

Monitoring Conducted

Drinking and Waste Water Safety

Potable Water Supply Bacteria (PWSB) Monitoring: During Fiscal Year (FY) 2007, a total of approximately 480 routine monthly samples were collected and tested for total coliform (TC) and *E. coli* from drinking water supplies at 58 separate Forest-operated public and administrative facilities. Nineteen of these routine monthly samples, representing 5 recreation facility water supplies, yielded a positive test for the presence of TC.

Potable Water Supply Nitrates (PWSN) Monitoring: Approximately 50 SNF-operated water supplies at Forest developed recreation and administrative sites were tested. All sites tested showed nitrate concentration less than 10 parts per million.

Designated Swimming Sites Bacteria (DSSB) Monitoring: The method of analysis for swimming beach testing changed in 2007. A method using Coliscan Easygel™ reagent was used that allowed the quantification of *E. coli*. This method proved to be much more efficient and allowed thirty swimming beach samples to be collected and analyzed in 2007. Twenty-five of the thirty samples (83%) registered zero colonies.

Public Health Summary Points

- * Monitoring for Potable Water bacteria and nitrates was done monthly at public and administrative facilities. All nitrate samples and over 96% of bacteria (total coliform) samples were found acceptable.
- * Nine swimming beach bacteria samples were collected and analyzed. A single sample was found to be above the standard for posting, but a subsequent test yielded a zero value.

Hazardous Materials

Storage, use, and transport of hazardous materials such as herbicides, tree marking paint, and fuel are to be reviewed to ensure compliance with Health & Safety Handbook, State, and Federal regulations.

Evaluation and Conclusions

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PWSB results: 19 of 480 samples from Forest-operated public and administrative facilities yielded a positive test for the presence of TC. These nineteen came from five sites as summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Public Water Supply Monitoring for Total Coliform

Site	Comment
Sawbill #1	One sample tested positive – it was closed, treated, re-tested and re-opened
East Bearskin #2	One sample tested positive – it was closed, treated, re-tested and re-opened
Whiteface – Loop 1	One sample tested positive – it was closed, treated, re-tested and re-opened
Whiteface – Loop 4	One sample tested positive – it was closed, treated, re-tested and re-opened
Cadotte	One sample tested positive – it was at the end of season and site was closed
Fall Lake	See discussion below

The Fall Lake site tested positive, was closed and treated on several occasions in 2007. Work on the main tank was performed and the site was opened *without* a positive test after August 8th.

PWSN results: All water supplies were found to meet the applicable standard for this constituent in drinking water.

DSSB results: Nine of the swimming beaches shown in Figure 1 were sampled. Pfeiffer Lake was not sampled due to the relatively low usage and development of the site.

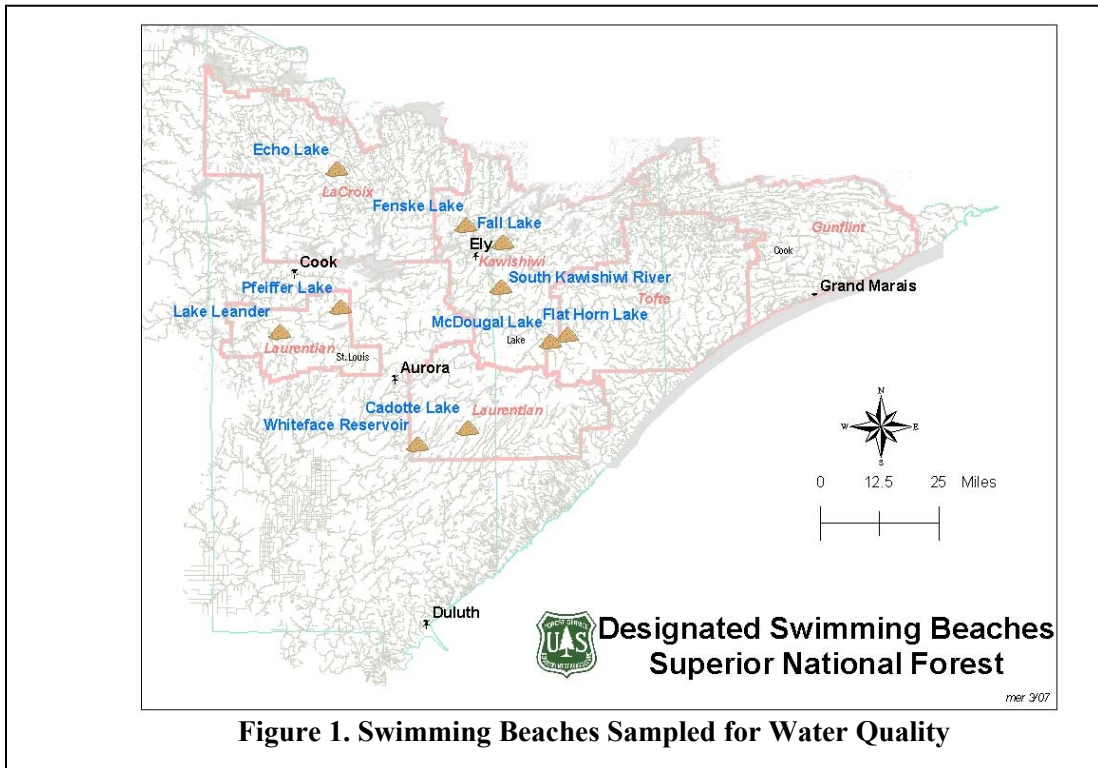


Figure 1. Swimming Beaches Sampled for Water Quality

Fall Lake, Flat Horn Lake, Lake Leander and McDougal Lake all had a single sample that registered the presence of *E. coli*. However, the concentration was well below the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard for a single sample. A single sample at the Whitewater Reservoir registered a concentration above this EPA standard. However, a follow-up test registered zero colonies.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials such as herbicides, tree marking paint, and fuel were found to be properly stored and secured, used, and transported.

Management Consideration

After reviewing monitoring findings, the Forest IDT identified one management consideration to carry forward during FY 2008.

- * Review S-PH-1 language to determine what type of public health threat (address hazardous materials, drinking water, waste water) the standard is intended to mitigate.