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DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

CONTINGENCY PLAN

Water supply contingency plan for the Village of Bowerston public water system located in Harrison County, Ohio as of June 1, 2021.

Copies of this plan are at the following locations:

1. Water Treatment Plant – Operator’s desk
Village garage desk
2. PWS Administrator’s desk – in the Municipal Building located 205 Water Alley
3. Co. EMA. Office - 538 N Main St F, Cadiz, OH 43907
4. Jim Albright, Operator 40680 Lower Clearfork Road
Cadiz, OH 43907
5. Other - _____

Copies are required to be kept at locations identified in numbers 1 through 4.

Owner/Operator Emergency Contact Numbers:

Name: Bart Busby		Title: Village Administrator
Home:740.269.8601	Office:740.269.9252	Cell:330.432.4597

Name: Jim Albright		Title: Operator
Home:740.942.3326	Office:740.269.9252	Cell: 740.491.1197

Name: Paula Beamer		Title: President of Village Council
Home: 330.284.1160	Office:740.269.9252	Cell:

IN ABSENCE OF OWNER/OPERATOR

The following person(s) are thoroughly familiar with the emergency plan and are authorized to make necessary repairs to the water system in the absence of the owner.

Name	Address	Office Hours	If No Answer, Call
Allan Marcus	Main Street Bowerston	7:30-4:00	330.696.4257

The following person(s) are thoroughly familiar with the plan and are available under emergency circumstances:

Name	Address	Office Hours	If No Answer, Call
Bart Busby	601 Busby Drive, Bowerston		740.269.8601
Jim Albright	40680 Clearfork Rd. Cadiz		740.491.1197
Paula Beamer	302 Main Street, Bowerston		330.284.1160

MAP OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Provide your distribution map(s) here. The map(s) should include detailed locations for each valve in the system, including references that will aid in finding the location of the valve. It may also be beneficial to indicate which direction the valves turn. If known, the depth of the pipe should also be indicated.

See Appendix A for detailed maps of the water distribution system. Electronic copies of the water distribution are also available at:

- Municipal Building
- Village Garage
- Water Treatment Plant

MAP OF WATER SOURCE(S)

Provide your water source(s) maps here. Include all wells, intakes, and location(s) of any emergency connections, as applicable.

See Appendix B for source water maps which includes wells and emergency connections. Electronic copies of the wells and emergency connection(s) are also available at:

- Municipal Building
- Village Garage
- Water Treatment Plant

STATEMENT OF BUDGET

- Major emergencies which require immediate action will be corrected as necessary. While funds may not be appropriated for such emergencies, they can be authorized by Bowerston Village council under a moral obligation for emergency conditions. The Bowerston Village Administrator will present emergency requests to Bowerston Village Council. For a small emergency repair which does not require a large expenditure, funds are appropriated in an account for maintenance and repair. The Bowerston Village Administrator may obligate these funds for repair without council action.
- Any expenditures of emergency funds must be validated by a report prepared by the Village Administrator. That report should include:
 - The nature of the emergency,
 - Urgency that required emergency fund expenditures,
 - How the emergency was resolved,
 - Statement of return to normal or modified operations,
 - Receipts for all emergency expenditures

SHORT TERM POWER FAILURE (less than 2 hours)

The procedure to be followed during a short term power failure.

- 1. Contact the power company using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**. Get an estimate when power will be restored.
- 2. If possible, use emergency power generating equipment to restore power. The procedure for implementing auxiliary power can be found in **Appendix B**.
- 3. If the time estimate for power restoration is such that depressurization may occur, then do the following:
 - a. Contact critical water users in **Appendix C**.
 - b. Contact emergency personnel and agencies (i.e. fire dept., EMS, Ohio EPA, etc.) using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix D**. Notify them of the situation.
 - c. Notify the public in the affected area using the water advisory found in **Appendix L**.
 - d. If depressurization is expected to occur, follow depressurization policy found on **Page 32**.
 - e. If consecutive systems are expected to be impacted by the depressurization then notify them using the number(s) found in **Appendix V**.
 - f. If manual operation of any portion of the plant is necessary refer to **Appendix S**.
 - g. If water can't be produced or distributed within 24 hours, provide water using the alternate water source procedure in **Appendix U**. Please note depending on circumstances Ohio EPA may strongly encourage the provision of water in less than 24 hours.

LONG TERM POWER FAILURE
(2 hours or more)

The procedure to be followed during a long term power failure.

- 1. Contact the power company using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**. Get an estimate when power will be restored.
- 2. If possible, use emergency power generating equipment to restore power. The procedure for implementing auxiliary power can be found in **Appendix T**.
- 3. If the time estimate for power restoration is such that depressurization may occur, then do the following:
 - a. Contact critical water users in **Appendix B**.
 - b. Contact emergency personnel and agencies (i.e. fire dept., EMS, Ohio EPA, etc.) using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**. Notify them of the situation.
 - c. Notify the public in the affected area using the water advisory found in **Appendix L**.
 - d. If depressurization is expected to occur, follow depressurization policy found on **Page 32**.
 - e. If consecutive systems are expected to be impacted by the depressurization then notify them using the number(s) found in **Appendix V**.
 - f. If manual operation of any portion of the plant is necessary refer to **Appendix S**.
 - g. If water can't be produced or distributed within 24 hours, provide water using the alternate water source procedure in **Appendix U**. Please note depending on circumstances Ohio EPA may strongly encourage the provision of water in less than 24 hours.

PUMP OR MOTOR FAILURE

In the event of any Pump or Motor failures:

1. Immediately shut down the treatment plant and wells.
2. Close all discharge valves.
3. Notify village officials (Ohio EPA if necessary)
4. Make necessary repairs, disinfect as needed.

High Service Pump Failure:

In the event that a high-service pump should fail. A spare pump will be installed by a qualified individual. A spare high service pump shall be stored on hand at the village maintenance garage. A spare water pump is stored at the water treatment plant.

LOSS OF WATER SOURCE

The following procedure will be followed during a loss of water source.

