

AQUA PROFESSIONALS, INC

2016 ANNUAL REMINDER: TIER II INVENTORY FILING

Louisiana State Police, Right-to-Know

Reminder for all regulated businesses and industry to prepare to file your **Right-to-Know Tier II inventory** for the calendar year 2016. Your Tier II must be filed between *January 1, 2016, and March 1, 2016*. If you fail to do so, your company may receive a Notice of Violation and a significant fine. Filing electronically is mandatory for large businesses and is highly encouraged for small businesses. In order to file electronically for 2016, simply access and review the data via the Tier II website at:

<http://dpsweb.dps.louisiana.gov/t2access.nsf>

Please use the Tier II user ID & password assigned to you in past years. This will allow you to review your data for the past year and make any changes necessary before you submit your filing. Facility and chemical information is replicated from the previous calendar years.

If you did not file online last year, you should obtain a user ID and password as soon as possible. You can do this by going to the Tier II website, clicking on the **GREEN** Tier II button and completing registration. Once you have registered, a user ID and password will be mailed to you.

If your parish Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is listed on the Louisiana State Police website as having signed the State Repository Agreement, then filing electronically will fulfill your responsibility to send a copy of your Tier II to the LEPC. If your parish LEPC is not listed, then contact your LEPC after January 1, 2016 to see if this option is available to you.

THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE ON WATER SUPPLY

The Louisiana Conference on Water Supply, Sewerage and Industrial Wastes, Inc. will hold its 79th Annual Conference and Short Course, **March 14-18, 2016**, at the **Hilton Shreveport Hotel and Convention Center, 104 Market Street, Shreveport, LA**.

Courses offered include Operator Certification Review Training, Water Technical Sessions, Wastewater Certification Review and Technical Training, and LWEA Technical Sessions.

Early registration is encouraged! *Registration will be closed once the classroom capacity has been reached.* Additional information and registration forms are available from www.louisianaconference.org.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	2
Math Corner	3
Obama's Water Rule Blocked by Court.....	3
Our Kitchen to Yours.....	4
Meet Our Employee.....	4
On the Lighter Side.....	4

LRWA TRAINING CALENDAR



JANUARY

- 01/12 W. Monroe Community Center
- 01/13 W. Monroe Community Center
- 01/14 W. Monroe Community Center
- 01/21 Georgetown Town Hall

FEBRUARY

- 02/17 Kees Park, Pineville
- 02/18 Kees Park, Pineville
- 02/23 Jeanerette Civic Center
- 02/25 Luling Community Center

MARCH

- 03/09 Welsh Community Center
- 03/10 Welsh Community Center
- 03/24 Cottonport Community Center



REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

Key Provisions

RTCR Acronyms	
CWS	Community Water System
EC+	E. coli — Positive
GWR	Ground Water Rule
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
NCWS	Non-Community Water System
PN	Public Notification
PWS	Public Water System
RTCR	Revised Total Coliform Rule
TC	Total Coliform
TC+	Total Coliform — Positive
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique

How to Prepare for a Special Monitoring Evaluation

- Keep a copy of your RTCR routine Monitoring Plan and the paper copy of the Repeat Identification plan on file.
- Assure you have routine and repeat sample sites described completely and clearly.
 - For each routine site, list (3) repeat sample locations
- Update both sample parts of the sampling plans (routine and repeat monitoring plan) if major changes happen with PWS:
 - population, distribution system lines, sources, storage tanks

For additional information on the RTCR: Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit the EPA website at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/tcr/regulation_revisions.cfm

Provision Category	Key Provisions
Contaminant Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses the presence of total coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water. • For E. coli (EC), the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is set at zero. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is based on the occurrence of a condition that includes routine and repeat samples. • For total coliforms (TC), PWSs must conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment of their system when they exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences. • An MCL violation or failure to take repeat samples following a routine total coliform-positive sample will trigger a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment. • Any sanitary defect identified during a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment must be corrected by the PWS. These are the treatment technique requirements of the RTCR.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and follow a sample siting plan that designates the PWS's collection schedule. This includes location of routine and repeat water samples. • Collect routine water samples on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly, annually). Have samples tested for the presence of total coliforms by a state certified laboratory. • Analyze all routine or repeat samples that are total coliform positive (TC+) for E. coli. • Collect repeat samples (at least 3) for each TC+ positive routine sample. • For PWSs on quarterly or annual routine sampling, collect additional routine samples (at least 3) in the month after a TC+ routine or repeat sample. • Seasonal systems must monitor and certify the completion of a state-approved start-up procedures.
Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments and Corrective Actions	PWSs are required to conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment if conditions indicate they might be vulnerable to contamination. PWSs must fix any sanitary defects within a required timeframe.
Reporting and Recordkeeping	PWSs are required to report certain items to their states. These reporting and recordkeeping requirements are essentially the same as under TCR. The addition to the Requirements is the Level 1 and Level 2 requirements.
Violations, Public Notification (PN) and Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWSs incur violations if they do not comply with the requirements of the RTCR. The violation types are essentially the same as under the TCR with few changes. The biggest change is no acute or monthly MCL violation for total coliform positive samples only. • PN is required for violations incurred. Within required timeframes, the PWS must use the required health effects language and notify the public if they did not comply with certain requirements of the RTCR. The type of PN depends on the severity of the violation. • Community water systems (CWSs) must use specific language in their CCRs when they must conduct an assessment or if they incur an E. coli MCL violation.

