
 - Coordinated effort of both sides of water treatment

Tracking a likely carcinogen that entered a major East Coast water supply

Insufficient treatment of chemical waste led to the pollution of a major water supply downstream.



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Point of Entry Samples

- Volatile Organic Compounds
- USEPA 504.1 (1,2,3-TCP, EDB, DBCP)
- PFC's (PFNA, PFOA, PFAS)
- Inorganics
- Secondaries
- Radiologicals
- Nitrates
- Nitrites



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Water Quality Parameters

- Different Monitoring Requirements by “Period”
 - Initial
 - Quarterly
 - Semi-Annual
 - Bi-Weekly
- Each time period/treatment has different requirements
- pH, Temp, Orthophosphate, Alkalinity, Lead & Copper, etc.
- Bi-weekly is rolling weeks, not just every other week – check your start date on DWW and download the schedule on the DEP’s website



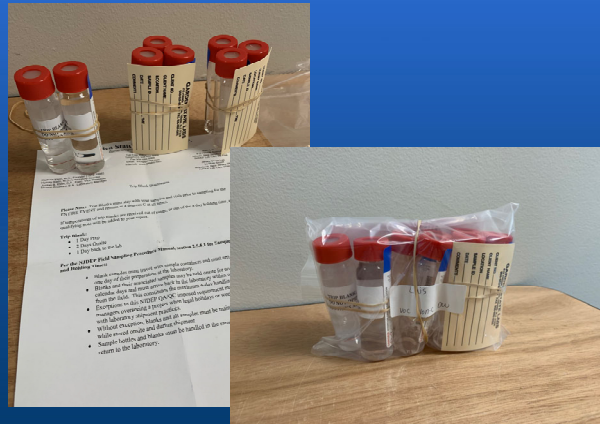
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PFC's and Method 504.1

Regulated PFAS (PFNA, PFOS, PFOA, PFC's)



Method 504.1



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Things to keep in mind!

- Use the correct bottles for the type of sampling being performed.
 - Best to have these provided by the lab
- Observe the correct sample collection procedure
- Bring samples to the lab the same day as sample collection
- Samples should be kept on ice in a cooler

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Sample Transportation

Tips

- Keep them cool
- Keep them separated
- Use a temperature blank
- Reduce contamination (use real ice sometimes)



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Chain of Custody

- Basic Client Information: Name, Address, Primary Point of Contact, PWSID#, NJPDES#, Billing Info etc.
- Sample Collection Information: Sample Location or Field ID, Date, Time, Matrix.
- Technical Information: Analysis Requested, Sample Bottles, Preservatives, Field Analysis.
- Reporting Requirements: Turn-Around Time, Compliance, Process Control.
- If you are doing your own sampling, you must fill out the Chain of Custody. Ensure if you use a chemical abbreviation, it is the right one.

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Can I take my own samples?

- Make sure you have the appropriate containers.
- If you are taking bacteria samples, chlorine reading **MUST** be taken with a detection limit of 0.05 ppm.
- Ensure you keep them on ice until you get them to the lab.
- Make sure you are **CERTIFIED** for any parameters you are analyzing yourself for your permit requirements (Wastewater).



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Who will sample?

- Type of sample?
 - Grab
 - Composite
- Do you have the correct equipment?
 - Yes – you can sample
 - No – you need a lab to arrange sampling



Specify the anticipated sampling frequency and/or sample pick-up.

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Compliance or Not?

Compliance Samples

- For regulatory compliance
- For wastewater – you may take multiple samples to average down a high result

Not for Compliance Samples

- For informational purposes
- Ensure disinfection
- Opening seasonal systems
- Treatment technique efficacy

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Permit Issues

- Limits specific to each individual facility and monitoring location
- Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annual and Annual requirements
- Samples can be grab or composite
- Monitoring periods determined by Permit Effective Dates
- Each facility has unique sampling requirements (analytes) determined by many factors
- Recommended quantitation limit!

