







# RTCR Training Overview

- 1.Introduction and background
- 2. Sample siting plans
- 3.Seasonal Systems
- 4. Compliance sampling
  - -Routine
  - -Repeat
  - –Dual Rule: GWR and RTCR samples
  - —Increased/reduced monitoring





RTCR Training Overview continued...

- 5. Violations and Assessment Triggers
- 6. Assessments and corrective actions
- 8. Reporting and recordkeeping
- 9. Public notice and consumer confidence report
- 10. Other rule aspects
- 11. Summary





#### RTCR Resources

Download the following RTCR guidance documents directly from the RTCR webpage -

https://www.env.nm.gov/drinking\_water/rtcr/, or find the RTCR webpage from Latest News / New Regulations from the Drinking Water Bureau homepage -

https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/index.htm

- RTCR Sample Sites Spreadsheet
- Requirements for Small Systems Fact Sheet
- Repeat Monitoring Requirements for Small Systems Fact Sheet
- Requirements for Seasonal Systems Fact Sheet
- Seasonal System Start-Up Procedure Guidance
- and Checklist





#### RTCR Resources continued...

- Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments and Corrective
   Actions Fact Sheet
- Level 1 Assessment and Corrective Action Form
- Level 2 Assessment and Corrective Action Form
- List of Sanitary Defects
- Large System Guidance
- •DSSP Template and Instructions from the Applications and Forms webpage:

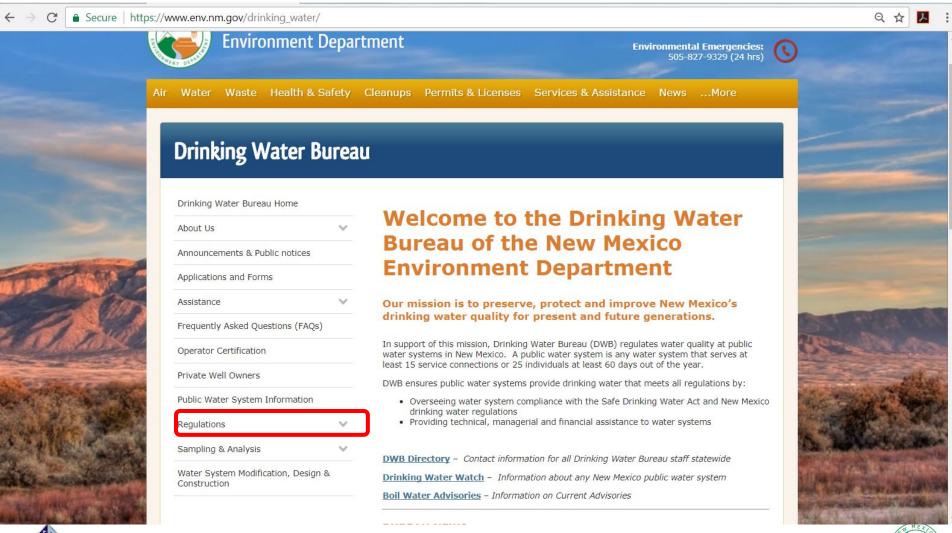
(<a href="https://www.env.nm.gov/drinking">https://www.env.nm.gov/drinking</a> water/applications-and-forms/)



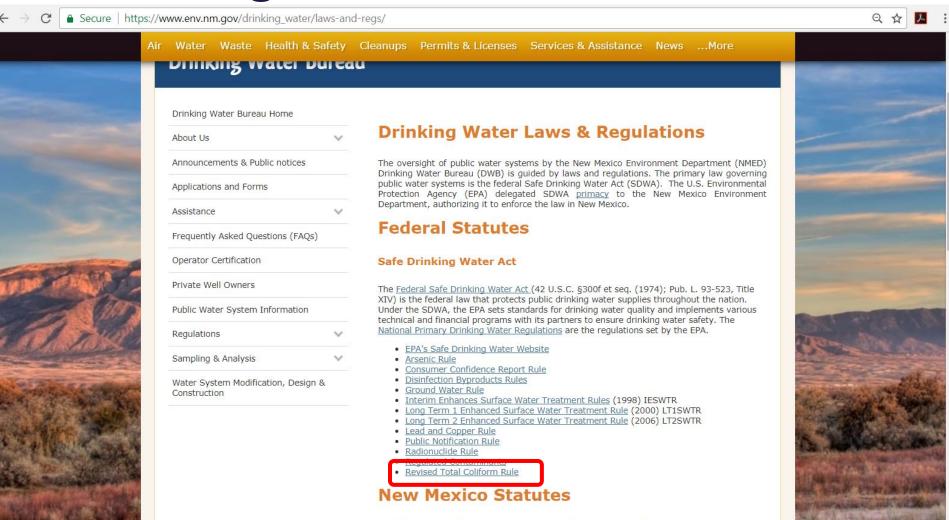


# NMED DWB web page

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### RTCR Page







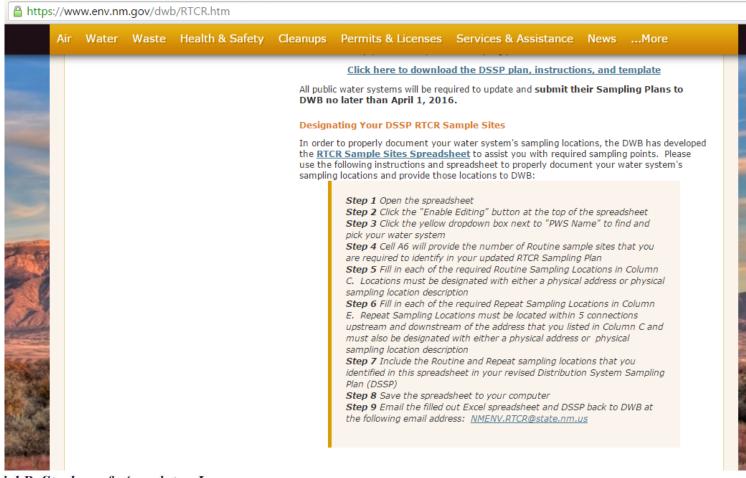
### RTCR Page







# Sample Plan and Sample Siting Spreadsheet

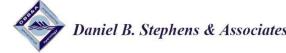






### Course Applicability

- Level 1 and 2 assessments -
  - WS3/WS4 operators already qualified
- Level 1 assessments -
  - SWA operators already qualified
  - (RTCR training to conduct Level 2 assessments)
  - •SW and WS1/WS2 operators required to attend this RTCR training to conduct Level 1 and 2 assessments
  - Statewide database of operators certified to conduct Level 1
     and 2 assessments through this training





# Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

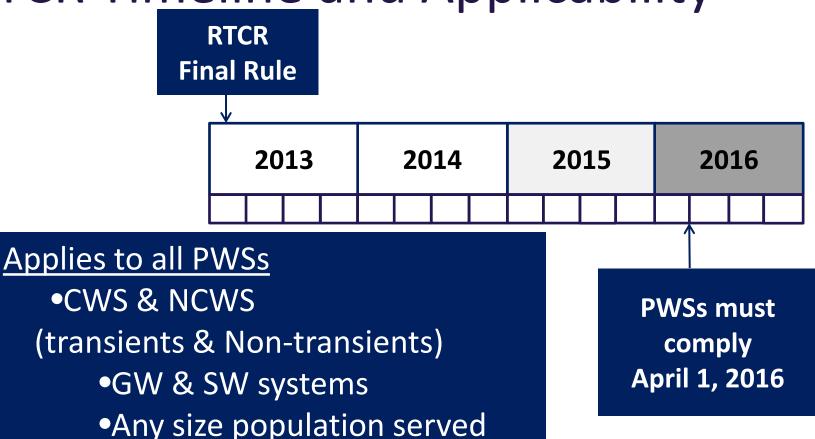
#### RTCR Purpose

- •Improve public health protection by reducing pathways through which fecal contamination and pathogens can enter distribution system
- TCR and RTCR objectives
  - -Evaluate effectiveness of treatment
  - Determine integrity of distribution system
  - -Signal possible presence of microbial contamination





### RTCR Timeline and Applicability



40 CFR 141.851(b)





### RTCR Applicability

Who does the RTCR apply to?

