

See page 4 for instructions.

	1 6								
I.	General Information	for the Month/Y	Year of:						
A.	Public Water System (F	PWS) Informatio	n						
	PWS Name:						PWS I	dentification Numb	per:
	PWS Type:	Community	Non-Transient Non-	Community	Transier	nt Non-Community	Consecutiv	re	
	Number of Service Co	onnections at End	l of Month:	-		Total Population S	Served at End of M	onth:	
	PWS Owner:					•			
	Contact Person:					Contact Person's T	Title:		
	Contact Person's Maili	ing Address:				City:		State:	Zip Code:
	Contact Person's Telep	ohone Number:				Contact Person's F	ax Number:		
	Contact Person's E-Ma	ail Address:							
B.	Water Treatment Plant	Information							
	Plant Name:						Plant 7	Telephone Number:	:
	Plant Address:					City:	State:	•	Zip Code:
	Type of Water Treated	d by Plant:	Raw Ground Water	Purch	ased Finished V	Vater	•		· · ·
	Permitted Maximum D	Day Operating Ca	apacity of Plant, gallons	s per day:					
	Plant Category (per su	bsection 62-699.	310(4), F.A.C.):	-		Plant Class (per su	bsection 62-699.3	10(4), F.A.C.):	
	Licensed Operators		Name		License Class	License Number		Day(s)/Shift(s) V	Worked
	Lead/Chief Operator:								
	Other Operators:								
	omer operators.								
		1/611.46							
	. Certification by Lead				1/1:0	0.1	1	1: 5 . 7 0.11	
	he undersigned water tro								
									ed at this plant conform to
									operations records for this
									s used and chemical feed
							nese additional ope	erations records to t	he PWS owner so the PWS
ow	ner can retain them, tog	getner with copies	s of this report, at a con	venient loca	tion for at least	ten years.			
α.	t			D.:	T 1 N			T NT . 1	
S12	gnature and Date			Printed or	Typed Name			License Number	er

			<u> </u>					<u> </u>	***	• • • • •	<u> </u>	
PWS Identification	Number:			Plant Na	me:							
III. Daily Data for	the Month/Ve	or of										
Means of Achieving			on/Removal· *	Free	Chlorine		Chlorine	Diovide)zone	Combin	ed Chlorine (Chloramines)
Ultraviolet Radi	ation Do	ther (Describ	on/iccinovai.	Птес	Ciliornic		Cinornic	DIOXIUC		ZOIIC	сошош	ed emorme (emoranimes)
Type of Disinfectan					Free Chlo		ПС	anhim ad C	Inlanina (Clal a marra		Chlorino Dionido
Type of Disinfectan	it Residuai Maii		T Calculations, or					mbined C		Cniorami	ines)	Chlorine Dioxide
David		C	1 Calculations, or	CT Calcul		our-Log	virus inactiv	ation, 11 Ap	•	Dose		
Days Plant				C1 Calcul	Lowest CT	1	l		UV.	Dose	Lowest	
Staffed			Lowest Residual	Disinfectant	Provided						Residual	
or			Disinfectant	Contact Time	Before or						Disinfectant	
Visited			Concentration	(T) at C	at First				Lowest	Minimum	Concentration	
by	Net Quantity		(C) Before or at	Measurement	Customer	Temp.		Minimum	Operating	UV Dose	at Remote	Emergency or Abnormal Operating
Day of Operator Hour			First Customer	Point During	During	of	pH of	CT	UV Dose,		Point in	Conditions; Repair or Maintenance Work that
the Place Plant		Peak Flow	During Peak	Peak Flow,	Peak Flow,	Water,		Required,	mW-	mW-	Distribution	Involves Taking Water System Components
Month "X") Operat	ion Produced, gal	Rate, gpd	Flow, mg/L	minutes	mg-min/L	°C	Applicable	mg-min/L	sec/cm ²	sec/cm ²	System, mg/L	Out of Operation
1												
2												
3												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
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25												
26 27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
Total	0		l	<u> </u>	l	l .	l	l	l	I	l	<u> </u>
Average	Ů	1										

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Maximum

^{*} Refer to the instructions for this report to determine which plants must provide this information.

