Drinking Water and HAA5 - UPDATE









Introductions

- Joshua Schimmel, Executive Director
- James Laurila, Director of Water Operations
- Sue Tower, Laboratory and Regulatory Manager
- Jaimye Bartak, Communications Manager



Drinking Water Operations

Retail, Wholesale, and Peak/Emergency



Public Notification for HAA5

Issued April 5, 2019

- Public notification required within 30 days of receiving results
- Public notification (PN) included in April bills of all retail customers, also:
 - News release
 - Hard copies sent to public buildings (libraries, city hall)
 - Updated information on website
 - Public information session: April 22, 6 PM, City Hall Rm. 220
- PN required for exceedance of Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of haloacetic acid (HAA5)



Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

What They Are

- Dissolved Natural Organic Matter (NOM) enters reservoir water through rain/snow runoff from the surrounding forest
- Formed when disinfectants (chlorine) react with NOM
- Regulation of HAA5 began in 1998,
 updated regulations implemented in 2012





HAA5 and Public Health

Why They Are Regulated

- Not an immediate or short-term health hazard or emergency
- Regulatory limit for HAA5 based on a running annual average
- Regulated due to potential long-term health risks if consumed at levels above regulatory limits for many years (decades or a lifetime)
- More HAA5 and health information:

MassDEP

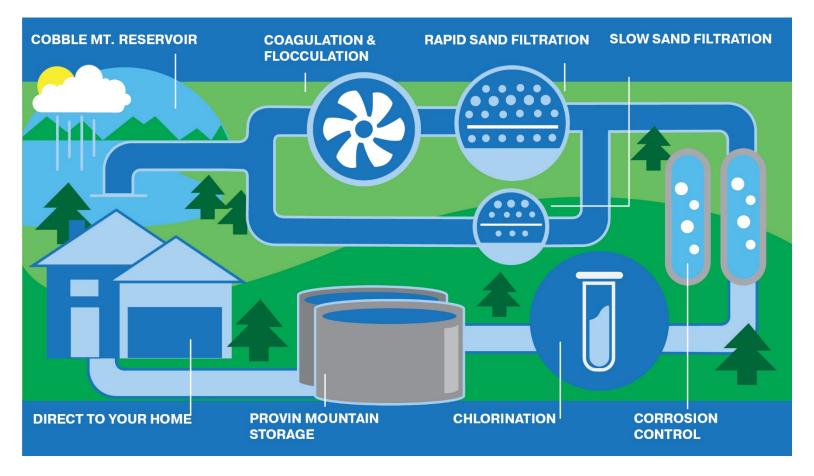
https://www.mass.gov/service-details/haa5-in-drinking-water-information-for-consumers

EPA

https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/stage-1-and-stage-2-disinfectants-and-disinfection-byproducts-rules

Drinking Water Treatment Overview

West Parish Filters Water Treatment Plant, Westfield





Current Regulatory Situation

- Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) exceeded MCL of 60 parts per billion (ppb) at 5 locations in Springfield
 - 1400 State Street, Springfield: 65.7 ppb
 - 833 Page Boulevard, Springfield: 63.6 ppb
 - 322 Main Street, Springfield: 62.9 ppb
 - North Main Fire Station, Springfield: 65.8 ppb
 - 1043 Sumner Avenue, Springfield: 63.2 ppb

C. HAA5 COMPLIANCE Q1 (Jan - Mar) Q2 (Apr - Jun) Q3 (Jul - Sep) Q4 (Oct - Dec) OEL Sample Location LRAA Date Date Date Date Q1 ppb ppb ppb ppb 10081- Chapin St Pump Station 3/6/2019 57.3 6/5/2018 36.0 63.0 12/6/2018 9/4/2018 82.0 64.9 59.6 10082 -1400 State St Vibra/PV Hospital 3/6/2019 54.9 6/5/2018 50.0 9/4/2018 65.0 12/6/2018 93.0 67.065.710074 - 833 Page Blvd 3/6/2019 55.4 6/5/2018 50.0 9/4/2018 60.0 12/6/2018 89.0 65.0 63.6 10087-322 Main Street 3/6/2019 64.7 6/5/2018 46.0 9/4/2018 57.0 12/6/2018 84.0 67.6 62.9 10083- North Main Fire Station 68.2 45.0 3/6/2019 6/5/2018 9/4/2018 60.012/6/2018 90.0 71.6 65.810085 - Center Street Fire Station 3/6/2019 70.0 6/5/2018 47.0 9/4/2018 49.0 12/31/2018 68.064.3 58.5 49.0 57.0 12/6/2018 10086 - 1043 Sumner Ave 3/6/2019 66.6 6/5/2018 9/4/2018 80.0 67.6 63.2 51.0 10075- Catalina Pump Station 3/6/2019 67.16/5/2018 50.0 9/4/2018 12/31/2018 68.0 59.0 63.3 MCL = 60 (ppb)Was OEL exceeded?' YES

Was MCL exceeded?:

