Water Supply

Quality Assurance Program

This program has been prepared by:

John Smith

This program is for: Conference Centre 100 Main Street, Anywhere, NSW Manager

(Mixed Supply System)

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Background

The *Public Health Act 2010* and Public Health Regulation 2012 require that suppliers of drinking water establish and adhere to a Quality Assurance Program (QAP). This QAP was developed using the *NSW Private Water Supply Guidelines* and by adapting the template provided by NSW Health to be relevant to the water supply system for the Conference Centre. These were sourced from

http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/water/Pages/private-supplies.aspx

This QAP also addresses the Framework for Management of Drinking Water Quality set out in the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* (ADWG 2011), in a way that is appropriate to the water supply to the General Store._The *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* are available at http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/guidelines/publications/eh52

Water Supply Quality Assurance Program

A water supply system includes everything from the collection of the source water through to the point of use. When developing this QAP for the General Store water supply system the following questions were addressed:

- What problems could occur between the water source and the point of use?
- How can they be prevented or fixed?
- How do you know that the problem has been prevented or fixed?

The answers to these questions help to determine how to:

- assess and protect the quality of the source water
- make sure treatment processes are appropriate, maintained and working properly
- regularly test the water quality
- make the water supply safe if contamination has occurred
- make sure that water users are warned and/or provided with safe drinking water if the normal supply is found to be unsatisfactory or the quality cannot be guaranteed.

Keeping the water supply system safe involves:

- identifying who is responsible for the system and who will respond to issues
- understanding hazards to your water sources
- making sure the water is stored and distributed safely
- treating the water to remove or control any contamination
- monitoring the quality of the water and the integrity of the water supply system
- planning on how to respond to problems in the water supply system.

This QAP reflects the type of water supply system managed by the Conference Centre, especially the water source and its end uses.

What to do with the QAP

A copy of this completed QAP has been provided to the Public Health Unit for review.

This QAP should be a living document that is reviewed regularly. Any changes that occur to the water supply system or any new hazards that are identified from observations, equipment checks, incidents or monitoring will be added to the relevant section of the QAP.

This QAP will be kept in a central place that is easily accessible to staff and others who may need to view it, such as officers of NSW Food Authority, local Council or Public Health Unit.

The activities in this QAP are undertaken by this business to ensure safe drinking water and to protect public health.

1 Basic Information

1.1 Private water supplier's details

Property/business name	Conference Centre
Owner/occupier name	John Smith
Owner /occupier contact details	John Smith Phone: (02) XXXX XXXX Email: john.smith@conferencecentre.com Address: 100 Main Street, NSW, 0000
Business after-hours / emergency contact	John Smith Mobile: XXXX XXX XXX Email: john.smith@conferencecentre.com