PWS Identification Number:	Plant Name:										
IV. Summary of Use of Polymer Containing Acrylamide, Po	olymer Containing Epichlorohydrin, and Iron or Manganese Sequestrant for the Year: *										
A. Is any polymer containing the monomer <u>acrylamide</u> used at the follows:	he water treatment plant? No Yes, and the polymer dose and the acrylamide level in the polymer are as										
Polymer Dose, ppm =	Acrylamide Level, % [†] =										
B. Is any polymer containing the monomer <u>epichlorohydrin</u> used at the water treatment plant? No Yes, and the polymer dose and the epichlorohydrin level in the polymer are as follows:											
Polymer Dose, ppm =	Epichlorohydrin Level, % [†] =										
C. Is any iron or manganese sequestrant used at the water treatm	nent plant? No Yes, and the type of sequestrant, sequestrant dose, etc., are as follows:										
Type of Sequestrant (polyphosphate or sodium silicate):											
Sequestrant Dose, mg/L of phosphate as PO ₄ or mg/L of silic	cate as SiO_2 =										
If sodium silicate is used, the amount of added plus naturally	$\sqrt{\text{occurring silicate, in mg/L as SiO}_2} =$										

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^{*} Complete and submit Part IV of this report only with the monthly operation report for December of each year and only for water treatment plants using polymer containing acrylamide, polymer containing epichlorohydrin, and/or an iron and manganese sequestrant.

† Acrylamide and epichlorohydrin levels may be based on the polymer manufacturer's certification or on third-party certification.

INSTRUCTIONS: This report shall be completed and submitted by all public water systems, except transient non-community water systems using only ground water and serving only businesses other than public food service establishments, that treat raw ground water or purchased finished water. WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE END OF EACH MONTH, complete this report and submit it to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection District Office or Approved County Health Department. All information provided in this report shall be typed or printed in ink. Complete and submit Parts I through III of this report every month; complete and submit Part IV of this report only with the monthly operation report for December of each year and only if using polymer containing acrylamide, polymer containing epichlorohydrin, and/or an iron and manganese sequestrant. NOTE THAT A SEPARATE MONTHLY OPERATION REPORT IS REQUIRED FOR EACH PLANT TREATING RAW GROUND WATER OR PURCHASED FINISHED WATER.

The following specific instructions are for Part II of this report.

Process performance records shall be kept for the following treatment processes: coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, lime-soda ash softening, ion exchange softening, nanofiltration and reverse osmosis, and electrodialysis. Coagulation/flocculation records should include source water temperature, pH, turbidity, color, and alkalinity and process effluent pH and alkalinity in addition to chemical feed rates. Sedimentation records should include process effluent turbidity and sludge volume produced. Filtration records should include process effluent turbidity and color, number of filters in service, filtration rates, unit filter run volumes, head losses, length of filter runs, frequency of backwash, amount of backwash water used, duration of backwash, and backwash rates. Lime-soda ash softening records should include source water and process effluent hardness in addition to records for coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. Ion exchange softening records should include feed and bypass flows, blend rate, and salt and brine used. Nanofiltration and reverse osmosis records should include feed, product, and brine flows; feed pressure, temperature, pH, conductivity, and turbidity; product pH and conductivity; and brine pH and conductivity. Electrodialysis records should include polarity, feed temperature and total dissolved solids, product conductivity and total dissolved solids, dilute flow rate, brine make-up, pressures, and volts/amps.

The following specific instructions are for the table in Part III of this report.

HOURS PLANT IN OPERATION. For each day the plant is in operation, enter the number of hours that the plant is in operation, or on-line, to serve water to the public.

DAYS PLANT STAFFED OR VISITED BY OPERATOR. Enter an "X" for each day the plant was staffed or visited by an appropriately licensed water treatment plant operator.

NET QUANTITY OF FINISHED WATER PRODUCED. Enter the net quantity of finished water, excluding any filter backwash water, produced by the plant for each day the plant is in operation; compute and enter the total net quantity of finished water produced for the month; compute and enter the average daily net quantity of finished water produced for the month. If the plant is staffed during every hour it is in operation or if the plant has flow recording equipment, enter the net quantity of finished water produced between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 midnight for each day the plant is in operation. If the plant is not staffed during some hours it is in operation and if the plant does not have flow recording equipment, read the totalizing flow meter(s) (or the elapsed time clock[s]) at approximately the same time each day the plant is staffed or visited by a licensed operator and enter the net quantity of finished water produced since the meter(s) (or the elapsed time clock[s]) was(were) last read. For each reading that represents the net quantity of finished water produced during two or more calendar days, divide the reading evenly between those calendar days.

CT CALCULATIONS, OR UV DOSE, TO DEMONSTRATE FOUR-LOG VIRUS INACTIVATION, IF APPLICABLE. Provide this information if the plant is treating raw ground water from wells considered microbially contaminated or susceptible to microbial contamination per paragraph 62-555.315(6)(b) or (f), F.A.C, and beginning no later than January 1, 2006, provide this information if the plant is treating water in a manner that exposes the water during treatment to the open atmosphere and possible microbial contamination. (Aerators and other facilities that are protected from contamination by birds, insects, wind-borne debris, rainfall, and water drainage are <u>not</u> considered to be exposing water to the open atmosphere and possible microbial contamination.)

