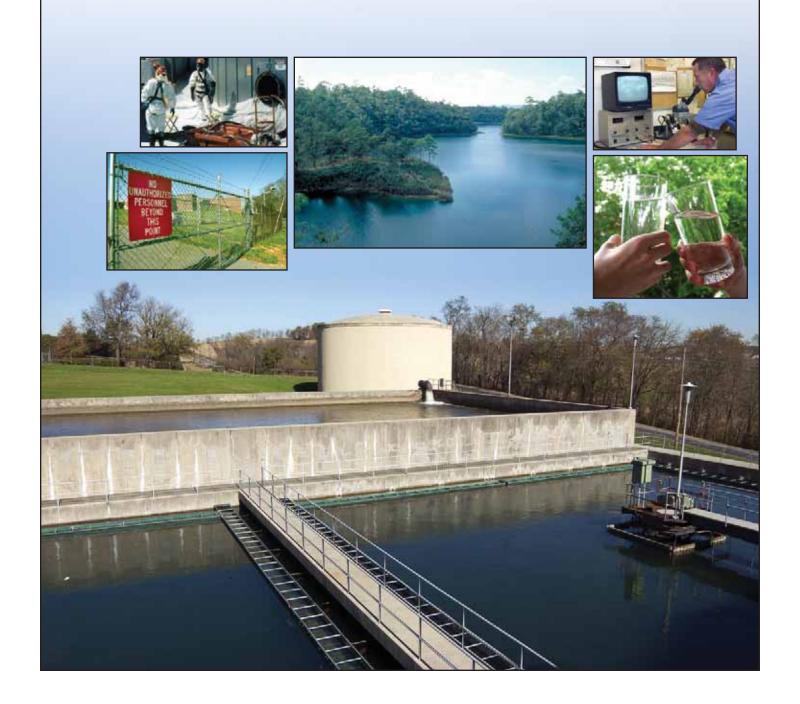


Response Protocol Toolbox: Planning for and Responding to Drinking Water Contamination Threats and Incidents

Interim Final - August 2004

Response Guidelines



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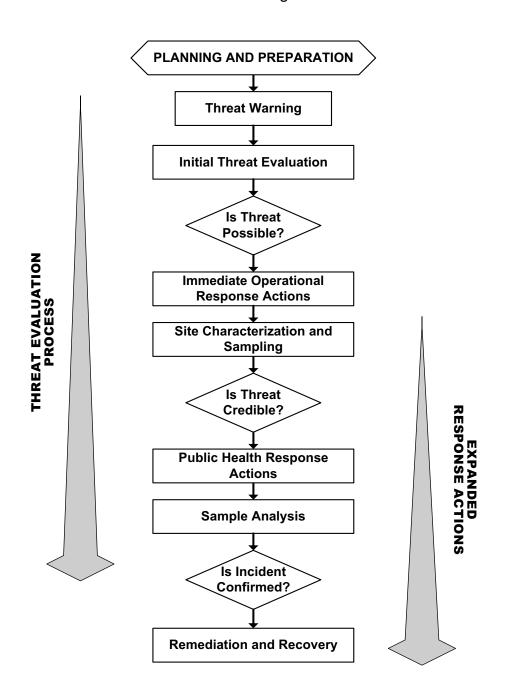


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Introduction

The EPA released the interim final Response Protocol Toolbox: Planning for and Responding to Drinking Water Contamination Threats and Incidents (the Response Protocol Toolbox) in winter of 2003 and spring of 2004 to help the water sector effectively and appropriately plan for and respond to contamination threats and incidents. Since its release, EPA has received feedback and suggestions from several sources concerning improvements in the Response Protocol Toolbox. These Response Guidelines have been developed to provide an easy to use document for field and crisis conditions. While the Response Protocol Toolbox provides detailed information, the Response Guidelines are to be viewed as the application of the same principles during an actual incident.

As stated in the definition of Response Guidelines in Module 1, Section 4.3 of the *Response Protocol Toolbox*, Response Guidelines are different from an Emergency Response Plan in that they are essentially a "field guide" for responding to contamination threats and can be developed in many different formats.

This document is intended to be an action oriented document to assist drinking water utilities, laboratories, emergency responders, state drinking water programs, technical assistance providers, and public health and law enforcement officials during the management of an ongoing contamination threat or incident. The *Response Guidelines* are derived from the content of the six full modules of the *Response Protocol Toolbox*.

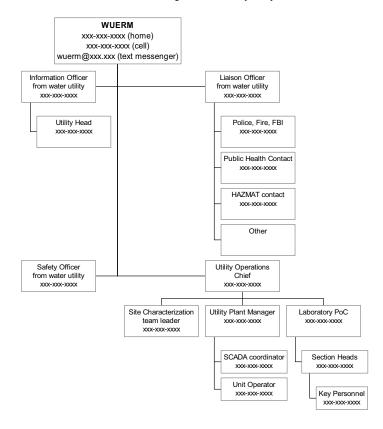
The *Response Guidelines* are not intended to replace the *Response Protocol Toolbox* and they do not contain the detailed information contained within the six complete modules. Finally, users are encouraged to adapt the *Response Guidelines* as necessary to meet their own needs and objectives.

1 Communications and Notifications

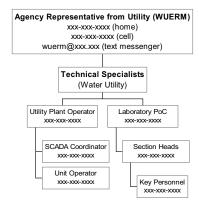
1.1 Initial Notifications

'Possible' stage evaluation by utility

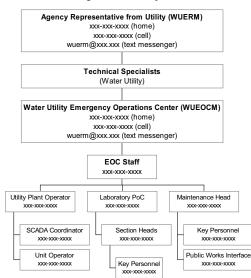
'Credible' stage evaluation by utility



'Credible' stage evaluation by unified command



'Confirmed' stage evaluation by unified command



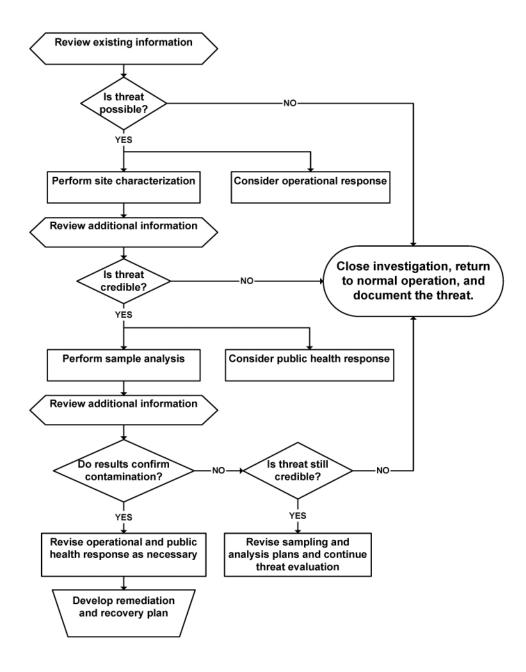
1.2 Contact List

TO BE COMPLETED

Agency	Name	Location	Phone	E-mail

2 Threat Evaluation

2.1 Threat Evaluation Process



2.2 Evaluating Threat Warnings

The first critical step in evaluating a contamination threat is recognition of a *threat warning* (i.e., an unusual situation that may have presented the opportunity for contamination of the drinking water). The utility will likely be in the best position to observe a threat warning and evaluate whether or not the activity is suspicious (i.e., first decision point in the *Threat Evaluation* process). This section briefly describes factors to consider when evaluating various types of threat warnings.

The common types of threat warnings include:

- <u>Security breaches</u>: A security breach is an unauthorized intrusion into a secured facility that may be discovered through direct observation, an alarm trigger, or signs of intrusion (e.g., cut locks, open doors, cut fences). Security breaches may be the most common threat warnings, but in **most** cases are related to day-to-day operation and maintenance within the water system. Other security breaches may be due to criminal activity such as trespassing, vandalism, and theft rather than attempts to contaminate the water.
 - o Security Incident Report Form → Section 2.4
- **Witness account**: A threat warning may come from an individual who directly witnesses suspicious activity, such as trespassing, breaking and entering, or some other form of tampering. The witness could be a utility employee, law enforcement officer, citizen, etc.
 - o Witness Account Report Form \rightarrow Section 2.5
- **<u>Direct notification by perpetrator</u>**: A threat may be made directly, verbally or in writing, to the water utility, the news media, law enforcement, or a government agency. Verbal threats made over the phone are historically the most common type of direct threats from perpetrators; however, there have also been written threats to contaminate the drinking water supply.
 - Phone Threat Report Form \rightarrow Section 2.6
 - Written Threat Report Form \rightarrow Section 2.7
- <u>Unusual water quality or consumer complaints</u>: Unusual water quality results or an unexplained or unusually high incidence of consumer complaints may serve as a warning of potential contamination. In order to evaluate this type of warning, it will be necessary to carefully track routinely monitored water quality data and/or consumer complaints such that significant deviations from an established baseline might be observed.
 - \circ Water Quality and Consumer Complaints Report Form \rightarrow Section 2.8
- Notification by public health agency: Notification from a public health agency regarding increased incidence of disease or death is another possible threat warning. A threat triggered by a public health notification is unique in that at least a segment of the population has presumably been exposed to a harmful substance. In this case, public health officials may launch an epidemiological investigation in an attempt to identify the source of the outbreak, during which the utility may be expected to play a support role.
 - o Public Health Information Report Form → Section 2.9

2.3 Threat Evaluation Worksheet

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this worksheet is to help organize information about a contamination threat warning that would be used during the Threat Evaluation Process. The individual responsible for conducting the Threat Evaluation (e.g., the WUERM) should complete this worksheet. The worksheet is generic to accommodate information from different types of threat warnings; thus, there will likely be information that is unavailable or not immediately available. Other forms in the Appendices are provided to augment the information in this worksheet.

EAT W	ARNING INFORMATION
Date/T	ime threat warning discovered:
Utility	Name and Address:
Name/	Number of person who discovered threat warning:
	of threat warning: Security breach □ Witness account □ Phone threat Written threat □ Unusual water quality □ Consumer complaints Public health notification □ Other
	ry of the contaminant: ☐ Known ☐ Suspected ☐ Unknown nown or suspected, provide additional detail below
	Chemical Biological Radiological
Des	scribe
If kı	of contamination: Known Estimated Unknown nown or estimated, provide additional detail below e and time of contamination:
Add	litional Information:
	of contamination: ☐ Known ☐ Suspected ☐ Unknown nown or suspected, provide additional detail below
Met	hod of addition: Single dose Over time Other
Am	ount of material:
	litional Information:

Site of contamination: If known or suspected, provide ac			[□ Unknown
Number of sites:	for ea	ach site		
Site #1	101 00	ion dito.		
Site Name:				
Type of facility ☐ Source water ☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Distribution main ☐ Other		Elevated storage tank Hydrant		Finished water reservoir Service connection
Address:				
Additional Site Information:				
Site #2 Site Name:				
Type of facility ☐ Source water ☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Distribution main ☐ Other		Treatment plant Elevated storage tank Hydrant		Pump station Finished water reservoir Service connection
Address:				
Additional Site Information:				
Site #3 Site Name:				
Type of facility ☐ Source water ☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Distribution main ☐ Other		Treatment plant Elevated storage tank Hydrant		Pump station Finished water reservoir Service connection
Address:				
Additional Site Information:				

