

Drinking Water Systems Emergency Response

LDH OPH Bureau of Engineering

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- ▶ Support the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Response (GOHSEP) – Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 – Utilities
 - **LDH – Drinking Water – some assistance with wastewater utilities**
 - LDEQ – Wastewater
 - PSC – Electric Utilities
 - LDNR – Oil and Gas Utilities and Generators
- ▶ Maintain data relative to water use advisories and water outages
 - Boil Advisories
 - Do Not Drink
 - Do Not Use
- ▶ Waterworks Warning Network
- ▶ Provide guidance regarding bulk water requests

Activities

- ▶ Assess damage to water utilities (phone, email, and field assessments)
- ▶ Collect and analyze drinking water samples
 - Chemical
 - Bacteriological
- ▶ Provide guidance and assistance with acquisition, mobilization and employment of resources (bottle water, generators, fuel)
- ▶ Review water utility restoration plans & activities
- ▶ Lead response activities of water systems. Assist and coordinate with EPA & LDEQ on response activities for wastewater utilities
- ▶ Track and update water systems' statuses using Response Manager
- ▶ Assist and coordinate with LaWARN and volunteer agencies (LRWA)

Extreme Weather Events

- ▶ Conduct phone calls and onsite assessments to determine if utility lost pressure, sustained damage, and document any needs the water system may have.
- ▶ Issue Water Safe to Drink and Water Not Safe to Drink advisories for all affected water systems.
- ▶ Provide guidance relative to bottled water, water hauling and emergency generator/fuel delivery
- ▶ Conduct bacteriological testing of public water systems
- ▶ Man GOHSEP ESF12 desk and coordinate efforts
- ▶ Generate maps and reports to support emergency field activities and update facility status
- ▶ Assist with recovery cost estimates for emergency assistance funding

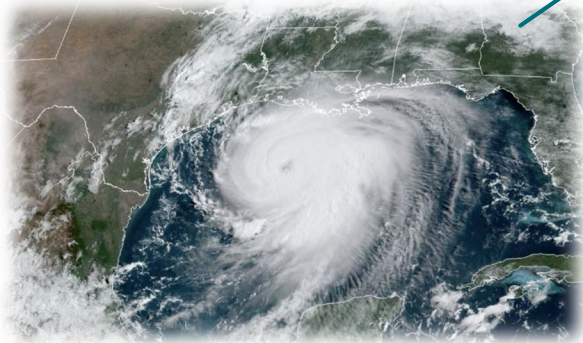
When is a Boil Advisory Issued?

► Incidents that require a Boil Advisory:

- Critical treatment failure
- Waterborne disease outbreak
- Loss of pressure in the distribution system (DS)
- Monitoring that reveals harmful microbial presence (E.coli)
- Water main break that allowed dirt/debris into DS
- Hazardous spills and insufficient treatment
- Hurricane affected areas until system status is known
 - ◆ If LDH is not able to contact you after the event to determine your water system status – the water system will be on a boil advisory out of an abundance of caution.

Safe and reliable drinking water is important to every community. Emergency response planning is an essential part of managing a water system.

Recent examples



Hurricane Laura
August 27, 2020
Southwest LA

**Winter Storm
Uri/Viola**
February 12 - 21, 2021
North/Central LA



**Hurricane
Ida**
August 29, 2021
Southeast LA

Hurricane Laura



Cameron #10 - Holly Beach



City of Lake Charles



Cameron #10 - Holly Beach



City of Lake Charles



LDH Staff - Holly Beach site visit

Storm Notes

- Water system damage
 - Severe infrastructure damage throughout storm area
 - Power issues / generator issues
- ~250 water systems impacted by the storm
- 103 systems at peak measure without water (INOP)
- 149 systems at peak measure with impaired service (BWA)
- LDH performed 92 field assessments in 8 parishes over 4 days

Hurricane Ida



Houma Area WS -
Lower Terrebonne
(Dulac)