For each day water is served to the public from a plant that includes chemical disinfection for virus inactivation, enter the lowest residual disinfectant concentration (C) measured before or at the first customer during peak flow, the corresponding disinfectant contact time (T) at the C measurement point during peak flow, and the resulting lowest CT provided before or at the first customer during peak flow. (Disinfectant contact time in pipelines flowing full shall be calculated by dividing the internal volume of the pipeline by the flow rate through the pipeline, and disinfectant contact time in tanks, etc., shall be the time it takes for ten percent of the water to pass through the tank, etc., and

shall be determined by tracer studies or by multiplying the theoretical detention time by an appropriate T_{10}/T factor based upon baffling conditions in the tank, etc. Table 1 at the end of

these instructions lists appropriate T₁₀/T factors for various baffling conditions.) In addition, for each day water is served to the public from the plant, enter the temperature of the water at the point where C is measured; enter the pH of the water at the point where C is measured if free chlorine is being used for virus inactivation; and with this temperature and pH information, determine and enter the minimum CT required. (Required minimum CT values are listed in Appendix E of the *Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems Using Surface Water Sources*. Tables 2 through 6 at the end of these instructions present the values from Appendix E.)

For each day water is served to the public from a plant that includes ultraviolet (UV) disinfection for virus inactivation, enter the lowest operational UV dose measured and the minimum UV dose required.

LOWEST RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT CONCENTRATION AT REMOTE POINT IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. For each day a water system serving 3,300 or more persons serves water to the public or five days per week, whichever is less, enter the residual disinfectant concentration measured at a point in the distribution system reflecting maximum residence time after disinfectant addition. For each day a water system serving less than 3,300 persons serves water to the public or two days per week, whichever is less, enter the residual disinfectant concentration measured at a point in the distribution system reflecting maximum residence time after disinfectant addition.

EMERGENCY OR ABNORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS; REPAIR OR MAINTENANCE WORK THAT INVOLVES TAKING WATER SYSTEM COMPONENTS OUT OF OPERATION. For each day there are emergency or abnormal operating conditions at the plant or in the distribution system served by the plant, describe the emergency or abnormal operating conditions (attach additional sheets as necessary). In addition, for each day plant or distribution components other than water service lines are taken out of operation for repair or maintenance, describe the repair or maintenance (attach additional sheets as necessary).

Table 1: T₁₀/T Factors for Various Baffling Conditions

Baffling Condition	T_{10}/T	Baffling Description
Unbaffled (mixed flow)	0.1	No baffling, agitated basin, very low length-to-width ratio, high inlet and outlet velocities
Poor	0.3	Single or multiple unbaffled inlets and outlets, no intrabasin baffles
Average	0.5	Baffled inlet or outlet with some intrabasin baffles
Superior	0.7	Perforated inlet baffle, serpentine or perforated intrabasin baffles, outlet weir or perforated launders
Perfect (plug flow)	1.0	Very high length-to-width ratio (pipeline flow); perforated inlet, outlet, and intrabasin baffles

Table 2: CT Values for Inactivation of Viruses by Free Chlorine, pH 6-9

	Water Temperature (°C)															
Inactivation (Log)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
3	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0
4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0

Table 3: CT Values for Inactivation of Viruses by Free Chlorine, pH 10

	Water Temperature (°C)															
Inactivation (Log)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	22.0	20.6	19.2	17.8	16.4	15.0	14.2	13.4	12.6	11.8	11.0	10.2	9.4	8.6	7.8	7.0
3	33.0	30.8	28.6	26.4	24.2	22.0	20.8	19.6	18.4	17.2	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0
4	45.0	42.0	39.0	36.0	33.0	30.0	28.4	26.8	25.2	23.6	22.0	20.6	19.2	17.8	16.4	15.0

Table 4: CT Values for Inactivation of Viruses by Chlorine Dioxide

	Water Temperature (°C)															
Inactivation (Log)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
3	12.8	12.0	11.1	10.3	9.4	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.3
4	25.1	23.4	21.7	20.1	18.4	16.7	15.9	15.0	14.2	13.3	12.5	11.7	10.9	10.0	9.2	8.4

Table 5: CT Values for Inactivation of Viruses by Chloramines if Chlorine Is Added Prior to Ammonia

	Water Temperature (°C)															
Inactivation (Log)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	643	600	557	514	471	428	407	385	364	342	321	300	278	257	235	214
3	1,067	996	925	854	783	712	676	641	605	570	534	498	463	427	392	356
4	1,491	1,392	1,292	1,193	1,093	994	944	895	845	796	746	696	646	597	547	497

Table 6: CT Values for Inactivation of Viruses by Ozone

	on of this does by one															
	Water Temperature (°C)															
Inactivation (Log)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	0.50	0.46	0.42	0.38	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.15
3	0.80	0.74	0.68	0.62	0.56	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.25
4	1.00	0.92	0.84	0.76	0.68	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.46	0.42	0.38	0.34	0.30