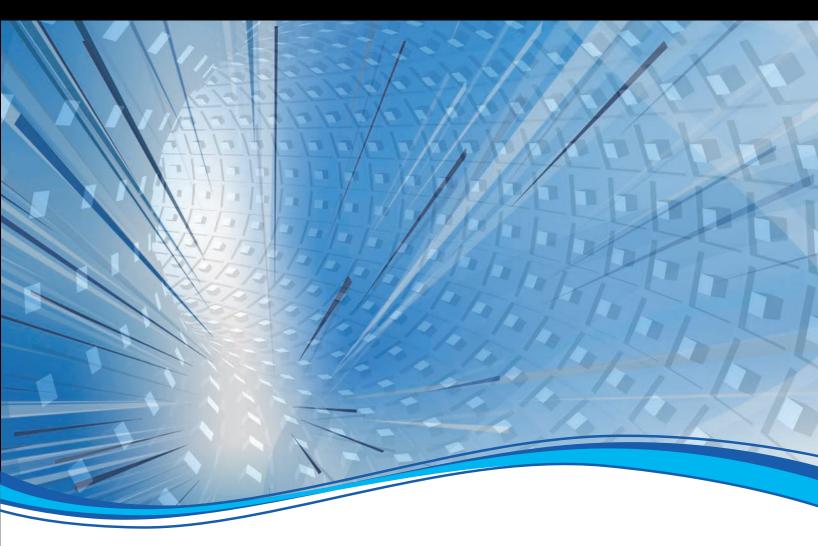
Manual of Water Supply Practices



Water Quality in Distribution Systems





Manual of Water Supply Practices



Water Quality in Distribution Systems





Manual of Water Supply Practices—M68

Water Quality in Distribution Systems

Copyright © 2017 American Water Works Association

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information or retrieval system, except in the form of brief excerpts or quotations for review purposes, without the written permission of the publisher.

Disclaimer

The authors, contributors, editors, and publisher do not assume responsibility for the validity of the content or any consequences of its use. In no event will AWWA be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising out of the use of information presented in this book. In particular, AWWA will not be responsible for any costs, including, but not limited to, those incurred as a result of lost revenue. In no event shall AWWA's liability exceed the amount paid for the purchase of this book.

If you find errors in this manual, please email books@awwa.org. Possible errata will be posted at www.awwa.org/resources-tools/resource.development.groups/manuals-program.aspx.

Senior Managing Editor/Project Manager: Melissa Valentine Cover art: Melanie Yamamoto Production: Janice Benight Manuals Specialist: Sue Bach

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Smith, Kira S., author. | Slabaugh, Rebecca, author. | American Water Works Association, issuing body.
Title: Water quality in distribution systems / by Kira S. Smith, Rebecca Slabaugh.
Other titles: AWWA manual ; M68.
Description: First edition. | Denver, CO : American Water Works Association, [2017] | Series: AWWA ; M68 | Includes bibliographical references and index.
Identifiers: LCCN 2017028391 | ISBN 9781625762269
Subjects: LCSH: Water quality management. | Water--Distribution.
Classification: LCC TD365 .S62 2017 | DDC 628.1/44--dc23 LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2017028391

Printed in the United States of America

ISBN 978-1-62576-226-9

eISBN-13 978-1-61300-423-4



This AWWA content is the product of thousands of hours of work by your fellow water professionals. Revenue from the sales of this AWWA material supports ongoing product development. Unauthorized distribution either electronic or photocopied, is illegal and hinders AWWA's mission to support the water community.



American Water Works Association 6666 West Quincy Avenue Denver, CO 80235-3098 awwa.org

Contents

List of Figur	es, vii	
List of Tables, xi		
Acknowledg	gments, xv	
Chapter 1	Introduction	
Chapter 2	Capacity and Water Age	
Chapter 3	 Understanding and Managing Biofilm, Coliform Occurrence, and the Microbial Community	
Chapter 4	Infrastructure Integrity and Water Quality	
Chapter 5	 Taste, Odor, and Appearance	

