



# NC Drinking Water Protection Program

## Survey Results: Initial Stakeholders Preferences

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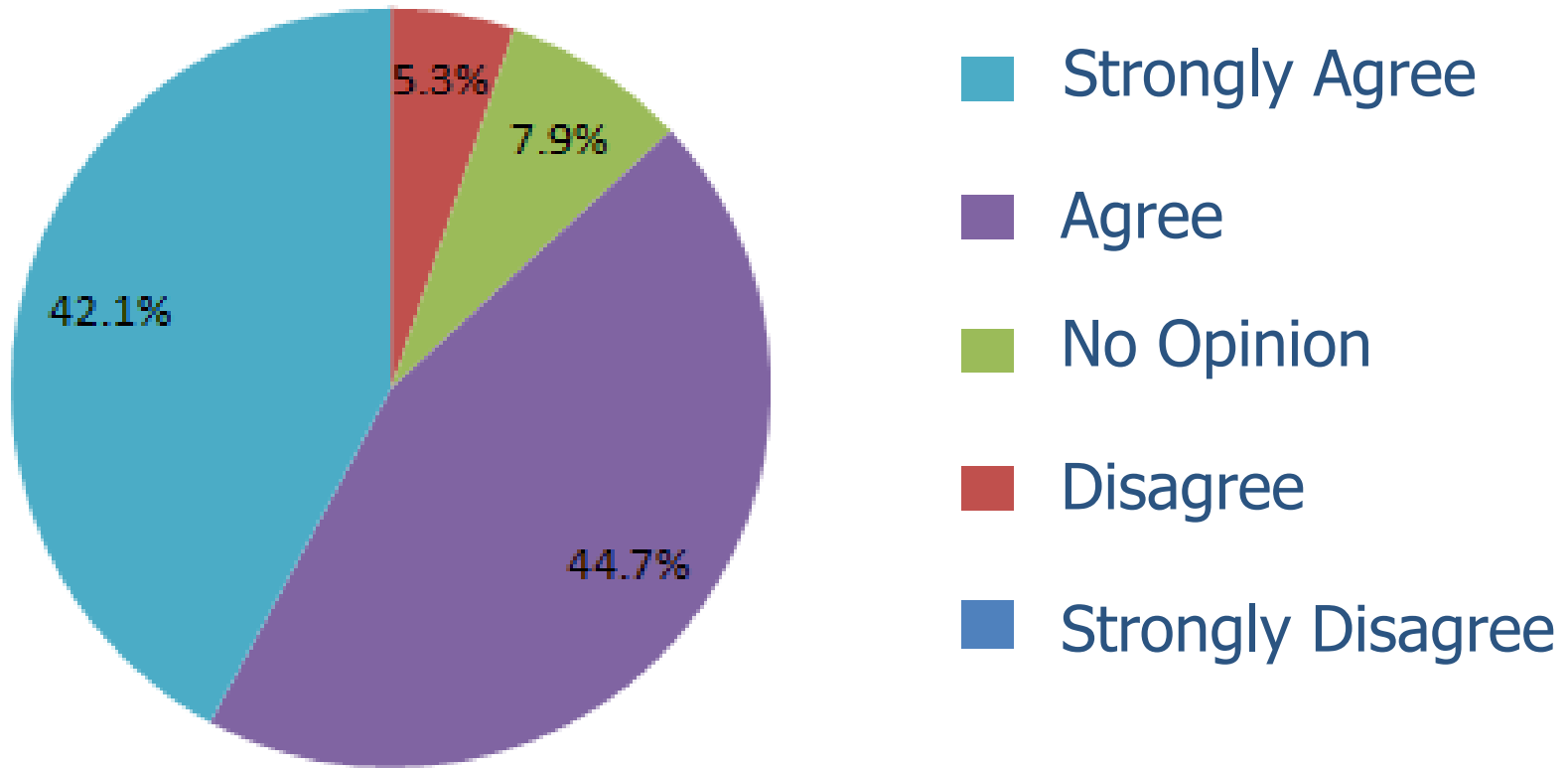


# NC Drinking Water Protection Program

## Topics discussed in stakeholder meeting #1

- Overview of language in § 130A-320
- Existing tools and resources
- Existing SWP planning process
- Exercise: prioritizing PCSs
- On line GIS applications
- A revised SWP planning template