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Has there been a breach of security at the suspected site? If "Yes", review the completed 'Security Incident Report' (Section	□ Y n 2.4)		□ No
Are there any witness accounts of the suspected incident? If "Yes", review the completed 'Witness Account Report' (Section	□ Y n 2.5)		□ No
Was the threat made verbally over the phone? If "Yes", review the completed 'Phone Threat Report' (Section 2)	□ Y .6)	⁄es	□ No
Was a written threat received? If "Yes", review the completed 'Written Threat Report' (Section 2)	□ Y 2. <i>7</i>)	⁄es	□ No
Are there unusual water quality data or consumer complaints? If "Yes", review the completed 'Water Quality/Consumer Completed			□ No ction 2.8)
Are there unusual symptoms or disease in the population? If "Yes", review the completed 'Public Health Report' (Section 2.	□ Y 9)	⁄es	□ No
Is a 'Site Characterization Report' available? ☐ Yes If "Yes", review the completed 'Site Characterization Report' (Se	_	No 3.4)	
Are results of sample analysis available? ☐ Yes If "Yes", review the analytical results report, including appropriate	_	No ⁄QC data	
Is a 'Contaminant Identification Report' available? ☐ Yes If "Yes", review the completed 'Sample Analysis Report' (Section		□ No	
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply	□ Y	∕es □ No	
		DW prima US EPA /	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Check all that apply □ Local law enforcement □ FBI □ Public health agency □ Hospitals / 911 call centers □ Media reports □ Homeland security alerts		DW prima US EPA /	acy agency Water ISAC
Check all that apply ☐ Local law enforcement ☐ FBI ☐ Public health agency ☐ Hospitals / 911 call centers ☐ Media reports ☐ Homeland security alerts ☐ Other		DW prima US EPA /	acy agency Water ISAC
Check all that apply ☐ Local law enforcement ☐ FBI ☐ Public health agency ☐ Hospitals / 911 call centers ☐ Media reports ☐ Homeland security alerts ☐ Other		DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Check all that apply □ Local law enforcement □ FBI □ Public health agency □ Hospitals / 911 call centers □ Media reports □ Homeland security alerts □ Other Point of Contact:		DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Check all that apply □ Local law enforcement □ FBI □ Public health agency □ Hospitals / 911 call centers □ Media reports □ Homeland security alerts □ Other Point of Contact:		DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Check all that apply □ Local law enforcement □ FBI □ Public health agency □ Hospitals / 911 call centers □ Media reports □ Homeland security alerts □ Other Point of Contact:		DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Check all that apply □ Local law enforcement □ FBI □ Public health agency □ Hospitals / 911 call centers □ Media reports □ Homeland security alerts □ Other Point of Contact:		DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities

THREAT EVALUATION

Has normal activity been investigated as Normal activities to consider ☐ Utility staff inspections ☐ Construction or maintenance ☐ Operational changes ☐ Other	☐ Routine ☐ Contrac ☐ Water o	e water quality sampling
Is the threat 'possible'? ☐ Yes	□ No	
Summarize the basis for this determinat	ion:	
Response to a 'possible' threat: None Increased monitoring/security Is the threat 'credible'? Summarize the basis for this determinat	☐ No	n □ Isolation/containment
Response to a 'credible' threat: Sample analysis Partial EOC activation Other	e characterization blic notification	☐ Isolation/containment☐ Provide alternate water supply
Has a contamination incident been conf		□ No
Summarize the basis for this determinat	ion:	
Response to a confirmed incident: Sample analysis Full EOC activation Initiate remediation and recovery Other		☐ Isolation/containment☐ Provide alternate water supply

How do other organizations characterize the threat?

Organization	Evaluation	Comment	
☐ Local Law	Possible		
Enforcement	Credible		
	Confirmed		
	Possible		
	Credible		
	Confirmed		
☐ Public Health	Possible		
Agency	Credible		
	Confirmed		
☐ Drinking Water	Possible		
Primacy Agency	Credible		
	Confirmed		
☐ Other	Possible		
	Credible		
	Confirmed		
☐ Other	Possible		
	Credible		
	Confirmed		
SIGNOFF Name of person completing this	form:		
Print name		Phone Number	
Signature			Date/Time:

2.4 Security Incident Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to help organize information about a security incident, typically a security breach, which may be related to a water contamination threat. The individual who discovered the security incident, such as a security supervisor, the WUERM, or another designated individual may complete this form. This form is intended to summarize information about a security breach that may be relevant to the threat evaluation process. This form should be completed for each location where a security incident was discovered.

	te/Time security incident discovered:
Na	me of person who discovered security incident:
	de of discovery: □ Alarm (building) □ Alarm (gate/fence) □ Alarm (access hatch) □ Video surveillance □ Utility staff discovery □ Citizen discovery □ Suspect confession □ Law enforcement discovery □ Other
	d anyone observe the security incident as it occurred? ☐ Yes ☐ No If "Yes", complete the 'Witness Account Report' (Appendix 8.4)
_	ESCRIPTION e Name:
Тур	De of facility □ Source water □ Treatment plant □ Pump station □ Ground storage tank □ Elevated storage tank □ Finished water reservoir □ Distribution main □ Hydrant □ Service connection □ Other
Add	dress:
Add	ditional Site Information:
Ha inc	ROUND INFORMATION ve the following "normal activities" been investigated as potential causes of the security sident? Alarms with known and harmless causes Routine water quality sampling Construction or maintenance Contractor activity Other

Wa	as this site recently visited <i>prior</i> to the security incident? If "Yes," provide additional detail below	⊔ Yes	⊔ No
	Date and time of previous visit:		
	Name of individual who visited the site:		
	Additional Information:		
На	ns this location been the site of previous security incidents? If "Yes," provide additional detail below	□ Yes	□ No
	Date and time of most recent security incident:		
	Description of incident:		
	What were the results of the threat evaluation for this incident? ☐ 'Possible' ☐ 'Credible'	□ 'Confirme	ed'
На	we security incidents occurred at other locations recently? If "Yes", complete additional 'Security Incident Reports' (Appendix	☐ Yes 8.3) for each si	□ No te
	Name of 1 st additional site:		
	Name of 2 nd additional site: Name of 3 rd additional site:		
SECUR	RITY INCIDENT DETAILS		
Wa	as there an alarm(s) associated with the security incident? If "Yes," provide additional detail below	∃ Yes	□ No
	Are there sequential alarms (e.g., alarm on a gate and a hatch)?	☐ Yes	□ No
	Date and time of alarm(s):		
	Describe alarm(s):		
ls	video surveillance available from the site of the security incide If "Yes," provide additional detail below	ent? 🗆 Yes	□ No
	Date and time of video surveillance:		
	Describe surveillance:		

 □ Discarded PPE (e.g., gloves, masks) □ Tools (e.g., wrenches, bolt cutters) □ Lab equipment (e.g., beakers, tubing) □ None 	☐ Empty containers (e.g., bottles, drums☐ Hardware (e.g., valves, pipe)☐ Pumps or hoses☐ Other
Describe equipment:	
Unusual vehicles found at the site and tim Car/sedan SU' Flatbed truck Cor Other	V ☐ Pickup truck nstruction vehicle ☐ None
Describe vehicles (including make/model/y	year/color, license plate #, and logos or markings):
Signs of tampering at the site and time of a Cut locks/fences Open/damaged access hatches Facility in disarray Other Are there signs of seguential intrusion (e.g.	☐ Open/damaged gates, doors, or windo☐ Missing/damaged equipment☐ None
	□ No
Signs of hazard at the site and time of disc Unexplained or unusual odors Unexplained dead or stressed vegetation Unexplained clouds or vapors Other	☐ Unexplained dead animalson ☐ Unexplained liquids☐ None
Describe signs of hazard:	
IOFF me of person responsible for documenting the	·
Print name Signature	 Date/Time:

2.5 Witness Account Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to document the observations of a witness to activities that might be considered an incident warning. The individual interviewing the witness, or potentially the witness, should complete this form. This may be the WUERM or an individual designated by incident command to perform the interview. If law enforcement is conducting the interview (which may often be the case), then this form may serve as a prompt for "utility relevant information" that should be pursued during the interview. This form is intended to consolidate the details of the witness account that may be relevant to the threat evaluation process. This form should be completed for each witness that is interviewed.

lame of person interviewing the	witness:		
Vitness contact information			
Full Name:			
Address.			
Day-time phone:			
Evening phone:			
E-mail address:			
lagger the witness was in the vi	sinity of the augminians activi	4	
Reason the witness was in the vi	cimity of the suspicious activi	ιy:	
ESS ACCOUNT			
ESS ACCOUNT			
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity:			
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity:			
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Ocation of activity: Site Name:			
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Ocation of activity: Site Name: Type of facility			
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Ocation of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water	□ Treatment plant		Pump station
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: .ocation of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank	□ Treatment plant □ Elevated storage tank		Pump station Finished water reservo
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Cocation of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Distribution main	☐ Treatment plant ☐ Elevated storage tank ☐ Hydrant		Pump station
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: .ocation of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank	☐ Treatment plant ☐ Elevated storage tank ☐ Hydrant		Pump station Finished water reservo
ESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Cocation of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Distribution main	☐ Treatment plant ☐ Elevated storage tank ☐ Hydrant		Pump station Finished water reservo Service connection

ype of activit ☐ Trespass ☐ Theft ☐ Other			Vandalism Tampering		☐ Breaking and entering☐ Surveillance		
Additional d	escripti	on of the ac	ctivity				
Description of			site?	Yes	□ No		
•	·		sent?				
•		•					
Describe ea	cn sus	pects appe	arance:				
Suspect #	Sex	Race	Hair color	Clothing		Voice	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
			aring uniforms? s):			□ No	
Describe an	v other	unusual ch	aracteristics of th	e suspects:			
	,						
			the witness?			□ No	
		.,					
ehicles at the		ent at the s	ite?	Yes	□ No		
TVOIC VOINCE	oo pi oo	on at the s		. 00			
Did the vehi	cles ap	pear to belo	ong to the suspec	ts?	☐ Yes	□ No	
How many \	ehicles	s were pres	ent?				

Describe each vehicle:

	Vehicle #	Туре	Color	Make	N	/lodel		License plate	
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	Where ther If "Yes," de	e any logos or o scribe:	distinguishing	markings on th	ne vehicles	?	□ Yes	□ No	
	Provide any additional detail about the vehicles and how they were used (if at all):								
E	Equipment at the site Was any unusual equipment present at the site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explosive or incendiary devices ☐ Firearms ☐ PPE (e.g., gloves, masks) ☐ Containers (e.g., bottles, drums) ☐ Tools (e.g., wrenches, bolt cutters) ☐ Hardware (e.g., valves, pipe, hoses) ☐ Lab equipment (e.g., beakers, tubing) ☐ Pumps and related equipment ☐ Other								
	Describe th	ne equipment ar	nd how it was b	peing used by	the suspec	cts (if at a	II):		
	-								
Uı		ditions at the s any unusual co		e site?		′es	□ No)	
		ons or fires ressed vegetati			□ l	Jnusual c Jnusual r			
		ne site condition							

Describe any additional details from the	witness account:
Describe any additional details from the	withess account.
SIGNOFF Name of interviewer:	
Print name	
Signature	Date/Time:
Name of witness:	
Print name	
Signature	Date/Time:

2.6 Phone Threat Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is intended to be used by utility staff that regularly answer phone calls from the public (e.g., call center operators). The purpose of this form is to help these staff capturer as much information from a threatening phone call while the caller is on the line. It is important that the operator keep the caller on the line as long as possible in order to collect additional information. Since this form will be used during the call, it is important that operators become familiar with the content of the form. The sections of the form are organized with the information that should be collected during the call at the front of the form (i.e., Basic Call Information and Details of Threat) and information that can be completed immediately following the call at the end of the form (i.e., the description of the caller). The information collected on this form will be critical to the threat evaluation process.

Remember, tampering with a drinking water system is a crime under the SDWA Amendments!