- 1. In the event of source failure:
 - a. Contact critical water users in **Appendix B** and notify them of the situation and the necessity to boil their water.
 - b. Immediately contact the Ohio EPA and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
 - c. If consecutive systems are expected to be affected, notify them immediately using the information found in **Appendix V**.
 - d. Issue use restrictions for the affected area. Determine the supply capacity relative to existing and potential demand. Notify critical water users of the situation. Provide notice by radio, television, handbill, or continuous posting within 72 hours. See the community water needs chart for additional information.
- 2. If water can't be produced or distributed within 24 hours, provide water using the alternate water source procedure in **Appendix U**. Please note depending on circumstances Ohio EPA may strongly encourage the provision of water in less than 24 hours.

LINE BREAKS THAT DISRUPT DELIVERY OR TREATMENT

In the event of a water mainline break.

1. Isolate the affected area by closing all valves into and out of the area.
2. Determine possible problems.
3. Call OUPS @ 811, give detailed information.
4. Notify customers affected.
5. If repairs are longer than 12 hours, notify customers of locations where water is available for consumption.
6. Upon completion of repairs, pressure test repair site. Flush the local area.
7. When repairs are completed:
 - Return water to normal operating pressures.
 - Repair work site.
 - Test for bacteria within the affected area. Send a sample to Ream & Haager.
 - Affected area is under boil order until further notice.
 - Inform customers of all activities and results of testing.
8. Return all valves to normal operating conditions.
9. Inventory and replace the stock of all parts used.

NATURAL DISASTERS

The village will follow this procedure to respond to a natural disaster that has affected the treatment or delivery of water.

- 1. In the event of a natural disaster:
 - a. Contact critical water users in **Appendix B** and notify them of the situation.
 - b. Immediately contact the Ohio EPA, Ohio EMA, and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
 - c. If consecutive systems are expected to be affected, notify them immediately using the information found in **Appendix V**.

- 2. Determine the extent of the damage. Is there power? Is there infrastructure damage? Is there a risk of bacteriological or other contamination?
 - a. If a power outage has occurred, refer to the "Power Outage" procedure on **Page 9**.
 - b. If water can't be produced or distributed within 24 hours, provide water using the alternate water source procedure in **Appendix U**.
 - c. If an inorganic/organic contamination has occurred, refer to the procedure on **Page 16**.
 - d. If the operator of record (ORC) can't be contacted, refer to the "Unplanned Absence of Operator" procedure on **Page 15**.

- 3. Refer to the alternate water source procedure found on **Page 28**.

UNPLANNED ABSENCE OF OPERATOR

Provide a description of the procedure your facility will use for replacing the ORC in the event of both a short term, and long term absence.

Owner/Operator Emergency Contact Numbers:

Name: Bart Busby		Title: Village Administrator
Home: 740.269.8601	Office: 740.269.9252	Cell: 330.432.4597

Name: Insert the name of temporary operator		Title:
Home:	Office:	Cell:

Name:		Title:
Home:	Office:	Cell:

If it is determined that the absence is going to be more than 30 days, contact the Ohio EPA using the number(s) found in **Appendix A**.

CONTAMINATION OF WATER Inorganic/Organic Contamination

The village will follow this procedure your facility will use for responding to a contamination of water supply.

1. Attempt to determine the specific chemical which has caused the contamination and its hazard classification. There are four broad classifications of contamination as follows:

HAZARD TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Pollution Hazard	A condition through which an aesthetically objectionable or degrading material NOT dangerous to health may enter the public water system or a consumer's potable water system (for example - a food grade product)
System Hazard	A condition, device, or practice posing an actual or potential threat of damage to the physical properties of the public water system or a consumer's potable water system but will not cause an adverse health effect (for example - an inert material that may clog the water line but not cause illness if ingested)
Health Hazard	Any condition, device, or practice in a water supply system or its operation that creates, or may create a danger to the health and well-being of consumer. (For example, a fluoride overfeed that results in a concentration greater than 10 mg/L in the PWS)
Severe Hazard	Any health hazard that could reasonably be expected to result in significant morbidity or death (for example - the contamination of a water system with a large amount of pesticide)

If the degree of hazard cannot be determined, assume the situation presents a **severe hazard**.

2. Determine the following information:
- Who made the first observation? What is their phone number and location?
 - When did it happen?
 - What is it? What are its qualities - color/taste/smell? Is an MSDS sheet available?

- How much of it entered the water system?
 - Where did it enter the water system?
 - Where is it now? Is it isolated to one area or is it wide spread? What area and population are affected?
 - Can it be isolated?
 - Can depressurization and/or flushing of the affected area be done quickly and without serious consequences?
3. If the contamination is classified as either a **health hazard** or a **severe health hazard** do the following:
- a. Issue a no-use water advisory immediately (see **Appendix P**). A boil advisory will not be adequate for most chemical contamination – Boiling the water may only serve to concentrate the contaminant.
 - b. If the contaminant could cause serious illness or death, can you isolate the water supply from users? (See **Appendix K**)
4. If a water advisory will be issued, contact the critical water users listed in **Appendix B** and notify them of the situation.
5. Notify emergency personnel and agencies (i.e. fire dept., EMS, Ohio EPA, etc.) using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
6. Immediate notify consecutive water systems listed in **Appendix V**.
7. If possible, determine the cause and source of the contamination – eliminate the source. Consider the possibility that the cause may be due to a cross connection, backflow, or back siphonage.
8. Begin flushing the distribution system to eliminate the contaminant from the public water supply.

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CONTAMINATION OF WATER (Bacteriological)

The village will follow this procedure for responding to an E. Coli water contamination.