# I have a clear understanding of what HB894 was written to accomplish







# NC Drinking Water Protection Program

## Usefulness and relevance of existing tools:

- 97% • On-line GIS mapping tools
- 92% • Drinking water assessment areas
- 87% • Potential contaminant source database
- 86% • Customized SWAP reports
- 74% • Susceptibility analysis

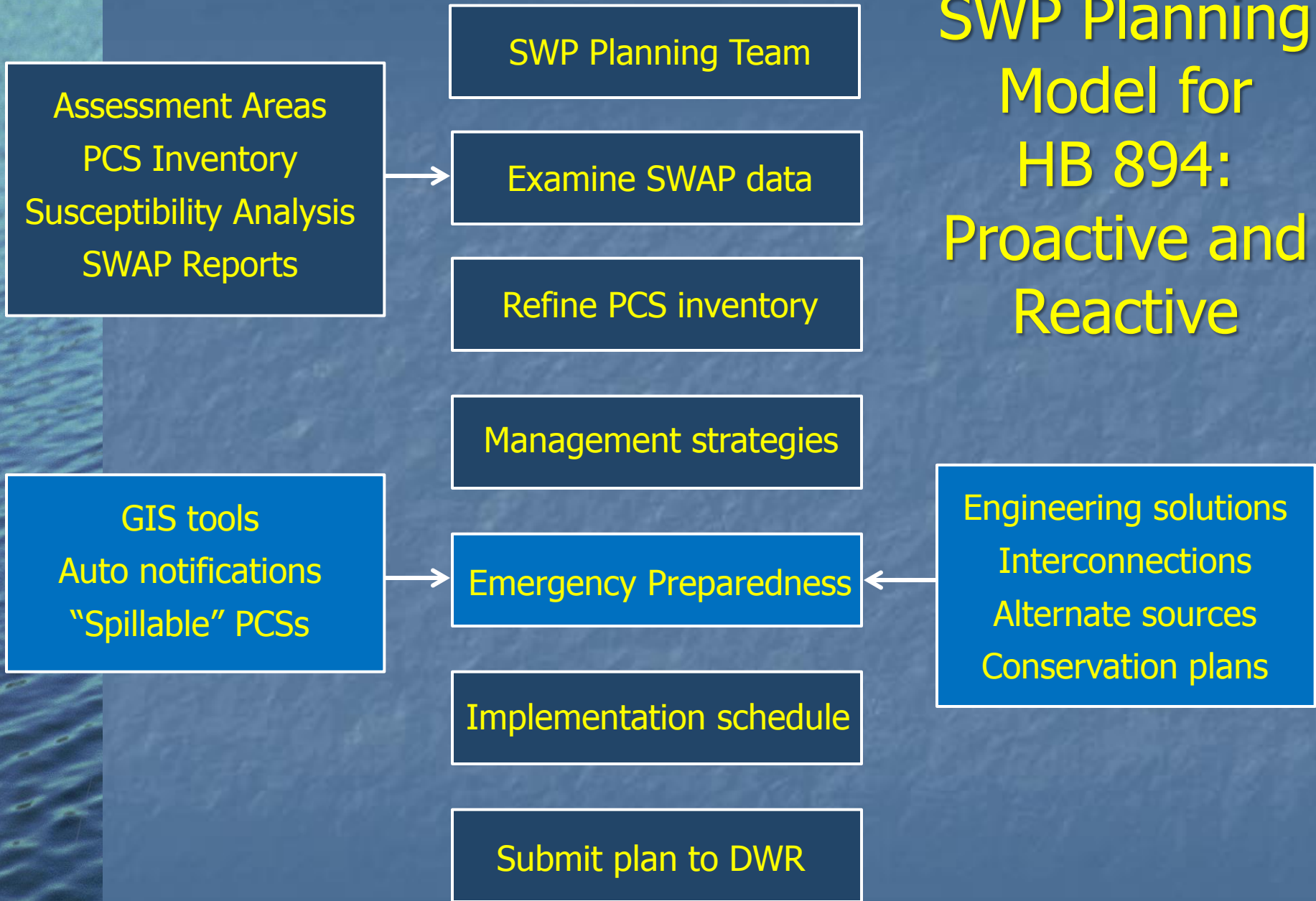


# NC Drinking Water Protection Program

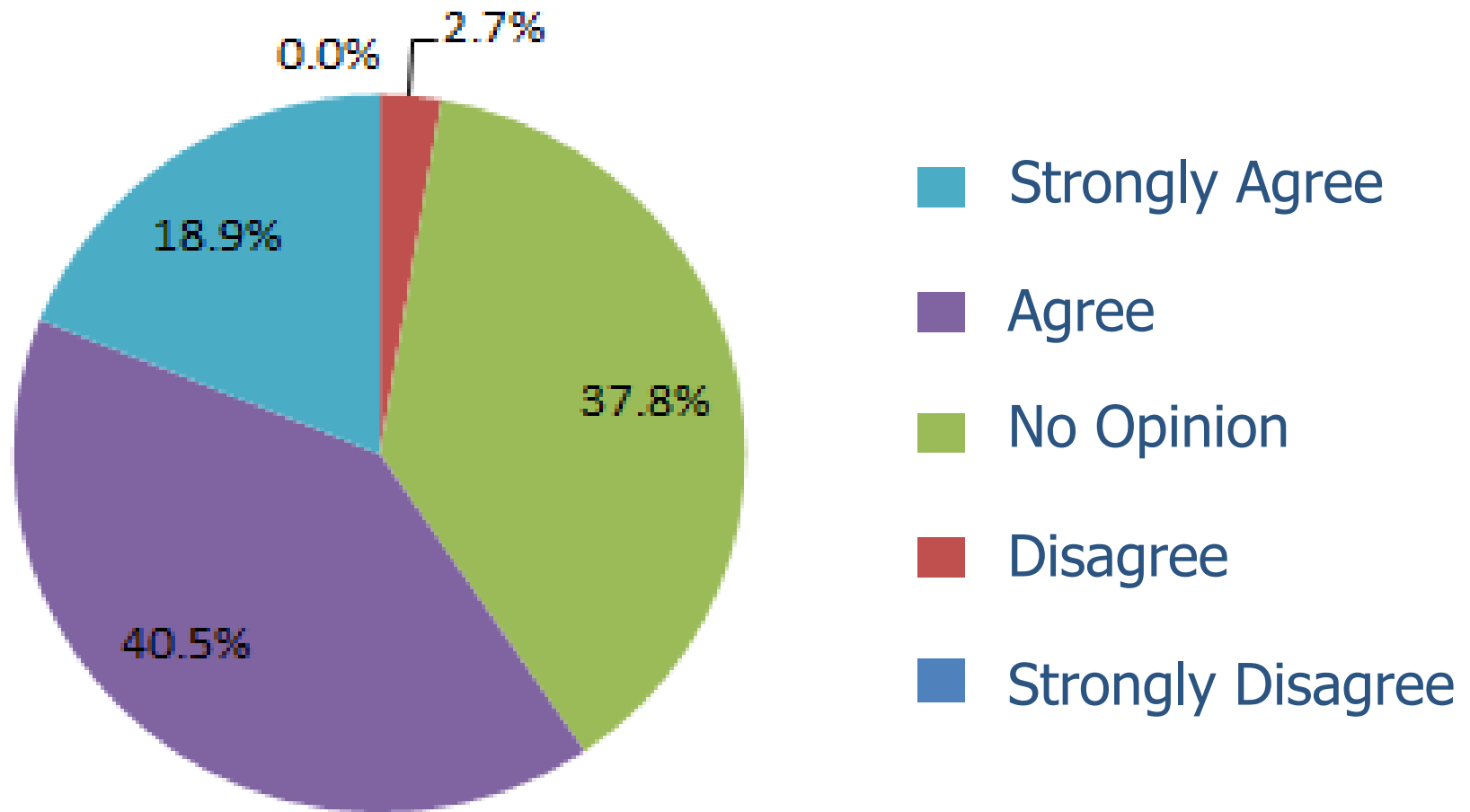
## Some of your comments regarding tools:

- Susceptibility is a qualitative metric of risk
- PCS data needs refinement
- PCSs need to be prioritized and rated accordingly
- Susceptibility analysis is vulnerable to changes in land use

# SWP Planning Model for HB 894: Proactive and Reactive



# The agency's modified SWP planning model is adequate to address the intent of HB 894



# The modified SWP planning model is adequate to address the intent of HB 894

- Truncate the process by not making it all inclusive or comprehensive
- Need to adopt minimal baseline standards that meet the intent, but don't require utilities to implement all their existing SWP planning components
- Some aspect of emergency preparedness planning should be sufficient to fulfill these requirements.
- Prioritize the planning elements so utilities complete emergency preparedness as the highest priority.