- •All PWSs providing water to the public
- No grandfathering or waivers
- •~155,000 PWSs serving ~310 million individuals
- •~1,100 in New Mexico

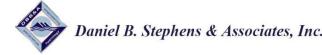




### Public Water Systems

"Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or after August 5, 1998, other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year."

40 CFR 141.2 (4-16-07 edition)





#### A public water system is either a...

- ■Community—"a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents."
- ●Non-Transient Non-Community—"a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year." (Examples: schools, senior centers, detention centers etc.)
- Transient Non-Community—"a non-community water system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year." (Examples: rest stops, convenience centers, restaurants etc.)





#### RTCR Requirements PWS' Need to Comply With

### New

3. Find And Fix (Level 1 & Level 2 Assessments and corrective actions)

#### New

4. Seasonal System startup procedures

2. Monitoring

1. Contaminant Levels (MCLG and MCL)

**RTCR** 

5. Reporting and Recordkeeping

6. Violations,
Public
Notification, and
Consumer
Confidence
Reports





### RTCR Applicability

Provisions in effect April 1, 2016 included:

- Monitoring for Total Coliform and E.coli (no change for New Mexico)
- •All PWSs continue to monitor according to a written sample siting plan.
- Sampling Plans require specific elements
  - -Identify routine AND repeat sampling locations.





#### RTCR Applicability continued...

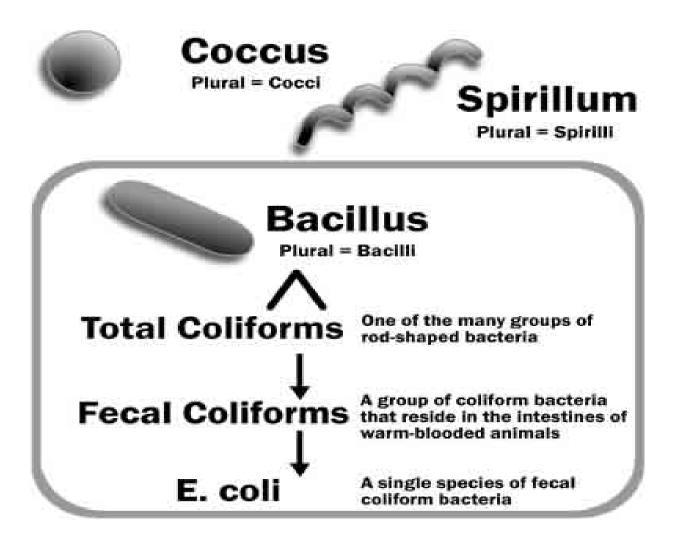
- Assessments and corrective action if the PWS identifies a vulnerability to coliform contamination
- •E. coli MCL violations
  - -(i.e., replaces TCR's acute MCL)
- •Total coliform TT requirements (i.e., replaces TCR's total coliform MCL violations)
- •PN requirements for E. coli MCL violations





# **Indicator Organisms**

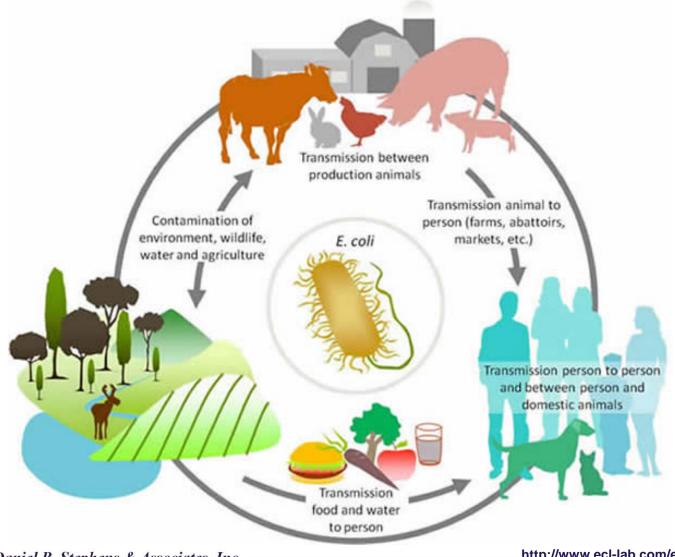
#### Coliforms







# **Coliforms**

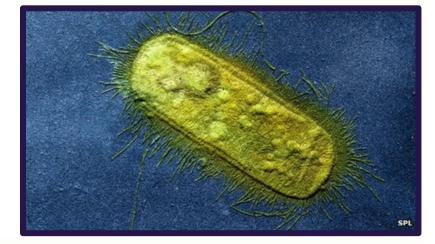


#### Coliforms

- Most E. coli reside in the intestine and are not harmful to the host animal
- •E. coli possess genes that create pathogenic mutations during cell replication

All E. coli may carry genes for resistance to

antimicrobial agents.







# Why Total Coliform and E.coli?

RTCR uses TC & E. coli as indicators of potential risk

- Long lived bacteria group
   (30 Days outside of host)
- Cheaper and easier to test for than individual pathogens
- Occur in higher populations than other pathogens





Why Total Coliform and E.coli continued...

- •E. coli is an indicator that other pathogens such as viruses may be present, or that pathogenic strains of E. Coli are present.
- Waterborne pathogens could include:
  - -Bacteria
  - –Viruses
  - Parasitic protozoa





### **RTCR versus TCR**

#### **TCR**

Sections 141.52 (MCLGs), 141.63 (MCLs)

- •TC MCLG of zero
- •TC monthly MCL based on the number of TC+ samples in a month
- •For a system collecting at least 40 samples per month, more than 5.0% of samples collected are TC(+)
- •For a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample is TC(+)

#### RTCR

Sections 141.52 (MCLGs), 141.63 (MCLs), 141.859 (TT)

- No MCLG for TC
- ◆TC triggers Assessment and Corrective Action (A/CA). [No TC MCL]
- •For a system collecting at least 40 samples per month, more than 5.0% of samples collected are TC(+)
- •For a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample is TC(+)





TCR	RTCR
Sections 141.52 (MCLGs), 141.63 (MCLs) •Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLG of	Sections 141.52 (MCLGs), 141.63 (MCLs), 141.859 (TT) •E. coli MCLG of zero
zero  •Fecal coliform/ <i>E. coli</i> acute MCL based on FC/EC + samples	•Acute MCL based on TC/E. coli monitoring results (Fecal coliform is no longer used)





#### **Sampling Schedules**

TCR	RTCR
•Based on Population •Allows for Reduced Monitoring of some systems	Sections 141.854(c), 141.854(d), 141.855(c)  •Most systems continue on their current TCR monitoring schedule  •Systems currently on quarterly sampling will now be required to collect monthly samples  •Monitoring schedules will be evaluated by the State during each sanitary survey to determine if the monitoring frequency is appropriate.





#### Sampling Schedules

#### **TCR**

- •Sample sites that are representative of the Distribution System are required to be identified
- Detailed instructions on sampling procedures

#### **RTCR**

- <u>UPDATED Sampling Plans</u>
- •Routine and Repeat sampling locations must be identified as well as addresses or locations
- •Routine sampling must be rotated through ALL sampling locations throughout the year
- •Detailed instructions on routine and repeat sampling procedures
- •Detailed map indicating routine and repeat sampling locations as well as drinking water sources and other facilities





### Repeat Monitoring

TCR	RTCR
<pre>Section 141.21(b)(1)-(4)  •PWS serving ≤1,000 must take 4 Repeat samples for every TC(+) routine sample</pre>	•All systems must collect a minimum of 3 repeat samples per positive routine result •Systems that collect >40 routine samples per month must continue to collect repeat samples until a completely clean set has been achieved OR a Treatment Technique Violation has occurred (> 5% positive)





# **Repeat Monitoring Ground Water Rule**

TCR	RTCR
<ul> <li>No Change!</li> <li>GW PWS must still take <u>additional</u> source sample(s) to comply with the GWR</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No Change!</li> <li>GW PWS must still take <u>additional</u> source sample(s) to comply with the GWR</li> </ul>





#### **Additional Routine Monitoring**

TCR	RTCR
Section 141.21(b)(5)  •PWS taking < 5 Routine samples per month must take at least 5 Additional Routine samples in the month after a TC(+) sample.	Section 141.854(j), 141.855(f)  •For the PWSs taking at least 1 sample per month, the Additional Routine sample requirement is eliminated  •Take normal number of routine samples the month following a TC or EC positive result