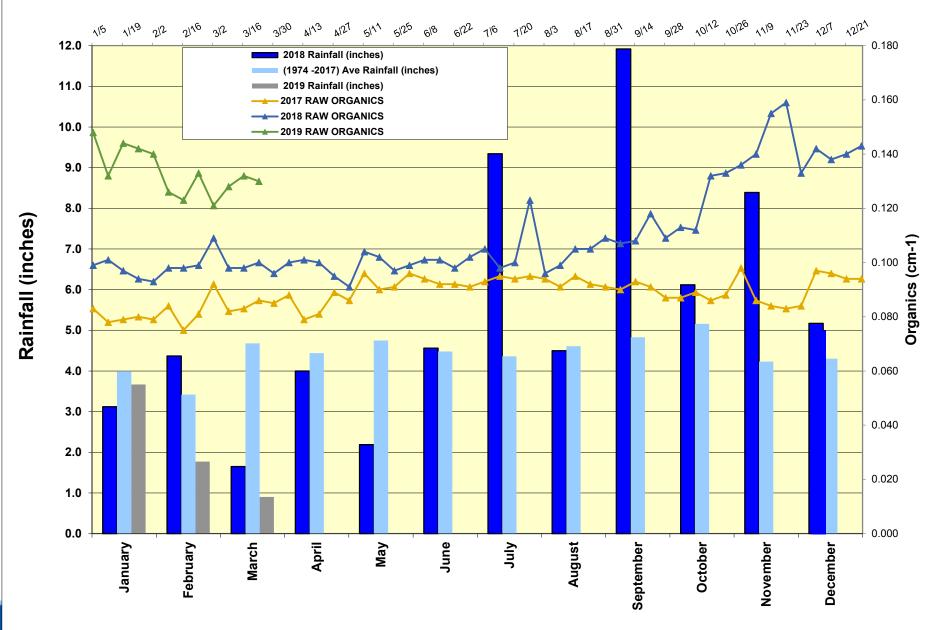
YES

4th and 1st Quarter Water Quality Issues

- Record rainfall in 2018
 - Brought record Natural Organic Matter (NOM) into raw water
- Reduced Rapid Sand Filter (RSF) run times
 - Caused by high NOM
- Increase in Slow Sand Filter (SSF) production
 - Due to reduced RSF run times
 - SSF removes less NOM than RSF
- Higher chlorine demand
 - More chlorine needed to maintain system residual due to higher NOM



Rainfall (inches) at Borden Brook Reservoir & WPF Raw Water Organics (cm-1)



Short Term Strategies

Optimize System Performance

- Optimized chlorine dosing
 - Reviewed daily
- Coagulant optimization trials
 - 25% increase in NOM removal
- Reduce water storage time (age)
 - Engineering study ongoing: optimization
 - Removing storage tanks
- Add storage tank mixing: April 2019
- Maximize NOM removal
 - Slow Sand Filter vs. Rapid Sand Filtration
- Minimize NOM Inputs
 - Evaluate raw water intake options
- Flushing Spring Start



Long Term Solutions

Comprehensive Plan for WPF

- UMass bench study completed in 2018 for pre-oxidation to remove NOM
- Pilot treatment Plant Summer 2019
 Evaluation of:
 - pre-oxidation (to better remove NOM)
 - clarification option (to remove suspended particles before filtration)
 - filtration options (to better remove NOM)
 - alternative coagulants (to remove NOM)
- Comprehensive facilities plan nearing completion (started FY16)

Evaluation of:

- Safety
- Future regulatory compliance, including for disinfection by-products (such as HAA5)





Long Term Solutions

Project Planning

- Project 1 (Construction: FY23 FY25) \$69M Resolves HAA5 issue
 - 60 MGD Dissolved Air Floatation (DAF) Clarification Process (removes suspended particles prior to filtration)
 - Rapid Sand Filter Upgrades (to more effectively filter out NOM)
 - New Electrical System (to support new treatment processes)
 - New Chemical Storage and Feed Building (to support new treatment processes)
- Project 2 (Construction: FY26 FY27) \$23M
 - New control house/valves for 72" raw water main
 - Rehab/replace 42" raw water main
 - New lab and upgrades to existing operations building
- Project 3 (Construction: ~ FY33) \$40M
 - Expand DAF capacity, Rapid Sand Filters, Flocculation Tanks
 - Eliminate Slow Sand Filters

Looking Ahead

2019 DBP Sampling Rounds

- June, September, December
- HAA5 MCL exceedances likely to occur for remainder of 2019
- PN will be issued each quarter there is an MCL exceedance

More Information

Connecting Point Interview:

https://connectingpoint.wgby.org/livestream/?linkId=63514865

• 2018 Water Quality Report: waterandsewer.org/waterqualityreport

SWSC & MassDEP Information

- http://waterandsewer.org/haa5-frequently-asked-questions/
- https://www.mass.gov/service-details/haa5-in-drinking-water-information-for-consumers