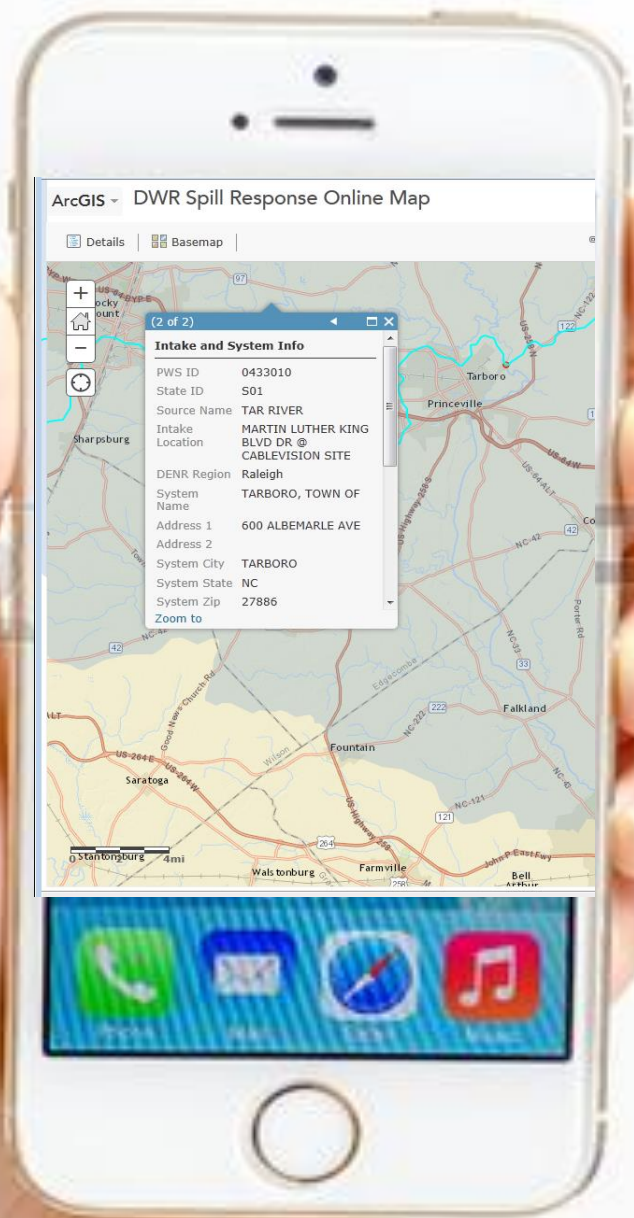
# Comprehensive Reference on Regulations of Interest to Public Drinking Water Facilities