1.2 Water supply system monitoring and maintenance personnel details

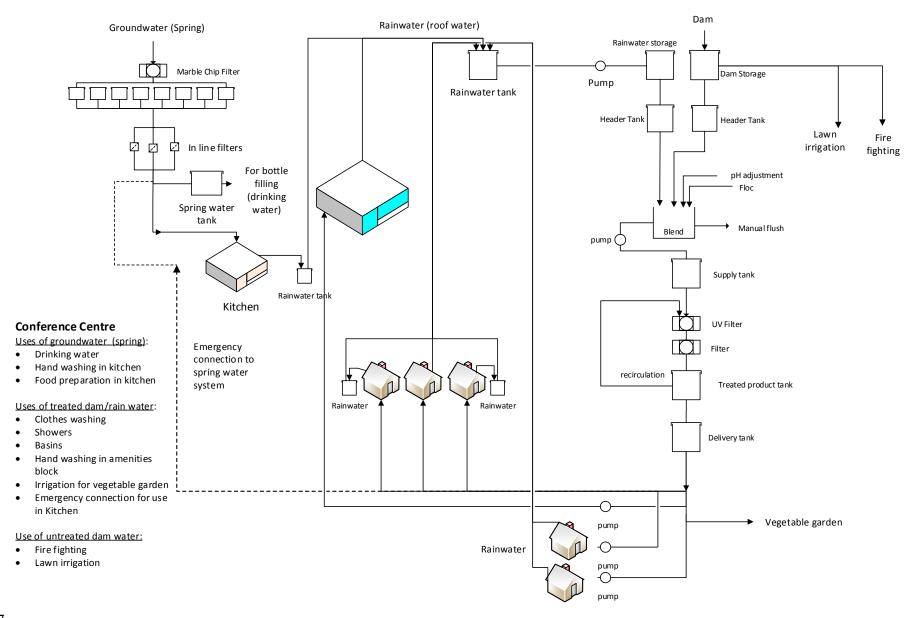
	Roles and responsibilities
Name and phone	John Smith
number of main	Phone: (02) XXXX XXXX
person responsible	Email: john.smith@conferencecentre.com
Name and phone	Kate Jones
number of any other	Mobile: : XXXX XXX XXX
people responsible	Email: kate.jones@conferencecentre.com

1.3 Description of the water supply system

Tick	Component	Description				
Water	Water sources					
~	Groundwater (spring)	Untreated				
		1 km away from property over a gully				
		Gravity feed to header tanks (8 tanks approximately 80 kL capacity)				
~	Dam	Up and over the ridge surrounding property				
		Used as a backup if insufficient rainfall.				
		Water is coagulated, filtered and disinfected using UV.				
~	Rainwater (roof water)	Collected from roofs and stored in tanks with collective storage of approximately 250 kL				
		Water is coagulated, filtered and disinfected using UV.				
		Rainwater is mixed with dam water when levels are running low				
Treatn	ient					
✓	Filtration	Marble chip and in line filter for spring water				
		Media filters for rain and dam water				
✓	UV disinfection	UV treatment plant for rain and dam water				
~	Coagulation and pH adjustment	Coagulation and pH adjustment for rain and dam water				
Distrib	ution					
~	Storage/header tank	Multiple storage tanks (approximately 250 kL capacity)				
		8 x header tanks for drinking water (spring)				
		1 x header tank for rain water				
		1 x header tank for dam water				
~	Pipes	Black poly pipes				
~	Pumps	Multiple pumps for rainwater systems				
Uses	Ţ					
✓	Drinking	Spring water				
~	Food preparation (including washing of produce and cleaning of utensils and equipment)	Spring water				
~	Personal hygiene (showers, toilets etc.)	Rainwater and dam water				
√	Clothes washing	Rainwater and dam water				

Tick	Component	Description
✓	Other: irrigation and fire	Dam water for lawns
	fighting	Spring water for vegie garden

2 Diagram of the Water Supply System



3 Risk Assessment of the Water Supply System

The hazards to my water supply were considered and rated using my best efforts and following the advice in the QAP template and the *Private Water Supplies Guidelines*. I have some controls in place to address some of the hazards, but I need to act upon a few areas to improve the ongoing protection of our water quality. I have used the following risk assessment process.

Step 1: Identify particular hazards in the water supply in the risk assessment template. The table in Appendix B gives examples of some hazards and is provided to assist in completing the "Hazard" column of the Risk Assessment.

Step 2: Assign risk rankings. Once all possible hazards are listed, assign a risk ranking to each hazard as low, medium or high in the risk assessment template. Consider the likelihood of the hazard occurring and, if it does, the severity of the consequence. The table in Appendix C may assist in ranking risks.

Step 3: Identify controls. Decide whether the hazards identified in the system have controls in place and describe these controls in the risk assessment template. Controls are the ways that risks will be managed, for example excluding animals from dams used for human drinking water, regular inspection and maintenance programs or water treatment. The table in Appendix B gives some more examples of possible controls for various hazards.