TCR	RTCR
Sections 141.52 (MCLGs), 141.63 (MCLs)  • Public Notification (PN) required for MCL violations	<ul> <li>Sections 141.52 (MCLGs), 141.63 (MCLs), 141.859 (TT)</li> <li>PN</li> <li>Not required for TC (+) results</li> <li>Required for a Treatment Technique violation (failure to conduct Assessment or take Corrective Action)</li> <li>Required for E. coli Acute MCL violations</li> </ul>
	MER





#### Tier 1 Public Notification

TCR	RTCR
Section 141.63, Subpart O, Subpart Q  •Violation of EC/FC  MCL — acute violation,  Tier 1 PN	<ul> <li>Violations - Section 141.860(a)</li> <li>PN - Sections 141.202, 203, 204, and Appendices A and B</li> <li>CCR - Section 141.153 and Appendix A</li> <li>Violation of EC MCL - Tier 1 PN</li> <li>1.The system has an E. coli (+) Repeat sample following a TC (+) Routine sample.</li> <li>2.The system has a TC (+) Repeat sample following an E. coli (+) Routine sample.</li> <li>3.The system fails to take all required Repeat samples following an E. coli (+) Routine sample.</li> </ul>





#### Tier 2 Public Notifications

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TCR	RTCR
Section 141.63, Subpart O, Subpart Q  •Violation of monthly TC MCL — Tier 2 PN	<ul> <li>Violations - Section 141.860(b)</li> <li>PN - Sections 141.202, 203, 204, and Appendices A and B</li> <li>CCR - Section 141.153 and Appendix A</li> <li>Monthly TC MCL violation is dropped - triggers Assessment and Corrective Action (A/CA) instead</li> <li>A TT violation occurs when oA PWS fails to conduct required Assessment or Corrective Action within 30 days of trigger notification - Tier 2 PN oA seasonal system fails to complete a State-approved start-up procedure prior to serving water to the public - Tier 2 PN</li> </ul>



## Tier 3 Public Notification

<b>Current TCR</b>	RTCR
Section 141.63, Subpart O, Subpart Q  •M&R violation — Tier 3 PN •PWS must notify State re: single EC/FC (+) result.	•Violations - Section 141.860(c) & (d) •PN – Sections 141.202, 203, 204, and Appendices A and B •CCR – Section 141.153 and Appendix A Monitoring violation •Failure to take every required (ALL) Routine samples •Failure to report all sample results within required timeframes •Tier 3 PN M&R violations will be tracked separately – •Monitoring is a separate violation and •Reporting is a separate violation •PN/CCR Language - TC health effects language changed to reflect failure to conduct Assessment or Corrective Action  PWS must notify State re: single EC (+) result





## Monitoring/Reporting Separated

TCR	RTCR
M&R violation – Tier 3 PN	<ul> <li>M&amp;R violations will be tracked separately – Both require Tier 3 PN</li> <li>Newly specified M&amp;R violations:</li> <li>Failure to take every required routine or additional routine sample in a compliance period</li> <li>Failure to submit a monitoring report or completed assessment form after monitoring or conducting assessment correctly/timely</li> <li>Failure to notify the State following an <i>E. coli (+) sample</i></li> <li>Failure to submit certification of completion of Stateapproved start-up procedure by a seasonal system</li> </ul>



## Consumer Confidence Report

#### TCR RTCR

Mandatory health effects language for TC and *E. coli* 

- •CCR must contain information related to highest monthly TC results (number or percentage) and the total number of fecal positive (E. coli) samples
- •TC health effects language changed to reflect nature of TC as an indicator and, if appropriate, the failure to conduct assessments or corrective action
- •CCR must contain information about the number of assessments required and corrective actions taken, and, if appropriate, the number of assessments and corrective actions not completed





# **Sampling Plans**

# Sampling Plan

The plan needs to be specific enough that any certified sampler or operator could take the plan without any prior knowledge of your system and accurately implement it.





#### Include:

- Written description of the system and system schematic
- High quality accurate maps of the distribution system showing all sample sites
- Separate maps for each sample group (Bacteriological, Pb & Cu, Cl residual, etc.)
- Written description of all sample sites
- Names of laboratory for each analysis
- Approval by DWB

Template and instructions @ <a href="https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/RTCR.htm">https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/RTCR.htm</a>





#### Sampling Plan

#### **TCR RTCR** Systems must collect Systems must develop a written sample siting plan that identifies sampling sites & a sample samples that are representative of water collection schedule that are representative of throughout the water throughout the distribution system, no distribution system & later than March 31, 2016. the monitoring period Sites may include a <u>customer's premise</u>, according to a written dedicated sampling station or other sample siting plan. designated compliance sampling station. Routine, repeat & GWR (if the system is subject to the rule) sampling sites must be reflected in the plan.

Plans are subject to state review & revision.





#### Sampling Plan

TCR	RTCR
<ul> <li>Sample sites that are representative of the Distribution System are required to be identified</li> <li>Detailed instructions on sampling procedures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Routine and Repeat sampling locations must be identified as well as addresses or locations</li> <li>Routine sampling must be rotated through ALL sampling locations throughout the year</li> <li>Detailed instructions on routine and repeat sampling procedures</li> <li>Detailed map indicating routine and repeat sampling locations as well as drinking water sources and other facilities</li> </ul>





#### Routine Monitoring Frequency (Baseline)

TCR	RTCR
NCWS (GW) ≤1,000: 1 sample/qtr	Performed Monthly
CWS ≤1,000: 1 sample/month	r enormed Monthly
PWS >1,000: monthly based on population	<ul> <li>Seasonal systems ≤1,000: 1 sample <u>per month</u>.</li> </ul>
Seasonal systems monitor based on size and type of system as identified above	<ul> <li>Seasonal systems &gt;1,000: 2 or more monthly based on population.</li> </ul>





## Public Water System ROUTINE Monitoring Frequencies

Population	Minimum Samples/ Month	Population	Minimum Samples/ Month Population		Minimum Samples/ Month
25-1,000*	1	21,501-25,000	25	450,001-600,000	210
1,001-2,500	2	25,001-33,000	30	600,001-780,000	240
2,501-3,300	3	33,001-41,000	40	780,001-970,000	270
3,301-4,100	4	41,001-50,000	50	970,001-1,230,000	300
4,101-4,900	5	50,001-59,000	60	1,230,001-1,520,000	330
4,901-5,800	6	59,001-70,000	70	1,520,001-1,850,000	360
5,801-6,700	7	70,001-83,000	80	1,850,001-2,270,000	390
6,701-7,600	8	83,001-96,000	90	2,270,001-3,020,000	420
7,601-8,500	9	96,001-130,000	100	3,020,001-3,960,000	450
8,501-12,900	10	130,001-220,000	120	≥3,960,001	480
12,901-17,200	15	220,001-320,000	150		
17,201-21,500	20	320,001-450,000	180		

<sup>\*</sup>Includes PWSs which have at least 15 service connections, but serve <25 people.

# Minimum number of monthly routine <u>sites</u> increases by the following Table 2 factors:

Population Range	Minimum Number of Samples per Month Required by RTCR	Multiplier to Obtain Minimum Number of Routine Sample Sites Required on the DSSP
25 to 2500	1 - 2	4
2501 to 12,900	3 - 10	3
12,901 to 33,000	15 - 30	2
33,001 or more	40 - 480	1.5



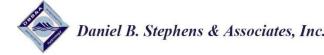


Population	Minimum Number of Samples per Month Required by RTCR	Minimum Number of Routine Sample Sites Required on Sampling Plan			
25 to 1000	1	4			
1001 to 2500	2	8			
2501 to 3300	3	9			
3301 to 4100	4	12			
4101 to 4900	5	15			
4901 to 5800	6	18			
5801 to 6700	7	21			
6701 to 7600	8	24			
7601 to 8500	9	27			





- •The DWB will verify that the PWS is sampling from each routine and repeat sample location designated on their DSSP.
- Your Compliance Officer will verify that samples are collected at regular intervals from month to month and is rotating through each major and minor portion of the distribution system every fourth month.





