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**IDAPA 58
TITLE 01
CHAPTER 08**

58.01.08 - IDAHO RULES FOR PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

The Idaho Legislature has given the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality the authority to promulgate rules governing quality and safety of drinking water, pursuant to Title 37, Chapter 21 and Title 39, Chapter 1, Idaho Code. (5-3-03)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

01. Title. These rules shall be cited in full as Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.08, "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems." (10-1-93)

02. Scope. The purpose of these rules is to control and regulate the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and quality control of public drinking water systems to provide a degree of assurance that such systems are protected from contamination and maintained free from contaminants which may injure the health of the consumer. (10-1-93)

002. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY OF REFERENCED MATERIALS.

01. Incorporation by Reference. The following documents are incorporated by reference into these rules. (4-11-06)

a. 40 CFR Parts 141 and 143. Any reference in these rules to requirements, procedures, or specific forms contained in any section or subsection of 40 CFR Parts 141 and 143 shall constitute the full adoption by reference of that section or subsection, including any notes and appendices therein, unless expressly provided otherwise in these rules. (4-11-06)

b. American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, effective July 2006, available from the AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235, Telephone (800) 926-7337. (3-30-07)

02. Availability of Specific Referenced Material. Copies of specific documents referenced within these rules are available at the following locations: (4-11-06)

a. All federal regulations: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, Telephone (202)783-3238; U.S. Government Bookstore, Room 194, Federal Bldg., 915 Second Ave., Seattle, WA 98174, (206) 553-4270; or <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/index.html>. (4-11-06)

b. All documents incorporated by reference: Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706-1255, (208) 373-0502. (4-11-06)

c. Recommended Standards for Water Works: a report of the Water Supply Committee of the Great Lakes -- Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, published by Health Education Services, P.O. Box 7126, Albany, New York 12224, 2003, Telephone (518) 439-7286. (4-6-05)

d. Manual of Individual and Non-Public Water Supply Systems (EPA 570/9-91-004), published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.20402, Telephone (202) 782-3238. (5-3-03)

e. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards Handbook, No. 69, "Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure" as amended in 1963, NCRP Publications, P.O. Box 20175, Washington, D.C. 20014. (12-10-92)

f. Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board available at www.adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa37/37index.htm, or the Idaho Department of Water Resources, Idaho Water Center, 322 E. Front St., P.O. Box

83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0098, Telephone (208) 287-4800.

(3-30-07)

g. ANSI/NSF Standard 44-2002e -- 2004, Residential Cation Exchange Water Softeners, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)

h. ANSI/NSF Standard 53-2002e -- 2003, Drinking Water Treatment Units -- Health Effects, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)

i. ANSI/NSF Standard 55-2002 -- 2002, Ultraviolet Microbiological Water Treatment Systems, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)

j. ANSI/NSF Standard 58-2003 -- 2004, Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Treatment Systems, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)

k. ANSI/NSF Standard 60-2000a -- 2000, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals -- Health Effects, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)

l. ANSI/NSF Standard 61-2000a -- 2000, Drinking Water System Components -- Health Effects, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)

m. American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, available from the AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235, (800) 926-7337, www.awwa.org. (3-30-07)

n. Cross Connection Control Manual, available from Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association, P.O. Box 19581, Portland, OR, 97280-0581, Telephone (503) 246-5845. (3-30-07)

o. Manual of Cross-Connection Control, Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University of Southern California, KAP-200 University Park MC-2531, Los Angeles, CA 90089-2531, (866)545-6340, www.usc.edu/dept/fccchr/. (3-30-07)

p. Manual on Slow Sand Filtration (1991), published by AWWA Research Foundation 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235, (800)926-7337, www.awwa.org. (3-30-07)

q. Slow Sand Filtration (1991), published by the American Society of Civil Engineers American Society of Civil Engineers, 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191, (800)548-2723, www.asce.org. (3-30-07)

r. Slow Sand Filtration and Diatomaceous Earth Filtration for Small Water Systems, DOH Pub #331-204 (4/03), Washington State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, Office of Drinking Water, PO Box 47828, Olympia WA 98504-7828, (360)236-3100 or (800)521-0323, http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Programs/water_sys_design.htm. (3-30-07)

s. Water System Design Manual, DOH Pub #331-123 (Rev. 8/01), Washington State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, Office of Drinking Water, PO Box 47828, Olympia WA 98504-7828, (360)236-3100 or (800)521-0323, http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Programs/water_sys_design.htm. (3-30-07)

t. Submersible Motors: Application, Installation, Maintenance (Franklin Electric AIM manual), Franklin Electric, Bluffton, Indiana 46714, (800)348-2420, <http://www.franklin-electric.com/Manual/pdf/fullAIM.pdf>. (3-30-07)

u. Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems Using Surface Water Sources (March 1991 Edition), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <http://www.epa.gov>

www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/implement.html.

