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ENVIRONMENT

The next-generation technology for **AGING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE** 



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### WEBINAR MODERATOR



Kira Smith Environmental Engineer USEPA Drinking Water Protection Division

Kira Smith has over 20 years of experience in the drinking water industry and as a member of AWWA. Ms. Smith currently works for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, focusing on effective implementation of National Primary Drinking Water Rules. Previously, she has managed water quality and regulatory compliance for large and small utilities. Ms. Smith also has experience as an engineering consultant, holding professional engineer licenses in Texas and Virginia. She is the current chair of the AWWA Distribution Water Quality Committee and has participated in various other volunteer roles as an association member.



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# PANEL OF EXPERTS



Ken Rotert Physical Scientist USEPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water



William Platten, PhD Environmental Engineer USEPA, Office of Water



Alex Margevicius Commissioner Cleveland Division of Water



Kelley Dearing Smith Vice President, Communications & Marketing Louisville Water Company



Mandy Cawby Director of Customer Relations WaterOne

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# AGENDA

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V.	How to Create a Rapid Response Campaign	Mandy Cawby
IV.	A Targeted Flush	Kelley Dearing Smith
.	Using Meter Data to Locate Buildings with Reduced Water Consumption	Alex Margevicius
II.	Maintaining and Restoring Water Quality in Buildings During the COVID-19 Response	William Platten
I.	Introduction: Water Quality in Buildings	Ken Rotert

### **ASK THE EXPERTS**



Ken Rotert USEPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

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William Platten, PhD USEPA, Office of Water



Alex Margevicius Cleveland Division of Water



Kelley Dearing Smith Louisville Water Company



Mandy Cawby WaterOne

Enter your **question** into the **question pane** at the lower right hand side of the screen.

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# **Presentation Overview**

- Background: Municipal Supply Characteristics
- Some Potential Risks in Building Water Systems
- Building System Risks from Reduced Water Usage
- What can ensure water quality is maintained throughout the building?
- Relevant Drinking Water Guidelines and Standards that Address Building Water Risks

# Background: Municipal Supply Characteristics

- EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations apply to Public Water Systems, which generally cover the water supply to the service connection
- Municipal supplies provide treatment to minimize public health risks
  - Ninety-two percent of public water supplies are in compliance with all health-based drinking water regulations all of the time
- EPA requires surface water systems to maintain a detectable disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system. Some ground water systems must also maintain disinfectant residuals.
  - Systems regularly monitor the levels of disinfectant maintained, as well as the microbial water quality
  - In many cases these residuals remain into building water systems





- Conditions in the municipal supply provide protection to building water systems. These include:
  - Residuals are used to inactivate microbes that may contaminate distribution systems, indicate issues with the distribution system, and control biofilm growth.
  - Corrosion control provided by public water supplies also protects the water quality in buildings
- · Systems may use a chlorine or a chloramine disinfectant residual
- Information about the water quality provided by municipal supplies can be found in annual consumer confidence reports and by contacting the utility

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# Some Potential Risks in Building Water Systems

- Some opportunistic pathogens can grow under favorable conditions, which may be present in some building plumbing systems under certain circumstances.
- These Pathogens:
  - Typically affect people with underlying health conditions or those from other sensitive groups
  - Exposures are typically from inhalation of aerosols (e.g., showering, cooling towers)
- They include:
  - Legionella bacteria
    - Cause of legionellosis Legionnaires' Disease (severe pneumonia) and Pontiac Fever (milder, flu-like)
  - Pseudomonas pneumonia and dermal infections
  - Mycobacterium avium Complex pneumonia



Please consider the environment before printing.