*A Guidance Document to assist SWP Planning  
June 2015*



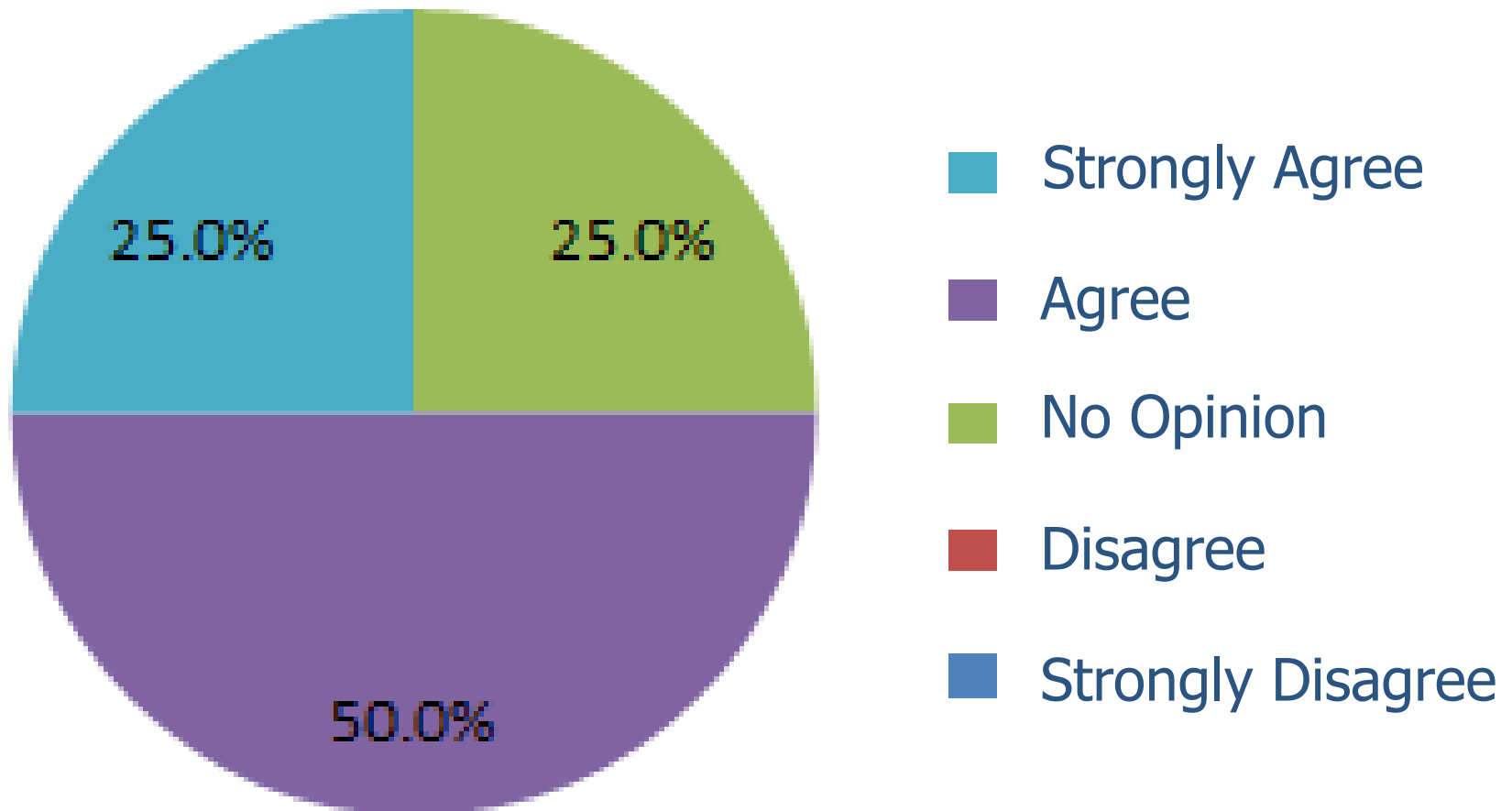
Classify  
"spillable"  
PCSs

- |   |                                     |   |                                    |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
|    | <u>Animal Operations</u>            |    | <u>RCRA Gen./Trans. Facilities</u> |
|    | <u>CERCLIS Sites</u>                |    | <u>RCRA TSD Sites</u>              |
|    | <u>National Priority List Sites</u> |    | <u>Septage Disposal Sites</u>      |
|  | <u>Non Discharge Permits</u>        |  | <u>Soil Remediation Sites</u>      |
|  | <u>NPDES Permits</u>                |  | <u>Solid Waste Facilities</u>      |
|  | <u>Old Landfill Sites</u>           |  | <u>Tier II Sites</u>               |
|  | <u>PCB Sites</u>                    |  | <u>UIC Permits</u>                 |
|  | <u>Pollution Incidents</u>          |  | <u>UST Permits</u>                 |



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to any smart  
phone

# The agency's overall approach to develop HB 894 seems reasonable and appropriate





# NC Drinking Water Protection Program

## Comments to improve the approach:

- Keep the rules simple and logical
- Provide guidance and examples on website
- A point system for implementation will be a major challenge
- Recognize overlap with stormwater & CW requirements
- A local stakeholder team may not be necessary
- The app idea is worth more consideration