(3-30-07)

v. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, a joint publication of the American Public Health Association, the Water Environment Federation, and the American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235, 800-926-7337, www.standardmethods.org. (3-30-07)

w. F480-02 Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Well Casing Pipe and Couplings Made in Standard Dimension ratios (SDR), SCH 40 and SCH 80, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM Standard F480-02). (3-30-07)

x. "Idaho Standards for Public Works Construction," 2005 Edition, and subsequent revisions, Local Highway Technical Assistance Council, 3330 Grace Street, Boise, ID 83605, (208)344-0565. (4-11-06)

y. Memorandum of Understanding between the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and the Idaho Division of Building Safety Plumbing Bureau, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, www.deq.idaho.gov. (3-30-07)

z. Idaho General Safety and Health Standards (IGSHS), available from the Idaho Division of Building Safety, 1090 E. Watertower St., Meridian, Idaho 83642, (208)334-3950, http://dbs.idaho.gov/safety_code/000.html. (3-30-07)

aa. Implementation Guidance for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, www.deq.idaho.gov. (4-2-08)

bb. Implementation Guidance for the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, www.deq.idaho.gov. (4-2-08)

03. Precedence. In the event of conflict or inconsistency between the language in these rules and that found in any document incorporated by reference, these rules shall prevail. (4-11-06)

003. DEFINITIONS.

The definitions set forth in 40 CFR 141.2, revised as of July 1, 2006, are herein incorporated by reference except for the definition of the terms "action level," "disinfection," "noncommunity water system," and "person." (4-2-08)

01. Action Level. The concentration of lead or copper in water that determines, in some cases, whether a water system must install corrosion control treatment, monitor source water, replace lead service lines, or undertake a public education program. (12-10-92)

02. Administrator. The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. (4-5-00)

03. Annual Samples. Samples that are required once per calendar year. (12-10-92)

04. Annular Opening. As used in well construction, this term refers to the nominal inside diameter of the borehole minus the outside diameter of the casing divided by two (2). (3-30-07)

05. Aquifer. A geological formation of permeable saturated material, such as rock, sand, gravel, etc., capable of yielding an economic quantity of water to wells and springs. (5-3-03)

06. Available. Based on system size, complexity, and source water quality, a properly licensed operator must be on site or able to be contacted as needed to initiate the appropriate action in a timely manner. (4-6-05)

07. Average Day Demand. The volume of water used by a system on an average day based on a one (1) year period. (3-30-07)

08. Backflow. The reverse from normal flow direction in a plumbing system or water system caused by back pressure or back siphonage. (12-10-92)

09. Bag Filters. Pressure-driven separation devices that remove particulate matter larger than one (1) micrometer using an engineered porous filtration media. They are typically constructed of a non-rigid, fabric filtration media housed in a pressure vessel in which the direction of flow is from the inside of the bag to the outside. (4-2-08)

10. Bank Filtration. A water treatment process that uses a well to recover surface water that has naturally infiltrated into ground water through a river bed or bank(s). Infiltration is typically enhanced by the hydraulic gradient imposed by a nearby pumping water supply or other well(s). (4-2-08)

11. Board. The Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (5-3-03)

12. Capacity. The capabilities required of a public drinking water system in order to achieve and maintain compliance with these rules and the requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. It is divided into three (3) main elements: (4-5-00)

a. Technical capacity means the system has the physical infrastructure to consistently meet drinking water quality standards and treatment requirements and is able to meet the requirements of routine and emergency operations. It further means the ability of system personnel to adequately operate and maintain the system and to otherwise implement technical knowledge. Training of operator(s) is required, as appropriate, for the system size and complexity. (4-6-05)

b. Financial capacity means the financial resources of the water system, including an appropriate budget, rate structure, cash reserves sufficient for future needs and emergency situations, and adequate fiscal controls. (4-5-00)

c. Managerial capacity means that the management structure of the water system embodies the aspects of water treatment operations, including, but not limited to; (4-5-00)

i. Short and long range planning; (4-5-00)

ii. Personnel management; (4-5-00)

iii. Fiduciary responsibility; (4-5-00)

iv. Emergency response; (4-5-00)

v. Customer responsiveness; (4-5-00)

vi. Source water protection; (4-5-00)

vii. Administrative functions such as billing and consumer awareness; and (4-5-00)

viii. Ability to meet the intent of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. (4-5-00)