THREAT NOTIFICATION Name of person receiving the call:						
Date phone call received:		Time phone call received:				
Time phone call ended:		Duration of phone call:				
Originating number: If the number/name is not displayed call and inform law enforcement that	on the caller li	D, press *57 (or	call			
Is the connection clear?	☐ Yes	□N	0			
Could call be from a wireless phone?	☐ Yes	□N	0			
DETAILS OF THREAT Has the water already been contamina	nted?	□ Yes		□ No		
Date and time of contaminant introduce Date and time if known:				□ No		
Location of contaminant introduction Site Name:		□ Yes		□ No		
Type of facility ☐ Source water ☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Distribution main ☐ Other	Hydrant			Pump station Finished water reservoir Service connection		
Address:						
Additional Site Information:						

Type of contaminant			
☐ Chemical ☐	Biological] Radiological
Specific contaminant name/description:			
Mode of contaminant introduction know Method of addition: ☐ Single dose	n? □ Over tim	□ Yes e	□ No □ Other
Amount of material:			
Additional Information:			
Motive for contamination known?	□ Yes	□ N	0
☐ Retaliation/revenge ☐ ☐ Other			Religious doctrine
Describe motivation:			
Basic Information:			
LER INFORMATION Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number:			
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation:			
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address:			
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address: Caller's Voice:			
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address: Caller's Voice: Did the voice sound disguised or altered	l? □ Yes □ Yes		□ No
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address: Caller's Voice: Did the voice sound disguised or altered Did the call sound like a recording?	l? □ Yes □ Yes □ Female □ Yes		□ No
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address: Caller's Voice: Did the voice sound disguised or altered Did the call sound like a recording? Did the voice sound? Did the voice sound familiar? If 'Yes,' who did it sound like? Did the caller have an accent?	l? □ Yes □ Yes □ Female □ Yes		□ No □ No □ Young / □ Old □ No

What was the caller's tone of Calm Calm Excited Slow Soft Laughing Deep Other	☐ Angry☐ Nervous☐ Rapid☐ Loud☐ Crying☐ High	☐ Lisping ☐ Sincere ☐ Normal ☐ Nasal ☐ Clear ☐ Raspy	☐ Stuttering/broken☐ Insincere☐ Slurred☐ Clearing throat☐ Deep breathing☐ Cracking☐
Were there background noi	ses coming from th	ne caller's end?	
☐ Silence			
☐ Voices	describe		
□ Children □ Animals	describe describe		·
☐ Factory sounds	describe		
☐ Office sounds	describe		
☐ Music	describe		
☐ Traffic/street sounds	describe		
☐ Airplanes	describe		
☐ Trains	describe		
☐ Ships or large boats	describe		
□ Other:			
SIGNOFF Name of call recipient:			
Print name			
Signature			Date/Time:
Name of person completing form	(if different from ca	all recipient):	
Print name			
Signature			Date/Time:

2.7 Written Threat Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to summarize significant information from a written threat received by a drinking water utility. This form should be completed by the WUERM or an individual designated by incident command to evaluate the written threat. The summary information provided in this form is intended to support the threat evaluation process; however, the completed form is not a substitute for the complete written threat, which may contain additional, significant details.

The written threat itself (e.g., the note, letter, e-mail message, etc.) may be considered evidence and thus should be minimally handled (or not handled at all) and placed into a clean plastic bag to preserve any forensic evidence.

Remember, tampering with a drinking water system is a crime under the SDWA Amendments!

SAFETY

A suspicious letter or package could pose a threat in and of itself, so caution should be exercised if such packages are received. The US Postal Service has issued guidance when dealing with suspicious packages (http://www.usps.com/news/2001/press/pr01 1022gsa.htm).

Person(s) to whom threat was addressed:						
Date threat received:	Time threat	received:				
How was the written threat received US Postal service Fax Other	□ Delivery service□ E-mail	☐ Hand delivered				
If mailed, is the return address liste	ed? □ Yes □ No					
If mailed, what is the date and loca	ation of the postmark?					
If delivered, what was the service u	used (list any tracking number	s)?				
If delivered, what was the service under the service of the servic						

ater already been conta	aminated?	L 1	r'es			□ No
						□ No
of contaminant introduc	ction known	?		Yes		□ No
facility Source water Ground storage tank Distribution main	□ Trea □ Eleva □ Hydr	tment plant ated storage ant	tank			Pump station Finished water reservice connection
contaminant		gical				□ No Radiological
ontaminant introductio of addition: Sing	n known? le dose					
of material:						
al Information:						
contamination known	?	□ Yes			No	
Retaliation/revenge	☐ Politi	cal cause				Religious doctrine
Other						
	ime of contaminant into d time if known: of contaminant introduceme: facility Source water Ground storage tank Distribution main Other s: nal Site Information: ype of contaminant known and contaminant Chemical contaminant introduction of addition: of material: nal Information: contamination known and contamination	ime of contaminant introduction kind time if known: of contaminant introduction known me:	ime of contaminant introduction known? d time if known: of contaminant introduction known? me: facility Source water	ime of contaminant introduction known? d time if known: of contaminant introduction known? me: facility Source water Ground storage tank Distribution main Other mal Site Information: ype of contaminant known? contaminant Chemical Biological contaminant introduction known? of addition: Single dose Over time of material: mal Information: yes	time of contaminant introduction known? Yes	facility Source water

Condition of paper/envelop: ☐ Marked personal ☐ Neatly typed or written ☐ Crumpled or wadded up ☐ Other:	□ Soiled/stained	☐ Corrected or marked-up
How was the note prepared? ☐ Handwritten in print ☐ Machine typed ☐ Other:	☐ Spliced (e.g., from other	☐ Computer typed typed material)
If handwritten, does writing look f	amiliar? □ Yes	□ No
Language: ☐ Clear English ☐ Another language: ☐ Mixed languages:	☐ Poor English	
Writing Style ☐ Educated ☐ Uneducated ☐ Use of slang ☐ Other:	□ Proper grammar□ Poor grammar/spelling□ Obscene	
Writing Tone ☐ Clear ☐ Condescending ☐ Agitated ☐ Other:	☐ Direct ☐ Accusatory ☐ Nervous	☐ Sincere ☐ Angry ☐ Irrational
SIGNOFF Name of individual who received the threa	ıt·	
Print name		
		Date/Time:
Name of person completing form (if differe	ent from written threat recipient	t):
Print name		
Signature		Date/Time:

2.8 Water Quality/Consumer Complaint Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is provided to guide the individual responsible for evaluating unusual water quality data or consumer complaints. It is designed to prompt the analyst to consider various factors or information when evaluating the unusual data. The actual data used in this analysis should be compiled separately and appended to this form. The form can be used to support the threat evaluation due to a threat warning from unusual water quality or consumer complaints, or another type of threat warning in which water quality data or consumer complaints are used to support the evaluation.

quanty data or consumer complain	no are assa to support	the evaluation.	
Note that in this form, water qualit aesthetic characteristics of the wa			e general
Threat warning is based on:	☐ Water quality	☐ Consumer complaints	☐ Other
What is the water quality param	eter or complaint und	der consideration?	
Are unusual consumer complai	nts corroborated by ι	inusual water quality data?	
Is the unusual water quality ind color, order, or taste associated	-		example, is the
Are consumers in the affected a	area experiencing any	unusual health symptoms?	
What is 'typical' for consumer of Number of complaints. Nature of complaints. Clustering of complaints	complaints for the cur	rent season and water quality?	
What is considered to be 'norm level of consumer complaints)?		what is the baseline water qual	ity data or

What is reliability of the method or instrumentation used for the water quality analysis?

Are standards and reagents OK?

Is the method/instrument functioning properly?

Based on recent data, does the unusual water quality appear to be part of a gradual trend (i.e., occurring over several days or longer)?

Are the unusual water quality observations sporadic over a wide area, or are they clustered in a particular area?

What is the extent of the area? A pressure zone. A neighborhood. A city block. A street. A building.

If the unusual condition isolated to a specific area:

Is this area being supplied by a particular plant or source water?

Have there been any operational changes at the plant or in the affected area of the system?

Has there been any flushing or distribution system maintenance in the affected area?

Has there been any repair or construction in the area that could impact water quality?

SIGNOFF	
Name of person completing form:	
Print name	
Signature	Date/Time:

2.9 Public Health Information Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to summarize significant information about a public health episode that could be linked to contaminated water. This form should be completed by the WUERM or an individual designated by incident command. The information compiled in this form is intended to support the threat evaluation process.

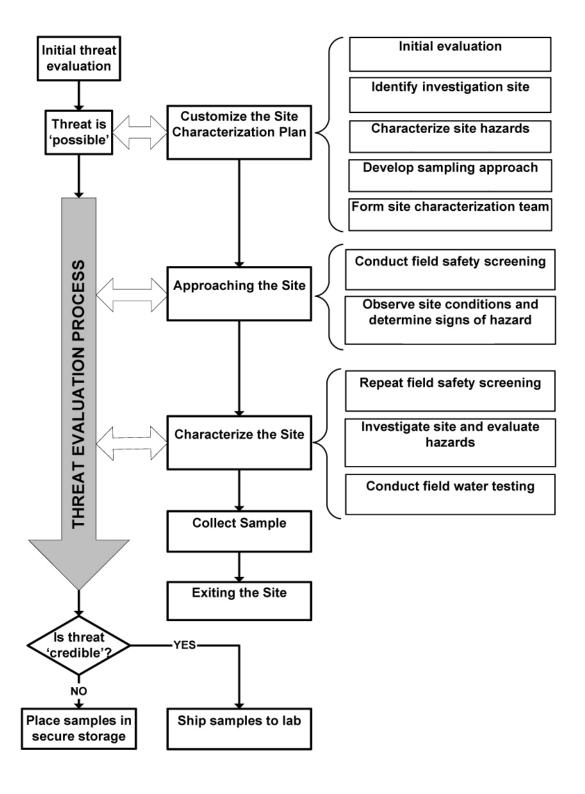
In the case of a threat warning due to a report from public health, it is likely that the public health agency will assume incident command during the investigation. The drinking water utility will likely play a support role during the investigation, specifically to help determine whether or not water might be the cause.

Name of person who rece	eived the notification:	Name of person who received the notification:						
Contact information for in	ndividual providing the notification							
Title:								
Organization:								
Address:								
Day-time phone:								
Evening phone:								
Fax Number:								
E-mail address:								
	olic health agency been notified?							
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep □ Unusual disease (mi	public health official should be immediated. ALTH EPISODE pisode: Id) Unusual disease (severe	ely notified.						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep □ Unusual disease (mi	public health official should be immediate ALTH EPISODE	ely notified.						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mi Other: Symptoms:	public health official should be immediated. ALTH EPISODE pisode: Id)	ely notified.						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mi Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea	public health official should be immediated. ALTH EPISODE pisode: Id)	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mi Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever	public health official should be immediated. ALTH EPISODE bisode: Id)	ely notified.						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mi Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever	public health official should be immediated. ALTH EPISODE pisode: Id)	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mi Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever Other:	public health official should be immediated. ALTH EPISODE bisode: Id)	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mi Other: Diarrhea Fever Other: Describe symptoms:	ALTH EPISODE pisode: d Unusual disease (severe	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mi Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever Other: Describe symptoms: Causative Agent:	public health official should be immediate ALTH EPISODE pisode: Id) □ Unusual disease (severe □ Vomiting/nausea □ Headache	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty						
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HE Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mi Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever Other: Describe symptoms: Causative Agent:	ALTH EPISODE pisode: d Unusual disease (severe Vomiting/nausea Headache Known	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty						