# Some Potential Risks in Building Water Systems



- Other contaminant concentrations can increase in building water systems under certain circumstances:
  - Disinfection byproducts
    - Concentrations can increase in pipes due to reactions between carbon-based substances and some disinfectants
    - Affected by water age, temperature, pH and other factors
  - Lead
    - Lead can enter drinking water when plumbing materials that contain lead corrode. Lead can affect almost every organ and system in your body. Children are most susceptible to the effects of lead

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# Building System Risks from Reduced Water Usage

- Buildings that have been unoccupied for prolonged periods may have had stagnant water sitting in pipes for weeks or months
  - Some buildings may also have been occupied, but with reduced water usage
- This potential high water age can contribute to:
  - · Depleted or exhausted residuals
  - Formation of disinfection byproducts
  - Growth of biofilms and disease-causing microbes in pipes, faucets, and appliances
  - · Corrosion of lead and/or copper, and leaching of other contaminants
  - Taste and odor concerns

# What can ensure water quality is maintained throughout the building?

- Management of water age
- Maintenance of an adequate disinfectant residual
- Flushing of system to minimize accumulation of biofilms and sediments
- Elimination of cross connections
- Control of water temperature

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• Small buildings can often more easily control water quality than large buildings

# Relevant Drinking Water Guidelines and Standards that Address Building Water Risks

- Some standards and guidelines that address risks in buildings
  - ASHRAE Standard 188 establishes *Legionella* risk management
  - CDC Water Management Plan Guidance provides
     procedures for developing a plan to address *Legionella*
  - American Industrial Hygiene Association Guideline for evaluation and control of *Legionella*
  - EPA's WaterSense at Work is an online guide facilities can use to manage water use







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# Maintaining and Restoring Water Quality in Buildings During the COVID-19 Response

Bill Platten, Water Security Division, US EPA



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# **Overview**



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### **Sedeptive**



# Low/No Water Use

- Building and business closures for weeks or months reduce water usage, potentially leading to stagnant water inside building plumbing.
- This water can become unsafe to drink or otherwise use for domestic or commercial purposes.
  - · Legionella and other pathogens
  - Water Chemistry
    - · Leaching of metals (lead)
    - · Formation of disinfectant by-products



# **≎EPA**

6/4/2020

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# **EPA's Guidance for Buildings**

- Guidance
  - · Maintain water quality while closed
  - · Steps for reopening buildings/businesses
  - Steps for reopening non-community water systems
- Checklist for reopening

https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/information-maintaining-orrestoring-water-quality-buildings-low-or-no-use



6/4/2020

# **Sedeptile**

# **EPA's Guidance for Buildings**

- Audience (owners, managers, occupants)
  - Restaurants/bars
  - · Retail shops/malls
  - Office buildings
  - Entertainment venues
  - Athletic and fitness centers/gyms
  - · Hospitals/healthcare facilities/dental facilities
  - Manufacturers
  - Large campuses (schools, multibuilding office complexes)

Involves close coordination between owners, managers, and occupants of the building.

6/4/2020

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# Restoring Water Quality in Buildings for Reopening







# EPA Before Flushing

- Contact your water utility
  - Local water quality and usage
  - Type and residual level of disinfectant
  - Coordinate maintenance activities
- Check information from your public health department for reopening requirements
- Follow appropriate regulations and policies for worker safety and health

6/4/2020			25
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# **\$EPA**

# **Flushing Buildings**

- Review how water moves through your building, from the street to each point of use
  - Plumbing configuration
  - Water usage
- Inspect the plumbing
- Maintain any water treatment systems following manufacturer's instructions
  - · Point-of-entry/point-of-use filters, water softeners
- · Ensure the hot water system is operating as specified
  - Maintain the temperature at or above 140°F to prevent Legionella

6/4/2020

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# **≎EPA**

# Flushing Buildings, continued

- Flush the plumbing
  - The service line that runs from the water main into the building
  - · Flush the cold water lines
    - · Faucets, toilets, showers, drinking fountains
  - · Drain and clean water storage facilities/hot water heaters
  - Flush the hot water lines

#### Flushing

Open taps and let the water run to replace the water in the pipes. Flush time will vary by plumbing configuration and outlet type.