#### **Repeat Monitoring Locations**

TCR	RTCR
Repeat samples must be collected from the original TC+ site, at least one at a tap within 5 service connections upstream, and at least one at a tap within 5 service connections downstream	PWS can collect repeat samples using the same procedure as in the TCR or  PWS can specify in their sample siting plan either fixed alternative locations or criteria for selecting sites on a situational basis via a standard operating procedure





#### Sampling Plan: Sample Sites Spreadsheet

		RTCR SAMP	LE SITES	
		Select PWS Name from Drop Down List First> PWS Name	FREEPORT MCMO	RAN CHINO MINES
		PWS Number:		
		Population:	1001	
umber of Required Sample Sites	Routine Sample Site Name	Input Routine Sample Location (Physical Address or Physical Location)	Repeat Sample Site Name	Input Repeat Sample Location (Physical Address or Physical Location)
			RP0010	Chino Tailings Office Kitchen Sink
			RP001U	Chino Tailings Office Mens Restroom Sink
8	RT001	Chino Tailings Office Kitchen Sink	RP001D	Chino Tailings Office Shop Sink
			RP001UA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP001DA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP002O	Chino Concentrator Met Lab Office Kitchen Sink
			RP002U	Chino Concentrator Met Lab Office Lab Sink
	RT002	Chino Concentrator Met Lab Office Kitchen Sink	RP002D	Chino Concentrator Met Lab Office Mens Restroom Sink
			RP002UA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP002DA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP003O	Chino General Office Kitchen Sink
			RP003U	Chino Environmental Services Office Kitchen Sink
	RT003	Chino General Office Kitchen Sink	RP003D	Chino Human Resource Office Kitchen Sink
			RP003UA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP003DA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP004O	Chino SX/EW Tank House Lab Sink
			RP004U	Chino SX/EW Maintenance Office Kitchen Sink
	RT004	Chino SX/EW Tank House Lab Sink	RP004D	Chino SX/EW Administration Office Kitchen Sink
			RP004UA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP004DA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP005O	Chino Smelter Electric Shop Kitchen Sink
			RP005U	Chino Smelter Electric Shop Mens Restroom Sink
	RT005	Chino Smelter Electric Shop Kitchen Sink	RP005D	Chino Smelter Electric Shop - Shop Sink
			RP005UA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP005DA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP0060	Santa Rita Park Kitchen Sink
			RP006U	Turnerville Booster Station Sample Tap
	RT006	Santa Rita Park Kitchen Sink	RP006D	Kennecott Tap Sample Tap
			RP006UA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP006DA	SOP required for use of this site - refer to DSSP template instructions
			RP007O	Chino Environmental Services Kitchen Sink
			RP007U	Chino Environmental Services Womens Restroom Sink
	RT007	Chino Environmental Services Kitchen Sink	RP007D	Chino Environmental Services Lab Sink





#### Sampling Plan: Sample schedule

## Section 4, Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) & Ground Water Rule (GWR) Bacteriological (Total Coliform & E-Coli) Sample Site Collection Schedule

Based on the population the system is required to designate a minimum of 1 routine sample site location per month when the population is below 1,000 and designate a minimum of 2 routine sample site locations per month when the population exceeds 1,001 and collect a minimum of number routine bacteriological samples per month based off of the current population. See the table below to see how many routine bacteriological samples are required to be collected per month based off of population.

Required RTCR Routine Bacteriological Sample Collection Totals

Population	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
25 to 1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,001 to 2,500	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2,501 to 3,330	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3

2,00. 10 0,000									4			
2		F	Annual Bac	teriologica	al "Routine	" Sample	Site Colle	ction Sch	edule			
Water System Name: Philmont Scout Ranch - Headquarters						Water System ID: NM3530504						
Facility ID: 30504000					Sampling	Point ID: 9	SP3050400	01	3	20	31	
DIST	Jan (RT-)	Feb (RT-)	March (RT-)	April (RT-)	May (RT-)	June (RT-)	July (RT-)	Aug (RT-)	Sept (RT-)	Oct (RT-)	Nov (RT-)	Dec (RT-)
Routine Sample Site	CHQ Office	PTC Office	Shop	Trading Post	CHQ Office	PTC Office	Shop	Trading Post	CHQ Office	PTC Office	Shop	Trading Post
Location	Office	Onice		Fusi	Office	RT002	RT003	RT004	Onice	Onice		rust
Routine Sample Site	RT001	RT002	RT003	RT004	RT001	Security Office	Infirmary	PTC Kitchen	RT001	RT002	RT003	RT004
Name				The second second		RT008	RT007	RT006				
Alt. Routine Sampling Site Location	Hardesty	PTC Kitchen	Security Office	Infirmary	Hardesty	PTC Kitchen	Security Office	Infirmary	Hardesty	PTC Kitchen	Security Office	Trading Post
Alt. Routine Sample Site Name	RT005	RT006	RT008	RT007	RT005	RT006	RT008	RT007	RT005	RT006	RT008	RT007





#### Sampling Plan: Sample schedule

New Mexico Environment Department		UOCP Operator Lookup	Drinking Water Pr		
County Map of NM		Water System Search	Help		
Water System No.:	NM3530504		Federal Type:		
Water System Name:	PHILMONT BOY SCOUT RANCH - /	PHILMONT BOY SCOUT RANCH - HEADQUARTERS			
Principal County Served:	COLFAX		System Status:		
Principal City Served:			Activity Date:		

	Water System Sampling Points							
Facility ID	Facility Name	Smpl Pt ID Fac Type Code Type Code Status		Location	Desi <sub>t</sub>			
30504000	DIST	DS	CSAF - DS - A	COMPLIANCE SAFE				
30504000	DIST	DS	CUNS - DS - A	COMPLIANCE UNSAFE				
3050	Do	10 0000 - D3 - A		Commis	ниу			
3050 3050	DS	RT001 - DS - A		CHQ Office				
3050	DS	RT002 - DS - A		PTC Office				
3050 3050	DS	RT003 - DS - A		Shop				
3050	DS	RT004 - DS - A		Trading Post				
3050 3050	DS	RT005 - DS - A		Hardesty				
3050	DS	RT006 - DS - A		PTC Kitchen				
3050 3050	DS	RT007 - 1	DS - A	Infirmary				
3050	DS	RT008 - DS - A		Security Office				
	DS	RUPS - I	OS - A	REPEAT UPS	TREAM			





#### Sampling Plan: Repeat sampling (Small Systems)

- •1 Sample Tap Use same tap every month for routine sampling. All three (3) repeats will also be sampled from that one tap, in 15-minute intervals.
- •2 Sample Taps Alternate between each tap for routine sampling. One of those taps will more than likely be either in an up- or downstream location and will be sampled accordingly. The 2nd tap is sampled twice in <a href="https://downstream.ninute">15-minute</a> intervals as the original and up/downstream repeat





Sampling Plan: System Map

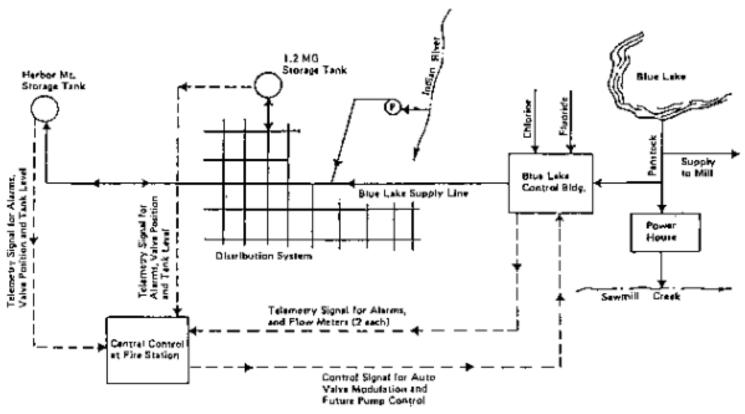
## Accurate maps

- -Contract services are available for mapping
- -Base maps can be from aerial photography, google maps/earth, road atlas, county E-911, DOT, FEMA, USACOE, water system boundary tool





# Example Water System Schematic



Dlue Lake Supply Overall System Schematic





#### Sampling Plan: System Map

Camp Shaver YMCA Water System Map



#### Location

- 1. Infirmary
- 2. Dining Hall
- 3. Yurt
- 4. Bath House
- 5. Office
- 6. Well #1
- 7. Well #1 Treatment Unit
- 8. Storage Tank #2