- 1. If only a routine sample has been determined as total coliform positive and no repeat samples have yet been taken, follow the procedure found in **Appendix J**.
- 2. If an E Coli MCL violation has occurred, issue the "BOIL ADVISORY" (see **Appendix L**) and public notice (**Appendix M**) and do the following:
 - a. Contact critical water users in **Appendix B** and notify them of the situation and the necessity to boil their water.
 - b. Immediately contact the Ohio EPA and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
 - c. Divide the distribution system into sections. Begin E. Coli sampling in each section and at the plant tap to determine the extent and cause of the contamination. (NOTE: The best locations are those indicated in the "Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan" or in **Appendix R**.)
 - d. If it is determined that the contamination could affect consecutive water systems, notify them of the situation immediately using the number(s) found in **Appendix V**.
- 3. Ensure that at least a 0.2 mg/l free chlorine residual is maintained in all parts of the distribution system. If the free chlorine residual falls below 0.2 mg/l, increase the chlorine dosage immediately. Dosing the storage tanks, as needed, will quickly increase the chlorine residual to 0.2 mg/l. Please note Ohio EPA may require a public water system to maintain a minimum chlorine residual of at least one milligram per liter free chlorine, or six milligrams per liter combined chlorine measured at representative points throughout the distribution system, despite possible resulting tastes or odors in the delivered water.
- 4. If water can't be produced or distributed within 24 hours, provide water using the alternate water source procedure in **Appendix U**. Please note depending on circumstances Ohio EPA may strongly encourage the provision of water in less than 24 hours.

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CONTAMINATION OF WATER (Suspected Tampering)

The village will follow this procedure in responding to a contamination of water due to suspected tampering.

Tampering with may range from the simple defacement of property to the introduction of biological or chemical agents into the water supply. These actions can be divided into several general categories:

Action	Description
Vandalism	Actions that cause physical damage to property and structures, such as cutting fences to gain access to secure areas, breaking windows, and damaging or removing locks from doors or wells.
Malicious Action	Actions that, intentional or not, introduce or threaten to introduce foreign substances into a portion of the treatment or distribution system or cause damage to a portion of the public water systems infrastructure. These acts range from pranks that “go too far” (adding food coloring to a storage tank) to actions intended to cause a disruption to the public water supply or the introduction of toxic substances into the distribution system.
Terrorism	Intentional actions introduce or threaten to introduce foreign substances into a portion of the treatment or distribution system or cause damage to a portion of the public water systems infrastructure. These acts are meant to cause harm to individuals and cause unease or panic in the general public.

PROCEDURE

- 1. Immediately take the following actions:
 - a. Treat the area as a crime scene. Minimize disturbance of the area in order to preserve physical evidence, which can include fingerprints, tire tracks, tool marks, dropped materials, or tools. Document the observed conditions, with photographs and video if possible, taking care to note anything that is out of the ordinary.

- b. Contact the law enforcement agency listed in **Appendix A**. Work with local law enforcement personnel to determine if the tampering was the result of vandalism, a malicious action, terrorism, or had some other cause.
 - c. Isolate the affected portion of the system.
 - d. If the extent of the contamination can't be identified, contact any consecutive water systems found in **Appendix V**. Notify them of the situation.
 - e. Immediately contact the Ohio EPA and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
2. Complete the following activities as soon as possible:
- a. If there is evidence of contamination, perform a physical check on the system and its structural integrity (check storage tanks for foreign objects, look for open hydrants, etc.).
 - b. Contact the laboratories listed in **Appendix D** to determine if they are capable of analyzing for and identifying unknown substances.
 - c. If it is determined that the tampering resulted in the probable introduction of chemical or biological contaminants into the storage tank, proper precautions must be taken during sampling to prevent exposure to the contaminant and/or daughter products.
 - d. With the consent of law enforcement, begin to repair/secure all points of entry and other physical damage to structures.
 - e. If water can't be produced or distributed within 24 hours, provide water using the alternate water source procedure in **Appendix U**. Please note depending on circumstances Ohio EPA may strongly encourage the provision of water in less than 24 hours.

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CONTAMINATION OF WATER
(Backflow/Cross Connection)

The village will follow this procedure in responding to backflow/cross connection that has caused water contamination.

- 1. Isolate suspected facility/source of the backflow connection.
- 2. Immediately contact the Ohio EPA and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
- 3. Sample to determine if the system has become contaminated.
- 4. Attempt to determine the degree of health hazard based on the four broad classifications of contamination found in the Inorganic/Organic Contamination procedure.
- 5. Refer to the appropriate procedure(s) (Inorganic/Organic Contamination, Bacteriological Contamination, Total Coliform Positive Sample Procedure) based on the results of the sample analysis.

ALE OR MCL EXCEEDANCES

The village will follow this procedure your facility will use for responding to an ALE or MCL Violation.

- 1. Contact critical water users in **Appendix B** and notify them of the situation
- 2. Immediately contact the Ohio EPA, Ohio EMA, and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
- 3. If consecutive systems are expected to be affected, notify them immediately using the information found in **Appendix V**.
- 4. Follow the appropriate sampling procedure for the identified MCL.
 - a. Sampling sites can be found in **Appendix R**.
- 5. Issue the proper public notice found in **Appendix L – Appendix P**.
- 6. If water can't be produced or distributed within 24 hours, provide water using the alternate water source procedure in **Appendix U**. Please note depending on circumstances Ohio EPA may strongly encourage the provision of water in less than 24 hours.

VIOLATION OF TREATMENT TECHNIQUE

The village will follow this procedure in responding to a treatment technique violation. This procedure should include information regarding notification to Ohio EPA, and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation.

OTHER

(Example: Distribution System Storage Failure)

- 1. Isolate or remove the storage unit from the system.
- 2. After the distribution system storage unit has been removed from service either:
 - a. Haul water using the approved haulers found in **Appendix A** or **Appendix U**.
 - b. Pump the source continuously with pressure relief.
 - c. Bring in an NSF-approved temporary storage tank with approval of Ohio EPA.
 - d. Begin to initiate the provision of alternative water sources in accordance with **Appendix U**.
- 3. Immediately contact the Ohio EPA and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
- 4. After repairs have been made, bring the distribution system storage unit online in accordance with AWWA C652.

SAMPLING POINTS AND WHEN TO USE THEM

The village will use the following sample points, and the appropriate times to use them. I identify a procedure for selecting sample points with 24/7 accessibility. A map of the village's sampling points should be placed in appendix R.