13. Cartridge Filters. Pressure-driven separation devices that remove particulate matter larger than one (1) micrometer using an engineered porous filtration media. They are typically constructed as rigid or semi-rigid, self-supporting filter elements housed in pressure vessels in which flow is from the outside of the cartridge to the inside. (4-2-08)

14. Combined Distribution System. The interconnected distribution system consisting of the distribution systems of wholesale systems and of the consecutive systems that receive finished water. (4-2-08)

15. Community Water System. A public water system which serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) year-round residents. (12-10-92)

16. Components of Finished Water Storage. (3-30-07)

a. Dead Storage. Storage that is either not available for use in the system or can provide only substandard flows and pressures. (3-30-07)

b. Effective Storage. Effective storage is all storage other than dead storage and is made up of the additive components described in paragraphs 003.12.c. through 003.12.f. (3-30-07)

c. Operational Storage. Operational storage supplies water when, under normal conditions, the sources are off. This component is the larger of; (3-30-07)

i. The volume required to prevent excess pump cycling and ensure that the following volume components are full and ready for use when needed; or (3-30-07)

ii. The volume needed to compensate for the sensitivity of the water level sensors. (3-30-07)

d. Equalization Storage. Storage of finished water in sufficient quantity to compensate for the difference between a water system's maximum pumping capacity and peak hour demand. (3-30-07)

e. Fire Suppression Storage. The water needed to support fire flow in those systems that provide it. (3-30-07)

f. Standby Storage. Standby storage provides a measure of reliability or safety factor should sources fail or when unusual conditions impose higher than anticipated demands. (3-30-07)

17. Composite Correction Program (CCP). A systematic approach to identifying opportunities for improving the performance of water treatment and implementing changes that will capitalize on these opportunities. The CCP consists of two (2) elements: (4-5-00)

a. Comprehensive Performance Evaluation (CPE). A thorough review and analysis of a treatment plant's performance-based capabilities and associated administrative, operation, and maintenance practices. It is conducted to identify factors that may be adversely impacting a plant's capability to achieve compliance and emphasizes approaches that can be implemented without significant capital improvements. The CPE must consist of at least the following components: assessment of plant performance; evaluation of major unit processes; identification and prioritization of performance limiting factors; assessment of the applicability of comprehensive technical assistance; and preparation of a CPE report. (4-5-00)

b. Comprehensive Technical Assistance (CTA). The implementation phase that is carried out if the CPE results indicate improved performance potential. During the CTA phase, the system must identify and systematically address plant-specific factors. The CTA consists of follow-up to the CPE results, implementation of process control priority setting techniques, and maintaining long term involvement to systematically train staff and administrators. (4-5-00)

18. Compositing of Samples. The mixing of up to five (5) samples by the laboratory. (4-5-00)

19. Confining Layer. A nearly impermeable subsurface stratum which is located adjacent to one (1) or more aquifers and does not yield a significant quantity of water to a well. (5-3-03)

20. Confirmation Sample. A sample of water taken from the same point in the system as the original sample and at a time as soon as possible after the original sample was taken. (12-10-92)

21. Connection. Each structure, facility, or single family residence which is connected to a water system, and which is or could be used for domestic purposes, is considered a single connection. Multi-family dwellings and apartment, condominium, and office complexes are considered single connections unless individual units are billed separately for water by the water system, in which case each such unit shall be considered a single connection. (10-1-93)

22. Consecutive System. A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one

(1) or more wholesale systems. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one (1) or more consecutive systems. (4-2-08)

23. Consumer. Any person served by a public water system. (12-10-92)

24. Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). An annual report that community water systems must deliver to their customers. The reports must contain information on the quality of the water delivered by the systems and characterize the risks (if any) from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner. (4-5-00)