#### Sampling Month

January & June

February & December

March & August

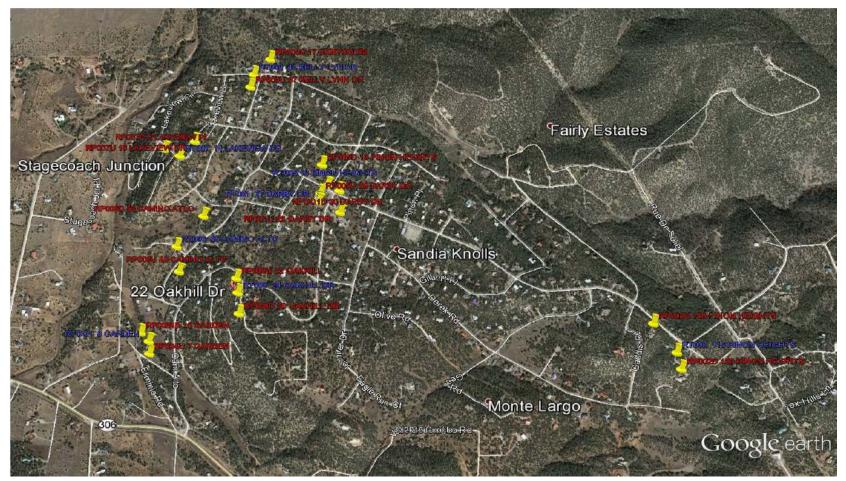
April & September

May & October



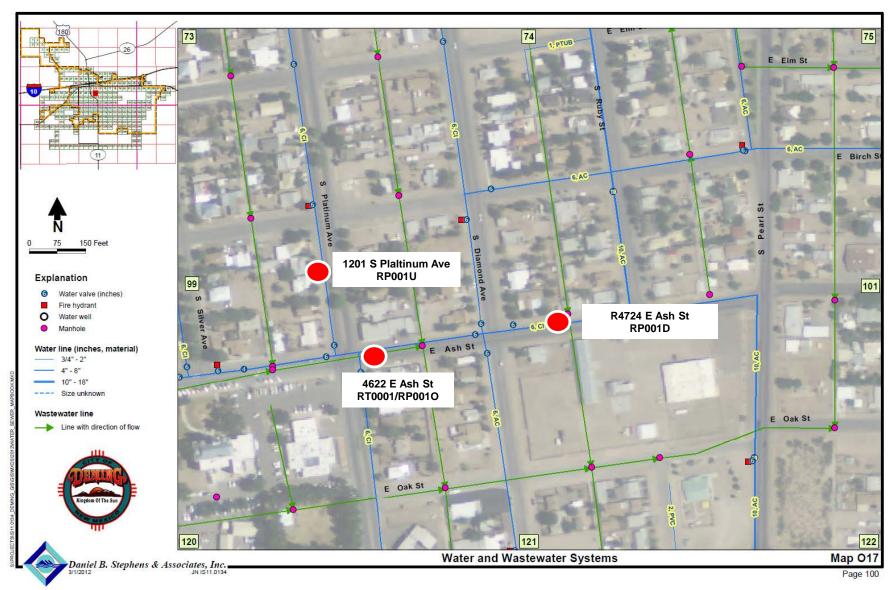


#### Sampling Plan: System Map









Appendix C - Routine and Repeat Sample Sites

Bacteriological Sample Collection Sites; PTC Office = February – 1 Routine Sample, June – 2 Routine Samples, and October – 1 Routine Sample



Appendix C - Routine and Repeat Sample Sites

## RTCR Sampling Plans

Why is reduced monitoring (quarterly) not being allowed in New Mexico?

Requirements for reduced monitoring within the RTCR made it very difficult to obtain, track, and maintain reduced schedules.

- Minimum of 12 months clean compliance history
- Sanitary survey with no deficiencies
- Annual site visits from NMED (Or annual Level 2 Assessment)
- Cross-connection control program approved by the State
- Continuous disinfection
- 4-log removal or inactivation of viruses





## **SEASONAL SYSTEMS**

## Seasonal Systems

Seasonal Public Water Systems

- Must complete a state approved startup procedure prior to opening for the season
- Must sample on a monthly basis v. quarterly basis





#### Seasonal Systems

TCR	RTCR
Seasonal PWS has	All seasonal PWSs must demonstrate (certify) completion of a state-approved start-up procedure.
same	Routine (baseline) monitoring is monthly.
requirements as other systems of same size and type.	Sample site plan must <u>designate the time period</u> <u>for monitoring based on high demand or vulnerability</u> .





# Seasonal Systems

# Seasonal Public Drinking Water Systems

Start-Up Procedures Guidance under the Revised Total Coliform Rule



Developed by the New Mexico Environment Department's Drinking Water Bureau

www.env.nm.gov/dwb/RTCR.htm

()

Example
Factsheet:
New Mexico
Drinking Water
Program

https://www.env.nm.gov/dw b/RTCR.htm



## RTCR SAMPLING

### Repeat Monitoring; # of Samples

TCR	RTCR	
PWS serving ≤1,000: 4 repeat samples for every TC+ routine sample	<ul> <li>All systems must collect a minimum of 3 repeat samples per positive routine result</li> </ul>	
PWS serving >1,000: 3 repeat samples for every TC+ routine sample	<ul> <li>Systems that collect &gt;40 routine samples per month</li> </ul>	
Must take additional repeats for TC+ repeat samples until trigger an MCL violation and the system notifies the State	must continue to collect repeat samples until a completely clean set has been achieved OR a Treatment Technique Violation has occurred (> 5% positive)	

# RTCR Sampling

When a routine sample is either Total Coliform or E.Coli Positive:

- •All systems are required to collect repeat samples
- •Repeat sampling is limited to 3 repeat samples per routine positive result (plus triggered source sampling to comply with the Ground Water Rule)
- Repeat samples do not have to be collected within 5 connections upstream or downstream
- •RTCR allows for alternative repeat sampling locations if a PWS believes that that those alternative locations are representative of pathways for contamination of the distribution system
- Sampling from alternative locations must be approved by NMED
   DWB prior to repeat sampling event





# RTCR Sampling

What happens when a routine sample is either Total Coliform or E.Coli Positive?

- •If one or more repeat samples are TC+, PWS must collect additional set of repeat samples within <u>24</u> hours of being notified of the repeat sample's TC+ result
- •PWS must take additional sets of repeat samples until either total coliforms are not detected in one complete set of repeat samples, or the PWS determines that a coliform TT trigger has been exceeded as result of TC+ repeat sample and the PWS has notified the state
- No additional sampling required the month after a TC+ or EC+ Result





# RTCR Sampling

What Violations are triggered by RTCR sampling events?

- •A PWS is in violation of the E.Coli MCL if:
  - –PWS has EC+ repeat sample following TC+ routine sample
  - –PWS has TC+ repeat sample following EC+ routine sample
  - –PWS fails to take all required repeat samples following EC+ routine sample

E.Coli MCLs require the PWS to issue a Tier 1 public notice including a Boil Water Advisory





If Routine Sample Is:	And	Any Repeat Sample Is:	Action: What do your sample results mean?	Violation
TC+ EC-	&	TC+ EC-	The presence of total coliform bacteria in both your original routine sample and in your follow-up repeat sample suggests there could be a problem and your water may not be safe to use.  1. CONDUCT A LEVEL 1 OR LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT. Contact the state for help determining which type of assessment is required.	No MCL violation
TC+ EC-	&	TC+ EC+	The presence of <i>E. coli</i> bacteria in your water is an indicator of fecal contamination and your water may not be safe to use.  1. NOTIFY THE STATE within 24 hours of receiving sample results  2. CONDUCT A LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT.  3. ISSUE A PUBLIC NOTICE (PN).	E. coli MCL violation*
TC+ EC-	&	Any or all repeat samples missing	The presence of total coliform bacteria in your original routine sample suggests there could be a problem and because repeat samples were not tested, it is unknown whether or not the water is safe to use.  1. Conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment. Contact the state for help determining which type of assessment is required  2. Issue a Public Notice (PN)	No MCL violation
TC+ EC+	&	TC+	The presence of <i>E. coli</i> bacteria in your water is an indicator of fecal contamination and your water may not be safe to use.  1. NOTIFY THE STATE within 24 hours of receiving sample results  2. CONDUCT A LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT.  3. ISSUE A PUBLIC NOTICE (PN).	E. coli MCL violation*
TC+ EC+	&	Any or all repeat samples missing	The presence of <i>E. coli</i> bacteria in your water is an indicator of fecal contamination and your water may not be safe to use.  1. NOTIFY THE STATE within 24 hours of receiving sample results  2. CONDUCT A LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT.  3. ISSUE A PUBLIC NOTICE (PN).	E. coli MCL violation*

# Additional Routine Monitoring

•PWS taking < 5 Routine samples per month must take at least 5 Additional Routine samples in the month after a TC(+) sample. •For the PWSs taking at least 1 sample per month, the Additional Routine sample requirement is eliminated

•Take normal number of routine samples the month following a TC or EC positive result





# TRIGGERING AN ASSESSMENT

# Assessment Elements – Levels 1 and 2

#### What is an assessment?

•When sampling results show that your PWS may be vulnerable to contamination, PWSs perform an assessment (Level 1 or Level 2)

#### **Objective**

•<u>Find and Fix</u> "Sanitary Defects" which can provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or indicate imminent failure in an existing barrier (e.g. cracked tank, low system pressure, or broken seals).