TESTING MANUAL PLANT OPERATION

The village will use for testing the manual operation of the water plant. This procedure includes information on the schedule for testing various portions of the plant, and how records will be kept.

OAC Rule 3745-85-01 (D)(5) requires: "Public water systems that use automation to monitor or control the systems shall include plans to manually operate the public water system in the event of loss of automation. A portion of these plans shall be exercised monthly in such a way as to not jeopardize the system, and to the extent possible, different sections of the plan should be exercised each month.

Documentation of the exercises shall be included in the public water system's operation and maintenance records."

TESTING AUXILIARY POWER

The village follows this procedure for testing the auxiliary power for the water plant. This should include a schedule of when back-up power will be tested, and how records will be kept.

OAC Rule 3745-85-01 (D)(6) requires: "Public water systems that have auxiliary power shall include plans to operate the public water system on auxiliary power in the event of a loss of power. A portion of these plans shall be exercised monthly in such a way as to not jeopardize the system, and to the extent possible, different sections of the plan should be exercised each month.

Documentation of the exercises shall be included in the public water system's operation and maintenance records."

ALTERNATE WATER SOURCES

Provide a description of the procedure your facility will use to provide water from alternative sources when necessary.

Alternate water sources, independently or as whole, must provide a minimum of 1 gallon per person per day to support drinking water needs. This description should also include the process used to obtain and transport water. Three or more alternate sources should be identified, as well as the disinfection treatment method if applicable. If water can't be produced or distributed within 24 hours, provide water using the alternate water source procedure. Please note depending on circumstances Ohio EPA may strongly encourage the provision of water in less than 24 hours.

OAC Rule 3745-85-01 (D)(7) requires: "A description of the process that the public water system will use to provide water from an alternate source. The description shall include the following: (a) The process that will be used to obtain and transport water from the alternate source. (b) Three or more possible alternate sources of water. (c) A description of the source, which may include an interconnection to another public water system and the method of disinfection that will be used for each source."

OAC Rule 3745-85-01(D)(7) also states: "Sources selected shall independently or as a whole supply water of sufficient quality and quantity to support the drinking water needs (a minimum of one gallon per person per day) for all of the public water system's customers in the event of an emergency."

OAC Rule 3745-85-01(D)(8) requires: A description of a process for the provision of water to support the drinking water needs (a minimum of one gallon per person per day) of affected persons within twenty-four hours of an incident where the public water system is not capable of providing water through its distribution system."

The village does not have an interconnect with any other public water systems. The village will transport water from the villages of Cadiz, Scio, Jewett, and potentially other nearby public water systems.

DETERMINING CRITICAL USERS

Provide a description of the procedure your facility will use to determine the critical users in your water system. A list of critical users such as: hospitals, nursing homes, dialysis centers, homebound individuals, or sensitive populations that need a continuous supply of water. PWS's may need to work with the local health department to identify consumers with special needs.

Name	Street Address	Telephone Number
Sunnyslope Care Center	102 Boyce Drive	740.269.8001
Bowerston Pointe	9076 Cumberland Rd.	740.269.4000
Bowerston VFD	220 Main St.	740.269.9209
Leesville VFD	150 W. Market St.	740.269.9222
Conotton Valley HS	7205 Cumberland Rd.	740.269.2711
Bowerston ES	600 Main St.	740.269.2141
Bowerston Shale Co.	515 Main St.	740.269.2921
LJ Smith Co.	35280 Scio-Bowerston Rd.	740.269.2221
Nolan Co.	300 Boyce Dr.	740.269.1512

Estimated Daily Water Requirements

Level 1-For human consumption (drinking and cooking)	12,000 g.
Level 2- For human consumption and general sanitation	30,000 g.
Level 3- For human consumption, general sanitation, and fire protection	80,000 g.

CONSECUTIVE SYSTEMS

The Village of Bowerston has direct water customers in the Village of Leesville. The village does not have an interconnect with any other public water systems.

Water Sources

Village of Cadiz Water Department
Village of Scio Water Department

Water Haulers

Ohio National Guard, Cadiz, Ohio
Bowerston VFD
Leesville VFD

WATER USER NOTIFICATIONS

The village will follow this procedure for public notifications, and how records will be kept on water user notifications:

Emergency Notification of water users

In the event of a water related emergency, public information will be provided by the Bowerston Village Mayor and/ or the Bowerston Village Water Superintendent through local radio stations, Televisions, and door to door by Bowerston Village employees.

- WJER AM 1540/ FM 101.7 330-343-7755
- WTUZ FM 99.9 330-339-5151
- WTOV- Channel 9 TV 740-282-9999

- A. Advise the public as to the expected duration and nature of the emergency.
- B. If necessary, set a limitation on public water usage.
- C. Advise, if necessary, the location where potable water is available with limits for human consumption only.
- D. Advise the public when water is available for sanitation purposes.
- E. Advise the public when conditions are returned to normal.

DEPRESSURIZATION POLICY

The village will follow this procedure to return the system to normal operation. The public will be notified by a public notice on the following tv and radio stations.

Television Stations		
Name	Local Channel #	Telephone Number
WTOV	Channel 9	740.282.9999

Radio Stations		
Name	Local Channel #	Telephone Number
WJER	AM 1540/FM 101.7	330.343.7755
WTUZ	FM 99.9	330.339.5151

- 1. In the event of depressurization due to water main breaks or other physical disruptions in the integrity of a water system, the system should be considered *E. coli* positive (unsafe) and the system must be sampled for total coliform bacteria.
 - a. Contact critical water users in **Appendix B** and notify them of the situation and the necessity to boil their water.
 - b. Immediately contact the Ohio EPA and any other emergency personnel or agencies that are appropriate for the situation using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A**.
 - c. If the depressurization is expected to affect consecutive water systems then contact them immediately using the number(s) found in **Appendix V**. Notify them of the situation.
 - d. Issue a water use/boil advisory for the affected area. Provide notice by radio, television, handbill, or continuous posting within 72 hours. (See **Appendix L**).
- 2. Contact the work personnel, city officials, and contractors using the phone number(s) found in **Appendix A** needed to proceed with repairing the break.
- 3. Institute any water conservation measures deemed necessary.
- 4. If depressurization is the result of a break, isolate the area. Keep the isolated area as small as possible. A map of valve and water main locations are found on **Page 6**. Make an inventory of the parts necessary to repair the break. Obtain the parts as necessary using the Supplier and Parts list found in **Appendix C**.