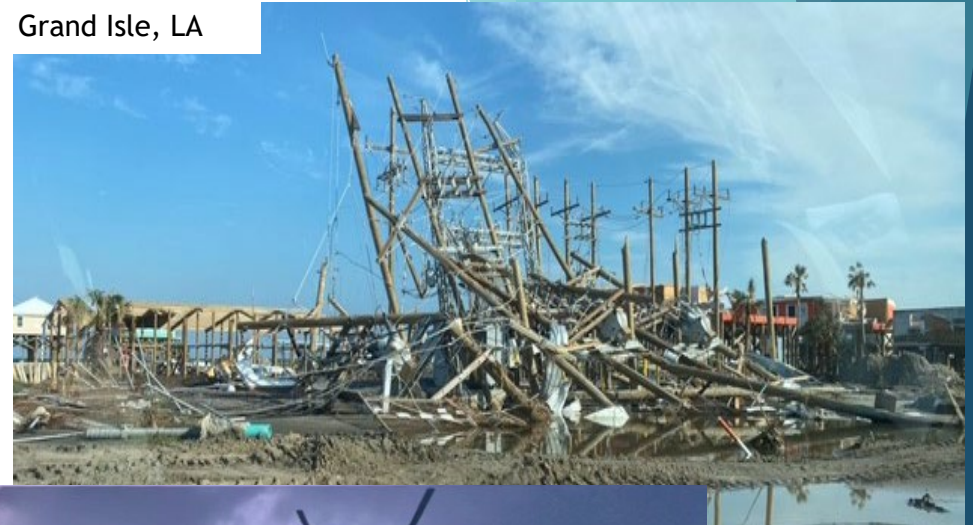
St. John District #3
WS



IDA (2021)

ISAAC
(2012)

Grand Isle, LA



Generator delivery to Port Sulphur in Plaquemines
Parish

Storm Notes

- Water system damage
 - Severe communication disruption
 - Chemical Shortages and supply issues
 - Power issues / generator issues
 - Terrebonne EST
 - St. John flooding
 - Grand Isle water main break
- ~321 water systems impacted by the storm
- 228 systems at peak measure without water (INOP)
- 231 systems at peak measure with impaired service (BWA)
- LDH performed 104 field assessments in 5 parishes over 4 days

Winter Storm Uri/Viola



River Point WS - Bossier Parish



Tensas WD Assoc. - Tensas Parish



Shreveport Water System - Caddo Parish

Storm Notes

- Water system damage
 - Pressure loss due to leaks mainly on customer piping
 - Power issues / generator issues
- Shreveport Infrastructure issues and Critical Facilities
- ~400 water systems impacted by the storm
- 104 systems at peak measure without water (INOP)
- 313 systems at peak measure with impaired service (BWA)
- LDH performed over 9,000 assessments during the event

Communications with LDH during an event

- ▶ STAFF ASSIGNMENTS WITH RELATIONSHIP BUILDING IN MIND
- ▶ Assessments are shifted within the event with high priority cases being handled by senior staff. Priority generally dictated by population.
- ▶ “How do you think I’m doing? A Category 5 hurricane just hit my water system.”
 - Managing contact without being a hindrance
- ▶ Battle Fatigue

Calls, Calls...another call.

- ▶ District staff will call systems for updates to assessments. Number of assessments and timing set by reports required by the Governor.
- ▶ Texting is also used and very helpful.
- ▶ Email will be used to relay detailed information. Remember to look for these from the District Engineer or other District staff members.
 - Pay attention to the details
- ▶ If you need something = Call LDH.

New Reporting Software in our Future!!

COMMUNICATION IS KEY!!



Are you ready to sample?

- ▶ Additional measures and schedules (BTN)
- ▶ A minimum of five samples or half of the system's normal monthly samples
- ▶ Check sample bottles for expiration date
- ▶ Note on the Lab 8 form that it is for a Boil Advisory and what event
- ▶ Normal power must be restored.
 - Why can't I submit sample while I'm on a generator?
- ▶ LDH can help.