Exposed Individuals: Location where exposure is though: ☐ Residence ☐ Restaurant ☐ Other:	☐ Work☐ Shopping mall	☐ School ☐ Social gatheri	ng		
Additional notes on location of	exposure:				
Collect addresses for specific lo	Collect addresses for specific locations where exposure is thought				
Is the pattern of exposure clustered	in a specific area? ☐ Yes	□ No			
☐ Neighborhood	☐ Complex (several buildings)☐ Cluster of neighborhoods	☐ City block ☐ Large section	of city		
Additional notes on extent of ar	ea:				
EVALUATION OF LINK TO WATER Are the symptoms consistent with t disease, vomiting, or diarrhea?	ypical waterborne diseases, suc	h as gastrointesti □ Yes	nal □ No		
Does the area of exposure coincide zone or area feed by a specific plant		m, such as a pres □ Yes	sure □ No		
Were there any consumer complain	ts within the affected area?	□ Yes	□ No		
Were there any unusual water quality	ty data within the affected area?	☐ Yes	□ No		
Were there any process upsets or o	perational changes?	□ Yes	□ No		
Was there any construction/mainter	nance within the affected area?	□ Yes	□ No		
Were there any security incidents w	ithin the affected area?	□ Yes	□ No		
SIGNOFF					
Name of person completing form: Print name					
Signature	D	ate/Time:			

3 Site Characterization and Sampling

3.1 Site Characterization Process



3.2 Emergency Water Sample Collection Kit

Item	Quantity	Notes
Field Resources and Documentation		Notes
Field guide	2	Resource for field personnel
Health and safety plan	2	If required for the site
Sample labels	48	Waterproof (filled out in advance, if possible)
Sample documentation forms	24	For recording sample information
Custody tape (or seals)	2 rolls	Used on sample or shipping containers
Chain of custody forms	24	For documenting sample custody
Lab marker	2	Waterproof, 1 red, 1 black
General Sampling Supplies		waterproof, 1 red, 1 black
Sample containers	Table 3-2	For collecting samples
Device for grab sampling	1 4010 3-2	For sampling large water bodies
10 liter HDPE container	4	For collection of large volume water samples
	3 rolls	
Lab grade tape Miscellaneous glassware	N/A	For temporary labeling in the field
		Beakers, graduated cylinders, spatula, etc.
Collapsible cooler	1	For sample storage
Rigid shipping container	1	For shipping by overnight service if needed.
1 qt. zippered freezer bags	1 pack100	For double bagging ice and sample containers
Thermometer	2	For checking water temperature
Paper towels	2 rolls	Wiping wet containers and containing spills
Pathogen Sampling Supplies		
Tubing and clamp	1	For sample tap flushing, etc.
Stopwatch & graduated cylinder	1	For measuring flow rate
Ultrafiltration apparatus	1	For concentrating pathogen samples
Reagents (may need to be kept sep	arate from the	rest of the kit)
Laboratory grade water	5 liters	For sample dilution in the field
Sodium thiosulfate crystals	100 grams	For water sample dechlorination
Ascorbic acid	100 grams	For water sample dechlorination
Sodium sulfite crystals	100 grams	For water sample dechlorination
Potassium dihydrogen citrate	100 grams	For carbamate preservation
6 Molar ACS grade hydrochloric	25 mL	In dropper bottle for preservation of samples for
acid (HCl)		organic analyses
6 Molar trace metal-grade nitric	25 mL	In dropper bottle for preservation of samples for
acid (HNO ₃)		trace metals analysis
10 Normal Sodium hydroxide	25 mL	In dropper bottle for preservation of samples for
(NaOH)		cyanide analyses
pH paper in ranges from 0 - 4 and	50 strips	For checking the pH of samples preserved with
10 - 14	•	acid or base (sensitive to 0.5 pH units)
Safety Supplies	1	
Splash resistant goggles	2	One per individual (minimum)
Disposable gloves	6 pairs	Nitrile or polyethylene, powder-free
Disposable shoe covers	2 pairs	One pair per individual (minimum)
Disposable laboratory coats	2	One per individual (minimum)
Clear, heavy duty plastic trash bags	4	For disposal of lab coat, gloves, etc.
Rinse water	20 liters	For general use and first aid
Antiseptic wipes	1 container	For cleaning hands, sample containers, etc.
Bleach solution (at least 5%)	1 gallon	For decontamination if necessary
Squirt bottle	2	For use with rinse water or lab grade water
First aid kit	1	For general first aid
Flashlight/headlamp	3	For working at night or in dark locations

3.3 Sample Containers

Sample Type	Container Size	Container Type	No.	Dechlorinating Agent	Preservative	Analytical Technique	Reference Methods
CHEMISTRY - BASIC SCREEN (Establish	SIC SCREE	IN (Established Te	ed Techniques)	(es)			
Organic Analytes							
Volatiles	40 mL	Glass w / Teflon faced septa	5	Ascorbic acid	1:1 HCl to pH < 2 See method.	P&T – GC/MS	EPA 524.2, 8260B
						P&T – GC/PID/ELCD	EPA 502.2, 8021B
Semi-volatiles	1 L	Amber w / Teflon-lined screw caps	4	Sodium sulfite	6M HCl. See method.	SPE GC/MS	525.2, 8270D/3535
Quarternary nitrogen compounds	1 L	Amber PVC or silanized glass	4	Sodium thiosulfate	Sulfuric acid to pH 2	SPE HPLC - UV	549.2
Carbamate Pesticides	40 mL	Glass w / Teflon faced septa	4	Sodium thiosulfate	Potassium dihydrogen citrate sample pH to ~3.8	HPLC-fluorescence	531.2
Inorganic Analytes							
Metals/Elements	125 mL	Plastic	2	None	Trace metal grade	ICP-MS	200.8
		(i.e. HPDE)			nitric acid. See	ICP-AES	200.7
					method.	AA	200.9
Organometallic compounds	125 mL	Plastic (i.e. HPDE)	7	None	Nitric acid to pH <2. See method.	AA - cold vapor manual	245.1
						$AA - cold \ vapor$ automater	245.2
Cyanide	1 L	Plastic	2	Ascorbic acid	Sodium hydroxide to pH 12. See method.	Titrimetric Spectrophotometric	335.2
						Colorimetric UV	335.3
Radiological	2 L	Plastic	2	None	None - mark samples not preserved	Gross alpha, gross beta, gamma isotopes, specific radionuclides	900 Series

Sample Type	Container Size	Container Type	No.	Dechlorinating Agent	Preservative	Analytical Technique	Reference Methods
CHEMISTRY - EXPANDED SCREEN (Exploratory Techniques)	PANDED SO	CREEN (Explorat	ory Te	chniques)			
Unknown organics (volatile)	40 mL	Glass w / Teflon faced septa	S	None	None - mark samples not preserved	P&T-GC/MS	See Module 4
Unknown organics (general)	71	Amber Glass	4	None	None - mark samples not preserved	Prep: SPE, SPME, micro LLE, direct aqueous injection, headspace Analysis: GC/MS, GC, HPLC, LC-MS	See Module 4
Unknown inorganics	1 L	Plastic	2	None	None - mark samples not preserved	ICP-MS	See Module 4
Immunoassays	1 L	Amber Glass	2	Consult manufacturers instructions	Consult manufacturers instructions	Consult manufacturers instructions	None
PATHOGENS - EXPANDED SCREEN (Established and Exploratory Techniques)	PANDED SO	CREEN (Establish	ned and	Exploratory Tech	niques)		
Pathogens - culture	100 mL	HDPE (plastic)	2	Thiosulfate	TBD	Per target pathogens	See Module 4
Pathogens - PCR	100 mL	HDPE (plastic)	2	Thiosulfate	TBD	Per target pathogens	See Module 4
BASELINE WATER QUALITY PARAMET	R QUALITY		(See S	TERS (See Section 3.4)			
Water quality: bacteria	250 mL	Plastic	-	Thiosulfate	None	Fecal coliforms, E-coli,	Standard methods
Water quality: chemistry	1 L	Plastic	1	None	None - mark samples not preserved	Conductivity, pH, alkalinity, hardness, turbidity	Standard methods
Surrogates	1 L	Amber glass	2	None	None - mark samples not preserved	Total organic carbon, ultraviolet absorbance, color, chlorine demand	Standard methods
Toxicity	125 mL	Glass	2	Consult manufacturers instructions	Consult manufacturers instructions.	Rapid toxicity assay (several vendors)	None

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3.4 Sample Collection Guidelines

3.4.1 Safety Guidelines

- 1. **Do not** enter the site to perform sampling until cleared. Hazardous materials response units may perform safety screening before allowing other responders to enter the site. *Note that field safety screening does not generally include testing for pathogens.*
- 2. **Do not** eat, drink, or smoke at the site.
- 3. **Do not** taste or smell the water samples.
- 4. **Do** use general personal protective equipment (PPE) such as splash-proof goggles, disposable gloves, proper footwear (i.e., no open toe or open heel shoes), a chemical resistant, disposable lab coat, and long pants. (*Note that this level of PPE is only intended to minimize incidental contact with the water or chemical reagents used during sample collection or field testing.*)
- 5. **Avoid** all skin contact with the water, and if incidental contact does occur, immediately flush the affected area with clean water brought to the site for that purpose.
- 6. Fill sampling containers **slowly** to avoid volatilization or aerosolization of contaminants.
- 7. **Minimize** the time that personnel are on the site and collecting samples.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedures

- 1. Pre-label sample containers with a waterproof marker. Information should include: analyte class (pathogen, chemical, or radionuclide), specific analyte (if sample is being collected for a specific target), sample identification number, utility name, location of sample collection, sample collection date and time, and sampler's initials.
- 2. Check for the presence of any in-line filters (e.g., home treatment devices) that might interfere with sampling. Remove such devices if present.
- 3. If the sample tap is the suspected point of contaminant introduction, collect swab samples from the tap *before* flushing the tap and collecting water samples.
- 4. Flush sample taps for a time sufficient to displace the water in connecting lines in order to obtain a sample that is representative of the water of interest. Keep the flow rate from the sample tap sufficiently low in order to avoid splashing and aerosolizing water droplets. Divert water to a drain if possible.
- 5. Carefully collect samples in the specified containers (see Section 3.3). If a reagent needs to be added to the sample, allow enough headspace in the container to add the proper amount of preservative. Cap then gently mix the contents to ensure that the reagent is properly mixed with the sample. Test the sample with a strip of pH paper to ensure preservation to the proper pH. Do not insert the pH paper into the sample container. Pour a small portion of the mixed sample into the container cap then pour from the cap onto the pH paper to verify
- 6. For chlorinated samples, VOCs should be collected into a secondary 8-oz. glass container (prepared with ascorbic acid see footnote 1, Table 3.3). Gently mix the sample and transfer to 3, 40-ml VOA containers (triplicate). Fill the 40-ml container above the top to form a meniscus. Close the container with the Teflon side of the septa facing the water sample, gently invert the sample container several times, and verify that there are no air bubbles in the container. Once each container is tagged, the three 40-ml containers

- should be inserted into a plastic whirlpack bag (provided) and sealed prior to sample storage.
- 7. Wipe the outside of the sealed containers with paper towel.
- 8. Attach custody seal to the sample container.
- 9. Place the sealed container into a rigid cooler and pack with frozen ice packs (preferred) or sealable freezer bags filled with ice.
- 10. Tag each sample and record all necessary information on "Sample Documentation" and "Chain of Custody" forms.
- 11. After all samples have been collected, preservative blanks and temperature blanks should be prepared and tagged. A preservative blank should be prepared for each preservative used during the sampling event. The preservative blank can be prepared by adding the appropriate amount of preservative to the preservative blank containers, and tagging the sample for the appropriate analysis (i.e., HNO3 preservative blank should be analyzed for metals). Additionally, a temperature blank container should be placed in each cooler containing samples.

3.4.3 Sample Holding

- 1. When samples are not in the possession of designated personnel, they should be secured (e.g., locked in a *secure area*) and only accessible by designated personnel. In the field, samples may need to be locked in a vehicle.
- 2. Samples should be chilled, but protected from freezing.
- 3. Samples should be held at the drinking water utility lab until shipped to a lab for analysis or until it is determined that they are not needed.
- 4. Samples that are held longer than the approved holding times for contaminant analysis may no longer be useful.

