



# Fact Sheet – Seasonal Sources

for Water Quality Parameter Monitoring

(Ver 1, July 2017)

## Introduction:

- The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is applicable to Community and Nontransient Noncommunity Water Systems and requires Water Quality Parameter (WQP) sampling for all large systems as well as for small and medium systems after an Action Level Exceedance (ALE) and/or as a result of installation of Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT).
- The WQP results will help the system and the State determine:
  - How corrosive the water supply is,
  - Appropriate CCT options, and
  - Whether CCT is being properly operated and maintained following installation [40 CFR 141.87].
- Seasonal water sources must be taken into consideration during WQP monitoring.

## What are WQPs?

- Various parameters that are used to determine the corrosivity of water.
  - WQPs include: pH, Alkalinity, Calcium, Conductivity, Temperature, \*Orthophosphate, \*Silica, Iron, Manganese, Chloride, and Sulfate
- \*Only required when an inhibitor containing one of these compounds is used.*

## What is a seasonal source?

- A water source (e.g. well, treatment plant, interconnection) with a seasonal operational period.
- \* A seasonal well that flows to a year-round treatment plant will not affect WQP monitoring.*

## Sampling at Entry Point to the Distribution System (EPTDS)

- Seasonal EPTDS are only required to be monitored during the facility's operational period.
  - Sampling schedules will reflect a year round schedule; however, compliance will be based on the operational period. All required sampling must occur during the operational periods.
  - Two week compliance periods are counted starting with the initial date of the monitoring schedule (January 1 or July 1), not the start of the seasonal operational period.
- \*Refer to the Department's website for a list of biweekly monitoring periods.*

## Sampling in the Distribution System (DS)

- DS sites shall be representative of the seasonal source(s). The area served by the seasonal sources shall be delineated on the DS map.
  - Seasonal sources shall be considered when scheduling sample collection for WQP at distribution sites. Ensure that at least one of the sample collection events at each DS site occurs when the seasonal EPTDS is operational.
  - If different CCT is installed on a seasonal EPTDS, additional WQPs may be required to be sampled in the DS during the seasonal operational period. This is dependent on the differences in CCT installed.
- \* Identify if the source is isolated to a specific DS zone (i.e. pressure gradient) or if it extends throughout the entire DS.*
- \*More frequent monitoring (i.e. monthly) is recommended to capture seasonal variations and influences of temperature on treatment effectiveness.*

## Additional Resources:

**DEP Lead in Drinking Water - Public Water System Information:**

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-public.html>

**Regulations Governing The Certification Of Laboratories And**

**Environmental Measurements:** [http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7\\_18.pdf](http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_18.pdf)

**EPA WQP Compliance:** <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/pdf/wqp-guidance.pdf>

**EPA Optimal CCT Evaluation:** [www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-03/documents/occtmarch2016.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-03/documents/occtmarch2016.pdf)

**Additional information on Initial, Follow-Up, and Optimal Water Quality Parameter Monitoring can be found on our Water Quality Parameter-Fact Sheets**

For further assistance, please contact the Bureau of Water System Engineering at:  
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