# An Interim Progress Report on Implementation of HB 894: An Act to Improve Source Water Protection Planning

March 31, 2015

Submitted by the NC Commission for Public Health  
Compiled in cooperation with the NC Division of Water Resources

**Commission for  
Public Health**



[www.ncwater.org/hb894](http://www.ncwater.org/hb894)



# NC Drinking Water Protection Program

## HB 894 Implementation Progress

- Background research on existing regulations, automated data systems and WV SB 373
- Input from the NC Source Water Collaborative
- Initiation of a formal stakeholder process
- All information documented at:  
[www.ncwater.org/hb894](http://www.ncwater.org/hb894)

## HB 894: An Act to Improve Source Water Protection Planning

[www.ncwater.org/hb894](http://www.ncwater.org/hb894)

The accidental release of 4-methylcyclohexanemethanol in West Virginia and coal ash spills in NC have raised concerns about potential public health impacts of contaminants entering raw drinking water supplies. In an effort to mitigate these concerns, the legislature introduced HB 894. This bill, which was passed in its final form on August 11, 2014, mandates the development and implementation of source water protection (SWP) plans for "every supplier of water operating a public water system treating and furnishing water from surface supplies" (§ 130A 320 (c)). To date, SWP planning has occurred throughout the state on a voluntary basis and has followed a template recommended by US EPA. The intent on HB 894 is to expand on this template, with particular emphasis on emergency response protocols. The resulting SWP plans will allow local water systems to identify proactive and emergency response strategies best suited to their individual situations and concerns.

### Contact Us



Resource	Description	Date Added
<a href="#">Interim Report</a>	Report to the Environmental Review Commission on progress toward implementing the requirements of HB894.	April 2015
<a href="#">Meeting #1 Summary</a>	Document summarizing the initial stakeholder meeting held on December 16, 2014.	March 2015
<a href="#">SWP Planning Guidance</a>	Document that describes the process to develop a local source water protection plan, as per a template from EPA	December 2014
<a href="#">NC SWAP Program</a>	NC plan submitted to EPA that describes the states approach to developing assessment data and making information available to the public	
<a href="#">Watershed Characteristic</a>	USGS methodology to develop the watershed characteristic, a component of several factors that define a watershed's vulnerability to contamination	
<a href="#">Meeting #1 Presentations</a>	Meeting to provide orientation on the legislation and existing tools and resources relevant to the implementation of HB 894	
<a href="#">SWAP Reports</a>	Link to select and download a technical assessment for any public water supply system in NC. Use for initial evaluation when developing a local protection plan.	November 2014
<a href="#">NC SWAP info</a>	Interactive mapping application used to visualize assessment areas in relation to over 37,000 potential contaminant sources across the state	
<a href="#">Project Locator Tool</a>	Interactive mapping application that determines if a location is geographically within a drinking water assessment area, and if so, its susceptibility rating. Imagery contains detailed ortho-photography.	
<a href="#">Stakeholder Team</a>	List of stakeholders assisting with the development of HB 894	



# Existing regulations related to DWP

- 15A NCAC 18C: Public Water Systems
- 15A NCAC 2B: Surface Water Standards
- 15A NCAC 2E: Water Use Allocation
- 15A NCAC 2H: Procedures for Permits
- 15A NCAC 2T: Non-discharge of Waste
- 15A NCAC 2U: Reclaimed Water
- 15A NCAC 13A: Hazardous Waste Management
- 15A NCAC 13B: Solid Waste Management
- Federal EPCRA: Chemical Emergencies
- 40 CFR 112: Oil Pollution Prevention (EPA)





# NC Drinking Water Protection Program

## Potential complications to implementation

- Plan development cost
- Issues with mandatory implementation
- Jurisdictional concerns
- Freedom of Information concerns

## Topics discussed at May 13 CPH meeting:

- Concerns about interconnectivity
- Concerns about limited response time following a spill, especially at night
- Concerns about reducing plan development cost
- Curious if a “risk-scale” could be created to classify spill events
- Draft rule language near the end of 2015 is a reasonable goal