Chapter 6	Nitrification151Disclaimer, 151Nitrification, 152Causes of Nitrification in Distribution Systems, 155Examples of Nitrification, 163Responses to Control Nitrification, 167Nitrification Monitoring and Control Plan, 173Nitrification Prevention, 180Case Study, 185Conclusions and Recommendations, 186
Chapter 7	References, 188 Corrosion Control
	 Water Quality Impacts, 196 Factors Affecting Corrosion-Related Water Quality, 201 Water Quality Monitoring, 210 Corrosion Control Methods, 216 Best Practices for Corrosion Control Through Distribution System Design, Operation, and Maintenance, 218 Summary, 225 References, 227
Chapter 8	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products
Chapter 9	Management of Low Pressure 267 Pressure Standards and Goals, 268 268 Causes of Depressurization and Intrusion, 269 269 Public Health Impact of Depressurization-Related Water 200 Quality Problems 271 77 Tracking Depressurization-Related Water Quality Challenges, 274 Preventing and Managing Low Pressure, 283 Distribution System O&M, 288 Three-Integrity Approach, 291 Case Studies, 295 Summary and Recommendations, 298 References, 300
Chapter 10	Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

	The Future: What Emerging Technologies Will Have an Effect on Backflow As a Water Quality Risk for Utilities?, 318
	References, 319
Chapter 11	Security Issues
	Introduction, 321 Potential Threats and Pathways, 322 Contaminant Detection, 324 Responding to Contamination Threats and Events, 329 Risk Assessment and Planning, 330 Summary, 333 References, 335
Appendix A	Techniques to Characterize Microbial Communities
Appendix B	Summary of Flushing Techniques, Likely Water Quality Responses, and Potential Applications
Appendix C	Methods for Identifying and Monitoring Water Quality Aesthetics in Distribution Systems
Appendix D	Nitrification Monitoring Plan
Glossary, 373	
Index, 411	
macx, 411	

Figures

- 2-1 Pump and system head curves, 15
- 2-2 Distribution system storage volume design concept, 19
- 2-3 Example of how storage tank mixing characteristics affect tank water age effluent, 22
- 2-4 Increasing disinfection by-products with water age in a free-chlorinated system, 27
- 2-5 Example of chloramine bulk decay curve, 28
- 2-6 Example improvements in water age by controlling pump speed by flow or tank level, 30
- 2-7 Tuberculated pipe with reduced capacity, 31
- 2-8 Example of diminishing returns on water age from flushing rates, 34
- 3-1 Comparison of bacterial abundance (biomass as inferred from adenosine triphosphate content of living cells) of different phases within a 1-m water main (polyvinyl chloride, 110 mm), 42
- 3-2 Number of waterborne disease outbreaks associated with drinking water (N = 851), by year and etiology—United States, 1971–2012, 48
- 3-3 Deficiencies assigned to (A) drinking water outbreaks (N = 32) and (B) outbreakrelated cases (N= 431) from the Waterborne Disease and Outbreak Surveillance System, 2011–2012, 48
- 3-4 Importance of the heterotrophic plate count method: standard plate count agar versus Reasoner's 2A agar, 60
- 3-5 Scheme showing the different techniques available to characterize microbial communities in drinking water distribution systems, 61
- 3-6 Examples of scales formed on (A) unlined cast-iron, (B) cement-lined ductile-iron, and (C) plastic piping materials, 63
- 4-1 Progression of accumulation and release of pipe materials, 85
- 5-1 Drinking water taste-and-odor wheel, 107
- 5-2 Simplified taste-and-odor wheel for drinking water, 108
- 5-3 Exceedance plots for the total number of water quality complaints that occurred per day, week, and month (28 days), 109
- 6-1 *Nitrosomonas* species isolated from a drinking water reservoir; transmission electron micrograph (bar, 0.1 μm), 154
- 6-2 Simplified Nitrosomonas europaea central metabolism, 154
- 6-3 US minimum total chlorine residuals in distribution systems (not at entry points to the distribution system), by state, for Subpart H Surface Water Treatment Rule systems. Information is based on a review of existing states' rules and regulations as of January 2015, 158