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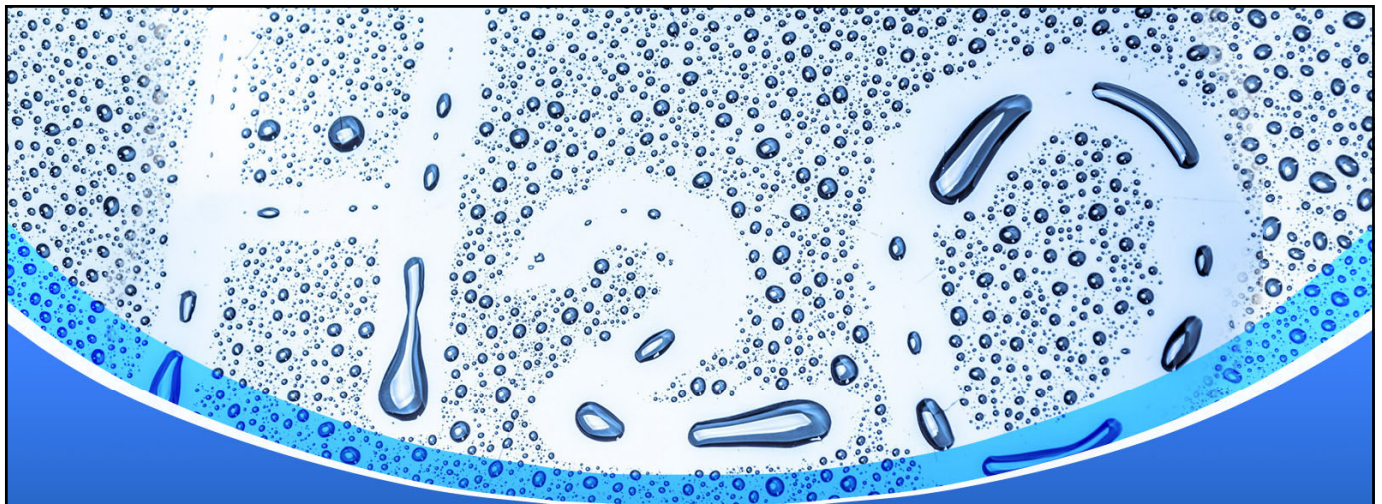


Sampling Hints

- NO Air bubbles in the Vials
 - 504.1, THM HAA, VOC, etc.
- No Fingers in the Coliform bottles!
- COC must match the sample bottle labels
 - date of collection, time of collection and sample location.



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PFCs – what they are & what to do about them

