

Youth Camp Matrix

Number	Violation	TAC § Number	Regulation	Significant	Serious	Critical	Criteria	Documentation
				Level III	Level II	Level I		
1	Adequate water supply – GPD	25 TAC §265.13(r)(1)	Water supply. An adequate supply of water shall be available at all times in each camp in accordance with the following table.			X	· Does the camp have an adequate supply of water?	· Statement that the camp did not have an adequate supply of water. Type of Establishment : Minimum Gallons/Person/Day (GPD) Youth camps without flush toilets, showers, or dining halls : 6 GPD Youth camps with flush toilets, but no showers or dining halls : 24 GPD Youth camps with flush toilets, showers, and dining halls : 42 GPD Camps with swimming pools – add this amount to GPD above : 12 GPD · Be specific to describe the type of facility and the GPD available.
2	Water pressure 35 psi; 1.5 GPM	25 TAC §265.13(r)(2)	Water pressure. The system shall be designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 35 pounds per square inch (psi) at all points within the distribution network at flow rates of at least 1.5 gallons per minute per connection. When the system is intended to provide fire fighting capability, it shall also be designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 20 psi under combined fire and drinking water flow conditions. Minimum distribution pressure shall not be less than 20 psi at any time.			X	· Does the camp have adequate water pressure and flow rate?	· Statement that the water pressure and/or flow rates were inadequate. System not designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 35 psi at flow rates of at least 1.5 gpm per connection. System is intended to provide fire fighting capability, but not designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 20 psi under combined fire and drinking water flow conditions. Minimum distribution pressure was less than 20 psi at any time.
3	Bacteriological water samples (monthly for camp operation)	25 TAC §265.13(r)(3)(A)	Water systems serving camps shall submit a minimum of one water sample for testing for total coliform, fecal coliform, E. coli, or other fecal indicator organisms, for the month prior to camp opening and each month the camp is in operation.			X	· Has the camp bacteriologically tested the water adequately?	· Statement that the camp did not adequately test the supply of water. NOTE: Be specific about which months did not have water testing done.
4	Written boil water notification if sample positive	25 TAC §265.13(r)(3)(C)	If a routine distribution coliform sample is coliform-positive, then the camp shall issue a written boil water notification to all camp staff and volunteers. The notification shall state, "To ensure destruction of all harmful bacteria and other microbes, water for drinking, cooking, and ice making shall be boiled and cooled prior to consumption. The water shall be brought to a vigorous rolling boil and then boiled for two minutes. In lieu of boiling, purchased bottled water, water obtained from some other suitable source, or ice obtained from an approved source may be used."		X		· Has the camp issued a boil water notice if a routine distribution coliform sample is coliform-positive?	· Statement that the camp did not issued a boil water notice, and that a routine distribution coliform sample was coliform-positive. NOTE: Make a copy of the positive bacteriological test.
5	Records of bacteriological tests and boil water notification	25 TAC §265.13(r)(3)(E)	Records of all bacteriological tests and of any boil water notification shall be kept on site.		X		· Has the camp kept copies of the bacteriological testing and boil water notice (if applicable)?	· Statement that the camp did not keep records. NOTE: Be specific as to which records were not kept.
6	Chemical water samples (every three years)	25 TAC §265.13(r)(4)(A)&(b)	(A) Camps shall submit a water sample obtained from the entry point to the distribution system to a laboratory for chemical analysis at least once every three years. (B) The chemical analysis shall be for secondary constituent levels.			X	· Has the camp chemically tested the water adequately?	· Statement that the camp did not adequately chemically test the supply of water.
7	Records of chemical testing	25 TAC §265.13(r)(4)(D)	Records of all chemical testing shall be kept on site.		X		· Has the camp kept copies of the chemical testing?	· Statement that the camp did not keep records.
8	Proper residual disinfectant concentration, 0.2-4.0 mg/L	25 TAC §265.13(r)(5)	(5) Minimum residual disinfectant concentrations and maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs). (A) The minimum residual disinfectant concentration in the water entering the distribution system and the water within the distribution system shall be 0.2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) free chlorine or 0.5 mg/L chloramine. (B) The MRDL of chlorine dioxide in the water entering the distribution system shall be 0.8 mg/L. (C) The MRDL of free chlorine or chloramine in the water within the distribution system shall be 4.0 mg/L based on a running annual average.			X	· Does the camp have proper residual disinfectant concentration in the supply of water?	· Statement that the camp did not have an proper residual disinfectant concentration. The minimum residual disinfectant concentration was not 0.2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) free chlorine or 0.5 mg/L chloramine. The maximum residual disinfectant concentration of chlorine dioxide in the water entering the distribution system was above 0.8 mg/L. The maximum residual disinfectant concentration of free chlorine or chloramine was above 4.0 mg/L based on a running annual average.