- 6-4 Monochloramine decay as a function of Cl/N molar ratio. Cl/N = 0.5 (\Box , \blacksquare) Cl/N = 0.6 (\bigcirc , \bullet), and Cl/N = 0.7 (\triangle ,). Open symbols are for pH \approx 7.5 and filled symbols are for pH \approx 6.5. [NH₂Cl] = 0.05 mM, C_{T, CO3} = 4 mM, μ = 0.1 M, temperature = 25°C. 0.05 mM NH₂Cl = 3.55 mg Cl₂/L, 160
- 6-5 Effect of pH on monochloramine decay at 25°C. 0.05 mM NH₂Cl = 3.55 mg Cl₂/L, 161
- 6-6 Effect of total carbonate on monochloramine decay at (A) pH \approx 6.6, (B) pH \approx 7.6, and (C) pH \approx 8.3. Cl/N = 0.7 mol/mol, μ = 0.1 M, temperature = 25°C. 0.05 mM NH₂Cl = 3.55 mg Cl₂/L, 162
- 6-7 Effect of temperature on monochloramine decay. Cl/N = 0.7 mol/mol, pH = 7.5, $C_{T, CO3}$ = 10 mM, μ = 0.1 M. 0.05 mM NH₂Cl = 3.55 mg Cl₂/L, 163
- 6-8 Effect of 0–3 mg/L bromide ion on monochloramine stability at pH \approx 7.5. Cl/N = 0.7 mol/mol, C_{T, CO3} = 4 mM, μ = 0.1 M, temperature = 25°C. 0.05 mM NH₂Cl = 3.55 mg Cl₂/L, 163
- 6-9 Theoretical water quality changes during a nitrification event, 165
- 6–10 Example of complete nitrification in a Massachusetts Water Resources Authority distribution system, 166
- 6-11 Example of storage tank breakpoint chlorination procedure, 169
- 6-12 Impact of tank draining and disinfecting on nitrification, 170
- 6-13 Theoretical breakpoint curve, 171
- 6–14 Free chlorine period survey results, 172
- 6-15 Example of system-wide breakpoint chlorination protocol, 172
- 6-16 Total chlorine residual as a function of time at various distribution system sampling locations, 176
- 6-17 Changes in chlorine concentrations with water age in a distribution system, 177
- 6-18 Common water system actions to control nitrification from a 2004 survey, 180
- 6-19 Example of storage tank stratification occurrence and assessment, 183
- 6-20 Effectiveness of booster chloramination in reducing nitrite formation at Key West Utility, 185
- 7-1 Red water sample from a US water distribution system, 200
- 7-2 Oxidation-reduction potential of common oxidants at various dosages, 206
- 7-3 Pourbaix diagram for lead, 207
- 7-4 Pourbaix diagram for copper, 207
- 7-5 Pourbaix diagram for iron at 25°C and 4.8 mg/L dissolved inorganic carbon, 208
- 7-6 Correlations (R² values) between trace inorganic compound release in two water systems' distribution systems, 209
- 7-7 Calcium carbonate precipitation in a distribution main, 213
- 7-8 Mini pipe loops, 222
- 7-9 Metal plates inside and stacked in open test chambers, 223
- 7-10 Process control charts for historical disinfection data at two Revised Total Coliform Rule sampling sites, 224

7-11 Example of pipe before and after cleaning and lining with cement–mortar, 226

7-12 Steel pipe lined with epoxy, 226

- 8-1 Main pathways involved in the formation of ozone by-products, 244
- 8-2 Example of the correlations between water age, trihalomethanes, and disinfectant residual in distribution systems, 249
- 8-3 Example of correlations between water age, haloacetic acids, and disinfectant residual in distribution systems, 250
- 8-4 Effect of cycling spray nozzle aeration (on/off) on trihalomethane level in a 0.5-mil gal clearwell in Madison, North Carolina, 252
- 9-1 Example of a pressure transient, 270
- 9-2 Water system power outages per year, 272
- 9-3 Examples of potential intrusion sites: (a) broken main near sewer pipe,(b) broken main near storm pipe, and (c) flooded meter vault, 272
- 9-4 Example field installations of pressure monitors in distribution systems, 276
- 9-5 Example output of the spreadsheet program for pressure monitoring, 278
- 9-6 Pressure transient control and management in (a) large zones and (b) small zones of 36 surveyed systems, 287
- 9-7 Location of boil-water advisories in the United States, 291
- 9-8 Modeled minimum pressure in an Illinois water system during a power outage at the primary pump station, 296
- 9-9 Backflows and low pressure event caused by main break: (a) broken main, backflow locations, and modeled negative pressures; (b) pressure drop at the two optimized pressure monitoring locations; and (c) water usage increase during the main break, 297
- 10-1 Absolute, atmospheric, gauge, and vacuum pressures, 308
- 10-2 Example of a barometric loop, 309
- 10-3 Diagram of the Venturi effect, 310
- 11-1 Contamination warning indicators, 325
- 11-2 Steps in the ANSI/AWWA Standard J100 risk assessment process, 332
- A-1 Importance of heterotrophic plate count method (plate count agar versus R2A), 341
- D-1 Nitrification assessment flowchart, 369
- D-2 Total chlorine residual as a function of time at various distribution system sampling locations, 371

