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## State Water Resources Control Board

March 20, 2019

**TO: All Public Water Systems**

**RE: Public Water System COVID-19 Considerations**

The provision of potable water to your customers is an essential function. This guidance offers suggestions on ways to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on the operation of PWSs and to support the continued delivery of potable water during this pandemic. It is necessary that public water systems (PWSs) provide ongoing water quality monitoring and reporting in accordance with laws, regulations and permit requirements. All recommendations are based on information available and may be amended or added to as information develops.

Additional information supporting the federal designation that drinking water is an essential function is provided at the following links. Please refer to these if there are any questions from either your staff or others questioning ongoing operations with appropriate staffing.

<https://www.cisa.gov/identifying-critical-infrastructure-during-covid-19>

<https://www.cisa.gov/water-and-wastewater-systems-sector>

### 1. Continued Communications

Communication both within your organization and with customers and public health officials is critical to ensure clear understanding that the water provided is suitable for drinking, cooking, bathing and all other potable uses. The status of the water system operations, including any issues where assistance may be needed, should be communicated to local Emergency Operations Centers and the DDW District Engineer.

The [Center for Disease Control](#) and the [California Department of Public Health](#) are the primary source for public health information. The [Water Research Foundation reports](#) that drinking water is not a vector for COVID-19 and your staff and the public can be assured that their water does not transmit the virus.

#### Considerations:

- a) Keep staff informed on the status of COVID-19 in your community. Make Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) available (alcohol-based hand sanitizer and facemasks).

- b) Provide guidance to staff reminding them of the importance of community social distancing measures including discouraging staff from gathering elsewhere.
- c) Develop and implement a plan to communicate with the water system customers as necessary.
- d) Contact and coordinate with the County Emergency Operations Center (if it has been activated) or [Local Public Health Department](#) as needed concerning clusters of respiratory disease or spikes in absenteeism.
- e) Keep the drinking water regulatory agency ([Division of Drinking Water \(DDW\) local District Office](#) or [Local Primacy Agency \(LPA\)](#) representative) informed of issues related to maintaining essential functions and ongoing permit.

Information currently available about the novel coronavirus or COVID-19 and drinking water impacts:

- Currently, there is no evidence that the COVID-19 virus survives the disinfection process for drinking water and wastewater. The public can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual. Visit the U.S. EPA's webpage on the [Coronavirus and Drinking Water and Wastewater](#) for up to date information.
- According to the [World Health Organization](#), the "presence of the COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking water supplies and based on current evidence the risk to water supplies is low."

## 2. Maintaining Staffing Capabilities

Water systems need to evaluate how to operate and maintain water with staffing shortages. Several factors can influence this shortage, including staff being sick, caring for sick family members, caring for children who are home, self-quarantine due to known exposure or local government mandates, or staff who fall in the at-risk category (over 65 years of age, underlying health conditions). It is important to remember that water delivery is an essential function within the mandates established by state and local government, and the PWS should be prepared to identify means to ensure ongoing operations.

### Considerations for staffing:

- a. Prioritize tasks to ensure essential functions are addressed. Identify necessary staffing, including backup staff to maintain these essential functions. Ensure consideration of facility operational requirements as well as regulatory and permit requirements. Low priority tasks may need to be postponed until time and resources are available. Your prioritization should be shared with your regulator (DDW District Engineer or LPA representative).
- b. Sign up with a mutual aid organization such as the [California Water Agency Response Network \(CalWARN\)](#). You can then identify other nearby water utilities that are mutual aid partners and plan for staffing assistance if/when necessary.
- c. Review and update emergency response plans, including continuity plans for PWS essential functions.

- d. Develop standard operating procedures for critical processes, such as adjusting chlorination or other chemical feed equipment.
- e. Cross train staff NOW to prepare workers for nonstandard work duties.
- f. Consider implementing staggered work regimen while still maintaining essential functions to maintain social distancing and limit the number of staff who are together.
- g. Encourage the mentoring or “phone supervision” of apprentice staff. Consider collaborating with a neighboring or larger water utility who may have more senior staff available by phone. Your regulator or the CalWARN network are resources to assist. This could apply to situations where a second senior person would normally be on site, and now is “present” via phone. Another example would be changing a chemical dose pump setting where the novice operator needs a peer review. All activities should emphasize operatory safety.
- h. Consider remote participation capabilities such as video or telephone conferencing, live streaming meetings, or other options that permit staff the flexibility to stay home when sick, need to care for sick household members, or are at high risk for complications from COVID-19.
- i. Use cameras, video feed or facetime to monitor multiple sites with fewer staff.
- j. Review how your staff might plan for issues at home. If your staff have problems at home, they will not come to work. If your staff don’t come to work, you don’t have an operational water system. While this is a known emergency issue, it takes an elevated role in this pandemic. Home issues are likely to include:
  - Staff or family are sick (ensure sick-leave policies allow staff to stay home if they have any symptoms)
  - Family loss of income
  - Elder care
  - Childcare
  - Shortages of supplies
- k. Make sure your policies are flexible (e.g. can staff take a utility vehicle home if needed?).