- 5. Take the necessary measures to restore pressure as soon as possible. Repairs must be made in accordance with AWWA C651-92 Section 10.
- 6. Disinfect the system according to recommended procedures for line breaks or physical disruption of the integrity of the system.
- 7. Sample for bacterial contamination. Obtain at least one set of samples that are total coliform negative before the boil advisory is lifted. Mark the sample SPECIAL PURPOSE.
- 8. If any sample in the initial set is coliform positive, the boil advisory will remain in place until two consecutive sets of samples are coliform negative.
- 9. Submit a report of the incident to Ohio EPA's District Office. Include a copy of the sample results and any pertinent notifications with the report.

NOTES:

Drought Conditions

During long periods of dry weather an increase in consumer demand can be anticipated by water customers. The increased demand might impact ground water levels.

Well Fields- Monitor the static and pumping levels of all wells on a weekly basis. In the event of a pump failure immediately perform any necessary repairs.

Water Treatment Plant-Monitor finished water pumped. Monitor that all pumps, motors, and processes are functioning properly. Repair immediately if need be. Monitor chemical levels. Notify the administration if any problems occur that the WTP.

Distribution System-Ensure that a sufficient amount of materials are in inventory to make repairs to distribution system. Water line breaks should be repaired ASAP.

Water Use Restrictions-The consumer must immediately be notified on any water conservation measures imposed by the village. Contact the following media for notifications:

- The Times Reporter
- WJER AM/FM
- WTRF Channel 7
- WTOV Channel 9

Voluntary Ban-No lawn watering, no residential car washing, and no filling of swimming pools. Water can be used with village permission for gardens during evening hours.

Mandatory Ban-In extreme emergency, Village Council can ban all non-essential uses of water. Violators will have water service interrupted and/or will have a penalty added to their water bill.

CONTINGENCY PLAN EXERCISES AND RECORDS

Describe the process your facility uses for exercising the contingency plan. Discuss the frequency each circumstance will be exercised (minimum of once every five years) and how records will be kept.

OAC Rule 3745-85-01 (E)(1) requires;

At least annually, public water systems shall exercise the responses to one or more of the circumstances identified in the plan. The exercise may be discussion-based, tabletop or live. Exercises do not need to be conducted outside of normal business operations. Each circumstance identified by the plan shall be included in an exercise at least once every five years. An exercise may include more than one of the circumstances identified by the plan.

OAC Rule 3745-85-01 (E)(2) requires;

Community public water systems shall consult with the county EMA regarding participation in a hazardous spill exercise.

OAC Rule 3745-85-01 (E)(3) requires;

Documentation of exercise participation shall be maintained at the public water system and made available upon request. Documentation shall include information regarding the topic of the exercise, outcomes of the exercise and a discussion of items that went well and improvements that are needed.

CONTINGENCY PLAN REVISION

Describe the procedure your facility will use for making revisions to your contingency plan. The contingency plan should be reviewed, at minimum, at least once annually, and after any circumstance that triggers the activation of the contingency plan. Contact information should also be reviewed when updates are made. Additional requirements and information can be found below:

OAC Rule 3745-85-01 (G) requires:

- (1) Follow the contingency plan to the extent the circumstances allow.
- (2) Notify Ohio EPA immediately, but no later than twenty-four hours from the beginning of the situation requiring activation of the contingency plan.
- (3) Develop and maintain a written after-action report that includes an assessment of the plan's effectiveness and any changes that have been or should be made to the plan as a result of the assessment. In the event of frequently occurring incidents, this report may be as simple as a short statement indicating that the plan was used, was effective and no changes are necessary at this time.

OAC Rules 3745-85-01 (H) states:

Contingency plans submitted in accordance with paragraphs (A) and (B) of this rule are not public records in accordance with section 149.433 of the Revised Code.

APPENDIX A

24-Hour Phone Numbers

Organization	Day-Time Phone	If No Answer	After Hours
Ohio EPA District Office	740.385.8501		1-800-282-9378
Ohio EPA Emergency Response	1-800-282-9378	1-800-282-9378	1-800-282-9378
Police (Harrison County Sheriff) Carroll County Sheriff Ohio Highway Patrol	911	740.942.2197 330.627.2141 740.264.1641	
Fire Department	911	740.269.9209	
Harrison County EMA Director Carroll County EMA Director	740.942.3922 740.627.0003		
Jim Albright Bart Busby Alan Marcus	740.491.1197 740.269.9252 740.269.9252	740.942.3320 330.432.4597 330.696.4257	740.269.9860
Mayor Village Council President	740.269.2703 330.284.1160	614.230.4225	
Stull Kovarik	740.945.0331 740.946.1165	330.339.8185	
AEP	800.672.2231		
Electricians Sching & L & D	330.432.0216 740.269.4465	330.432.4180	
Well Drilling and Pump Service Contractors Curry & Moody's	614.273.4188 614.443.3898	740.381.8956 614.746.1447	
Plant Mechanical Contractors			
Equipment and Chemical Suppliers	Sal Chem. 304.748.8200	Village of scio 740.945.5571	Core & Main 330.830.1058 419.651.6881

Hospitals Harrison & Twin City	740.942.4631	740.922.2800	
Ream & Haager	330.343.3711	330.204.0313	330.340.3431
Local Health Districts	740.942.2616		
Jaquie Paula	740.269.2703 330.284.1160	014.230.4220	
OHWARN	216.641.3200		

MATERIALS
(Repair Clamps, Valves & Fittings, Feeders, etc.)