Step 4: Monitoring of controls is important to ensure they are working effectively. Describe in the risk assessment template how, when and where monitoring will occur, who is responsible, how and where records will be kept and by whom. Consult the *Private Water Supply Guidelines* for information on monitoring.

Step 5: Where hazards are identified, consider what could be done to improve safety and reduce the risk of those hazards. List any shortcomings in the water supply system and its management and identify what improvements should be made. Document these improvements in the risk assessment template.

Step 6: Prioritise actions that need to be taken to protect the water supply and give them a priority number and time frame in the risk assessment template.

3.1 Risk Assessment

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3		Step 4 How is this control	Step 5 What could be done	Step 6 Timeframe for action
Hazard	Risk Rank	Hazard Controlled?	If Yes what is the control?	monitored?	to improve safety?	
Contamination of the spring water with faecal material from animals by surface water seepage into the spring	Low	Yes	 Monthly Visual inspection for contamination Spring is covered by a pipe to prevent access by animals and protect from contamination 	 Spring site check sheet is completed at each inspection Water is tested for microbiological quality monthly 		
Subsurface contamination of spring water	Low	Yes	 Monthly Visual inspection for contamination Location makes subsurface contaminants unlikely Source is not located near wastewater disposal systems 	 Spring site check sheet is completed at each inspection Water is tested for microbiological quality monthly 		
Build-up of sludge in tanks, dirt in inlet strainers and/or insect screens	Low	Yes	 Marble chip filter screens dirt Spring water tank maintenance procedure is carried out monthly Check for sludge in tanks every 6 months and clean if necessary 	<i>Spring water tank maintenance sheet is completed at each inspection</i>	Install self draining first flush diverters to raintanks	ASAP

Step 1 Hazard	Step 2	Step 3		Step 4	Step 5 What could be done	Step 6
	Risk Rank	Hazard Controlled?	If Yes what is the control?	How is this control monitored?	to improve safety?	Timeframe for action
Contamination from frogs, birds and other animals from the roof and gutters, or entering the rain tanks directly	High	Yes	 Regular cleaning of roof & gutters Removal of overhanging branches Water treatment: UV treatment; coagulation; pH adjustment Screens on tank inlets Filters are serviced every 2 weeks or more frequently if needed Visual inspection of all tanks carried out daily Daily inspections of roofs, gutters and nearby trees 	 Service and maintenance sheets Water treatment processes are checked UV service sheet is completed whenever serviced (at least annually) Water filter service sheet is completed whenever filters are serviced 		
Roof materials (e.g. lead sheeting; peeling paint)	Low	Unknown	Most roofs are tiled		Chemical analysis of rain water quality, tested annually Program to repaint roofs as needed	Annually
Corrosion of metal plumbing fittings by soft water and or low pH e.g. copper from pipes resulting in blue water	Low	Yes	Visual inspection of water colour		Chemical analysis of spring water quality annually, including pH.	Annually

Step 1 Hazard	Step 2	·		Step 4	Step 5 What could be done	Step 6
	Risk Rank	Hazard Controlled?	If Yes what is the control?	How is this control monitored?	to improve safety?	Timeframe for action
Contamination from frogs, birds and other animals entering spring tank	Medium	Yes	 Screens on tank vents Spring water tank maintenance procedure is carried out monthly Visual inspection of all tanks carried out daily 	<i>Spring water tank maintenance sheet is completed at each inspection</i>	<i>Consider UV treatment</i> <i>of spring water</i>	
Pump and plumbing materials (e.g. piping, pump components)	Unknown	Unknown	Unsure if all materials comply with AS/NZ 4020:2005		Undertake annual chemical testing. Ensure all future water supply equipment complies with AS/NZ 4020:2005	Annually Immediate
Animal and human activities (e.g. cattle, birds and /kangaroos; recreational use) impacting dam water quality	Low	Yes	Dam is difficult to accessfor humans and cattle	 Monthly inspection of dam and upstream area Water treatment processes are checked UV service sheet is completed whenever serviced (at least annually) Water filter service sheet is completed whenever filters are serviced Water is tested for microbiological quality monthly 		