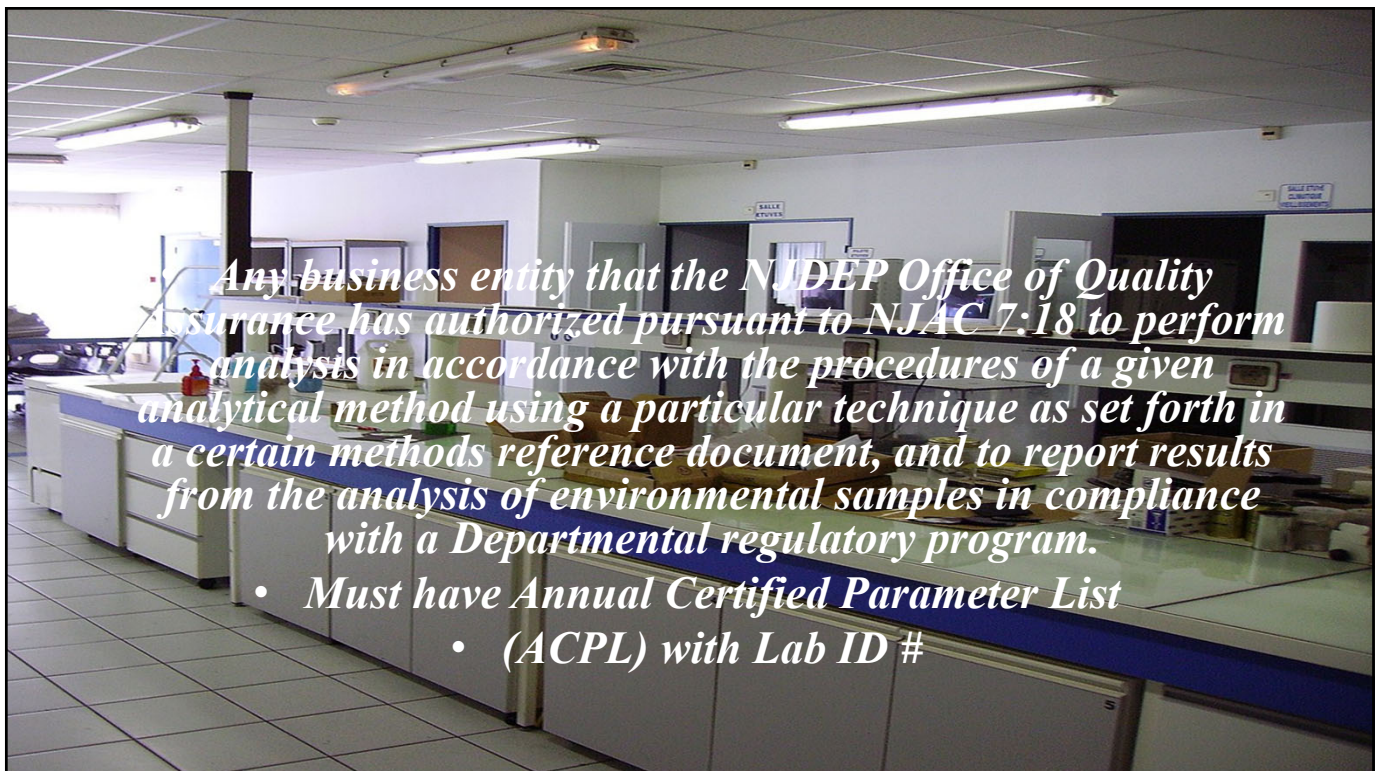
Coming up next, with Ron Milke of Eurofins Eaton Analytical!

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Analytical Laboratories



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What services should I specify from my lab?



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Choosing a Laboratory

- Price/Service/Attitude
- Turn-Around Time
- Certified Parameters
- Reporting regulatory results to NJDEP E2 database
- Report Format
- Notification of MCL exceedances
- Knowledge of NJDEP Regulations for water systems
- Hidden Charges (Reporting, sample pickup, etc.)

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Lab Certification

Ask for a copy of the labs NJ Certification

- Labs must be certified in the State of New Jersey



Ask for a copy of the labs ACPL

- These can also be found online in the NJDEP DataMiner website.



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Turnaround Time



How important is it?

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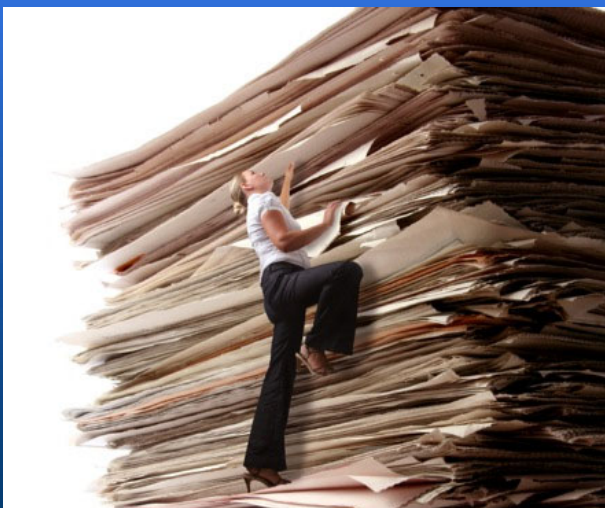
Service

Supply your permit to your lab.

Establish how you want to handle an exceedance or permit limit issues.

Once the contract is awarded, talk to your lab!