25. Contaminant. Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. (12-10-92)

26. Cross Connection. Any actual or potential connection or piping arrangement between a public or a consumer's potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable water system used water, water from any source other than an approved public water system, industrial fluid, gas or substance other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. Cross connections include bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices and other temporary or permanent devices which, or because of which "backflow" can or may occur. (10-1-93)

27. Dead End Main. A distribution main of any diameter and length that does not loop back into the distribution system. (3-30-07)

28. Department. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. (12-10-92)

29. Director. The Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee. (12-10-92)

30. Disinfection. Introduction of chlorine or other agent or process approved by the Department, in sufficient concentration or dosage, and for the time required to kill or inactivate pathogenic and indicator organisms. (3-30-07)

31. Disinfection Profile. A summary of daily Giardia lamblia inactivation through the drinking water treatment plant. The procedure for developing a disinfection profile is contained in 40 CFR 141.172 and 40 CFR 141.530-141.536. (5-3-03)

32. Distribution System. Any combination of pipes, tanks, pumps, and other equipment which delivers water from the source(s) and/or treatment facility(ies) to the consumer. Chlorination may be considered as a function of a distribution system. (3-16-04)

33. Drinking Water. Means "water for human consumption." (3-30-07)

34. Drinking Water System. All mains, pipes, and structures through which water is obtained and distributed, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use. (12-10-92)

35. Dual Sample Set. A set of two (2) samples collected at the same time and same location, with one (1) sample analyzed for TTHM and the other sample analyzed for HAA5. Dual sample sets are collected for the purposes of conducting an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart U) and for determining compliance with the TTHM and HAA5 MCLs under the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Requirements (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V). (4-2-08)

36. DWIMS. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Drinking Water Information Management System. Replaced by SDWISS April 2001. (3-15-02)

37. Enhanced Coagulation. The addition of sufficient coagulant for improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by conventional filtration treatment. Conventional filtration treatment is defined in 40 CFR

141.2. (5-3-03)

38. Enhanced Softening. The improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by precipitative softening. (4-5-00)

39. Exemption. A temporary deferment of compliance with a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique requirement which may be granted only if the system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the system cannot comply due to compelling factors and the deferment does not cause an unreasonable risk to public health. (12-10-92)

40. Facility Plan. The facility plan for a public drinking water system describes the overall system, including sources of water, treatment processes and facilities, pumping stations and distribution piping, finished water storage, and waste disposal. It is a comprehensive planning document for infrastructure and includes a plan for the future of the system/facility, including upgrades and additions. It is usually updated on a regular basis due to anticipated or unanticipated growth patterns, regulatory requirements, or other infrastructure needs. A facility plan is sometimes referred to as a master plan or facilities planning study. In general, a facility plan is an overall system-wide plan as opposed to a project specific plan. (3-30-07)

41. Facility Standards and Design Standards. Facility standards and design standards are described in Sections 500 through 552 of these rules. Facility and design standards found in Sections 500 through 552 of these rules must be followed in the planning, design, construction, and review of public drinking water facilities. (3-30-07)

42. Fee Assessment. A charge assessed on public drinking water systems based on a rate structure calculated by system size. (10-1-93)

43. Filter Profile. A graphical representation of individual filter performance, based on continuous turbidity measurements or total particle counts versus time for an entire filter run, from startup to backwash inclusively, that includes an assessment of filter performance while another filter is being backwashed. (4-5-00)

44. Finished Water. Water that is introduced into the distribution system of a public water system and is intended for distribution and consumption without further treatment, except as necessary to maintain water quality in the distribution system (e.g., booster disinfection, addition of corrosion control chemicals). (4-2-08)

45. Fire Flow Capacity. The water system capacity, in addition to maximum day demand, that is available for fire fighting purposes within the water system or distribution system pressure zone. Adequacy of the water system fire flow capacity is determined by the local fire authority. (3-30-07)

46. Flowing Stream. As used in the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart W), this term means a course of running water flowing in a definite channel. (4-2-08)

47. GAC10. Granular activated carbon filter beds with an empty bed contact time of ten (10) minutes based on average daily flow and a carbon reactivation frequency of every one hundred eighty (180) days, except that the reactivation frequency for GAC10 used as a best available technology for compliance with MCLs established in the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Requirements (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V) shall be one hundred twenty (120) days. (4-2-08)

