



Source Water Protection

Changes to the Sanitary Survey Learner’s Guide

ERRATA

ATTENTION: The following updates have been made to the manual, “How to Conduct a Sanitary Survey of Small Water Systems.”
 Future editions will contain updated language and graphics specified below:

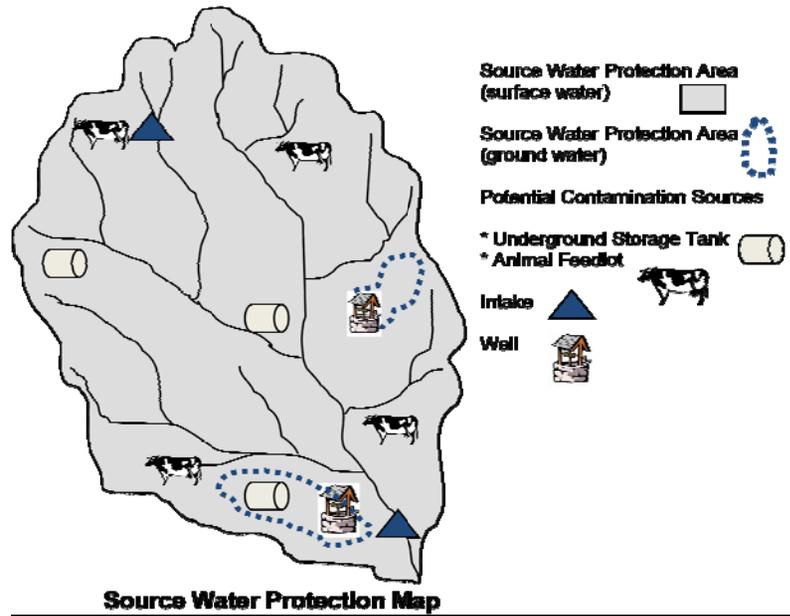
Page, location	Update	Original text
3-3, Quality of Water, Proximity to Contamination:	<p>As a preliminary step for determining the proximity to contamination, the inspector should refer to the system’s source water assessment, which will have an inventory of potential contaminant sources.</p> <p>Sources of Impurities, third sentence, “Potential pollution sources include leaking storm and sanitary sewers, septic systems, waste disposal sites, and accidental discharges.</p>	<p>Sources of Impurities, third sentence, “Potential pollution sources include leaking sanitary sewers, septic systems, waste disposal sites, and accidental discharges.”</p>
Page 3-5, Sanitary Deficiencies – Quality: Question 1:	<p>Does the system monitor raw water quality? Most drinking water regulatory monitoring requirements relate to treated water, that is water in the treatment process, at the entry point to the distribution system, or in the distribution system. Water systems should have an appropriate raw water quality monitoring program to track changes in quality that includes</p>	<p>Does the system monitor raw water quality? Most drinking water regulatory monitoring requirements relate to treated water, that is water in the treatment process, at the entry point to the distribution system, or in the distribution system. Water systems should have an appropriate raw water quality monitoring program to track changes in</p>

<p>attention to periods of high runoff, drought, and other stressful situations, such as potential or actual contaminant sources.</p> <p>Source Protection: First paragraph and numbered list are below, both as written and as they should read:</p> <p>The SDWA Amendments of 1986 required states to develop a wellhead protection program (WHPP) for all public water system wells. On a system-specific basis, this involves delineating the wellhead protection area, inventorying the wellhead protection area, inventorying the potential sources of contamination, managing the wellhead protection area, and planning for contingencies.</p> <p>The SDWA Amendments of 1996 required states to develop and implement a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) for public water systems, including surface water as well as ground water systems. A SWAP differs from a WHPP in that a SWAP does not require selecting a planning team or developing a contingency plan. A SWAP does require determining the susceptibility of sources of contamination. Many ground water sources already had a Wellhead Protection Plan which formed the basis for the Source Water Assessment.</p> <p>The inspector should review either the system’s WHPP or source water assessment (SWA) results before he or she inspects the Source. The basic principles of source protection apply regardless of whether a system has a ground water source or a surface water source. The report may provide valuable information for the section that follows, Sanitary Deficiencies – Source Protection questions.</p>	<p>quality with particular attention to periods of high runoff, drought, and other stressful conditions.</p> <p>Source Protection: First paragraph and numbered list are below, both as written and as they should read:</p> <p>The inspector should evaluate the system’s efforts to protect its water source. The basic principles of source water protection apply regardless of whether a system has a ground water supply or surface water supply. In general, systems should follow these steps in this evaluation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a planning team. 2. Define the wellhead protection area or the watershed area. 3. Identify actual or potential sources of contamination in the defined area. 4. Implement measures to control sources of contamination. 5. Plan for the future and develop a contingency plan.
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	<p>In general, systems should follow the steps below to protect the water source:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a planning team. 2. Define the source water protection area (either for the wellhead or watershed). 3. Inventory actual or potential sources of contamination in the defined area. 4. Determine the susceptibility of the system to sources of contamination. 5. Develop a Source Protection Plan with protection measures and include contingency measures and a plan for the future. 6. Implement measures to control sources of contamination. <p>The Source Water Protection Map on the next page shows a delineated source water area with surface water intakes and wellheads, and potential contaminant threats.</p>	
<p>3-3 to 3-6, second paragraph</p>	<p>During the sanitary survey the inspector should determine the adequacy of the system's source water protection program that may include an evaluation of resources being devoted to the effort. The inspector may also have to consider: Does the system have an actual program? Is the program active? Is the program able to control sources of contamination identified in the source water assessments?</p>	<p>During the sanitary survey the inspector should determine the adequacy of the system's source water protection program: Are sufficient resources being devoted to this effort? Does the system have an actual program? Is the program active? Was a program discontinued because the system was unable to implement important tasks such as identifying or controlling sources of contamination?</p>

	<p>Was a program discontinued because the system was unable to implement important tasks such as identifying or controlling sources of contamination?</p>	
<p>Page 3-6. Sanitary Deficiencies – Source Protection, second paragraph</p>	<p>Source Water Protection Program: An effective way for systems to protect source recharge areas from contamination is to develop and implement source water protection plans (SWP) for ground water or surface water sources. A system’s SWP plan should follow EPA’s effective five-step process for wellhead protection presented on page 3.5.</p>	<p>Wellhead Protection Program: An effective way for systems to protect source recharge areas from contamination is to develop and implement wellhead protection plans for ground water or surface water sources. A system’s plan should follow EPA’s effective five-step process for wellhead protection presented on page 3.5.</p> <p>The SDWA Amendments of 1986 required states to develop a wellhead protection program for all public water system wells. On a system-specific basis, this involves delineating the wellhead protection area, inventorying the potential sources of contamination, inventorying the potential sources of contamination, managing the wellhead protection area, and planning for contingencies.</p>

Also on page 3-6, the Source Water Protection Map should be replaced with the map below:



Source Water Protection Map