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- Flush, clean, and maintain devices connected to the water system following manufacturer's instructions
  - Refrigerators, ice makers
- Consider checking water quality parameters to verify that fresh water is being flushed through the entire plumbing system
- Temperature, pH, and disinfectant levels

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# **≎EPA**

# **Flushing Buildings, continued**

- Maintain all other building water systems
  - Emergency safety devices (sprinklers, eye-wash, showers)
  - Decorative fountains, spas, hot tubs, pools, and cooling towers.
    - See CDC's Guidance for Reopening Buildings
  - Sanitary and other water drainage/collection systems
    - Fill all drain traps
  - Consider documenting all steps for future reference



### Sepa



# **Other Actions to Consider**

- Notify your building occupants of the status of the water systems and the flushing program
- Limit access to or use of the water as an appropriate cautionary phase
- Determine if proactive disinfectant/heat treatment is necessary
- Develop a water management program



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# **≎EPA**

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# **Steps for Non-Community Water Systems**

- · Contact your state to discuss specific requirements
- Perform a start-up procedure, if necessary
- · Follow other recommendations in the guidance

#### Non-Community Water System

Buildings, campuses, or other entities that treat their own water and are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Examples include schools, restaurants, gas stations, churches, or recreational facilities.

6/4/2020

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# **Helpful Links**

- EPA Guidance: Disinfecting, Cleaning and Addressing Water Quality
  - <u>https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/epa-guidance-disinfecting-cleaning-and-addressing-waterquality-challenges-related</u>
- CDC's Guidance for Reopening Buildings
  - https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/building-water-system.html
- CDC's Water Management Program
  - <u>https://www.cdc.gov/legionella/wmp/</u>

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	Control States Environmental Protection Agency		. 60 G
		Thank you	
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Mandy Cawby WaterOne

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### USING METER DATA TO LOCATE BUILDINGS WITH REDUCED WATER CONSUMPTION



Alex Margevicius, P.E. Commissioner Cleveland Water

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<section-header>

• LAKE ERIE SOURCE



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#### OUR FIRST CONCERN WAS RESIDENTIAL

RECONNECTS BEGAN IN MID MARCH

1,305 RECONNECTS AS OF JUNE 8

FLUSHING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SINGLE FAMILY HOMES



# **Cleveland Water**

WATER SERVICE RESTORATION FLUSHING INSTRUCTIONS

#### WHEN TO FLUSH

Once water service has been restored, it is important that you perform a full house flush of both the COLD then the HOT water plumbing before you begin using and drinking the water in your home. Please follow these instructions.

#### WHY FLUSH

Flush, Clean and Consume Cold are the actions all customers should implement to help ensure the highest quality of water is coming out of your tap, especially if there is the possibility of lead in your plumbing system. In some situations, a water system repair/replacement may temporarily increase lead levels in water and/or cause discoloration. As a standard practice the USEPA recommends these actions (flush, clean, consume cold), which are important to take when water has been restored after a disruption of service.



#### **HOW TO FLUSH**

 If possible, remove all aerator screens from every faucet and fixture in your home and leave each aerator screen in a container or bowl by the faucet from which it came.

 If a tub includes a showerhead, use the tub faucet and not the showerhead, to flush the plumbing.

 Determine the faucet that is closest to where the service line enters your home. If this is an outdoor spigot, turn the COLD WATER on first as high as it goes. Otherwise, start in the basement or lowest floor of your home. Turn the COLD WATER on as high as it goes.

 Continue opening all COLD WATER faucets, including tubs, utility sinks and outdoor spigots, until all COLD WATER faucets are open on all floors. Every COLD WATER faucet in your home should be turned on at the same time.

4. After all faucets are open, let the COLD WATER run for at least 30 minutes. During this time, also flush each toilet in your home 2 or 3 times. Running the COLD WATER should remove any old (stagnant) water which may contain higher concentrations of metals including lead, if it exists in your service line or plumbing.