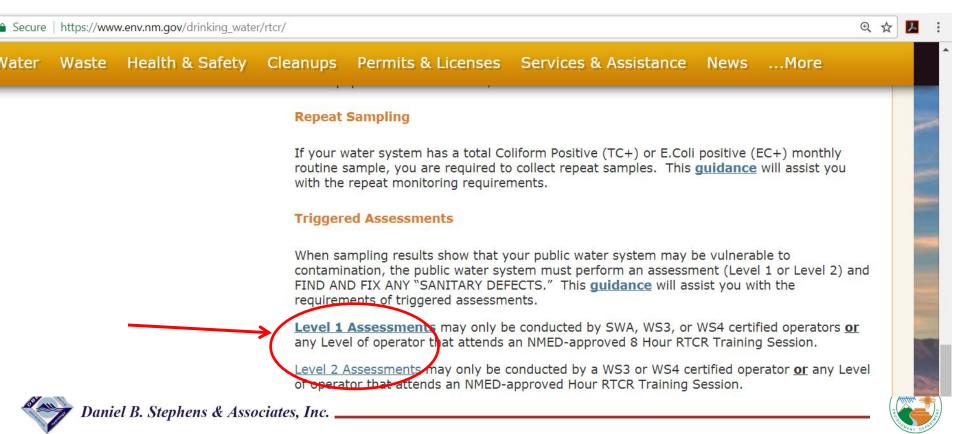
## **Assessment Forms**

https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/Documents/RTCR Level1AssessmentForm rev

<u>ised3.7.16.pdf</u>

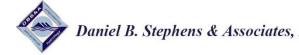
https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/Documents/RTCR Level2AssessmentForm 03

212016.pdf



RTCR requires systems to investigate and correct any "sanitary defects" found whenever monitoring results show a system may be vulnerable to contamination

- Two levels of assessments depending on the severity and frequency of contamination
- •Sanitary defect: "a defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure **or** imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place"





#### **Three components of Sanitary Defects**

- Source
- Pathway
- •Mechanism









### **Three components of Sanitary Defects**







#### **Three components of Sanitary Defects**

Mechanism







# Elements of an assessment - What to look for





- Atypical events that may affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired
- •Changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that may affect distributed water quality, including water storage
- Source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality
- Existing water quality monitoring data
- •Inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing





#### •Level 1 trigger is:

- ->5% total coliform positive if taking 40 or more samples/month (TT);
- -2 or more total coliform positive samples if taking <40 samples/month (TT); or</p>
- A failure to take all required repeat samples

#### • Level 2 trigger is:

- -E. coli Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violation;
- *−E. coli* monitoring violation; or
- -Two Level 1 triggers within a rolling 12 month period





#### Level 1 & 2 Assessments

#### Who can conduct an assessment?

•A <u>Level 1 assessment</u> SWA, WS3, or WS4

A Level 2 assessment WS3 or WS4

Level 1 or 2 may be conducted by an level of operator that attends this 8 hour training!







#### Level 1 & 2 Assessments

## You have 30 days!

- •to Complete
- •Correct sanitary defects
- •and **Submit** the State-form

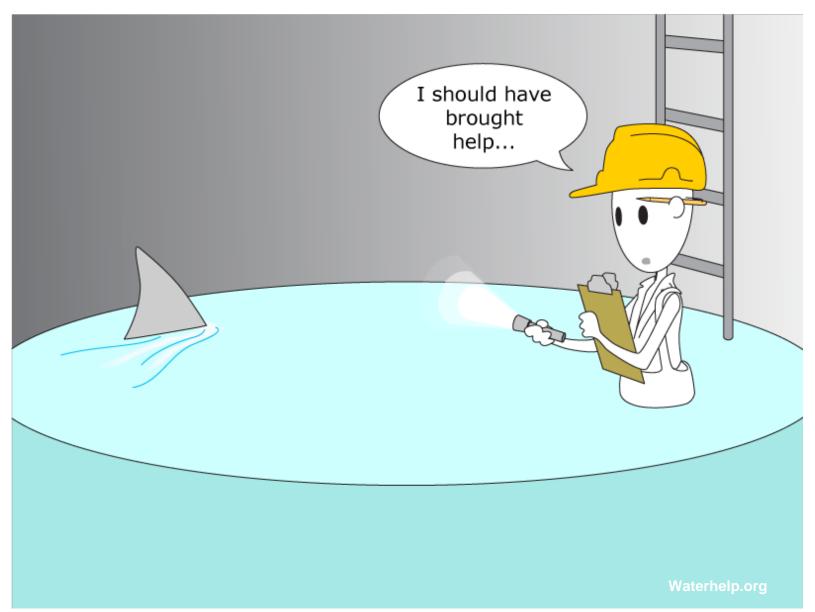


Or obtain a state-approved schedule for all incomplete corrective actions.





# **Conducting Assessments**







Who is approved to conduct assessments? Level 1 Assessments

- •In New Mexico, the following levels of operators will automatically be approved to conduct RTCR Level 1 Assessments:
  - Small Water Advanced
  - Water Level 3
  - Water Level 4





Who is approved to conduct assessments? Level 2 Assessments

- •In New Mexico, the following levels of operators will automatically be approved to conduct RTCR Level 2 Assessments:
  - -Water Level 3
  - -Water Level 4

For operators not automatically approved, attending an 8 hour RTCR training course developed by NMED will provide you approval for Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments





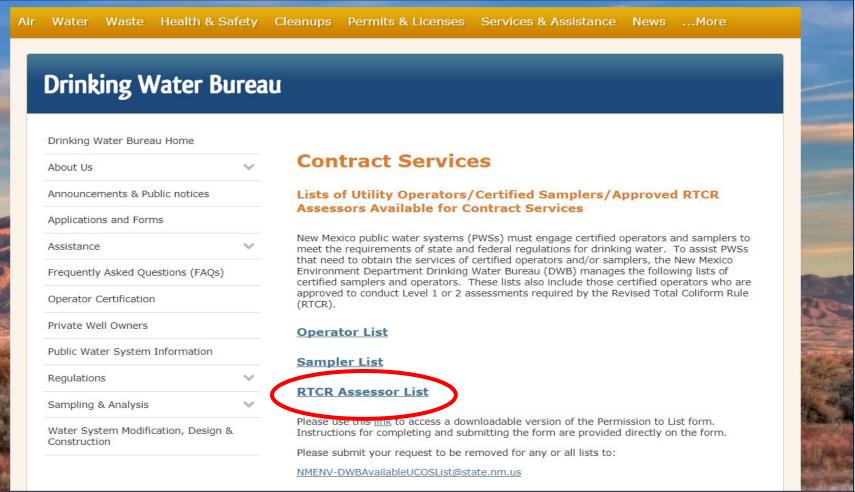
No approved assessor?

If a PWS does not have an operator on staff approved to conduct Level 1 or 2 Assessments, the PWS will be required to contract an approved assessor to conduct the assessment and report the findings to NMED





# Assessments No approved assessor?





#### Level 1

- Conducted by an approved assessor
- Yes/No questionnaire reviewing your system for operational changes that may have caused the Coliform positive results
- Reviews protocols and monitoring results

Must be completed and reported to NMED within 30 days of trigger





#### Level 2

- Conducted by approved assessor
- Much more intensive than Level 1 Assessment
- Field inspections / measurements
- May require additional staff

Must be completed and reported to NMED within 30 days of trigger





# Benefits of conducting a thorough assessment

- Become more familiar with their system
- Review and correct procedures (i.e., staff training, flushing schedules, valve exercising)
- Often identify and correct other maintenance issues not associated with the Coliform Positive Result

Are less likely to repeat the MCL violation the next month which could trigger a Level 2 assessment!