48. GAC20. Granular activated carbon filter beds with an empty-bed contact time of twenty (20) minutes based on average daily flow and a carbon reactivation frequency of every two hundred forty (240) days. (4-2-08)

49. Groundwater System. A public water system which is supplied exclusively by a groundwater source or sources. (12-10-92)

50. Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water. Any water beneath the surface of the ground with significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large diameter pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia* or *Cryptosporidium*, or significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions. Direct

influence must be determined for individual sources in accordance with criteria established by the State. The State determination of direct influence may be based on site-specific measurements of water quality and/or documentation of well construction characteristics and geology with field evaluation. (5-3-03)

51. Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5). The sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter of the haloacetic acid compounds (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) rounded to two (2) significant figures after addition. (4-5-00)

52. Health Hazards. Any condition which creates, or may create, a danger to the consumer's health. Health hazards may consist of, but are not limited to, design, construction, operational, structural, collection, storage, distribution, monitoring, treatment or water quality elements of a public water system. See also the definition of Significant Deficiency, which refers to a health hazard identified during a sanitary survey. (5-3-03)

53. Inorganic. Generally refers to compounds that do not contain carbon and hydrogen. (12-10-92)

54. Laboratory Certification Reciprocity. Acceptance of a laboratory certification made by another state. Laboratory reciprocity may be granted to laboratories outside of Idaho after application, proof of home state certification, and EPA performance evaluation results are submitted and reviewed. Reciprocity must be renewed after a time specified by the Idaho Laboratory Certification Officer to remain valid. (4-5-00)

55. Lake/Reservoir. As used in the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart W), this term means a natural or man-made basin or hollow on the Earth's surface in which water collects or is stored that may or may not have a current or single direction of flow. (4-2-08)

56. License. A physical document issued by the Idaho Bureau of Occupational Licenses certifying that an individual has met the appropriate qualifications and has been granted the authority to practice in Idaho under the provisions of Chapter 24, Title 54, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

57. Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four (4) calendar quarters, as set forth in the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Requirements (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V). (4-2-08)

58. Log. Logarithm to the base ten (10). (12-10-92)

59. Material Deviation. A change from the design plans that significantly alters the type or location of facilities, requires engineering judgment to design, or impacts the public safety or welfare. (4-11-06)

60. Material Modification. For the purpose of plan and specification review requirements as specified in Subsection 504.03, those modifications of an existing public water system that are intended to increase system capacity or alter the methods or processes employed. (3-30-07)

61. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. (3-30-07)

62. Maximum Day Demand Rate. The average rate of consumption for the twenty-four (24) hour period in which total consumption is the largest for the design year. (3-30-07)

63. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). A level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. For chlorine and chloramines, a public water system is in compliance with the MRDL, when the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system, computed quarterly, is less than or equal to the MRDL. For chlorine dioxide, a public water system is in compliance with the MRDL when daily samples are taken at the entrance to the distribution system and no two (2) consecutive daily samples exceed the MRDL. MRDLs are enforceable in the same manner as maximum contaminant levels under Section 1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of waterborne microbial contaminants. Notwithstanding the MRDLs listed in 40 CFR 141.65, operators may increase residual disinfectant levels of chlorine or chloramines (but not chlorine dioxide) in the distribution system to a level

and for a time necessary to protect public health to address specific microbiological contamination problems caused by circumstances such as distribution line breaks, storm runoff events, source water contamination, or cross-connections. (4-5-00)

64. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). The maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety. MRDLGs are nonenforceable health goals and do not reflect the benefit of the addition of the chemical for control of waterborne microbial contaminants. (4-5-00)

65. Membrane Filtration. A pressure or vacuum driven separation process in which particulate matter larger than one (1) micrometer is rejected by an engineered barrier, primarily through a size-exclusion mechanism, and which has a measurable removal efficiency of a target organism that can be verified through the application of a direct integrity test. This definition includes the common membrane technologies of microfiltration, ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, and reverse osmosis. (4-2-08)

66. Method Detection Limit (MDL). The lowest concentration which can be determined to be greater than zero with ninety-nine percent (99%) confidence, for a particular analytical method. (12-10-92)

67. New System. Any water system that meets, for the first time, the definition of a public water system provided in Section 1401 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Section 300f). This includes systems that are entirely new construction and previously unregulated systems that are expanding. (4-5-00)

68. Noncommunity Water System. A public water system that is not a community water system. A non-community water system is either a transient noncommunity water system or a non-transient noncommunity water system. (4-5-00)