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OHIO WENT INTO PROGRESSIVE LOCKDOWNS 3/15 TO 3/22

SYSTEM-WIDE WATER PUMPAGE STARTED TO DROP

5% PUMPAGE DROP = ~8% METERED CONSUMPTION DROP



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ANECDOTAL STORIES OF WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS IN SOME BUILDINGS;

BECAME CONCERNED



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SEMINAL PURDUE WORK CAME OUT IN EARLY APRIL

### LOTS OF NATIONAL DISCUSSION SINCE

PURDUE News

HOME NEWS TOPICS - PURDUE TODAY MEDIA INFO - PODCAST STORIES PURDUE IN THE NEWS

April 13, 2020

#### Water quality could change in buildings closed down during COVID-19 pandemic, engineers say



Study part of national effort to understand how extended shutdowns affect water quality in buildings

f Facebook Y Twitter

**Research News** 

- Discovery unlocks 'hot' electrons for more efficient energy use
- Technology aims to provide cloud efficiency for databases during data-intensive COVID-19 pandemic
- <u>\$2 million SBIR grant fast-tracks</u>



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#### clevelandwater.com



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COULD WE LEVERAGE AMI TO DO TARGETED MESSAGING ?

AMI 98% INSTALLED

10 MILLION HOURLY READS EACH DAY



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SHORT-LISTED **TO METERS** 1 1/2" AND LARGER =

**10,658 METERS** 



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26 27 28 29 30 1

2

March 23 - April 23

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USAGE

### CALCULATED **BEFORE AND AFTER FLOW** RATES

#### Accounts with Largest Reductions in Usage, by Volume

SOME	
SUBSTANTIAL	
<b>DECREASES IN</b>	
CONSUMPTION	

### 20% HAD 75% **OR MORE DROP**

#### **VARIETY OF FACILITIES AFFECTED**

Before gpm	After gpm	Delta gpm	Pct Chg	Address 1	City	Type of Facility
1495.8	567.2	928.7	-62.08%	HURON RD	CLEVELAND	Stadium
312.9	67.3	245.6	-78.50%	DAY DR	PARMA	Shopping Ctr
292.6	102.0	190.6	- <mark>6</mark> 5.15%	E 89TH ST	CLEVELAND	Parking Garage
122.7	0.1	122.7	-99.96%	QUIGLEY RD	CLEVELAND	Paper Processing
258.0	146.0	112.1	-43.43%	WARNER RD	GARFIELD HEIGHTS	Steel Processor
246.0	138.3	107.7	-43.77%	E 18TH ST	CLEVELAND	College Law Library
307.3	213.4	93.9	-30.57%	LAKESIDE AVE	CLEVELAND	Central Heating Utility
101.8	12.9	88.8	-87.29%	PEARL RD	STRONGSVILLE	Shopping Mall
134.5	61.8	72.6	-54.01%	PEARL RD	MIDDLEBURG HEIGHTS	Strip Mall
76.5	7.0	69.5	-90.86%	E 90TH ST	CLEVELAND	Medical Facility
145.7	77.6	68.1	-46.76%	CLIFTON RD	CLEVELAND	Shopping Ctr
93.7	33.5	60.2	-6 <mark>4</mark> .28%	EMERALD VALLEY PWAY	GLENWILLOW	Warehouse
73.4	23.4	50.1	- <mark>6</mark> 8.17%	HARVARD AVE	CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS	Steel Mfg
110.3	65.2	45.2	-40.94%	E 49TH ST	CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS	Steel Mfg
44.8	4.4	40.4	-90.16%	W 121ST ST	CLEVELAND	Forge & Machining
39.5	0.0	39.5	-99.95%	HARVARD AVE	CLEVELAND	High School
39.8	1.5	38.4	-96.29%	BASSWOOD CT	NORTH ROYALTON	Pool

