

March 10, 2022

Health Authority

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Tom Ferrell, PE <u>TomF@paceengrs.com</u> PACE Engineering Services Company - 503.597.3222 4500 Kruse Way, Ste 250 Lake Oswego, OR 97035

Re: On-site Generated Sodium Hypochlorite, Plan Review # 146-2021 Crystal Springs Water District (PWS ID # 00386) Final Approval

Dear Mr. Ferrell:

Thank you for your submittal on 3/9/22 to the Oregon Health Authority's Drinking Water Services (DWS) of the *Project Final Approval Request* form. **This project consisted of an on-site generated sodium hypochlorite system** installed to replace the existing calcium hypochlorite system used to maintain a residual disinfectant at Crystal Springs Water District. On September 8, 2021, I received an e-mail containing the plans, equipment specification, and narrative of the project for which a Conditional Approval was granted on September 10, 2021. A review fee of \$825 was received on September 9, 2021. I inspected the equipment as part of a water system survey conducted on October 14, 2021 and found no deficiencies at that time. **This project is granted Final Plan Approval.**

Project Background and Summary:

The Crystal Springs Water District (District) had been adding sodium hypochlorite, as a disinfectant and for residual maintenance, to their system utilizing diluted bulk 12.5% sodium hypochlorite temporarily after its existing Constant Chlor Plus Cal-Hypo tablet feeder stopped working.

The project consisted of changing from calcium hypochlorite to on-site sodium hypochlorite generation, for the same purpose of maintaining a chlorine residual concentration in the water system. Because the calcium hypochlorite system had previously replaced an on-site generated sodium hypochlorite system, two 6-month lead and copper demonstration rounds are not required. <u>4-log</u> <u>viral disinfection is not required; however, 17.2 minutes</u>

Year	Water Demands				Table E5 of
	Average	Max. Month	Max. Day	Peak Hour	November
		gallons per	day x 1,000		November
2014	1,770	1,930	2,140	2,770	2015 Maste
2015	1,770	1,930	2,150	2,780	2015 Maste
2020	1,800	1,960	2,190	2,840	Plan
2025	1,820	1,990	2,230	2,900	Flall
2030	1,840	2,020	2,270	2,970	
2035	1,870	2,060	2,310	3,040	5
		gallons per	minute (gpm)		
2014	1,230	1,340	1,490	1,920	
2015	1,230	1,340	1,490	1,930	
2020	1,250	1,360	1,520	1,970	
2025	1,260	1,380	1,550	2,010	
2030	1,280	1,410	1,570	2,060	0
2035	1,300	1,430	1,600	2,110	

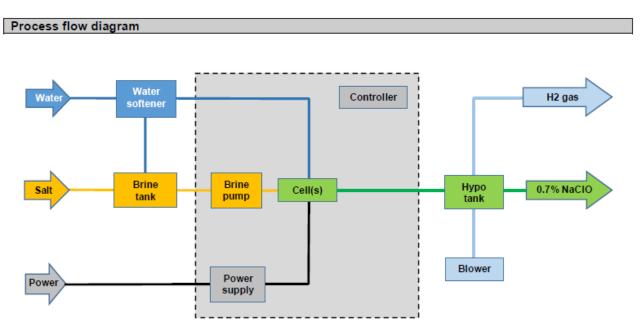
of contact time is available through 4,325-ft of 14" diameter pipe (34,584 gallons) using a

2025 peak hour demand flow of 2,010 gpm from Table E5 of the November 2015 master plan. A chlorine residual of 0.35 mg/l would yield a CT of 6 with 17.2 minutes of contact time.

Equipment Description:

On-site sodium hypochlorite generation system (0.7% NaClO):

<u>The on-site sodium hypochlorite system generates 0.7% NaClO</u> as shown in the process flow diagram below.



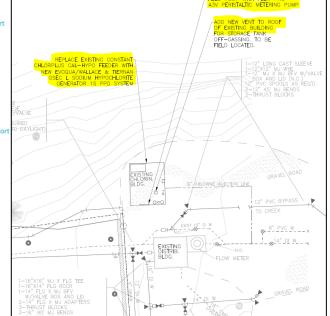
The on-site sodium hypochlorite system is an <u>ANSI/NSF-61 certified Evoqua/Wallace &</u> <u>Tiernan OSEC L Sodium Hypochlorite Generator 15 PPD (pound per day) System</u> which uses 3 electrolyzer cartridges fed by a 100-gallon brine tank (<u>ANSI/NSF-60 certified Diamond</u> <u>Crystal® Solar Naturals Salt Crystals</u>) and a softened water supply (Kinetico water softener) to generate a 0.7 percent hypochlorite solution. The 15 PPD system is sized to be able to disinfect up to 1,800 gallons per minute source flow. The mixed solution is stored in dual 160-gallon solution tanks sized to hold one day supply. Roughly 3-lbs of salt are needed to make 3-lbs of Cl₂. A diagram of what is inside the generator enclosure is shown the following page. Crystal Springs Water District (PWS ID# 00386) – On-site generated sodium hypochlorite system (SDWIS Treatment - X800) – PR # 146-2021 Final Approval – March 10, 2022 Page 3 of 4

New Chlorine Metering Pump:

An <u>ANSI/NSF-61 certified Blue-White Flex-Pro A3V</u> <u>Peristaltic Metering Pump</u> replaced the existing electric feed pump which is used to introduce the disinfectant to the system. The hypochlorite feed equipment is flow-paced from the District's source water meter. The chlorination system is located in a treatment building next to the Crystal Springs source.



<complex-block> WHAT'S INSIDE: System controller System controller Fundular Power Supplies Water Flow Meter Power Control Box Emergency Stop Peristatic Erine Pump Emergency Stop



SCADA Monitoring:

In conformance with OAR 333-061-0050(5)(e), the

District monitors the chlorination process using a new SCADA system. At the spring site, the SCADA system will alarm if the level in the chlorine storage tanks is too high or too low, if the pump is off, or if power is off at the site. As a back-up to the SCADA system (and prior to the SCADA being brought online), the District has an auto-dialer at the spring site that is set up with the same alarms. At the new South Reservoir site, residual chlorine levels are to be monitored prior to the first user in the system. <u>The SCADA system will monitor chlorine levels, with a high alarm set at 1.5 mg/L and a low alarm set at 0.4 mg/L</u>. These set points will alert the District in advance of chlorine levels in the system being too high or too low.

Crystal Springs Water District (PWS ID# 00386) – On-site generated sodium hypochlorite system (SDWIS Treatment - X800) – PR # 146-2021 Final Approval – March 10, 2022 Page 4 of 4

If you have any questions, please feel free to email me at <u>evan.e.hofeld@dhsoha.state.or.us</u> or call me at (971) 200-0288. Thank you for your patience and cooperation in completing this plan review process.

Sincerely,

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Evan Hofeld, PE, Regional Engineer Drinking Water Services

cc: Fred Schatz, Superintendent, via e-mail Crystal Springs Water District P.O. Box 186, Odell, OR 97044 <u>fred@cswdhr.com</u>

> Ian Stromquist, REHS, Hood River County Environmental Health, via e-mail ian.stromquist@co.hood-river.or.us