Step 1	Step 2 Risk Rank			Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
Hazard		Hazard Controlled?	If Yes what is the control?	How is this control monitored?	What could be done to improve safety?	Timeframe for action
Unintended cross connection e.g. between untreated dam water and spring water	Medium	Yes	 Manager over sight of plumbing works Labelling of pipes and pumps 	 Daily visual monitoring of water quality. Water is tested for microbiological quality monthly 		
Algal bloom in dam	Low	No	 Monthly visual inspection of dam Filtration 	 Water treatment processes are checked Water filter service sheet is completed whenever filters are serviced Records kept of inspections 		

4. Management Actions and Record Keeping

An inspection and maintenance program and a water monitoring program are needed and are described in this section.

In the following tables, records will be kept for:

- all inspections, maintenance, carted water or incidents/emergencies.
- all results of microbial and chemical testing, and chlorine levels (where applicable)
- maintenance to the water system such as tank cleaning, filter change, chlorination
- incidents and corrective actions e.g. dead animal in tank, storms, treatment breakdown
- deliveries of carted water, including date and name of supplier
- the placement and checking of warning signs.

4.1 Planned water supply system inspection and maintenance program

Regular inspection and maintenance are essential to maintaining a well-functioning and safe water supply. My inspection and maintenance program is as follows.

Item inspected /	Frequency	Who by	Equipment or procedures
maintained	or dates		
Inspection of water filters: Behind reception Behind hut Shed toilets Behind cool room Main filter Dining room Drinking tank	2 weeks or as needed more frequently	Manager & residents	 Shut off water supply to filter Release pressure in filter (open tap) Open up filter Clean filter element & housing Re-assemble units, be careful of sealing surfaces & O-rings Close pressure relieving valve Open shut off valve Release air from system
Inspection of spring site	Monthly	Manager	 Check source of spring water Clean out spring catchment hole Clean out settling box Note the flow (little/medium/ample) Adjust T-piece as required Follow the spring line and check for leaks Check the flow at the tanks (testing valve) Note the flow at the green tanks (little/medium/ample)
Spring water tank maintenance	Monthly	Manager	 Check flow of spring from testing valve Check cleanliness of marble filter Check for leaking joints in pipes Clean tops of tanks Check levels of tanks Check build-up of sediments in tanks
Dam water inspection	Monthly	Manager	
Replace marble filters	6 monthly	Manager	
UV & filter system maintenance	Annually	Contracted	

Item inspected /	Frequency	Who by	Equipment or procedures
maintained	or dates		
Check that	As required	Contracted	
infrastructure (pump,			
piping etc.). is fully			
operational and			
maintained			
Presence of mosquito	Weekly	Manager	Visual inspection
larvae in tank water			
Rainwater tank roof	3 monthly	Manager	
condition and			
overhanging trees			
Clean gutters	3 monthly	Manager	
Check and trim	Annually	Manager	
overhanging branches			
Assess dam upstream	Annually	Manager	
catchment for new			
developments and			
other possible sources			
for contamination			

4.2 Water supply system inspection and maintenance records

Make a record every time a supply system item is inspected or maintained.

Date	What was inspected	Notes	Actions to be taken	Person Responsible
	Water filters			
	Inspection of spring site			
	Spring water tank maintenance			
	Dam water inspection			
	Replace marble filters			
	UV & filter system maintenance			
	Check that infrastructure (pump, piping etc.). is fully operational and maintained			

Date	What was inspected	Notes	Actions to be taken	Person Responsible
	Presence of mosquito larvae in tank water			
	Rainwater tank roof condition and overhanging trees			
	Clean gutters			
	Check and trim overhanging branches			
	Assess dam upstream catchment for new developments and other possible sources for contamination			

4.3 Equipment details

The manufacturer's instructions are attached to the QAP.