Tables

1-1	M68 chapters and their focus, 2
1-2	Chapters on microbial activity and disinfectant residual challenges, 5
1-3	Chapters on disinfection by-products challenges, 5
1-4	Chapters on internal corrosion challenges, 5
1-5	Customer complaint issues, 6
1-6	Summary of USEPA distribution system regulatory requirements and monitoring, 7
1-7	Summary of Health Canada distribution system guidelines and monitoring, 9
2-1	Typical pipe capacity design criteria, 16
2-2	Example diurnal pattern and equalizing storage volume calculation, 19
2-3	Water quality evaluation criteria for balancing system capacity and water age, 36
3-1	Recognized and potential enteric and water-based microbial pathogens to manage community drinking water risks, 47
3-2	US Safe Drinking Water Act regulations related to microorganisms in the distribution system, 51
3-3	Microbial parameters and use as indicators, 56
3-4	Best practices to control microbial growth, 70
4-1	Pipeline life expectancy benchmarks, 82
4-2	Leak detection methods, 90
4-3	Recommended leak detection method based on type of pipe, 90
4-4	Examples of wall thickness measurement methods, 91
4-5	Common rehabilitation methods, 94
4-6	Best practices to mitigate aging infrastructure, 95
5-1	Regulations for drinking water aesthetics for the World Health Organiza- tion, European Union, Canada, and the United States, 104
5-2	Odor threshold and descriptors for volatile inorganic and organic sulfur compounds, 111
5-3	Compounds that cause chlorinous, ozonous, and medicinal tastes and odors in water, 113
5-4	Odorous chemicals that leach from polymer pipes and have or may have regulatory limits, 115
5-5	Taste characteristics and regulations of major components in waters, 123
5-6	Common descriptions and potential sources of discolored water events, 128
5-7	Recommended practices to address taste, odor, and appearance issues, 131

6–1	Water chemistry impact of ammonia and nitrite oxidation by AOB and NOB per milligrams of ammonia-nitrogen per liter, 153
6-2	Usefulness, alert levels, and action levels of total chlorine at varous locations of the distribution system, 178
6-3	Example of goals, alert levels, and action levels applied by Loudoun Water at distribution system monitoring locations, 179
6-4	Recommended practices for nitrification control, 187
7-1	Primary corrosion-related mechanisms that influence distribution system water quality, 197
7-2	International water quality standards for corrosion-related compounds, 197
7-3	Corrosion properties of materials frequently used in water distribution systems, 202
7-4	Assessment of common corrosion-related water quality impacts, 203
7-5	Summary of USEPA Lead and Copper Rule sampling requirements for water quality parameters, 211
7-6	Water quality characteristics related to corrosion factors, 220
7-7	Multilevel water quality parameters for a water system that uses chloramine and a phosphate-based inhibitor, 221
7-8	Recommended practices to address corrosion issues, 227
8-1	Factors that affect disinfectants and the fate of disinfection by-products in distribution systems, 235
8-2	Regulated disinfectants and disinfection by-products, 237
8-3	Haloacetic acids currently regulated and considered for regulations, 239
8-4	Advantages and disadvantages of free chlorine, 240
8-5	Advantages and disadvantages of chloramines, 242
8-6	Advantages and disadvantages of chlorine dioxide, 243
8-7	Advantages and disadvantages of ozone, 245
8-8	Advantages and disadvantages of ultraviolet light, 245
8-9	Advantages and disadvantages of advanced oxidation processes, 246
8-10	Entities that affect disinfectants and disinfection by-products in distribution systems and that could be included in a monitoring program, 257
8-11	Best practices to preserve disinfectant stability and minimize disinfection by-products, 259
9-1	Improvement planning for surge mitigation options, 296
9-2	Best practices for management of low pressures, 299
10-1	Summary of reported cross-connections and backflow incidents, 312
10-2	Summary of best practices related to cross-connection control, 317
11-1	Recommended best practices to address security challenges, 334