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ANALYZED						Befo	re gp	 m						
RESULTS WITH PIVOT TABLE.		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10+		
	Percent change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Tota	al
DECIDED TO	-100%75%	1516	225	77	39	24	8	8	6	5	3	30		1942
FOCUS ON	-75%50%	823	175	73	52	25	24	15	6	12	6	33		1244
ACCTS W / ·	-50%25%	1028	172	65	39	20	22	14	8	10	7	48		1434
	-25% - 0%	1369	297	156	77	60	32	32	23	21	14	143		2224
AT LEAST 25%	0% - 25%	1391	449	211	86	56	39	34	20	19	24	130		2460
<b>REDUCTION IN</b>	25% - 50%	454	67	33	10	9	3	4	5	2	2	18		607
CONSUMPTION	50% - 75%	176	21	2	5	1	2	1		1	1	1		211
	75% - 100%	89	10	4	2		1		1		1	2		110
	100% - 125%	57	9	1		2		1						70
I FAST 2 GPM	125% - 150%	55	3	4	1									63
	150% - 175%	20	3				1					1		25
	175% - 200%	41												41
EINIAL LIST.	> 200%	214	8	2	1							2		227
	Total	7233	1439	628	312	197	132	109	69	70	58	408	1	0658
078 ACCOUNTS													48	

### ACCOUNTS WERE WIDELY DISPERSED, GEO-GRAPHICALLY

### SOME CLUSTERING



849 UNIQUE PHONE NUMBERS MINED FROM BILLING SYSTEM

CODE RED ROBO-CALL WENT OUT TO ON MAY 1

60% OF CALLS REACHED USERS

PRETTY GOOD FOR A PHONE CAMPAIGN Hi, this is Alex Margevicius, Commissioner of Cleveland Water. We have identified your building or facility as one that may have experienced a significant reduction in water usage during the current pandemic shutdown. Water that has sat stagnant for too long can cause serious health problems. It is critical that you properly flush your building plumbing before your staff return to work. Detailed flushing instructions can be found on our Website at Cleveland Water dot com, or you can call our water quality line at 216-664-2639. Thank you.



FOLLOWED UP WITH DIRECT MAILING TO 1,249 ADDRESSES

COVER LETTER, W / HARD COPY FLUSHING INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED

FEEL GOOD ABOUT THIS EXTRA EFFORT



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### INTERESTING THOUGHTS:

- CONSUMPTION MAY NEVER RETURN TO 100%
- MAINTENANCE FLUSHING MIGHT BE JUST AS IMPORTANT AS RESTART FLUSHING
- IS MORE OUTREACH APPROPRIATE?



PROVIDED BY DOWNTOWN CLEVELAND ALLIANCE

### **CONCLUSIONS:**

- IT'S GOOD FOR CUSTOMERS TO HEAR FROM LOCAL EXPERTS
- THERE'S STILL TIME FOR BENEFICIAL OUTREACH
- AMI DATA NOT NEEDED TO PERFORM THIS EXERCISE



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# **ASK THE EXPERTS**



Ken Rotert USEPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water



William Platten, PhD USEPA, Office of Water



Alex Margevicius Cleveland Division of Water



Kelley Dearing Smith Louisville Water Company



Mandy Cawby WaterOne

Enter your **question** into the **question pane** at the lower right hand side of the screen.

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# A TARGETED FLUSH

Kelley Dearing Smith Vice President, Communications & Marketing

Louisville Water Company

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### A TARGETED FLUSH

How many businesses are closed? And, for how long?

Do business owners know who provides their drinking water? How do you take a technical water quality message and deliver to a diverse audience?



Photo courtesy of Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County



SHARING A WATER QUALITY STORY

- The **Opportunity**: Link water quality and communication.
- The Challenge: Make an important public health message easy to understand, relevant and with a call to action
- The **Problem:** How to reach building managers and facility owners?

**Consider:** Identify the most important audience?

Has Your Building Been Closed for Weeks? Flush the Water Pipes!



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1. If you're business has been closed for months, flush the water lines to maintain good water quality.

2. Flushing the water lines moves out the old water and brings in fresh, high-quality water

3. (Your Utility) has resources to explain how to flush the lines

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Think



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# TARGETED OUTREACH

- Start with your employees first.
- Can't depend on traditional media
- Put yourself in a business owner's position. Where do they receive information?
- Who can share your message?