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9	Backflow prevention	25 TAC §265.13(r)(6)	(6) Backflow prevention. The plumbing system shall preclude backflow of a solid, liquid, or gas contaminant into the water supply system at each point of use, including on a hose bib, by: (A) providing an air gap between the water supply inlet and the flood level rim of a plumbing fixture, equipment, or nonfood equipment that is at least twice the diameter of the water supply inlet and not less than 25 mm (1 inch); or (B) installing an approved backflow prevention device that meets the American Society of Sanitary Engineering (ASSE) standards for construction, installation, maintenance, inspection, and testing for that specific application and type of device		X		· Does the plumbing system preclude backflow into the water supply system at each point of use?	· Statement that there was inadequate backflow prevention. NOTE: Be specific as to where there was inadequate backflow prevention. Take pictures if possible.
10	Disinfection of new or repaired water system facilities	25 TAC §265.13(r)(7)(A)	When repairs are made to existing mains or when new main extensions are installed, they shall be disinfected using such amounts of chlorine compounds as to fill the repaired or new mains and appurtenances with water containing 50 ppm chlorine.			X	· Does the camp disinfect new or repaired water system facilities?	· Statement that the camp does not disinfect new or repaired water system facilities. NOTE: Be specific as to which lines were not properly disinfected and when.
11	Supply of calcium hypochlorite	25 TAC §265.13(r)(8)	Calcium hypochlorite. A supply of calcium hypochlorite disinfectant shall be kept on hand for use when making repairs and repairing line breaks.		X		· Does the camp keep a supply of calcium hypochlorite disinfectant on hand?	· Statement that the camp does not keep a supply of calcium hypochlorite disinfectant on hand?
12	Flushing of dead end water system mains	25 TAC §265.13(r)(10)	Flushing of water system mains. All dead-end mains should be flushed at monthly intervals or more frequently to maintain water quality.	X			· Does the camp flush dead-end mains monthly?	· Statement that the camp does not flush dead-end mains monthly?
13	Collection system location	25 TAC §265.13(r)(11)	(11) Collection system location. (A) No sanitary sewers or septic tanks shall be allowed within a distance of 50 feet of any well used for drinking water. No cesspool or septic tank open-jointed drain field shall be allowed within a distance of 150 feet of any well used for drinking water. (B) Storm sewers located within specified distances for sanitary sewers shall be constructed so as to prevent leakage from them. (C) Water lines and sanitary sewers shall be installed no closer to each other than nine feet.		X		· Does the collection system pose a threat to the water system?	· Statement that the collection system poses a threat to the water system. NOTE: Be specific as to how the collection system poses a threat to the water system. Sanitary sewers or septic tanks within 50 feet of any well used for drinking water. Cesspool or septic tank open-jointed drain field within 150 feet of any well used for drinking water. Storm sewers not constructed so as to prevent leakage from them. Water lines and sanitary sewers closer to each other than nine feet.
14	Well logs on file	25 TAC §265.13(r)(12)	Well logs. Copies of well material setting data, geological log, sealing information (pressure cementing and surface protection), disinfection information, bacteriological sample results, and a chemical analysis report of a representative sample of water from the well shall be kept on file.		X		· Does the camp keep copies of well material setting data, geological log, and sealing information (pressure cementing and surface protection)?	· Statement that the camp does not keep copies of well material setting data, geological log, and/or sealing information.
15	No interconnection of camp water supply	25 TAC §265.13(r)(13)	Interconnection. No physical connection between the distribution system of a camp water supply and that of any other water supply shall be permitted.			X	· Is there a physical connection between the distribution system of the camp water supply and that of any other water supply?	· Statement that there is a physical connection between the distribution system of the camp water supply and that of any other water supply.
16	Abandoned wells plugged; unused wells tested	25 TAC §265.13(r)(14)	Abandoned wells. Abandoned water supply wells owned by the camp shall be plugged with cement according to 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 76 (relating to Water Well Drillers and Water Well Pump Installers). Wells that are not in use and are non-deteriorated as defined in those rules shall be tested every five years to demonstrate that they are in a non-deteriorated condition. Deteriorated wells shall be either plugged with cement or repaired to a non-deteriorated condition.		X		· Are abandoned water supply wells owned by the camp plugged with cement?	· Statement that there is an abandoned water supply well(s) owned by the camp that is not plugged with cement. NOTE: Take picture if possible.