3.4.4 Sample Transport

- 1. Sample integrity and chain of custody must be maintained. All factors that might compromise sample integrity (e.g., storage containers, excessive transit time, temperature, pressure, physical disturbance, etc.) should be considered and appropriate measures taken to avoid compromising samples.
- 2. Sample packaging must be in compliance with shipping regulations.
- 3. Samples may be screened by law enforcement and/or ICs prior to sample transport to the laboratory.
- 4. Samples will be transported to the appropriate laboratory in coordination with law enforcement using appropriate air and ground assets.

3.5 Site Characterization Plan Template

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is intended to support the development of a customized site characterization plan developed in response to a specific water contamination threat. The incident commander and site characterization team leader should develop this plan jointly if possible. The completed form will be used to guide site characterization activities in the field; however, it may be necessary to revise the initial plan based on initial observations at the site. A form should be completed for each investigation site that will be characterized.

THREAT WARNING INFORMATION

Consult Module 2, Appendix 8.2 "Threat Evaluation Worksheet" for details about the threat.

Type of facility:	П. Т	□ D	4-4:
☐ Source water	☐ Treatment plant	☐ Pump s	
☐ Ground storage tank reservoir	☐ Elevated storage tank	☐ Finishe	d water
☐ Distribution main	☐ Hydrant	☐ Service	connection
☐ Other			
Address:			
Additional Site Information			
Additional Site Information	ENT	_	
Additional Site Informations TIAL HAZARD ASSESSME Are there any indicators of a	ENT	□ Yes	□ No
Additional Site Informations TIAL HAZARD ASSESSME Are there any indicators of a If "Yes," notify law enforce	NT an explosive hazard? ement and do not send a team t	□ Yes	
Additional Site Informations TIAL HAZARD ASSESSME Are there any indicators of a	NT an explosive hazard? ement and do not send a team t	☐ Yes o the site.	

SITE CHARACTERIZATION TEAM

Name & Affiliation of Site Characterization Team Leader:

Drinking water utility staff: ☐ Water quality specialist	Name:	
☐ Security specialist	Name:	
☐ Operations specialist	Name:	
□ Other	Name:	
Representatives from other ag	vencies:	
☐ Local law enforcement		☐ HazMat
\square US EPA	□ FBI	□ Other
OMMUNICATION PROCEDU	RES	
Mode of communication:		
□ Dl. o.u.o.	☐ 2-way radio	☐ Digital
☐ Phone		_
☐ Facsimile	☐ Other	
☐ Facsimile	☐ Other	
☐ Facsimile Reporting events:		
☐ Facsimile	□ Other□ During approach□ After field testing	☐ Site entry ☐ Site exit

FIELD SCREENING CHECKLIST

8	Parameter ¹	Screen ²	Meter/Kit ID ³	Check Date ⁴	Reference Value ⁵
	Radiation	Both			
	Chlorine residual	Water			
	pH / conductivity	Water			
	Cyanide	Water			
	Volatile	Safety			
	chemicals				
	Chemical	Both			
	weapons				
	Biotoxins	Water			
	Pathogens	Water			

- 1. List the parameters that will be evaluated as part of field screening (examples are listed).
- 2. Screening may be conducted for safety, rapid water testing, or both.
- 3. Report the unique identifier for the meter or kit used during screening.
- 4. Report date of last calibration, last equipment check, or expiration date as appropriate.
- 5. List any reference value that would trigger a particular action, such as exiting the site.

SAMPLING CHECKLIST

8	Analyte ¹	No.	Sample Preservation ²
		Samples	
	Standard VOCs		
	Semi-volatiles		
	Quartenary nitrogen		
	compounds		
	Cyanide		
	Carbamate pesticides		
	Metals/elements		
	Organometallic compounds		
	Cyanide		
	Radionuclides		
	Non-target VOCs		
	Non-target organic		
	compounds		
	Non-target inorganic		
	compounds		
	Immunoassays		
	Pathogens – culture		
	Pathogens – PCR		
	Water quality – bacteria		
	Water quality – chemistry		
1. I	List the parameters that will be sa	impled during	site characterization (examples are

- listed).
- 2. List preservatives and dechlorinating agents and indicate if they are to be added in the

EQUIP	PMENT CHECKLIST	
	Completed Site Characterization Plan	Additional documentation
	Emergency Water Sampling Kit (Table 3-1)	Field Testing Kit (Table 3-3)
	Reagents (if stored separately)	Bags of ice or freezer packs
	Laboratory grade water (5 gal)	Rinse water (20 liters)
	Special equipment for the specific site	Disposable camera
	Other	

SAMPLE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Sample deli	ivery:	
	n samples to water utilit	•
•	samples to specified loca	
	er samples to specified a	recipient (e.g., laboratory, law enforcement, shipping co.,
etc.)		
Name of	recipient:	
Phone No	o.:	Fax No.:
Delivery	address:	
	rage and security: any special precautions	or instructions related to sample storage and security:
SIGNOFF Incident Comn	nander (or designee resp	onsible for developing Site Characterization Plan):
Print name		
Signature		Date/Time:
Site Characteri	zation Team Leader:	
Print name		
		Date/Time:

3.6 Site Characterization Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Members of the site characterization team can use this form to record their observations at the investigation site. It also serves as a checklist for notifying incident command at key points during the characterization. Additional checklists are included in this form for sample collection and exiting the site. The completed form can also be used as a component of the site characterization report. A form should be completed for each investigation site that is characterized

Date:	Time arrived investi	gatio	n at site:
Name of Site Characterization	Team Leader:		
Phone No.:	Fax No	·.:	
LOCATION OF INVESTIGATION Site Name:			
Type of facility:			
	☐ Treatment plant		Pump station
☐ Finished water reservoir	☐ Elevated storage tank		Ground storage tank
☐ Distribution main☐ Other	•		Service connection
Address:			
Weather Conditions at Site:			
Additional Site Information:			

APPROACH TO SITE Time of Approach to Site:		
Initial Field Safety Screening (as ☐ None ☐ HAZCAT ☐ Other		☐ Volatile chemicals
Report results of field safety s If any field safety screening re- immediately notify incident con	sult is above the correspondin	ng reference value,
Initial Observation and Assessm ☐ Unauthorized individuals pr ☐ Fire or other obvious hazard ☐ Signs of a potential explosiv ☐ Signs of a potential chemica ☐ Unusual and unexplained ed ☐ Other signs of immediate ha	resent at the site It is a property to the site of th	inusual fogs, unusual odors)
If there are any indicators of in and do not proceed further into	•	y notify incident command
Report initial observations and a Approval granted to proceed		er. □ Yes □ No
SITE INVESTIGATION Time of Entry to Site:		
Repeat Field Safety Screening None HAZCAT Other	☐ Radiation ☐ Chemical weapons	☐ Volatile chemicals ☐ Biological agents
Report results of field safety s If any field safety screening re- immediately notify incident con	sult is above the correspondin	ng reference value,
Signs of Hazard: ☐ None ☐ Unexplained dead or stresse ☐ Unexplained liquids	d vegetation Unexplaine	ed dead animals ed clouds or vapors
Describe signs of hazard:		

Unexplained or Unusual O	dors:		
□ None	□ Pungent		☐ Irritating
☐ Sulfur	☐ Skunky		☐ Bitter almond
☐ Sweet/Fruity	☐ New mown	n hay	☐ Other
•		•	
Describe unusual odor: _			
Unusual Vehicles Found at	the Site:		
☐ Car/sedan	□ SUV		☐ Pickup truck
☐ Flatbed truck	☐ Construc	tion vehicle	□ None
☐ Other			
Describe vehicles (includi	•		
markings):			
-			
Signs of Tampering:			
□ None		☐ Cut lock	s/fences
☐ Open/damaged gates,	doors, or windows	□ Open/da	maged access hatches
☐ Missing/damaged equ			
☐ Other			
<u> </u>			
Signs of sequential intrus	ion (e.g., locks remo	oved from a ga	ate and hatch)?
☐ Yes	(1.8.)		□ No
Describe signs of tamperi	ng:		
Unusual Equipment:			
□ None		□ Digggrdg	ad DDE (a.g. glaves masks)
	1- a14 au44 aua)		ed PPE (e.g., gloves, masks)
☐ Tools (e.g., wrenches,			re (e.g., valves, pipe)
☐ Lab equipment (e.g., b		☐ Pumping	g equipment
☐ Other			
Describe equipment:			
Describe equipment.			

Unusual Containers:		
Type of container:	П. В. /В. 1	
□ None	☐ Drum/Barrel	☐ Bottle/Jar
☐ Plastic bag ☐ Test Tube	☐ Box/Bin	☐ Pressurized cylinder
☐ Test Tube	☐ Bulk container	☐ Other
Condition of container:		
☐ Opened	□ New	☐ Damaged/leaking
☐ Unopened	□ Old	☐ Intact/dry
Size of container:		
Describe labeling on contain	iner:	
Describe visible contents of	f container:	
Describe visible contents of	container.	
Rapid Field Testing of the Wa	ater	
□ None	☐ Residual disinfectant	
☐ Cyanide	☐ Radiation	☐ VOCs and SVOCs
☐ Pesticides	☐ Biotoxins	☐ General toxicity
☐ Other		
	d testing of the water in Sect	ion 3.7 "Field Testing Results
Form."		
	ve the corresponding referen	
incident command and wait	for instruction regarding ho	w to proceed.
Donart findings of site investi	action to incident command	0.74
Report findings of site investi Approval granted to proce		er. □ Yes □ No
Approval granted to proce	ed with sample conection:	Li i es Li No
SAMPLING		
Time Sampling was Initiated	/ Completed:	/
Time Sampling was Interaccu	Completed:	
Implement Sampling Procedu		
☐ Low hazard	☐ Chemica	
☐ Radiological hazard	☐ Biologic	
If the site is characterized as a sampling and safety procedure		piogicai nazara, then special

Safet	y Checklist:
	Do not eat, drink, or smoke at the site.
	Do not taste or smell the water samples.
	Do use the general PPE included in the emergency water sampling kit.
	Avoid all contact with the water, and flush immediately with clean water in the case
	of contact.
	Slowly fill sample bottles to avoid volatilization and aerosolization.
Ц	Minimize the time that personnel are on site and collecting samples.
	ral Sampling Guidelines:
	Properly label each sample bottle.
	Carefully flush sample taps prior to sample collection, if applicable.
	Collect samples according to method requirements (e.g., w/o headspace for VOCs).
	Add preservatives or dechlorinating agents as specified.
	Carefully close sample containers and verify that they don't leak.
	Wipe the outside of sample containers with a mild bleach solution if needed.
	Place sample containers into a sealable plastic bag.
	Place samples into an appropriate, rigid shipping container.
	Pack container with frozen ice packs. Complete "Sample Documentation Form" (Section 3.8).
	Complete "Chain of Custody Form" (Section 3.9).
	Secure shipping container with custody tape.
	Comply with any other sample security provisions required by participating agencies.
	Comply with any other sample security provisions required by participating agencies.
EXITING	THE SITE
Time	of Site Exit:
Site I	Exit Checklist
	Verify that hatches, locks, etc. are properly secured.
	Remove all samples, equipment, and materials from the site.
	Verify that all samples are in the cooler and properly seal the cooler.
	Remove all PPE at site perimeter.
	Place disposable PPE and other trash into a heavy-duty plastic trash bag.
	Verify that the perimeter has been properly secured before leaving the site.
	Ensure that all documentation has been completed before leaving the site perimeter.
	Comply with any site control measures required by participating agencies.
	Contact incident commander and inform them that the team is leaving the site.
SIGNOFI	र र
	racterization Team Leader:
Print	name
Sign	ature Date/Time:

Field Testing Results Form 3.7

Date of Field Testing:	ing:	Site	Name:	Field Tester:	Tester:	Phone No.	No.
Parameter	Units	Screen ¹	Meter/Kit ID²	Testing Location ³	Testing Time ⁴	Results ⁵	Ref. Value ⁶
	,						

Screening may be conducted for safety, rapid water testing, or both.
 Report the unique identifier for the meter or kit used during screening.
 Report the specific location where the field testing was conducted.
 Report the specific time at which the test was performed.
 Results of field testing should include replicate analysis where appropriate.
 Results should be compared with a reference value, if available, to determine whether or not the levels detected pose a hazard.