Part / Equipment	Manufacturer ¹	Supplier/Repairer Contact Details
UV equipment	Brand A	Anywhere irrigation supplies XXXX XXX XXX
Water pumps	Brand B	Anywhere irrigation supplies XXXX XXX XXX
Filters	Brand C	Anywhere irrigation supplies XXXX XXX XXX

Note 1: Manufacturer's instructions are held by the site manager

4.4 Sign posting (Permanent or temporary signs to communicate warnings to consumers)

Signs must be checked to ensure they are present and able to be read.

Sign location	0 0	Permanent or Temporary	Inspection Date	Any action taken
Lawn hose point	Do not drink	Permanent		

4.5 Water quality monitoring program

Water quality monitoring is important in ensuring controls are effective and in response to concerns.

What is to be monitored	How often are tests to be taken (frequency or dates)	Location of tests	Who should perform the test	Equipment needed and procedures for performing the test
Water quality	Daily	Spring water tank Kitchen	Chef	Visual check Taste
E. coli	Monthly	Spring water tank Kitchen Amenities block	Manager	See sampling procedure from laboratory
Chemical	Annually	Spring water tank Kitchen Amenities block	Manager	See sampling procedure from laboratory

4.6 Water quality monitoring results

Make a record every time water is tested.

Date	Where test was taken from	Type of test taken	Test Result	Any action taken	Person Responsible
		Water quality			
		E. coli			
		Chemical			

4.7 Incident records

This table records details of incidents, issues or emergencies that impact on water quality, and what was done to rectify the situation. Any customer complaints about water quality are included.

Date	Incident	Notes and corrective actions	Person(s) Responsible

5. Contingency and Emergency Planning

This is what is planned:

- if there was a problem with an important part of the water supply system
- to ensure all people responsible for the water supply system have the knowledge and skills to run the system, e.g. training temporary managers
- in response to customer complaints regarding water quality
- to respond to any other issue.

5.1 Contingency plan

Issue	Likely actions that could be taken	
Dirty water in spring supply	 Change filters Flush lines Use bottled water for drinking, food preparation & cleaning teeth 	
Dirty water in rainwater/dam supply	 Check water quality in supply water tank Check water quality in header tanks Flush lines Check filters, backwash, consider changing filter media Check coagulation process, pumps working, enough chemicals, chemicals are in date Provide an alternate supply 	
Unpleasant taste to water	 Change filters Flush lines Use bottled water for drinking, food preparation & cleaning teeth 	
Detection of E. coli in a water sample	 Contact Public Health Unit for advice Undertake disinfection, e.g. chlorination 	

Issue	Likely actions that could be taken	
	 Signpost all outlets that water supply is contaminated and not to be used for drinking, food preparation or consumed when cleaning teeth, bathing or showering (as appropriate) Review control measures Provide an alternative supply Re test water for E. coli 	
Algal bloom in dam	 Contact Public Health Unit for advice Signpost all outlets that water supply may be contaminated and not to be used for drinking or bathing (as appropriate) Review control measures Test water for toxins Use an alternative supply 	

5.2 Emergency contacts

Contact	Name	Contact Details	
Public Health Unit	Sourced from: http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/pages/phus.aspx		
Local Council	Anywhere Council	(02) XXXX XXXX	
Pollution Incident Hotline	NSW Environment Protection Authority	131 555	
Plumber	Bill's Plumbing	XXXX XXX XXX	
Electricians	Jo Sparks	XXXX XXX XXX	
Plumbing Supplies	Anywhere irrigation supplies	XXXX XXX XXX	
Gutter Cleaner	Bob's roof maintenance	XXXX XXX XXX	
Bottled Water Supplier	Wet Water Bottled Water	XXXX XXX XXX	
Water Carter	Wet Water Carted Water	XXXX XXX XXX	