Minimum elements include:

- •Review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired
- •Changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage)
- •Source and treatment considerations that could have affected distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected)
- •Existing water quality monitoring data and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing





#### Section A -

- 1.General Changes in operation, maintenance and events
- 2. Operational Changes New sources, seasonal isolation
- 3. Sampling sites Site adequacy, change in conditions
- 4. Sampling Protocol Methods, sample handling
- 5. Sources Well, Surface water, Spring
- **6. Treatment Process -** Treatment adequacy, flow rates and O&M
- 7. Storage Tanks Access, breaches, operation
- 8. Distribution System Leaks, valves, surge, construction





#### Section B -

**Description of occurrence - Provide additional** information that supports your findings. (include dates)

- Scans of system pressure logs
- Chlorine monitoring data
- Photographs of appurtenances
- Description and dates of fire fighting events
- Evidence and dates of unauthorized access







#### Section C -

**Corrective Action -** Use this space to describe the proposed corrective action with corresponding dates.

- Description of work performed
   Before and after photographs of appurtenances
- Contractor Invoices
- Description of flushing/boosted chlorine residual





1.General - Changes in operation, maintenance and events

Section A						
1. GENERAL		No issues		Issue(s) identified		NA**
Have any of the following occurred at sample sites prior to collecting bacteria samples?						
(SD075) low/inadequate disinfectant residual	SD005) loss of pressure (<20 psi)					
(SD009) operation/maintenance activities	peration/maintenance activities (SD013) visible indicators of unsanitary conditions					
(SD015) firefighting event/flushing/sheared hydrant	ant (SD076) analyzers/equipment not calibrated					
(SD012) signs of vandalism/forced entry (SD007) other:						
9.				<u> </u>		
2. Operational Changes - New sources, seasonal isolation						
2. OPERATIONAL CHANGES		No issues		Issue(s) identified	١	<b>IA**</b>
(SD019) potential source of contamination		(SD018) new so	ur	ce added	n	
(SD016) other:						





- 3. Sampling sites Site adequacy, change in conditions
- 4. Sampling Protocol Methods, sample handling

3. SAMPLING SITES	No issues	Issue(s) identified NA**		
(SD001) unclean or unsuitable sample tap	(SD002) change	e in conditions at sample site		
SD077) hot water intrusion	(SD007) other:			
4. SAMPLING PROTOCOL	No issues	Issue(s) identified NA*		
(SD078) improper sample container	(SD081) inadeq	uate tap flushing		
(SD079) aerator was not removed	(SD082) improper hold time/storage temperature			
(SD080) sampler error	(SD003) auto co	onsing faucot/swivel type faucot		
SD084) other	(Spues) auto se	ensing faucet/swivel-type faucet		





#### 5. Sources - Well, Surface water, Spring

5. SOURCES - Well	No issues	Issue(s) identified NA	<b>\*</b> *	
(SD020) defective/damaged well cap/well seal	(SD087) damage		93	
(SD025) floodwater/run-off inundation		ed/unscreened vent		
(SD085) missing/damaged grout seal		ted opening in pump/pump assembly	У	
(SD096) damaged pitless adapter	(SD089) raw wat	er sample result TC+ or EC+		
☐(SD086) damaged pitless adaptor	(SD029) other:			
Surface Water Supply	No issues	Issue(s) identified NA**		
(SD090) potential source of contamination	(SD071) rapid snov	vmelt (SD070) heavy rainfa		
☐(SD018) change in sources	(SD071) flooding		19803	
☐(SD091) other:				
(SD036) Turbidimeters are operated outside of the following range?				
	I A LONDON			
Turbidimeter Setting or Activity	Recommendation	1		





**6.** Treatment Process - Treatment adequacy, flow rates

6. TREATMENT PROCESS	No issues	Issue(s) identified	NA**	
(SD043) change in flow rates	(SD038) recent	installation/repair		
(SD093) inadequate disinfection	(SD009) O & M procedures not followed			
(SD036) turbidity measurements out of range				
☐ (SD039) treatment added or changed☐ (SD045) other☐	SD040) interrup	otion in treatment/power	loss	

#### 7. Storage Tanks - Access, breaches, operation

7. STORAGE TANKS	No issues	Issue(s) identified	NA**	
(SD058) improper maintenance practices	(SD075) low dis	infectant residual	1.0	
(SD094) presence of dead animals/insects	(SD048) hatch	not sealed		
(SD095) incorrect operation of level control valves, altitude valves, and related appurtenances				
(SD054) deterioration, rust, holes, or other breaches in vent, overflow pipe, access hatch, screens, ladders, etc.				
SD045) other:				





8. Distribution System - Leaks, valves, surge, construction

8. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	No issues	Issue(s) identified	NA**
(SD073) power loss	(SD066) operation of i	solation valves resulting in br	eakage
(SD096) standing water/debris in valve vault	(SD067) flushing of	fire hydrants or blow-offs	
SD075) low disinfection residuals	(SD098) improper ope	eration of air-relief/air-vacuur	n valves
(SD063) pump or valve failure	(SD065) installation of	f new mains or construction a	activity
■ (SD061) pressure loss/inadequate pressure (<20 psi)	(SD063) improper o	peration of pumps/valves	
(SD097) improper surge control	(SD099) illegal use	of hydrants	
☐ (SD066) main breaks	(SD100) leaks		
☐ (SD062) unprotected cross connection	(SD063) improper o	peration of valves	
SD069) other:			





## Level 2 Assessment - Definition

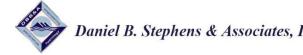
An evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system, coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment





## Level 2 Assessment - Definition

- More detailed examination of the system (including the system's monitoring and operational practices)
- •Comprehensive investigation and review of available information
- Additional internal and external resources, and other relevant practices
- •Conducted by individual approved by the State, which may include the system operator





#### Minimum elements include:

- •Identification of atypical events affecting distributed water quality
- Changes in distribution system maintenance and operation (including water storage)
- •Detailed review of source and treatment considerations affecting distributed water quality, where appropriate
- •(e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected)
- •Existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing

System must comply with any expedited actions or additional actions required by State in the case of an E. coli MCL violation





# Sanitary Defects

"Sanitary defect is a defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure or imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place."

Examples of sanitary defects could include:

- Cross connection
- Breakdown in treatment
- •Source problems (e.g., defective well seal or casing)
- Improper disinfection of main repairs or other appurtenances being returned to service





# **Sanitary Defects**

# Sample Site Evaluation

### **Section A -**

1. Sample site evaluation
Was the sample tap in
acceptable condition?

Plumbing changes at sampling location?

Cross connections?

Treatment at sampling location? (Softeners, RO)







# Sample Site Evaluation

Section A 2. Sampling protocol
Was the correct sampling
protocol followed?

- Correct sample bottle
- Sampler Hygiene
- Removed Aerator
- Adequate Flushing
- Sample Hold Time
- Adequate disinfectant residual



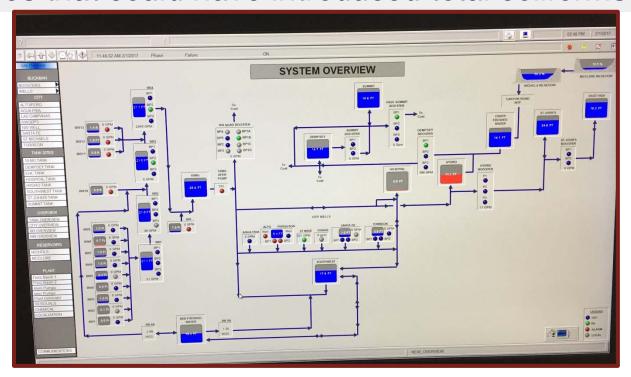


# Operational issues -

### Section A -

### 3. Operational Issues

Were there any operational changes and maintenance activities that could have introduced total coliforms?







# Operational issues -

#### Section A -

### 4. Treatment or Operational Changes

Have any inactive sources recently been introduced into

the system?