3.8 Sample Documentation Form

Collection Date:	••	Site Name:		Sampler:	Phone No.	e No.
Sample ID	No. Bottles	Sampling Time	Sampling Location	Sample Description	Analysis	Sample Additives ¹
, ,			11 0 11 11		1 10.0	

1: Report preservatives, dechlorinating agents, acid/base for pH adjustment, and any other sample additives.

3.9 Chain of Custody Form

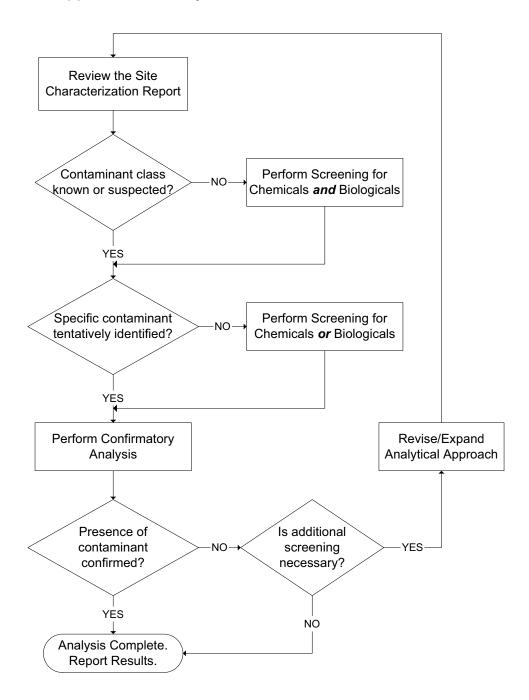
Site Name:			Sampler:					
Sampler Phone No.:			Signature:					
Sample ID	Collection	n Date	No. Bottles	An	alysis			
Relinquished by:	Received by:			Date/	time:			
Relinquished by:	Receiv	ed by:		Date/	time:			
Relinquished by:	Receiv	ved by:		time:				
Relinquished by:	Receiv	ved by:			Date/time:			
Relinquished by:		Receiv	ved by:		Date/	time:		
Dispatched by:	Date/t	time:	Received for I	Laborator	y by:	Date/time:		
Method of Sample Transp	ort:							
Shipper:	Phone	e No.:		Tracking	No.:			

4 Sample Analysis

4.1 Laboratory Contact List

Analysis	Laboratory	Physical Address	Contact Person	Phone
Pathogens				
Chemical				
Chemical				
Radiological				
CW Agents				

4.2 General Approach for Analysis of Unknowns in Water



4.3 General Classes of Chemicals, Analyte Groups, and Example Contaminants

Chemical types	Analytical Group	Example Contaminants*
Organic	Volatiles	Acetone, acrylonitrile, chloroform, methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether, tetrachloroethene, toluene,
	Semivolatiles	Organophosphates (e.g., malathion, mevinphos, dichlorvos, etc.), cyanazine, chlorinated insecticides, chlordane, pentachlorophenol
	Non-volatiles	Sodium trifluroacetates, surfactants
	Carbamate compounds	Aldicarb, carbofuran, oxamyl
	Quaternary nitrogen compounds	Diquat, paraquat
	Pharmaceuticals	Nicotine, illicit drugs
Inorganic	Trace metals	Mercury, lead, cobalt
	Nonmetals	Arsenic salts
	Organometallics	Organomercury compounds
Cyanides	Cyanides	Cyanide salts, cyanogen chloride
Radionuclides	Radiologicals	Cesium-137, Cobalt-60, Strontium-92
CW Agents	Schedule 1 only	(e.g., VX, sarin, nitrogen and sulfur mustards, Lewsites)

^{*} Not every contaminant in a particular analytical group is listed in this column.

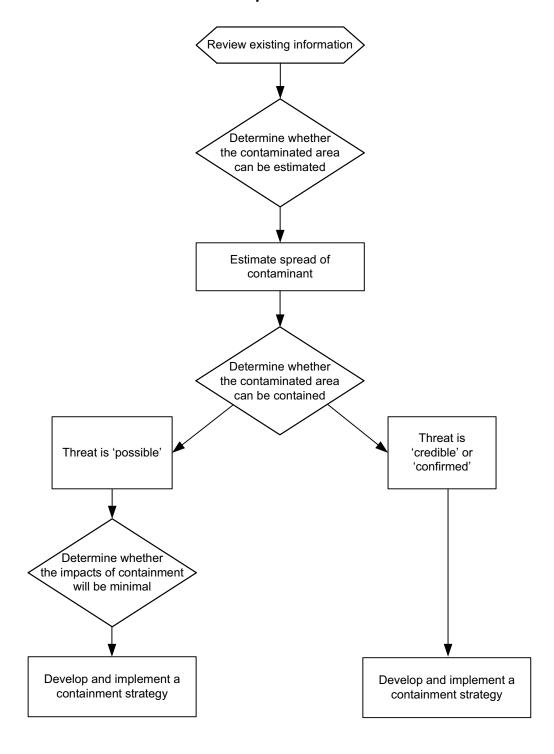
4.4 General Classes of Pathogens, Specific Organisms, and Select Agent Status

Pathogen general class	Organism	Select Agent*
Bacteria (non-spore forming)	Brucella spp.	Yes
	Burkholderia pseudomallerei	Yes
	Campylobacter spp.	
	E. coli 0157:H7	
	Francisella tularensis	Yes
	Salmonella spp.	
	Shigella spp.	
	Vibrio cholerae	
	Yersinia pestis	Yes
Bacteria (spore forming)	Bacillus anthracis	Yes
	Clostridium botulinum A	Yes
Bacteria (Rickettsia)	Coxiella burnetti	Yes
Protozoa	Cryptosporidium parvum	
	Entamoeba histolytica	
	Giardia intestinalis	
	Toxoplasma gondii	
Viruses	Enteroviruses	
	Hepatitis A	
	Hepatitis E	
	Noroviruses	
	Rotavirus	
	Variola	Yes
	VEE	Yes
***************************************	VHF	Yes

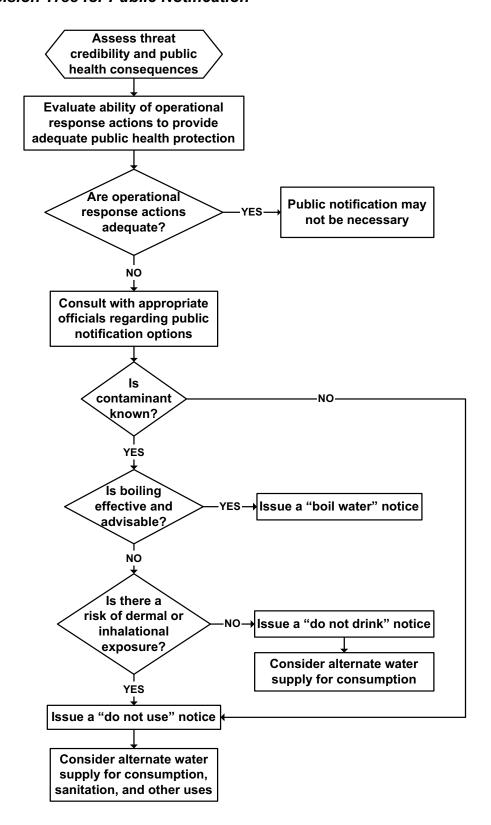
^{*} See http://www.cdc.gov/od/sap/docs/salist.pdf

5 Response Actions

5.1 Decision Tree for Containment Options



5.2 Decision Tree for Public Notification



5.3 Contaminant Characterization and Transport Worksheet

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this worksheet is to help organize information that will lead to the identification of the contaminant to facilitate decisions on appropriate operational responses and provide more accurate information for public communication/notification. Contaminant identification will most likely first be a presumptive identification followed by more lengthy procedures to verify the identity of the contaminant. While validated analytical results are typically the most reliable means of contaminant identification, other information collected during the **threat evaluation** and **site characterization** may provide valuable insight regarding the identity of the contaminant.

SITE CHARACTERIZATION/THREAT EVALUATION SUMMARY

Describe th	ne contaminant's odor, i	f applicable	
	ne <i>reported</i> taste of the Do NOT taste the wate		
□ Solid□ Slurry	the physical form of the	Liquid Powder	☐ Gas ☐ Granules
What color	was the contaminant?		
Summarize	e additional information	obtained during site characte	rization/threat warning that is relevant to
contaminar	nt identification.	<u> </u>	or witness accounts that are relevant to
Field Anal	ysis Summary		
Summarize	e the results of the field	analysis for the following para	ameters:
Radiation _			
Chlorine re	sidual		
pH, conduc	CTIVITY		
Cyanide			
Chamical v	emicais		
Riotovine	усароно		
Pathonens			
Other			

Public Health Information

Have death or disease in the population been reported?		Yes		No		Unknown
Type/symptoms Is there information on unusual sales of pharmaceutical supplies Number of people affected						
Was an epidemiological investigation conducted? Results		Yes		No		Unknown
Was a clinical investigation conducted? Results		Yes		No		Unknown
Is the contaminant acutely toxic and what are the acute effects? Describe				No		Unknown
LABORATORY ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Results of analysis						
Reporting units						
Analytical method						
Minimum reporting level						
Precision (relative standard deviation)						
QA/QC (e.g., recovery of matrix spikes, standard checks, etc.) _						
Summarize additional information obtained during laboratory and identification.	alysi	s that is	rele	vant to	conta	aminant

CONTAMINANT CHARACTERISTICS

WI	nat is the class of the contaminant? Biological □ Chem Unknown	iical			Radiological	
	n any conclusions regarding the contamumn)	ninant p	roperties	be made?	? (Place an 'X' in the appropriate	
Ī		Yes	No	Unk	Comment/Additional Information	
ı	Is the contaminant susceptible to					
	disinfection or chemical oxidation?					
	Does the contaminant hydrolyze into					
	less toxic products?					
	Does the contaminant hydrolyze into					
	more toxic products?					
	What are pKa values for chemicals?					
	Is the contaminant water soluble?					
	Does the contaminant have a					
	discernable taste, odor, or color?					
	Is the contaminant volatile or semi-					
	volatile?					
	Does the contaminant impact the pH?					
	Does the contaminant impact					
	conductivity?					
	Does the contaminant impact other					
	water quality parameters?					
	Does the contaminant react with					
	certain disinfectants (i.e., chlorine,					
-	chloramines, etc.)?					
L	What is the contaminant's half life?					
WI	ntaminant Public Health Effect Informat are the primary routes of exposure? Ingestion	ation			Dermal Contact	
	nat is the contaminant's LD_{50}/ID_{50} ?					
WI	nat are the chronic health effects associa	ated wit	h exposu	ire to the o	contaminant?	