Item	Supplier	Address	Day-Time Phone	If No Answer, Call
Materials	National Road Supply		800.727.6787	Dale-330.639.8790
Materials	Core and Main		330.830.1058	Roger-419.651.6881
Materials	Stony Point Supply		330.852.2600	
Materials	Marlboro Supply		330.935.0179	

CHEMICALS
(Chlorine, Calcium Hypochlorite, etc.)

Company	Day-Time Phone	If No Answer, Call	After Hours
Univar		440.378.5046	
USA Blue Book		800.548.1234	

LOCAL CONTRACTORS FOR EQUIPMENT & SUPPORT

Company	Day-Time Phone	If No Answer, Call	After Hours
Electricians Scilling Electric	330.432.02116		
Excavating- Romig Enterprises	330.407.6767		
Excavating- L&M Trucking	740.269.1252		
Stull Excavating	740.945.0331		

APPROVED WATER HAULERS

Company	Day-Time Phone	If No Answer, Call	After Hours
Ohio National Guard	888.545.5298		
Bowerston FD	740.269.9209		
Leesville FD	740.269.2223		

Well Drillers and Pump Service

Company	Day-Time Phone	If No Answer, Call	After Hours
Curry Drilling	740.543.4194 Ed-740.381.8956		
Moody's of Dayton	614.443.3898		
Mullet Drilling	330.339.9355		
Mert Pump & Equipment	330.262.7861		

APPENDIX D

Approved Laboratory List

Laboratory Name	Address	Phone Numbers
Ream & Haager	179 W. Broadway St. Dover	Phone:330.204.0313
		Fax:330.343.9858
		Phone:
		Fax:
		Phone:
		Fax:
		Phone:
		Fax:
		Phone:
		Fax:
		Phone:
		Fax:
		Phone:
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		Phone:
		Fax:
		Phone:
		Fax:

APPENDIX E

Emergency Expenditures

Major emergencies which require immediate action will be corrected as necessary. While funds may not be appropriated for such emergencies, they can be authorized by Bowerston Village Council under a moral obligation for emergency conditions. The Bowerston Village Administrator will present emergency requests to Bowerston Village Council.

For a small emergency repair which does not require a large expenditure, funds are appropriated in an account for maintenance and repairs. The Bowerston Village Administrator may obligate these funds for repair without council action.

APPENDIX F

Disinfection Procedures When Cutting into or Repairing Existing Mains (AWWA Standard C651-14 Section 4.11)

When cutting into or repairing existing mains a utility should refer to AWWA Standard C651-14 Section 4.11 in order ensure appropriate disinfection is achieved.

Attach a copy of AWWA Standard C651-14 Section 4.11.

APPENDIX G

Disinfection Procedures for Finished Water Storage Reservoirs (AWWA Standard C652-11)

Insert the following:

AWWA Standard C652-11 - Disinfection Procedures for Finished Water Storage Reservoirs

APPENDIX H

Disinfection Procedures for Wells

Insert the following:

AWWA Standard C654-13 - Disinfection of Wells

APPENDIX I



Collection of Drinking Water Samples for Total Coliform Bacteria Analysis

The following is the approved procedure for the collection of drinking water samples for analysis of total coliform, as detailed in the methods approved in Ohio Administrative Code rule 3745-81-27. The following procedure should be followed **in detail** to ensure a valid laboratory analysis.

1. Select the sampling tap.
 - a. A tap, such as faucet or small valve, is preferable. Do not sample from hoses or drinking water fountains.
 - b. Avoid taps with a leak at the stem or taps with a swivel joint.
 - c. Aerated or screened nozzles may harbor bacteria. The aerator or screen must be removed before collection of the sample.
 - d. Use/install a smooth nosed sample tap.
2. Place all carbon filters, sediment filters and water softeners on bypass unless operated by the public water system.
3. Sanitize the nozzle of the tap with a chlorine solution.
 - a. Use a 6% sodium hypochlorite solution, such as household liquid bleach. **Do not use chlorine solutions with special scents.** To prepare a sanitizing solution, add one ounce of bleach to one gallon of water (or 1 tablespoon per half-gallon). Store the mixed solution in a tightly closed screw-capped container. The solution should be discarded and remade 6 months after preparation. Stronger solutions can be used; however, some faucet discoloration may result.
 - b. Flush the sample tap to waste for 1 minute. Close the valve.
 - c. Apply the sanitizing solution (prepared in step a.) to the nozzle. This can be accomplished by either using a spray bottle or a plastic bag.
 - i. Using a spray bottle, saturate the tap opening with sanitizing solution then wait at least 2 minutes before proceeding, or
 - ii. Place a bag over the nozzle and hold the top of the bag tightly on the tap. Alternately squeeze and release the bag to flush the solution in and out of the tap. Do this for 2 minutes. A fresh solution and bag must be used to sanitize each tap.

4. Flush the tap. The sample to be collected is intended to be representative of the water in the main. The tap must be opened fully and the water run to waste for at least 3-5 minutes to allow for adequate flushing of the piping between the tap and water main.
5. Reduce the flow from the tap to the width of a pencil to allow the sample bottle to be filled without splashing.
6. Open the sample bottle.
 - a. Grasp the bottom of the sample bottle.
 - b. Remove the cap and hold the exterior of the cap between your fingers while filling the sample bottle. Do not lay the cap down. Take care to not touch the mouth of the sample bottle or the inside of the cap with fingers as the sample could become contaminated.
 - c. The sample bottle must be open only during the collection of the sample.
7. Fill the sample bottle.
 - a. Do not rinse out the sample bottle before collecting the sample. Do not remove any pills, powder, or liquid from the sample bottle. The sample bottle contains a small amount of sodium thiosulfate to neutralize any chlorine in the water.
 - b. Do not touch the rim or mouth of the sample bottle during collection of the sample.
 - c. Do not overfill the sample bottle. Fill the sample bottle to within ½" to 1" of the top or to the indicator line on the sample bottle.
8. Immediately recap the sample bottle tightly.
9. If there is any question as to whether a sample has become contaminated during collection, it must be discarded and a new one collected in a new sample bottle.
10. Deliver the sample to the laboratory as soon as possible.
11. Samples should be kept cool after collection and during transport to the laboratory. The laboratory must receive the sample so that analysis can be initiated within 30 hours after collection. Allow the laboratory adequate time to analyze the sample. Certified laboratories will not test samples greater than 30 hours old because the results will be invalid.