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Report Format

- Do you just need results only?
- Do you require a QA/QC Package?
 - More paper for you – can always be provided if there is an issue.
- Do you require a chain of custody with the report?
 - Some labs leave a copy when they sample, some include one with the report.
- Do you only want your report emailed? Mailed?
- Do you want online access to your report in real time to see results?

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Completion of Required Forms

Make sure you specify the forms that you want the lab to complete in addition to the standard form.

Some Examples

- DMR
- CMR
- Joint Meeting forms
- Uploading to E2
- BSDW Forms
- LT2

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Certified Parameters

- Do you have specific methods you are requesting?
 - Is a certified method required?
 - Is the method referenced current?
- Will you allow subcontracting?
 - Limited number of “Full Service” Labs.
 - Most are not certified for EVERY PARAMETER.

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Other Considerations

- Finding a good lab for you...
 - Customer Service
 - Being able to get a HUMAN
 - You don't think about it...until there is an issue.
 - Having an ally to guide you through a NOV, work with the DEP, get the bottles to you in an emergency, pickup in an emergency, run your repeats on a weekend, or Christmas.
 - IT IS NOT ALWAYS JUST ABOUT THE \$

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Requirements for Certified Labs

- In order to obtain certification:
 - Apply to analyze a parameter in accordance with an NJDEP OQA approved analytical method (Standard Methods, EPA, ASTM, Proprietary Methods, etc.).
 - Submit “Standard Operating Procedure” for approval, demonstration of capability and evidence of equipment needed and MDL study if applicable.
 - Successfully pass “Proficiency Study” (which can consist of one or two rounds).
 - Any method, but specifically complex analytical methods require additional demonstrations of capability prior to certification and an onsite audit by NJDEP.



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Requirements for Certified Labs

- In order to MAINTAIN Certification
 - Annual Proficiency Studies for each certified parameter for each program interest which consists of one or two passing rounds of samples
 - Analyze samples in accordance with SOPs
 - Periodic Laboratory Audits
 - Periodic Lab Equipment Checks
 - Check Standards – for pH it must be checked every 3 hours
 - Duplicates, spikes, calibrations, MDLs

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What does my Lab do?

- Can sample the sites that have been identified for sampling.
- Will analyze your sample for the required parameters or arrange to subcontract.
- MUST report compliance samples to the NJDEP
(For the most part, via E2)
- Can guide you through the necessary steps when you have a sample that is out of compliance.
- CANNOT notify the NJDEP on your behalf when you have an E.Coli positive sample.

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How long it takes to run a sample:

- Coliform
- BOD
- Metals
- General Chemistry
- Analyze immediate

The slide features a vertical decorative element on the left side, consisting of a blue border with a pattern of small, dark blue water droplets. The main content is a list of five items, each preceded by a bullet point. The text is in a dark blue, sans-serif font.

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There is a result, now what?

- Analyst gives the data to supervisors who check to ensure all is proper with the analysis, methods, units, procedures, etc.
- After that approval, results are passed to reporting for data entry and report prep.
- All reports are reviewed by the department manager to ensure data looks correct (exceedance reports to client).
- Completed reports head to the Laboratory Director for final approval and signatures.

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Some "easy" reports

Garden State Laboratories, Inc.
Bacteriological and Chemical Testing

Report Date: 12/13/2021

115 Route 49
 Emporium, NJ 07822

Lab Sample ID: 2102075-01

Site: Effluent
 Collection Date/Time: 12/01/2021 09:55

Matrix: Non-potable water
 Sample Type: Composite

Analysis	Method	DP	Sample Batch	Final Limit	Reg. Limit	MR	Lab. Con. No.	Analysis Date/Time	Qualities
Total Nitrate	EPA 953.2	2	25.0 mg/l	6.400	0.04	20044	12/02/21 10:30		
Total Phosphorus	130101040	1	0.200 mg/l	0.300	0.040	20044	12/02/21 09:26		
Total Suspended Solids	SM 2540.10	1	1.000 mg/l	1.0	1.000	20044	12/02/21 11:41		
Ammonia	SM 2200	1	0.500 mg/l	1	0.5000	0.02	20044	12/02/21 11:17	
Nitrite	SM 4200	1	0.0000 mg/l	0.0100	0.01	20044	12/02/21 11:41		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5210.10	1	1.00 mg/l	4	2.5	20044	12/02/21 11:06		