Does the contaminant ☐ Yes ☐ No Describe		l Unkn	ow		dary transmission?	
Is an approach availab ☐ Yes ☐ No Describe		l Unkn	ow	/n	e health effects from the contan	ninant?
Are there treatments av □ Yes □ No Describe		l Unkn	ow	/n	xposed to the contaminant?	
Are health standards fo ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Describe		l Unkn	ow	/n	able?	
By which exposure rou ☐ Ingestion ☐ Dermal	È	l Inhala		on		
List the levels for each	exp	oosure rou	ıte			
Contaminant Treatme	nt	Informati	on]		
Treatment Types	tr	ould be u eat the ontamina			Degradation products formed as a consequence of treatment	Rating of effectiveness (poor, fair, good) of percent effectiveness
Lime softening		Yes		No		
Reverse osmosis		Yes		No		
Standard chlorination	L	Yes	Щ	No		
Enhanced chlorination	L] Yes	Ш	No		
Standard filtration] Yes	\Box	No		
Enhanced filtration	┝	Yes	片	No		
Membrane filtration	┢	Yes	片	No		
Nanofiltration	F	Yes	岡	No		
Electrodialysis	┢	Yes	П	No		
Cation exchange resin	Ē	Yes		No		
Anion exchange resin		Yes		No		
Activated alumina		Yes		No		
Chloramine	L	Yes	$\underline{\sqcup}$	No		
Chlorine dioxide	L	Yes	Ш	No		
Standard UV		Yes		No		
Enhanced UV	Ļ	Yes	Щ	No		
Standard ozone	Ļ	Yes	닏	No		
Enhanced ozone	Ļ	Yes		No		
Standard GAC	Ļ	Yes	뭐	No		
Enhanced GAC	누	Yes	님	No		
Standard air stripping Enhanced air	누	Yes	님	No No		
stripping	L] Yes	Ш	INO		
Other Methods		Yes		No		

Access to contaminant information (effects and properties) *In-house information* Contact/phone no. Internal database Public Health officials Contact/phone no. Web site/database US EPA Water Contaminant Information Tool Web site/access code US EPA water contaminant information tool (WCIT). US EPA's List of Drinking Water Contaminants & MCLs: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html#mcls. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR): www.atsdr.cdc.gov. CDC Emergency Preparedness and Response: www.bt.cdc.gov. Recognizing Waterborne Disease and the Health Effects of Water Pollution: A Physician On-line Reference Guide: www.WaterHealthConnection.org. Physician Preparedness for Acts of Water Terrorism: www.waterhealthconnection.org/bt/index.asp. Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS): www.cdc.gov/niosh/rtecs.html. Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS), which contains information taken from US EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), the Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST-rad HEAST-nonrad), US EPA Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PRTVs) Database, and other information sources: http://risk.lsd.ornl.gov/index.shtml. United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook: http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/bluebook.html. WHO: www.who.int/search/en/. WHO's "Public health response to biological and chemical weapons:" www.who.int/csr/delibepidemics/biochemguide/en/index.html. **CONTAMINANT TRANSPORT** Summarize what is known regarding the location of contaminant introduction. How much material was used ______(lbs., tons, gal, etc.) How was it added? ☐ Single dose ☐ Over time ☐ Unknown Time period of suspected contaminant introduction. Elapsed time. Method of estimating the spread. ☐ Manual calculations ☐ Hydraulic model ☐ Water flow analysis $\ \square$ Field analysis $\ \square$ Areas of customer complaints □ GIS ☐ Areas of people with health-related symptoms Estimate the contaminated area.

Estimate the population affected.

lde	ntify any customers with special needs that are	within the	affected area.
	Critical Care Facilities		
	☐ Hospitals		Clinics
	□ Nursing Homes		Dialysis Centers
	□ Other		
	<u>Schools</u>		
	Day Care Facilities		
	Businesses		
	☐ Food and Beverage Manufacturers		Commercial Ice Manufacturers
	☐ Restaurants		Agricultural Operations
	□ Power Generation Facilities		
	□ Other		
SIG	SNOFF		
	Name of person completing form		
	Print name		
	Signature		Date/Time:

5.4 Public Health Response Action Worksheet

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to help organize information to aid in the evaluation of containment options and public notification options. The objectives of public health response actions (operational and public notification) are to prevent or limit public exposure to potentially contaminated water by either restricting further propagation of the contaminant through the distribution system or restricting use of the water through public notification. This worksheet assumes that the "Contaminant Characterization and Transport Worksheet" in Section 5.3 has been completed to the extent possible.

AS	SESSMENT OF PUBLIC HEA	LTH I	MPACT				
	entity of the contaminant scribe		Suspected		Known		Unknown
Со	ntaminant properties (if known) Toxic or infectious dose (L		O ₅₀):				
	Route of exposure: ☐ Ingestion ☐ Other		Inhalation				
	Symptoms of exposure to Other:	low d	ose:				
EV	ALUATION OF CONTAINMEN						
De	scribe the location and extent o	f the	contaminated a	rea.			
_							
	ntainment options Valve closures Isolate zone(s) Other		verse flow cond			Ву-ра	ass
	tical equipment within contains System equipment System Equipment	Zo	nes				o stations
	stomers with special needs w Critical Care Facilities □ Hospitals □ Nursing Homes □ Other	vithin	contaminated	area	1	Clinic	
	Schools Businesses □ Food and Beverage Manu □ Restaurants □ Power Generation Facilities □ Other	ıfactuı					mercial Ice Manufacturers ultural Operations

	ectiveness of containment options Complete contaminant isolation Unknown			on in spread		
	containment expected to provide adequate publi Yes □ No □ Unknown	c health prote	ection?			
Co		tions				
EV	ALUATION OF PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OPTIC	ONS				
ls p	public notification necessary?			Yes		No
	llaboration Agencies (identified in Public Heal Public health agencies ☐ Police depublic health agencies ☐ Laborator Regional Poison Control Center Other	partments ies			nents	acy agency
Тур	pe of notification (Follow steps shown)					
	he contaminant known? If no, issue a " Do Not Use" notice. yes, is boiling effective and advisable?			'es □ No	□Unk	nown
	If yes, issue a "Boil Water" notice. If no or unknown, is there a risk of dermal or inh If no, issue a "Do Not Drink" notice. If yes or unknown, issue a "Do Not U	•				
	ntent of public notification Has the contamination incident been confirmed Is the contaminant known? If yes, identity of the contaminant			Yes Yes		No No
	Restrictions on use Ingestion exposure Exposure symptoms Medical treatments Transmission mode (if biological) Duration of restriction					
	Alternate water supply Additional instructions to consumers Other information about the incident					

Crit	Hospitals Nursing Homes Other Hospises Food and Beverage Manufacturers Restaurants Power Generation Facilities Other Other Control Con			Clinics Dialysis Centers Commercial Ice Manufacturers Agricultural Operations	
☐ Yes	re subpopulations that will be affected at a greater rass □ No □ Unknown be	J	,		
Notifica	ition to consecutive system. s □ No □ Not Applicable				
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	d of dissemination Broadcast media (radio and television) Web site Newspaper Newsletters (water utility or partner organizations) Broadcast phone messages Posting in conspicuous locations Hand delivery Town hall meetings Other ation/restriction timeline tion/restriction to begin: tion/restriction to end:		Lists Lette Pho Broa Mas Doo Con		
ALTER	ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY NEEDS				
	ternate water supply needed? Drinking water □ Fire fighting Other				
Where can customers obtain the alternate water supply? Bottled water provided by local government agencies Bottled water provided by local retailers Bulk water provided by certified water haulers Bulk water transported or provided by military assets Bulk water providing by neighboring water utilities Water treated at plant and hauled to distribution centers (i.e., in the case of distribution system contamination) Other					

What customers with special needs should be notified of the alternate water supply availability?				
	tical Care Facilities Hospitals Nursing Homes		Clinics Dialysis Centers	
	Other		.,	
□ Bu	sinesses			
	Food and Beverage Manufacturers Restaurants		Commercial Ice Manufacturers Agricultural Operations	
_	Power Generation Facilities	ш	Agricultural Operations	
	Other			
SIGNO				
Na	me of person completing form			
	Print nameSignature		_ Date/Time:	
	Oignature		_ Date/Time	

6 Appendices

6.1 Critical System Information Checklist

- □ Population Served and Service Connections
- □ Distribution Network Map (including pressure zones)
- □ Pressure Zone Map
- □ Treatment Process Flow Diagram
- □ Chlorination Stations (location and quantity of chlorine on site)
- □ Chemical Handling and/or Storage Facilities and Release Impact Analysis
- □ Booster Pump Stations (location, capacity, and power requirements)
- □ Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition systems
- □ Site Staffing Rosters and Employee's Duties and Responsibilities
- □ Vulnerability Assessments
- □ Backup Equipment and Power Generation

6.2 Information Resources

- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR): www.atsdr.cdc.gov.
- AOAC. 2003b. "Rapid Test Kits Test Kit Database" http://www.aoac.org/testkits/TKDATA2.HTM.
- CDC Emergency Preparedness and Response: www.bt.cdc.gov.
- CDC. 2003f. "List of Select Biological Agents" http://www.cdc.gov/od/sap/docs/salist.pdf.
- CWC. 2003b. "The Chemical Weapons Convention A Quick Guide, CWC-002" http://www.cwc.gov/Industry Outreach/Publications/002/cwc-b0001 html.
- FEMA, Hazardous Materials Guide for First Responders. http://www.usfa.fema.gov/fire-service/hmgfr3.cfm
- Physician Preparedness for Acts of Water Terrorism: www.waterhealthconnection.org/bt/index.asp.
- Recognizing Waterborne Disease and the Health Effects of Water Pollution: A Physician On-line Reference Guide: www.waterhealthconnection.org.
- Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS): www.cdc.gov/niosh/rtecs.html.
- Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS), which contains information taken from the US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), the *Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables* (HEAST-rad HEAST-nonrad), US EPA Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PRTVs) Database, and other information sources: http://risk.lsd.ornl.gov/index.shtml.
- US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook: http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/bluebook.html.
- US Army. 2002. "Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Standards" http://www.usapa.army.mil/pdffiles/p385_61.pdf.
- US Coast Guard. 2001. "Chemical Hazards Response Information System" http://www.chrismanual.com.
- US EPA's List of Drinking Water Contaminants & Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs): http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html#mcls.
- US EPA. 2000. "EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan" http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/docs/rerp-1-00.pdf.
- US EPA. 2003c. "EPA Environmental Technology Verification Home" http://www.epa.gov/etv/.
- US EPA. Undated c. Compendium of Environmental Testing Laboratories. http://www.epa.gov/compendium
- US National Library of Medicine. 2001. Toxicology Tutor I Basic Principles. May 14. http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/ToxTutor/Tox1/a12.htm
- WaterISAC, which contains information on contaminants including various contaminant fact sheets as well as the United Kingdom Water Industry Research (UKWIR) database: www.waterisac.org.
- WHO's "Public health response to biological and chemical weapons" www.who.int/csr/delibepidemics/biochemguide/en/index.html.
- WHO. 2001. "Health Aspects of Biological and Chemical Weapons" http://www.who.int/emc/pdfs/BIOWEAPONS_FULL_TEXT2.pdf

6.3 Threat Management Matrices

This section presents a "contamination threat management matrix" for each of the threat warnings described in Section 2.2. Each matrix is a tabular summary that lists the following at the 'possible,' 'credible,' and 'confirmatory' stages of the threat evaluation:

- Information considered during the threat evaluation.
- Factors considered during the threat evaluation.
- Potential response actions.

6.3.1 Security Breach

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE			
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory	
Information	 Location of security breach. Time of security breach. Information from alarms. Observations when security breach was discovered. Additional details from the threat warning. 	 Results of site characterization at location of security breach. Previous security incidents. Real time water quality data from the location of security breach. Input from local law enforcement. 	 Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency. 	
Evaluation	 Was there an opportunity for contamination? Has normal operational activity been ruled out? Have other "harmless" causes been ruled out? 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is this security breach similar to previous security incidents? Does other information (e.g., water quality) corroborate threat? Does law enforcement consider this a credible threat? 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?" 	
Notifications	 Notifications within utility. Local law enforcement agencies. 	 Drinking water primacy agency. State/local public health agency. FBI. 	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers. 	
Response	 Isolate affected area. Initiate site characterization. Estimate spread of suspected contaminant. Consult external information sources. 	 Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities. 	

Security breaches may be the most common type of threat warning encountered by a utility since they may result from trespassing, vandalism, theft, or failure to re-secure facilities following legitimate activities. The purpose of the threat evaluation under this scenario is to distinguish between these more frequent, yet relatively harmless security breaches, and those few that might be considered 'credible' contamination threats.