Additional information

- A bacteriological sample report form is supplied with each sample bottle. The top half of the form is to be filled out in a legible manner using an indelible pen, rubber stamp, or typewriter. Do not use a fountain pen or other pens having water soluble ink.

- Samples must be collected in sample bottles supplied by the certified laboratory.
- Bacteriological sample report forms that have not been properly completed, including the name of the water system, PWS ID#, address, date and time of collection, sample type and location (specific tap) and signature of collector will not be accepted for bacteriological examination.

APPENDIX J

REPEAT SAMPLING TOTAL COLIFORM POSITIVE

1. **Collect 3 Repeat Samples within 24 Hours, all on the same day.** If a routine sample result is **total coliform positive** you must take repeat samples and ground water systems (categorized as Ground Water Rule Substantial Treatment) must collect a raw source sample within 24 hours of notification. Consecutive ground water systems must notify their supplier to collect the raw source sample.
 - a. Measure total chlorine before taking total coliform samples, if required (see Step 2).
 - b. Collect a set of 3 repeat samples from the taps designated as repeat locations in your Sample Siting Plan.
 - c. Mark each sample as "**REPEAT**". Be sure to include the sample number of the original routine positive sample in the space provided on the Sample Submission Report (SSR).
 - d. **Source Water Sample for Ground Water Rule Substantial Treatment Systems.** Collect a raw sample from the well in operation at the time the positive sample was collected. If it is not known which well was in operation, a composite of all wells may be used.

Mark the raw sample as "**TRIGGERED**". In Street Address/Tap Location, include "**GWR001**". The sample paperwork must also include the originating routine sample number. In the Comments Section, enter the well(s) # sampled.

Ohio EPA must receive all repeat sample results **no later than the next business day** after the result was obtained. Your system will be required to complete a Level 1 Assessment if Ohio EPA does not receive all repeat sample results as required. The 24 hour deadline **may** be extended on a case-by-case basis.

- e. A public water system is in violation of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Escherichia coli (E. coli) when any of the following conditions occur:
 - i. The public water system has an E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.
 - ii. The public water system has a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli-positive routine sample.

- iii. The system fails to collect all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample.
- iv. The system fails to test for E. coli when any repeat sample is total coliform-positive.

A public water system in violation of the E. coli MCL shall notify the public using Tier 1 notification requirements in accordance with rule 3745-81-32 of the Administrative Code.

2. If any of the repeat samples are total coliform positive, contact your district office representative immediately for additional instructions.

NOTES:	
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APPENDIX K

Steps to Isolate the Water Supply from Users in the Event of an Emergency

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	

APPENDIX L

DRINKING WATER WARNING

Disease-causing organisms may have entered (PWS Name) water supply

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE USING OR USE BOTTLED WATER

Due to (describe problem, for example: a major line break) _____
_____ organisms
that cause illness in people may have entered the water supply. People in (describe the
affected area) _____
should take the following precautions:

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for at least one minute, and let it cool before using, **or use bottled water.** Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation until further notice. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- Describe symptoms of the waterborne disease. If you experience one or more of these symptoms and they persist, contact your doctor. People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly people may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

The (name of water system) has no evidence at this time that the water system is contaminated. The possibility, however, does exist that the water system is contaminated and is issuing this advisory as a precaution.

What is being done?

We are investigating and taking the necessary steps to correct the problem as soon as possible.

For more information, please contact (name of contact) at (phone number) or (mailing address).

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

APPENDIX M

DRINKING WATER WARNING

(PWS Name) water is contaminated with *E. coli*

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE USING

E. coli bacteria were found in the water supply on (date). These bacteria can make you sick, and are a particular concern for people with weakened immune systems.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for at least one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation until further notice. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done?

Bacterial contamination can occur when increased run-off enters the drinking water source (for example, following heavy rains). It also can happen due to a break in the distribution system (pipes) or a failure in the water treatment process. We are investigating and taking the necessary steps to correct the problem as soon as possible.

For more information, please contact (name of contact) at (phone number) or (mailing address).

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID: _____ Date distributed: _____

APPENDIX N

DRINKING WATER WARNING

(PWS Name) water system has high levels of nitrate

DO NOT GIVE THE WATER TO INFANTS UNDER 6 MONTHS OLD OR USE IT TO MAKE INFANT FORMULA OR JUICE

Results from water samples collected on [date] showed nitrate levels of [level] mg/L. This is above the nitrate standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), of 10 mg/L. Nitrate in drinking water is a serious health concern for infants less than six months old.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT GIVE THE WATER TO INFANTS.** *Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.* Blue baby syndrome is indicated by blueness of the skin. Symptoms in infants can develop rapidly, with health deteriorating over a period of days. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention immediately.
- Formula for children under six months of age should not be prepared with tap water. Instead, use bottled water or other water low in nitrates when preparing infant formula until further notice.
- **DO NOT BOIL THE WATER.** Boiling, freezing, filtering, or letting water stand does not reduce the nitrate level. Excessive boiling can make the nitrates more concentrated, because nitrates remain behind when the water evaporates.
- Adults and children older than six months can drink the tap water (nitrate is a concern for infants because they can't process nitrates in the same way adults can). However, if you are pregnant, nursing or have specific health concerns, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Nitrate in drinking water can come from natural, industrial, or agricultural sources (including septic systems and run-off). Levels of nitrate in drinking water can vary throughout the year. We are investigating and taking the necessary steps to correct the problem as soon as possible.

For more information, please contact (name of contact) at (phone number) or (mailing address).