Louisville Water Co. has an important step you might want to consider when returning to the office.



BIZJOURNALS.COM Reopening your office? Louisville Water Co. has advice about that Find stakeholder groups for medical, dental, education, food & beverage

Link with business organizations

Provide the content

Digital is your friend

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# TARGETED OUTREACH

- Capture your results
- Don't forget about the contacts you've made
- Listen and evaluate
- Develop a proactive plan to keep them informed and engaged



...

Louisville Water was able to reach more than 200,000 people through 50 stakeholder groups and then another 100,000 through social media and a small advertising campaign in the city's business magazine.









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### HOW TO CREATE A RAPID RESPONSE CAMPAIGN

Mandy Cawby Director of Customer Relations WaterOne

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# USE YOUR WEBSITE AS HOME BASE FOR INFO

WaterOne.org/Refresh



· Should you brand your campaign?

#### WaterOne.org/Refresh

- Friendly URL: Web address that is easy to read, includes words that describe the content of the page
- Easier to market and remember
- Layer your messaging ... "Make them trip over it"
  - Home page banner
  - Home page slider
  - News item thumbnail
  - Other



# CREATE SUPPORT MATERIALS

- Infographic
- Translations
- Postcard
- Rack cards/Hand-outs
- Video (30-90 seconds)



# CALL TO ACTION + EDUCATION

- Consider customer education as well as requested actions
  - Utility responsibility
  - Property owner responsibility
  - Water Quality
  - Water Sources



Courtesy of: Halifax Water

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### PUSH YOUR MESSAGE OUT

- News Release
- Mass Notification Alert
- Customer emails
- · Direct mailers
- Community Partners
  - Chambers
  - Cities
  - Stakeholder groups
- On-bill message?
- Bill Inserts?
- And ....

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MEDIA CONTACT Mandy Cawby 913 - 895 - 5546 mcawby@waterone.org

#### WaterOne Encourages Businesses to Refresh Their Water Before Reopening Post Date: 04/30/2020 5:19 PM

Lenexa, KS – As businesses throughout the region take steps towards reopening, WaterOne is encouraging its customers to make refreshing their water the first thing they do when they get back to their workplace.

"If a building has been mostly vacant for more than a few weeks, the water is likely stale from sitting idle," said Director of Distribution Dan Smith. "Before you reopen, don't forget to 'turn over' your building's water to make sure you have fresh, great-tasting water for your employees and customers."

Due to regional stay-at-home orders, many stores, offices, restaurants, and facilities haven't had anyone on-site in weeks. Without anyone around to run the faucet or flush the toilet, the water in those pipes hasn't moved at all. Over time, water that has been sitting unused in a building can become cloudy or pick up a stale taste or smell. Depending on the building and its plumbing. Legionella, metal leaching, and other hazards can also pose a health risk.

Fortunately, refreshing your building's water is an easy process. To get fresh water from the water main flowing into your workplace's plumbing, simply go through the building and run each tap one-by-one until the water feels cool and fresh. If it's a large building, this could take a few minutes. Flush every toilet as well. When that's done, go back through and run each hot water tap until it gets fully hot – this makes sure fresh water also gets through your hot water lines. Doing this will ensure stale water is flushed out and replaced with clean, fresh water.

Protecting public health is our highest priority. WaterOne is constantly monitoring water quality at its treatment plants, as well as testing at public businesses throughout its service area. Visit **WaterOne.org/Refresh** for more information about refreshing your building's water, and don't hesitate to call WaterOne at (913) 895-1800 with any questions or water quality concerns.