At the 'possible' stage of the threat evaluation, information about the security breach will be available. Specifically, the location of the security breach will be known, which will likely be established as the initial investigation site. Other information may be available from alarms

(including surveillance footage), which may help to establish the time of the security breach. The evaluation at this stage should consider whether or not there was an opportunity for contamination at the site of the security breach. Furthermore, "normal" activity should be considered and investigated at this stage as a potential cause of the security breach (e.g., was a utility crew recently at the site and potentially forgot to re-secure the area?). Potential response actions to a 'possible' threat may include isolating areas of the system that could be affected, initiating site characterization activities to collect more information in support of the threat evaluation, and initiating the process to estimate the spread of the suspect water through the system.

Information that may be available at the 'credible' stage includes the results of site characterization, an assessment of previous security incidents, real-time water quality data in the area of the security breach, and an assessment of the threat by law enforcement. The evaluation at this stage will consider whether or not signs of contamination were discovered during site characterization, including unusual results from field testing or unusual observations during the site investigation. Consideration should also be given to whether or not the new information available at this stage corroborates the information about the threat. If the threat is determined to be 'credible,' response actions may include measures to limit or prevent exposure of the public to the suspect water, such as public notification. Actions taken to continue the investigation at this point may include analysis of samples collected from the site, continued site characterization activities, and an analysis to estimate the spread of the contaminant.

The new information available at the confirmatory stage may include the results from laboratory analysis, including QA/QC data to support the interpretation of the results. If a specific contaminant is identified, then additional information about that contaminant can be used to further evaluate the nature of the threat as well as implications to public health. The findings of continued site characterization activities may also help to confirm the incident. The basis for confirming a contamination incident can be analytical results that identify a specific contaminant or other definitive evidence that a contaminant is present in the water. If a contaminant has been identified, consideration should be given to the health effects associated with exposure to that contaminant. It may be necessary to revise the sampling and analysis plans if a contaminant was not positively identified through laboratory analysis but the threat is still deemed 'credible.' Response actions potentially initiated once a contamination incident has been confirmed include characterization of the contaminated area, revision to public health protection measures, provision of alternate water supplies, and planning for remediation and recovery activities.

6.3.2 Witness Account

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE		
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory
Information	 Location of the suspicious activity. Witness account of the suspicious activity. Additional details from the threat warning. 	 Additional information from the witness. Results of site characterization at location of suspicious activity. Previous security incidents. Real time water quality data from the location of suspicious activity. Input from local law enforcement. 	 Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency.
Evaluation	 Was there an opportunity for contamination? Is the witness reliable? Has normal operational activity been ruled out? Have other "harmless" causes been ruled out? 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is the suspicious activity similar to previous security incidents? Does other information (e.g., water quality) corroborate threat? Does law enforcement consider this a credible threat? 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?"
Notifications	 Notifications within utility. Local law enforcement. 	 Drinking water primacy agency. State/local public health agency. FBI. 	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers.
Response	 Isolate affected area. Initiate site characterization. Estimate spread of suspected contaminant. Consult external information sources. Interview witness for additional information. 	 Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities.

From the perspective of the threat management process, a threat triggered by a witness account is similar to one triggered by a security breach. One of the few significant differences is the use of information collected directly from the witness throughout the evaluation, particularly during the 'possible' and 'credible' stages of the threat evaluation. The reliability of the witness must be considered when making these determinations, and additional evidence collected during the investigation should be evaluated to determine whether or not it corroborates the witness account.

6.3.3 Direct Notification by Perpetrator

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE				
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory		
Information	 Transcript of phone (or written) threat. The who, what, where, when, and why of the threat. Additional details from the threat warning. Vulnerability assessment. 	 Law enforcement assessment. Primacy agency assessment. Previous threats at this utility or other utilities. Results of site characterization at selected investigation sites. Real time water quality data. Reports from ISAC, EPA, etc. 	 FBI assessment. Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency. 		
Evaluation	 Is the threat feasible? Has the water already been contaminated? Is the location known or suspected? Is the identity of the perpetrator known or suspected? Have there been personnel problems at the utility? 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Does other information (e.g., water quality) corroborate threat? Does law enforcement consider this a credible threat? Does the primacy agency consider this a credible threat? 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?" 		
Notifications	 Notifications within utility. Local law enforcement. Drinking water primacy agency. 	 FBI. State/local public health agency. EPA Criminal Investigation Division. 	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers. 		
Response	 Isolate affected area if identified in the threat. Identify sites and initiate site characterization. Consult external information sources. Gather information from law enforcement assessment. 	 Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. Estimate spread of suspected contaminant. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities. 		

Threats to contaminate the water made via direct notification by a perpetrator need to be taken seriously. However, the majority of such direct threats are hoaxes that may be intended to cause panic or disruption, gain attention, or fulfill a personal vendetta. Thus, the focus of the threat evaluation for this type of threat warning is to identify any credible threats amongst the larger number of hoax notifications. In any case, direct threats against the water supply should be reported to local law enforcement.

A key source of information that may support the threat evaluation under this scenario is provided directly by the perpetrator making the threat. In the case of a phone threat, it is important to collect information about the threat from the caller to support the threat evaluation. Similarly, a written notification should be carefully reviewed for details about the threat. Additional information collected throughout the investigation should be evaluated against the details of the threat notification, and it corroborates the details of the notification, then the threat is more likely to be deemed 'credible.'

One of the potential challenges in managing a threat triggered by direct notification from a perpetrator is identification of an investigation site that will be the focus of site characterization activities. Unless a location is named in the threat, it will be necessary to use other information, such as that derived from vulnerability assessments or unusual water quality data/consumer complaints, to identify investigation sites.

6.3.4 Unusual Water Quality or Consumer Complaints

Unusual Water Quality

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE		
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory
Information	 Unusual water quality data. Baseline water quality data. Real time water quality data. Operational information corresponding to the time of the unusual water quality. 	 Results of site characterization at selected investigation sites. Previous threat warnings triggered by water quality. Contaminant information. Reports of consumer complaints. 	 Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency.
Evaluation	 Is the unusual water quality significantly different from an established baseline? Could operational changes be the cause? Could changes in source water quality be the cause? Are there similar results at other monitoring locations? 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is this unusual data substantial different from other water quality episodes? Is the unusual data indicative of a specific contaminant? Are the unusual water quality clustered in a specific area? Are there any unusual consumer complaints in the area? 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?"
Notifications	Notifications within utility.	 Drinking water primacy agency. State/local public health agency. Local law enforcement. FBI. 	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers.
Response	 Identify sites and initiate site characterization. Begin analysis of available water quality data. Investigate unusual consumer complaints. Consult external information sources. 	 Estimate affected area and isolate if possible. Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities.

Consumer Complaint

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE				
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory		
Information	 Compilation of consumer complaints, including geographic distribution. Recent water quality data that may be associated with complaints. Operational information corresponding to the time of the unusual complaints. 	 Results of site characterization at selected investigation sites. Summary of historic consumer complaints. Results of consumer interviews. Contaminant information. 	 Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency. 		

Notifications Evaluation	 Are the complaints unusual? Could operational changes be the cause? Could changes in source water quality be the cause? Are the complaints clustered in a specific area? Are complaints from habitual complainers? Notifications within utility. 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Are other consumers in the area experiencing similar water quality? Are the unusual complaints significantly different from typical complaints? Are the complaints indicative of a specific contaminant? Is there anything unusual about the water quality in the area? Drinking water primacy agency. State/local public health agency. Local law enforcement agency. FBI. 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?" Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers.
Response	 Identify sites and initiate site characterization. Begin analysis of available water quality data. Interview consumers in area with high numbers of complaints. Consult external information sources. 	 Estimate affected area and isolate if possible. Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities.

A threat warning arising from unusual water quality data is **significantly different** from the other threat warnings previously discussed and thus should be handled differently during the threat evaluation. In determining whether or not the threat is 'possible,' it is necessary to evaluate the anomalous data relative to an established baseline. Furthermore, it is important to consider operational conditions, or potential impacts from changing source water quality or distribution system blending as possible explanations for the unusual water quality or complaint. If the unusual water quality data is determined to be significantly different from the baseline, and cannot be explained by other factors, then t contamination may be considered a possibility.

Presumably, the unusual water quality data will be associated with a particular location in the system, which will help in the identification of investigation sites that will be the focus of site characterization activities. At this stage, it is important to verify the anomalous water quality data through additional testing using independent equipment. For example, if an incident was triggered by a rapid decrease in the free chlorine residual, as detected by online electrochemical monitors, additional testing could be performed with colormetric field kits to confirm the results. Additional rapid field testing might also help to determine the bounds of the affected area. Furthermore, specific information about particular contaminants should be considered at the 'credible' stage as it might be used to identify potential contaminants that would impact the water quality parameter with anomalous readings. For example, contaminants with acidic functional groups might result in reduced pH.

6.3.5 Notification by Public Health

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE		
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory
Information	 Details of notification from public health sector. Symptoms of disease and causative agent, if known. Contaminant information. 	 Geographic distribution of disease or death. Recent water quality and operational data. Reports of consumer complaints. Contaminant information. 	 Results of site characterization at selected investigation sites. Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. FBI assessment.
Evaluation	 Why is water under investigation as a possible source? Are the reported symptoms consistent with exposure to the contaminant via water? If causative agent is known, is it stable in water? 	 Is the geographic pattern of exposure consistent with exposure to contaminated water? Is there a recent occurrence of unusual water quality data or consumer complaints? Does additional information about the potential contaminant indicate water as a potential source? 	 Has the public health agency concluded that water is the cause of the disease or deaths? Did sample analysis detect the causative agent? Was another contaminant detected during sample analysis that could be the cause of the disease or deaths?
Notifications	 Notifications within utility. State/local public health agency. Drinking water primacy agency. 	 FBI. Local and State law enforcement agencies. 	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers.
Response	 Consult with public health agency and primacy agency. Consult external information sources. 	 Estimate affected area and isolate if possible. Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Identify sites and initiate site characterization. Analyze samples. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities.

Notification from public health officials regarding a potential water contamination incident is unique in that individuals have been exposed to a harmful substance resulting in illness, disease or death in the population. The threat evaluation in this case may be part of a larger epidemiological investigation to determine the cause of disease. It is critical that the utility work with the appropriate public health officials from the outset, since these officials will likely have information critical for the evaluation. For example, they may know or suspect the causative agent based on clinical information. This knowledge, in conjunction with information about the properties of the contaminant, may indicate whether or not contaminated water is even a possibility. For example, if the causative agent is known to immediately break down into harmless byproducts upon exposure to water, then the possibility of contaminated water might be dismissed.

If water is considered a possible carrier for the contaminant, then further investigation should be conducted to determine if water is the most likely carrier of the contaminant (i.e., analogous to the 'credible' stage of the threat evaluation). Information that may help to make this determination will include additional findings from the larger epidemiological investigation, geographic distribution of exposure, recent water quality and operational data, and reports of

consumer complaints. If this additional information indicates that water contamination is likely, response actions would likely include public notification and sampling for the contaminant. The sampling plan developed at this point may start with information about the geographic distribution of exposure; however, consideration must be given to the latency period of the disease, which could be from minutes to weeks, as well as the travel time within the system. The objectives of sampling and analysis at this point would include: 1) confirming the presence of the contaminant in the water; 2) determining if the contaminant is still present; and 3) determining the area affected. If water contamination is confirmed, and the contaminant is still present in the system, it will be necessary to begin planning for remediation and recovery efforts. If the contaminant is not found, extensive sampling would likely be necessary to demonstrate that the contaminant is indeed absent from the system.

Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water Water Security Division EPA 817-D-04-001 www.epa.gov/safewater/security August 2004

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