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID: _____ STUID: _____ Date distributed: _____

APPENDIX O

DRINKING WATER WARNING

(PWS Name) water is contaminated with both *E. coli* and nitrate

DO NOT DRINK THE WATER

E. Coli bacteria was found in the water supply on [date]. These bacteria can make you sick, and are a particular concern for people with weakened immune systems. Additionally, results from water samples collected on [date] showed nitrate levels of [level] mg/L. This is above the nitrate standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), of 10 mg/L. Nitrate in drinking water is a serious health concern for infants less than six months old.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER.** *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
- **DO NOT GIVE THE WATER TO INFANTS.** *Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.* Blue baby syndrome is indicated by blueness of the skin. Symptoms in infants can develop rapidly, with health deteriorating over a period of days. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention immediately. Formula for children under six months of age should not be prepared with tap water. Instead, use bottled water or other water low in nitrates when preparing infant formula until further notice.
- **DO NOT BOIL THE WATER.** Boiling, freezing, filtering, or letting water stand does not reduce the nitrate level. Excessive boiling can make the nitrates more concentrated, because nitrates remain behind when the water evaporates.

What happened? What is being done?

Bacterial contamination can occur when increased run-off enters the drinking water source (for example, following heavy rains). It also can happen due to a break in the distribution system (pipes) or a failure in the water treatment process. Nitrate in drinking water can come from natural, industrial, or agricultural sources (including septic systems and run-off). Levels of nitrate in drinking water can vary throughout the year. We are investigating and taking the necessary steps to correct the problem as soon as possible.

For more information, please contact (name of contact) at (phone number) or (mailing address).

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID: _____ STUID: _____ Date distributed: _____

APPENDIX P

DRINKING WATER WARNING

DO NOT USE ANY WATER FOR ANY PURPOSE

Due to (Describe problem, for example: a major line break) _____

People in (Describe the affected area) _____

Should take the following precautions:

- Do not use any water from this water system for any purpose until further notice.
- Bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation.

What is being done?

We are investigating and taking the necessary steps to correct the problem as soon as possible. (Describe any additional actions)

For more information, please contact (name of contact) at (phone number) or (mailing address).

PWSID: _____ Date distributed: _____

APPENDIX Q

Water Conservation Notices

VOLUNTARY WATER CONSERVATION NOTICE

The (PWS Name) is asking its customers to voluntarily conserve water.

Water Saving Tips Inside the Home

- Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth, rinse with a glass of water.
- When shaving, use a sink filled with rinse water.
- Take short showers instead of baths.
- Fill the sink with water to pre-rinse dishes before putting them in the dishwasher.

Water Recycling Tips

- Place a bucket in the shower to catch water that is wasted while you adjust your shower water temperature and recycle this water for plants or other watering uses.
- Other sources of water that can be recycled easily for other watering purposes include:
 - Pet dishes
 - Flower vases
 - Leftover water from cooking or drinking
 - Dehumidifier water

Water Saving Tips Outside the Home

- Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways, steps, and sidewalks.
- Wash the car with water from a bucket. If a hose is used, control the flow with an automatic shut off nozzle.
- Water the lawn or garden during the coolest part of the day and avoid windy days.
- Use soaker hoses and trickle irrigation systems to reduce the amount of water used for irrigation.
- Use mulch around shrubs and garden plants to reduce evaporation from the soil surface and cut down on weed growth.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by _____

PWSID: _____ Date distributed: _____

MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION NOTICE

The (PWS Name) has declared a mandatory water conservation emergency.

The following water uses are considered nonessential and are prohibited during this emergency.

Prohibited Water Uses

- Watering lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs and outdoor plants.
- Watering golf courses without a valid Drought Emergency Operations Plan.
- Washing paved surfaces, such as streets, sidewalks, driveways, garages, parking areas, tennis courts and patios.
- Operating water fountains, artificial waterfalls and reflecting pools.
- Washing vehicles.
- Serving water in eating places unless specifically requested by the individual.
- Filling and topping off swimming pools.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by _____

PWSID: _____ Date distributed: _____

APPENDIX R

SAMPLING POINTS MAP

Insert your facility's sampling site map(s) here. It is important to also identify a procedure to select sample points with 24/7 accessibility.

For the revised total coliform rule, sample siting plans are required in accordance with OAC 3745-81-50. Sampling sites are to be representative of the water throughout the distribution system.

APPENDIX S

MANUAL WATER PLANT OPERATION

A description of your facility's standard operating procedure for manually operating your water plant.

APPENDIX T

OPERATION ON AUXILIARY POWER

Power Outages

Water plant operator will contact the power company providing service to the water treatment plant to determine the reason for outage and expected length of outage.

In the event of a short-term power failure, less than 4 hours duration, water supply on hand will be sufficient for normal use.

If the outage is determined to be greater than 4 hours, the water plant operator should take steps to start back-up power operations.

Back-up power procedures are as follows

1. Shut down main breaker at control panel in shed near well #2
2. Open control access on the generator and turn switch to auto run.
3. After the generator fires up, Push power breaker down to engage the generator to the water plant electrical grid.
4. Check pumps and wells to ensure they are running properly.

When main power is restored to the plant.

1. Shut down generator bypass at main breaker panel.
2. Shut down generator. Return switch to off position.
3. Push the main electric breaker back up into main power operations.
4. Check pumps and wells to ensure they are operating correctly.

APPENDIX U

ALTERNATE WATER SOURCE PROCEDURE

A description of your facility's standard operating procedure for providing water through alternative sources.

Alternative sources of water can include, but are not limited to:

- a. Hauling water using the approved haulers

Company Name	Contact	Day-Time Phone	After Hours
Bowerston FD	Chief Warner	740.269.9209	
Leesville FD	Chief Walker	740.269.2223	

- b. Activating an existing emergency connection to another public water system or installing a new emergency connection to another public water system with approval of Ohio EPA.

Company Name	Contact	Day-Time Phone	After Hours

- c. Providing bottled water for potable use from the following organization(s):

Company Name	Contact	Day-Time Phone	After Hours

- d. Other:

APPENDIX V

CONSECUTIVE SYSTEMS INFORMATION

System Name	Primary Contact	Day-Time Phone	If No Answer, Call