Signature: *Henry Klein*
 Laboratory Director

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J.R. HENDERSON LABS, INC.
 225 Southern Ave.
 Roseland, NJ 07068
 908.984.1000

Report Date: 1/16/22

Site: *Shore Evaluation*

Analysis Name	Analytical Method	NRMS	Analysis Date/Time	Station Factor	MR	Result
Sulfide	EPA 300.0	1000	12-Jan	1	0.5	30.5

Signature: *Thomas W. Sanka*
 Laboratory Manager

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FL DCM Certification #E84025
 NJ Laboratory ID# PL008

January 19, 2022

Garden State Laboratories Inc.
 410 Hillside Ave.
 Hillside, NJ 07035

Field Custody: Client
 Client/Field ID: 20200309-02
 Sample Collection: 01-09-22/0940
 Lab. ID No.: 2148
 Lab. Custody Dates: 01-09-22/1015
 Sample Description: Drinking Water

Analysis Date/Time: 01-19-22/0004

Parameter	Units	Results	Analysis Date/Time	Method	Detection Limit
Ureae Alpha	pcU/L	14.6 ± 1.9	1-19-22/0004	EPA 80-02	1.3
2nd Ammonia	pcU/L	14.6 ± 1.9	1-19-22/0004	EPA 80-02	1.4
Radon-222	pcU/L	3.6 ± 0.4		Calc	0.1
Radon-220	pcU/L	1.2 ± 0.2	1-19-22/1110	EPA 903.1	0.2
Radon-228	pcU/L	1.4 ± 0.8	1-19-22/1247	EPA 903.5	0.1

Signature: *Thomas W. Sanka*
 Laboratory Manager

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ECM
 environmental compliance monitoring, inc.

September 27, 2021

No. Shores Estuary
 Garden State Laboratories, Inc.
 410 Hillside Ave.
 Hillside, NJ 07035

Dear Mr. Endrey:

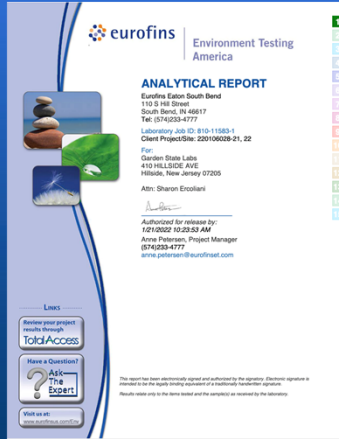
Analysis of the sample received September 1, 2021 has been completed. The results are presented in the attached table. An invoice is attached. Determinations were performed in accordance with EPA/NCM approved methodology.

If you have any questions pertaining to the analysis, please feel free to contact me. Very truly yours,
 Environmental Compliance Monitoring, Inc.
 Thomas W. Sanka
 Laboratory Manager

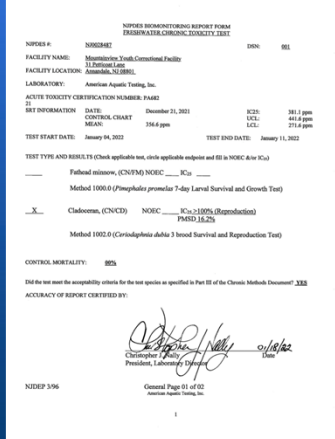
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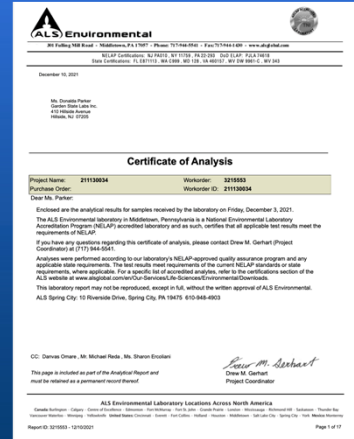
Some more “difficult” reports



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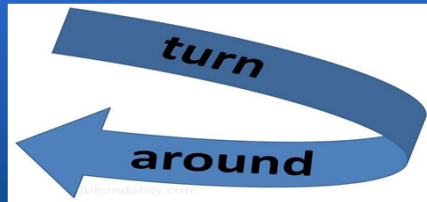
Where are my results, and why so many pages?