**EVERYTHING WILL
BE FINE, IT'S
JUST A MATTER
OF TIME.**

- UNKNOWN

QUOTESPEDIA.ORG

Lets prepare....How can a water system strengthen its resiliency?

- ▶ Make sure all employees have the proper equipment for the conditions.
- ▶ Check supply inventory.
- ▶ Stock up on supplies in case employees need to stay overnight.
- ▶ Exercise valves.
- ▶ Weatherproof booster stations.
- ▶ Stock extra fuel and chemicals.
- ▶ Keep a current list of critical vendors and chemical suppliers.

Customer Communication

- ▶ Communicating with customers is an important part of preparing.
- ▶ Communicating with customers helps to create a trustworthy relationship, especially during an emergency.
- ▶ Help make sure customers are prepared by sharing resources like information on how to winterize their homes and prevent frozen pipes.
- ▶ Draft water advisory messages ahead of time to ensure customers follow public information protocols and have appropriate distribution channels.

Planning

- ▶ Identify priority customers (such as hospitals, medical facilities, prisons)
 - Obtain contact information
 - Map of locations
 - Develop a plan to restore these customers first
- ▶ Establish a plan to provide water in case of a water outage
 - Bulk water hauling
 - Bottled water pick up stations
- ▶ Establish mutual aid networks with other water systems
 - Personnel – boots on the ground to help with repairs
 - Supplies – water treatment chemicals, etc.

Planning

- ▶ Interconnections between neighboring systems.
- ▶ Notify power company of critical needs – what facilities need power first?
- ▶ Start notifying the customers early of how to prevent breaks in their homes, what to do if a pipe breaks, how they can help prevent water outages.
- ▶ Make sure all system maps are up to date.
- ▶ Fuel for generators
- ▶ Vendors for treatment chemicals

Generators

▶ Determine Backup Power Needs:

- Critical need. Equipment essential to maintain public health protection
- Secondary need. Equipment that would enhance operation, but is not critical (e.g., SCADA components).
- Noncritical need. Equipment provided for convenience/comfort, but not essential (e.g., pumphouse lights).
- Within the critical needs determine the required voltage, phase configuration, and horsepower/amperage requirements.
- List all your critical electrical equipment and their starting order to determine required starting power.
 - ◆ At a minimum, generator(s) must have the capacity to supply the maximum starting power demands and the running demands of the connected equipment.

Generators

- ▶ Fuel Type
- ▶ Hook-Up Method
- ▶ Location - Emergency generators must be able to withstand climate extremes and be able to operate under all conditions.
- ▶ Operation and Maintenance Tips
 - Exercise generators periodically under the actual electrical load required of the unit to keep it ready for use
 - Develop a “start and connect” checklist specific to each individual generator and keep it handy
 - Do not operate the generator in excess of its rated capacity
 - Be sure the generator is properly grounded
 - Perform scheduled maintenance as recommended by the generator manufacturer
 - Incorporate fuel management into the maintenance schedule to ensure availability of clean, reliable fuel
 - Keep the generator dry by keeping it elevated and away from possible flooding
 - Support electrical cords off the ground and do not let cords run through low-lying areas or puddles
 - Replace any cords with damaged insulation
 - Train all staff on how to operate the generator safely

Resources

- ▶ <https://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/549/n/281>
- ▶ <https://www.epa.gov/waterutilityresponse>
- ▶ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-03/documents/waterwastewatersystemgeneratorpreparedness.pdf>
- ▶ https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-10/incident-action-checklist-extremecold_508c-final.pdf
- ▶ <https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/preparing-natural-disasters-drinking-water-systems-epa-region-8>
- ▶ <https://lrwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/LaWARN-Brochure.pdf>
- ▶ <https://lrwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/LaWarn-Mutual-Aid-Agreement.doc>
- ▶ <https://lrwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Application-LaWARN.doc>