- A-1 Summary of microbiological methods, 343
- C-1 Matching sensory testing methods to water quality and treatment objectives, 359
- C-2 Particulate matter that may be found in distribution systems that will likely result in customer complaints, 360
- C-3 Comparison of different methods for evaluating geosmin and 2-methylisoborneol, 363

Acknowledgments

The AWWA Manual M68 was written through the persistent and dedicated work of the following authors:

Kira S. Smith, Manual Chair, City of Houston Drinking Water Operations, Houston, Texas

Nick Ashbolt, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alb., Canada Hélène Baribeau, AQUAlity Engineering, Arcadia, Calif. Patrick Cole, H2M Architects and Engineers, Brielle, N.J. Ricard Devesa, Aigues de Barcelona (Agbar), Barcelona, Spain Andrea Dietrich, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Vir. John Dyksen, SUEZ Water NA, North Haledon, N.J. Kevin Fisher, Southern Nevada Water District, Las Vegas, Nev. Peter Fiske, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif. Melinda Friedman, Confluence Engineering Group LLC, Seattle, Wash. Rich Giani, CH2M, Lees Summit, Mo. Amlan Ghosh, Corona Environmental Consulting, Austin, Texas Alex Gorzalski, US Army Corp of Engineers, Washington, D.C. John Graham, California Water Service Co, Chico, Calif. Ellen Hall, Hazen and Sawyer, Fairfax, Vir. Amie Hanson, Confluence Engineering Group LLC, Seattle, Wash. Adam Jacoby, Hatch Mott MacDonald, New York, N.Y. Aneta King, Halton Regional Municipality, Oakville, Ont., Canada Mark LeChevallier, American Water, Voorhees, N.J. Dave MacNevin, Tetra Tech, Tampa, Fla. Yvonne Mazza, CH2M, Lakewood, Colo. Laura Meteer, Regional Municipality of York, Newmarket, Ont., Canada Jack W. Moyer, AECOM Technical Services, Morrisville, N.C. Andrew Ohrt, Arcadis, Minneapolis, Minn. Susan Rivera, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Wash. Meg Roberts, Hazen and Sawyer, Greensboro, N.C. Caroline Russell, Carollo Engineers, Austin, Texas Janice Skadsen, Ann Arbor, Mich. (formerly with CDM Smith) Rebecca Slabaugh, Arcadis, Indianapolis, Ind. Justin Sutherland, Carollo Engineers, Inc., Austin, Texas Alejandro Ureta, Asesoramiento a la Gestión de los Sistemas de Agua (AGeSA), Montevideo, Uruguay Raj Vaidya, Chastain Skillman, Lakeland, Fla. Francesc Ventura, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain Jennifer Wade, Wachs Water Services, Buffalo Grove, Ill.

David Wahman, US Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Cincinnati, Ohio
Carol Walczyk, Hatch Mott MacDonald, Iselin, N.J.
Thomas M. Walski, Bentley Systems, Nanticoke, Pa.
Jian Yang, American Water–Engineering, Voorhees, N.J.

The following individuals provided peer review of this manual. Their knowledge and efforts are gratefully appreciated:

Colleen M. Arnold, Aqua America, Inc., Bryn Mawr, Pa. *Alicia Diehl,* Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Austin, Texas *Michelle De Haan,* Park City MCWD, Park City, Utah *Tarrah Henrie,* Corona Environmental, Fremont, Calif. *Randy Moore,* Tnemic Company, Saint Louis, Mo. *Lauren Wasserstrom,* AWWA, Denver, Colo.