- Standard turnaround time for most labs is 10 business days – that assumes that there are no emergencies or problems that sneak in during your analyses.
- There are requirements that the laboratory must fulfill before releasing your results:
 - QC results must meet specified method requirements
 - Department Manager Review
 - Printing of Report
 - Lab Director Review and Signature
 - Primary Lab MUST by regulation send the complete report from the subcontract lab(s)

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When Can I Get my Results?

- What is the Standard Turnaround Time for your Lab?



- You need your results quickly...
 - Can your lab do this?
 - Specify in bids and quotes what your turnaround time needs to be.

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Interpreting Analytical Results

- Watch the UNITS! (mg/L=ppm, ug/L=ppb, ppm>ppb)
- Analytical report typically includes: Sample collection information, analytical method, analysis date and time, unique laboratory ID#, Lab Certification ID, Lab Manager Signature.
- If you don't understand, call your lab and ask them to help!




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VIOLATION NOTICE

OH NO! What do we do now?

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Who you gonna call?



- Call your lab...they do NOT know you have received the violation. You (the water system) and Licensed Operator are the only ones to receive the notice.
- The lab can help and advise you what the next steps should be.
- If you choose to ignore the violation; there could be monetary penalties.

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DRINKING WATER MCL VIOLATIONS

- Routine Coliform samples - the lab has 24 hours to notify the system of a positive. For E.Coli the lab must inform the DEP hotline. However....for E.Coli - The SYSTEM MUST notify the NJDEP at 609-292-5550 during regular working hours of an E.Coli detection. After hours and on weekends you must call the Hotline at 877-927-6337 and tell them you need to speak with someone from Water Supply. You should also call your local health department.
- Nitrates over 10 ppm - the lab must notify the client and the CEHA agency.
- There are no other laboratory requirements for immediate notifications.

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NJDEP E2 – Electronic Reporting

- Electronic system for reporting of drinking water results – can only be done by the lab analyzing the sample.
- Most labs submit in batches of many samples.
- Results must be reported by the by the 10th of the month following the month in which any test, measurement or analysis is made. Compliance on Coliform is usually run by the day after the 10th so checking is critical.
- Check on your lab – when you receive your results look on Drinking Water Watch to make sure they are uploaded. If your results are not in DWW, call you lab and find out why.

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Consumer Confidence Reporting (CCR)

- Provides educational material to help consumers to make educated decisions regarding any potential health risks pertaining to the quality, treatment, and management of their drinking water supply.
- Required for all community water systems regardless of size.
- Must contain a brief water quality report summarizing information about source water, detected contaminants, compliance and educational information.
- Increases
 - Awareness of consumers.
 - Consumer knowledge of sources, quality, contamination, etc.
 - Dialogue between utility and consumer.

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Wastewater Permit Limits

- Supply these limits to your laboratory. If you don't, the lab has no idea how to help you.
- Establish protocol with your laboratory on who is to be informed and how. Have a back-up plan...you never know where you may be when the exceedance occurs.
- If you have an exceedance – arrange for resampling and/or sample pick up. Many parameters can be averaged for compliance.

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Recordkeeping

- Safest bet – keep all records for 5 years.
- Things this includes:
 - Chain of custodies
 - Data log books
 - Reports of Analysis
 - Calibration logs
 - pH
 - Chlorine
- Data and records pertaining to public health concerns are to be kept for 10 years.

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Questions?

Sharon Ercoliani – 908-688-6900 ext. 139
sercoliani@gsllabs.com

Cindy Brandecker -908-688-8900 ext. 115
cbrandecker@gsllabs.com

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