To calculate specific gravity and chemical concentration for Aluminum
 $\text{Pounds of alum to be added} \times 100 \% \text{ concentration} = \% \text{ concentration gallons of water} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal}$

Example:

Our day tank is 200 gallons. We are going to add 400 lbs of alum;

$$400 \text{ lbs} \times 100 \% = 40000 = 24\%$$

$$200 \text{ gal} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal} = 1668, \text{ flow mgd} \times \text{dose ppm} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal} = \text{feed lbs/day}$$

$$0.07 \times 20 \times 8.34 = 11.676$$

OBAMA'S NATIONWIDE WATER RULE BLOCKED BY COURT

A federal court ruled on October 9, 2015 that President Obama's regulation to protect small waterways from pollution cannot be enforced nationwide. In a 2-1 ruling, the Cincinnati-based Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit delivered a stinging defeat to Obama's most ambitious effort to keep streams and wetlands clean, saying it looks likely that the rule, dubbed Waters of the United States, is illegal.

"We conclude that petitioners have demonstrated a substantial possibility of success on the merits of their claims," the judges wrote in their decision, explaining that the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) new guidelines for determining whether water is subject to federal control — based mostly on the water's distance and connection to larger water bodies — is "at odds" with a key Supreme Court ruling.

The judges said they have yet to decide whether they have jurisdiction to review the regulation, but a stay would make it easier to determine that. *"A stay allows for a more deliberate determination whether this exercise of executive power, enabled by Congress and explicated by the Supreme Court, is proper under the dictates of federal law,"* the court said. *"A stay temporarily silences the whirlwind of confusion that springs from uncertainty about the requirements of the new Rule and whether they will survive legal testing. A stay honors the policy of cooperative federalism that informs the Clean Water Act and must attend the shared responsibility for safeguarding the nation's waters."*

The decision expands a stay that a North Dakota judge imposed in August, the day before the rule took effect, and that only applied to 13 states. The EPA said it will respect the court's decision, but it believes the rule is legal and necessary. *"The agencies respect the court's decision to allow for more deliberate consideration of the issues in the case and we look forward to litigating the merits of the Clean Water Rule,"* EPA spokeswoman Melissa Harrison said. *"The Clean Water Rule was developed by the agencies to respond to an urgent need to improve and simplify the process for identifying waters that are and are not protected under the Clean Water Act, and is based on the latest science and the law,"* she added.

The National Federation of Independent Business, one of the groups that sued to stop the rule, welcomed Friday's decision. "Small businesses everywhere this morning are breathing a sigh of relief," Karen Harned, executive director of the group's legal foundation, said in a statement. *"The court very properly acknowledged that the WOTUS rule has created a 'whirlwind of confusion' and that blocking its implementation in every state is the practicable way to resolve the deep legal question of whether it can withstand constitutional muster."*

Environmentalists were disappointed with the stay. *"We strongly disagree with this irresponsible decision that lets polluters continue to put the drinking water of one in three Americans at risk,"* said Madeleine Foote, a lobbyist with the League of Conservation Voters. *"Time and again the public has demonstrated that it overwhelmingly supports restoring these safeguards for the water our children and grandchildren drink, swim, and play in,"* she said. Waters of the United States has become one of the most controversial environmental regulations under Obama. Republicans, nearly 30 states and a wide range of business interests say that it is a major overreach of federal power, putting the EPA in charge of nearly every square inch of private and state land. The EPA and the Army Corps, which enforce the rule together, said it was necessary to clarify the federal government's authority and ensure protection of small waterways that are connected to bigger ones, as called for under the Clean Water Act. The Friday decision means those small waterways will, for the time being, go without Clean Water Act authority. The stay is not the final word on the regulation, since the court still needs to go through the process of making a full ruling on it. After that, it can be appealed up to the Supreme Court.

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Winter French Toast



Ingredients:

- 1/2 cup low-fat eggnog
- 2 whole eggs
- 1 dash pumpkin pie spice
- 6 slices whole wheat bread
- Pam cooking spray
- 1/4 cup powder Sugar

Directions:

Spray griddle or skillet w/ Pam and heat griddle to 350° or skillet on medium heat.

Mix eggnog, egg and spice thoroughly. Dip both sides of the bread into egg/eggnog mixture.

Lay bread slices on griddle and cook on both side until lightly brown (@ 2-3 minutes on each side).

Sprinkle w/ powdered sugar.

MEET OUR EMPLOYEE

JOHN WOLFORD

Meet John Wolford. John is our in-house Certified Backflow Specialist and has been with the company now for over three years. He also can be seen out and about pulling samples for testing. John, enjoys fishing and hunting and has been known to try to out fish some of our customers. We would like to tell John, Thank-You for all you do.



ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Christmas Bird

Thibodeaux bought Boudreaux a parrot one Christmas and called him a week later to ask how it was doing.

Boudreaux said, 'Thank you Tee! Mmm mmm, dat bird was delicious.'
Thibodeaux got hot. 'You mean you ATE him? Dat bird cost me a lot of money!'

It could talk in three languages!

Boudreaux replied, 'Mais! He shoulda said somethin.'