### 3. Laboratory Services

Many water systems depend on commercial laboratories, sampling services and courier services to manage water quality sample collection and analyses. Many of these labs are small operations and could easily experience backlogs or delays due to staffing shortages of their own. All water quality monitoring is essential to ensure the water remains safe, and should continue based on the schedule in place for your water system. If there are challenges in conducting any required monitoring, you should be reaching out to the DDW District Office or LPA to discuss options.

Several actions are recommended:

- a) Talk to your lab and develop a plan for water sample collection and delivery when the normal processes cannot be implemented.

- b) Identify whether your lab is maintaining adequate staffing to meet your monitoring needs. If it cannot, identify a secondary laboratory that can fill the gap.
- c) Through the CalWARN network, identify other nearby members that may have in-house laboratory facilities. Work with them to see if they can be part of your emergency plan.
- d) Obtain additional sample kits (cooler, sample bottles, sample location maps, ice packs and chain of custody forms). Make sure everything is clearly labeled on the assumption that you may need backup/alternate staff to perform these duties. Include a map of your sample locations (photos of the actual sample station help to ensure sampling at the correct locations).
- e) Ensure backup samplers are trained in sample collection procedures.
- f) Coordinate all sample collection and delivery with your laboratory to ensure the ability to analyze the samples within the specified holding times.

#### **4. Maintain Enough Consumables (Chemicals and Materials)**

Evaluate what supplies are critical to your operation. In many cases it will be chlorine and or treatment chemicals. The government messaging calling for self-isolation may result in reduction in delivery drivers. If this affects your chemical supplier, and deliveries are delayed or cancelled, how will you operate?

Several steps to consider:

- a) Increase your on-hand inventory of supplies. You may need to double your chlorine, salt, or alum stock, for example.
- b) Additional temporary chemical storage facilities may be required. This can take the form of plastic storage totes, tanks or tractor trailer truck tankers or railcars.
- c) Make sure you date your inventory and practice safe storage and handling. If you use temporary storage be sure to clearly label and have the Material Safety Data Sheet on the container.
- d) Purchase spare parts now for all critical equipment. Maintain an inventory of parts available.
- e) Coordinate with your materials supplier and transporter. Encourage them to take similar staff protective measures to assure their functionality and service. Consider multiple alternate sources of materials supply and establish contact with them now.
- f) Through the CalWARN network, identify resources (including human resources) that other nearby members may have on hand.

#### **5. Financial Considerations**

It is likely that the economy will be challenged during this pandemic impacting both staff and customers. Customers may not be able to pay their bills and it is essential for water utilities to plan ahead for how to handle these situations. Utility staff may also be experiencing financial difficulties due to loss of jobs within their family. Staff with health impacts who are unable to work may run out of sick leave. In an extended scenario, water utilities may have

cash flow issues. Some of these problems may be addressed at a federal level, some at a state or regional level and some by the water district. You are encouraged to start the discussions and planning now.

## 6. Prepare for Response

Review, update, and prepare the implementation of the emergency response plan and/or your Emergency Notification Plan procedures if needed. Be prepared to implement the necessary protective measures: public notifications – unsafe water alerts, BWN, DND, etc. Have the emergency generators tuned and ready? Know where the valves are and how to operate them to direct the flow of water where needed. Understand that critical infrastructures such as water, electricity, fuel, gas all require people who are also susceptible to the ongoing COVID-19 threat.

### Links to information:

Center for Disease Control <https://www.cdc.gov/>

California Department of Public Health  
<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Guidance.aspx>

California Division of Drinking Water Contact Information  
[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficesmap\\_WA\\_version.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficesmap_WA_version.pdf)

Local Primacy Agency Contact Information  
[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/rtrc/lpa\\_contact\\_info.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/rtrc/lpa_contact_info.pdf)

Local Public Health Contact Information  
<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Pages/LocalHealthServicesAndOffices.aspx#>

U.S. EPA <https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus>

Water Research Foundation <https://www.waterrf.org/event/coronavirus-research-update>  
(you must enter your email address (register) to view this webcast).

California Water Agency Response Network (CalWARN) <http://www.calwarn.org/>