## Source-

Section A 5. Source - Well
Is the sanitary seal intact?



If your water system has multiple wells, please specify which well you are assessing. If assessments are required at multiple wells, please fill out Section 5 checklist for each well that is being assessed.

Is there evidence of standing water near the wellhead?

Is the well head secured to prevent unauthorized access?







## Source

Section A -

7. Source - Surface source
Have there been any sewer
spills, source water spills or
disturbances?

Have there been any Algal

blooms?





Has source water turnover occurred?

Turbidimeter functioning properly?





## **Treatment**

Section A -

8. Treatment (if applicable)

Treatment devices operational and maintained?

Is there any recent installation or repair of treatment or equipment?

Recent changes to the treatment process?

Interruptions in treatment (When & how long?)







## Storage Facilities

Section A -

### 9. Storage facilities

Are the overflow and vents

properly so

Is the facil access?

proper gas

SD058 - Is tank maintenance occurring on a regular basis? Please provide detailed information of the tank Does the a maintenance that is occurring regularly.

Could the physical condition of the tank be a source of contamination?





## Distribution

Section A 
10. Distribution System

System pressure?

Any identified cross connections?

Sanitary defects at pump station?





Backflow prevention at high risk sites?

Water main breaks / repairs / additions?

Was there scheduled flushing?





## **Environment**

Section A 11. Environmental effects
Has the been heavy rainfall?

Has there been rapid snow melt or flooding?

Have there been changes in available source water? (Drop in water table)

Have there been interruptions to electrical power?







## Typical Causes for Coliform Positive Results

#### Cause

Contaminated sample tap

On-premise plumbing, piping, or water treatment devices at sample site location

**Cross-connection** 

Water main installation or repair

Interruption of treatment

Contamination of water supply (e.g., well or spring)

Challenging water treatment conditions

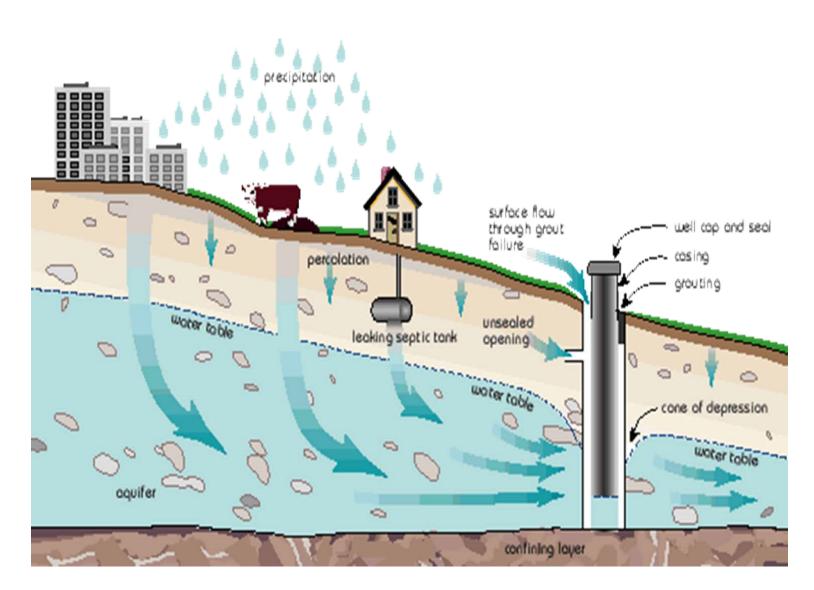
Loss of distribution system pressure

Inadequate maintenance of storage tank

Sampling protocol error











## **Corrective Action**

### **EPA Says:**

A corrective action is required when a PWS has triggered a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment because of total coliform and/or E. Coli positive samples AND that assessment has identified a sanitary defect that could have caused the contamination (40 CFR 141.859(c)).





# How much time do you have to apply corrective action?

**30 days** - contact your compliance officer to create a plan if action cannot reasonably be completed in 30 days.





## Immediate actions

- Apply temporary disinfection, shock chlorination and/or booster disinfection.
- •Flush area near the sample site implement routine flushing
- Check valves and fittings
- Maintain adequate system pressure





# Water Age Considerations

As water travels through the distribution system, chlorine continues to react with natural organic matter to form DBPs and increase microbial activity.

- Establish water age goals
  - Average retention times 1.3 3.0 days (medium utilities)
- Chemical considerations -
  - Chlorination vs. Chloramines know your source water chemistry to apply optimum disinfectant

**Solutions** - Tank mixing, flushing, chlorine residual management, looping dead ends, appropriate water main size





# PUBLIC NOTICE AND THE CCR

# Public Notice is Required for

- •MCL Violation
- Treatment Technique Violation
- Monitoring Violation
- Reporting Violation

Note: Triggering an assessment (level 1 or level 2) is <u>not</u> a violation





### **Public Notification**

### Divided into 3 tiers

- Takes into account the seriousness of the violation or situation and any potential adverse health effects
- Systems must notify the public and NMED-DWB
  - Certification to NMED-DWB within
     10 days after public notification





## Standards & Frequency

Tier 1—Significant potential health risks with short term exposure—24 hours

- **ORadio**
- OTV
- **OHand Delivery**
- **OPosting**
- OOther methods specified by State





Tier 2 Potential health risks—30 days
OMail or direct delivery for CWSs
OMail, direct delivery or posting for
NCWs

Tier 3 No potential health risks—1 year OSame as Tier 2 OCCR





### Violations

E. Coli MCL Violation	TT Violation	Monitoring Violation	Reporting Violation
A routine sample is TC+ and repeat is EC+ A routine sample is EC+ and repeat is TC+	Failure to conduct required assessment with 30 days of notification	System fails to take required routine samples in compliance period	System fails to submit a monitoring report or correctly completed assessment form
Failure to take repeat samples after EC+ routine sample	Failure to complete state approved start up procedure prior to serving water to the public (Seasonal)	System fails to test for EC after TC+ result	System fails to notify the State following an EC+ result
Failure to test for EC after TC+ sample			Seasonal System fails to submit certification of State

# 3 Tiers of Public Notification

Required Distribution Time

When there is the potential for human

Tier

(Immediate notice)	health to be immediately impacted, water suppliers have 24 hours to notify people who may drink the water.	and newspapers, post their notice in public places, personally deliver a notice to their customers, or an approved alternative method.
Tier 2 (Notice as soon as possible)	Water system provides water with levels of a contaminant that exceed EPA or state standards or that hasn't been treated properly, but that doesn't pose an immediate risk to human health, system must notify its customers as soon as possible, but within 30 days of the violation.	Notice may be provided via the media, posting, or through the mail.
Tier 3 (Annual notice)	Violation of a drinking water standard that does not have a direct impact on human health (e.g.failing to take a required sample on time) the supplier	Tier 3 PN must be delivered the same way as Tier 2 PN. Gives water suppliers the opportunity to consolidate these notices and send them with Annual Water

Notification Delivery Method

Water suppliers must use media

outlets such as television, radio,

### Public Notifications Triggered

TCR	RTCR	
TC MCL violation/acute MCL: FC+ or <i>E.coli</i> +	E. coli MCL violations	Tier 1
Monthly TC MCL violation	Treatment technique (TT) violations	Tier 2
M&R (tracked as 1 violation type)	Monitoring	Tier 3
M&R (tracked as 1 violation type)	Reporting	Tier 3





## **SUMMARY**

# What You Should Be Doing

- Update and submit your DSSP
- •Familiarize yourself with assessments and the assessment process
- Determine who will conduct your assessments
- Get approved to do your own assessments
- •Seasonal Systems: familiarize yourself with startup procedures





## RTCR Resources

# The following RTCR guidance documents can be downloaded from <a href="https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/index.htm">https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/index.htm</a>

- •RTCR Sample Sites Spreadsheet
- •Requirements for Small Systems Fact Sheet
- Repeat Monitoring Requirements for Small Systems Fact Sheet
- •Requirements for Seasonal Systems Fact Sheet
- Seasonal System Start-Up Procedure Guidance and Checklist
- •Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments and Corrective Actions Fact Sheet
- Level 1 Assessment and Corrective Action Form
- Level 2 Assessment and Corrective Action Form
- List of Sanitary Defects
- Large System Guidance
- DSSP Template and Instructions

(https://www.env.nm.gov/dwb/tools/Index.htm)





## For More Information, Contact:

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