The authors would also like to acknowledge the following individuals who provided editorial and technical comments:

Mike Duer, Tideflex, Carnegie, Penn. Laith Furation, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada Mark Graves, HDR, Austin, Texas Paul Handke, TideFlex, Venetia, Penn. Katherine D. Martel, The Cadmus Group, Inc., Steep Falls, Me. Dennis O'Connor, Philadelphia Water Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following individuals provided peer review of this manual. Their knowledge and efforts are greatly appreciated:

Tim Brown, Albermarle County Service Authority, Charlottesville, Vir. Gary Burlingame, City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa. Anne Camper, Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont. Alan Degnan, Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene, Sun Prairie, Wisc. Paul Handke, TideFlex, Venetia, Penn. Tarrah Henrie, Corona Environmental, Fremont, Calif. Simon Horsley, Stantec, York, Ont., Canada Kathy Martel, Cadmus Group, Steep Falls, Me. Mark Pinkney, Ontario WaterMarks, Midland, Ont., Canada Ravi Ravisangar, Brown and Caldwell, Atlanta, Ga. Camille George Rubeiz, Plastics Pipe Institute, Irving, Texas Robert Ryder, Kennedy/Jenks, San Francisco, Calif. Charlotte Smith, Charlotte Smith and Associates, Berkley, Calif. Tom M. Walski, Bentley Systems, Nanticoke, Penn. Linda Wojcicka, Associated Engineering, Burnaby, B.C., Canada Don Wood, KYPipe, Carrollton, Texas

This new manual was reviewed and approved by the Distribution System Water Quality Committee. Special thanks to the following committee members during the time of development and for review comments:

Rich Giani, Chair, CH2M, Kansas City, Mo. Paul R. Easley, Central Arkansas Water, Little Rock, Ark. Peter Fiske, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif. Stewart Husband, Sheffield Water Centre, Western Bank, Sheffield, U.K. Quirien Muylwyk, Toronto, Ont., Canada Meg Roberts, former Chair, Hazen and Sawyer, Greensboro, N.C. Susan Teefy, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Oakland, Calif. Thomas M. Walski, Bentley Systems, Nanticoke, Pa.

This manual was also reviewed and approved by the Water Quality Technology Division under the Technical and Educational Council and included the following personnel at the time of approval:

Brent Alspach, Arcadis, Oceanside, Calif.
Glen Boyd, The Cadmus Group, Seattle, Wash.
George Di Giovanni, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, La Verne, Calif.
Kimberly Kunihiro, Orange County Utilities-Water Division, Orlando, Fla.
Kerry Meyer, CH2M, Englewood, Colo.
Meg Roberts, Hazen and Sawyer, Greensboro, N.C.
Richard Sakaji, El Cerrito, Calif.
Jeff Swertfeger, Greater Cincinnati Water Works, Cincinnati, Ohio
David Wahman, US Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Cincinnati, Ohio

AWWA MANUAL

M68



Introduction

Kira S. Smith, City of Houston Drinking Water Operations, Houston, Texas Rebecca Slabaugh, Arcadis, Indianapolis, Ind.

A drinking water distribution system is a system of pipes that carry potable water from treatment plants or water sources to consumers. It is also the last barrier available to water systems to maintain safe and high-quality water. This manual presents typical distribution system water quality challenges, providing summaries of typical responses and best practices as a "first stop" for drinking water system professionals.

Since each distribution system is unique, this manual is not intended to be all inclusive. Rather, it is a guide that summarizes the issues and actions to be taken when distribution system issues arise and provides references to other industry standards and publications that provide more detail. Additionally, this manual does not delve into treatment process or source water changes that can affect the quality of water that enters the distribution system. Readers are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards and manuals of practice related to water source and treatment. These manuals are available for purchase online at http://www. awwa.org/publications/manuals-of-practice.aspx (accessed May 16, 2016).

For purposes of this manual, distribution systems include pump stations, ground and elevated storage tanks, potable water mains, potable water service lines, and all associated valves, fittings, and meters. Potable water customer service lines are excluded (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 2015).

The chapters in this manual are organized based on the most common distribution system challenges that water systems face today. These are listed in Table 1-1.

Each chapter provides an introduction and description of a Distribution System Water Quality (DSWQ) Challenge, followed by:

 Discussion and description of the factors associated with each challenge. See text box(es) in each chapter for a summary of Characterizing the DSWQ Challenge;