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### USE RESULTS TO DRIVE FUTURE STRATEGIES

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SUMMARY

- Take off the "utility cap" and put on the "customer hat." Deliver the important water quality message in a conversational manner.
- A flushing program for reopening facilities is an opportunity to highlight the value of water, the utility's role in water quality and the facility manager's responsibility.
- Relationships matter. Identify key stakeholders early and talk with them frequently.
- · Repeat, repeat, repeat. Deliver your three key messages in a variety of formats.
- This message is not a "one and done." Use the interest captured in the pandemic to build relationships and create a plan to repeat the flushing message.
- Use AWWA Resources:
  - Public Affairs Council
  - DrinkTap.Org
  - AWWA website

### **CONTINUE THE CONVERSATION**

Kelley Dearing Smith - Louisville Water Company 502.569.3695 | <u>ksmith@lwcky.com</u> | @LouisvilleWater | @kelleydsmith

Mandy Cawby – WaterOne 913.895.5546 | <u>mcawby@waterone.org</u> | @MyWaterOne

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# **ASK THE EXPERTS**



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William Platten, PhD USEPA, Office of Water



Alex Margevicius Cleveland Division of Water Kelley Dearing Smith Louisville Water Company



Mandy Cawby WaterOne

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# ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Find more COVID-related resources at awwa.org/coronavirus
- View our <u>COVID-19 Webinar Series</u>
  - Free Webinar Recording: COVID-19 Implications to Operations, Compliance & Training
  - Free Webinar Recording: Legal Aspects of COVID-19 for Water Utilities
  - Free Webinar Recording: Be a Trusted Source: How to Handle Communication Challenges During COVID-19
  - Free Webinar Recording: Utility Actions to Sustain Operations During COVID-19
  - Free Webinar Recording: Facing the New Normal for Credit and Collections During COVID-19
  - Free Webinar Recording: COVID-19's Financial Impact on Water Utilities
  - Free Webinar Recording: Workforce and COVID-19: Utility Solutions

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# **UPCOMING WEBINARS**

June 11 - FREE Webinar from SL Environmental Law Group: How to Shift Drinking Water Treatment Costs from Ratepayers to Polluters

June 18 - WOTUS and Maui – Parallel Developments Impact the Clean Water Act and Source Water Protection

June 24 - Current and Emerging Technologies for PFAS Treatment and Lessons Learned Webinar

#### Register for a 2020 Webinar Bundle

View the full 2020 schedule at awwa.org/webinars

# THANK YOU FOR JOINING TODAY'S WEBINAR

- As part of your registration, you are entitled to an additional 30-day archive access of today's program.
- Until next time, keep the water safe and secure.

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# PRESENTER BIOGRAPHY INFORMATION



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Ken is a Physical Scientist with the EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water where he has worked on the development and review of drinking water regulations since 1998. He has focused his regulatory efforts on microbiological regulations, including Legionella, E. coli, viruses, and Cryptosporidium. He has also lead efforts to explore the potential public health impacts of problems associated with drinking water distribution systems, and is a member of the ASHRAE 514 Committee developing a standard on building water systems. He has Bachelor's Degrees in Biology and Chemistry, and a Masters Degree in Environmental Engineering.

Bill Platten is an Environmental Engineer in EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Water Security Division. He joined EPA in 2015 and helps drinking water systems monitor for and respond to drinking water contamination emergencies. His focus is on response and recovery procedures for contamination in both distribution systems and premise plumbing. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Civil and Environmental Engineering and a Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy in Environmental Engineering to Cincinnati.

Alex Margevicius started his career at Cleveland Water in 1985 as an entry-level engineer. He held multiple positions in his tenure, including the head of engineering for 16 years. He was named Interim Commissioner in 2011, and was sworn in as the Commissioner of Water in 2016. He holds engineering degrees from Case Western Reserve University, and is on the Executive Board of the Water Research foundation.

Kelley Dearing Smith is vice president for communications and marketing at Louisville Water Company in Louisville, Kentucky. She's worked at Louisville Water for over 20 years and is currently vice-chair of AWWA's Public Affairs Council. Much of Kelley's career focuses on brand-building and communicating the value of water.

As Director of Customer Relations, Mandy oversees Customer Service, Meter Services, and Communication. This includes WaterOne's customer call center, billing, collections, field operations for meter reading and repair, corporate communications, public outreach, community and media relations. Her role is to champion customer service and the customer experience in every aspect of WaterOne's business.



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