69. Non-Potable Mains. The pipelines that collect and convey non-potable discharges from or to multiple service connections. (4-11-06)

70. Non-Potable Services. The pipelines that convey non-potable discharges from individual facilities to a connection with the non-potable main. This term also refers to pipelines that convey non-potable water from a pressurized irrigation system, reclaimed wastewater system, and other non-potable systems to individual consumers. (4-11-06)

71. Nontransient Noncommunity Water System. A public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) of the same persons over six (6) months per year. (12-10-92)

72. Nuclear Facility. Factories, processing plants or other installations in which fissionable material is processed, nuclear reactors are operated, or spent (used) fuel material is processed, or stored. (12-10-92)

73. Operating Shift. That period of time during which water system operator decisions that affect public health are necessary for proper operation of the system. (4-5-00)

74. Owner/Purveyor of Water/Supplier of Water. The person, company, corporation, association, or other organizational entity which holds legal title to the public water system, who provides, or intends to provide, drinking water to the customers and/or is ultimately responsible for the public water system operation. (4-6-05)

75. Peak Hour Demand. The highest hourly flow, excluding fire flow, that a water system or distribution system pressure zone is likely to experience in the design year. (3-30-07)

76. Person. A human being, municipality, or other governmental or political subdivision or other public agency, or public or private corporation, any partnership, firm, association, or other organization, any receiver, trustee, assignee, agent or other legal representative of the foregoing or other legal entity. (12-10-92)

77. Pesticides. Substances which meet the criteria for regulation pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, and any regulations adopted pursuant to FIFRA. For example,

pesticides include, but are not limited to insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides, and algaecides. (12-10-92)

78. Plant. A physical facility where drinking water or wastewater is treated or processed. (3-30-07)

79. Plant Intake. The works or structures at the head of a conduit through which water is diverted from a source (e.g., river or lake) into the treatment plant. (4-2-08)

80. Point of Use (POU) Treatment Device. A treatment device applied to a single tap used for the purpose of reducing contaminants in drinking water at that one tap. (3-30-07)

81. Point of Use (POU) Treatment System. A collection of POU treatment devices. (3-30-07)

82. Potable Mains. Pipelines that deliver potable water to multiple service connections. (3-30-07)

83. Potable Services. Pipelines that convey potable water from a connection to the potable water main to individual consumers. (3-30-07)

84. Preliminary Engineering Report. The preliminary engineering report for a public drinking water system facility is a report that addresses specific portions of the system or facility for which modifications are being designed. Modifications may include, but are not limited to, significant changes to existing processes or facilities, system expansion, addition of treatment, or installation of other processes and facilities. This report addresses specific purpose and scope, design requirements, alternative solutions, costs, operation and maintenance requirements, and other requirements as described in Section 503. Preliminary engineering reports are generally project specific as opposed to an overall system-wide plan, such as a facility plan. However, the preliminary engineering report shall describe modifications to the facility plan that may be required as a result of the proposed project. (3-30-07)

85. Presedimentation. A preliminary treatment process used to remove gravel, sand, and other particulate material from the source water through settling before the water enters the primary clarification and filtration processes in a treatment plant. (4-2-08)

86. Public Notice. The notification of public water system consumers of information pertaining to that water system including information regarding water quality or compliance status of the water system. (12-10-92)

87. Public Drinking Water System. 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 (15) service connections, regardless of the number of water sources or configuration of the distribution system, or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year. Such term includes: any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under the control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system; and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. Such term does not include any "special irrigation district." A public water system is either a "community water system" or a "noncommunity water system." (4-6-05)

88. Public Water System/Water System/System. Means "public drinking water system." (4-5-00)

89. Pump House. An above-grade structure containing important water system components, such as a well, hydropneumatic tank, booster pump, pump controls, flow meter, well discharge line, or a treatment unit. Pump houses are often called well houses in common usage, even though in modern construction these structures may not contain either a well or a pump. These terms are used interchangeably in national standards and trade publications. (3-30-07)

90. Quasi-Municipal Corporation. A public entity, other than community government, created or authorized by the legislature to aid the state in, or to take charge of, some public or state work for the general welfare. For the purpose of these rules, this term refers to drinking water districts. (4-11-06)

91. Regulated Public Utility. For the purpose of these rules, any public water system that falls under

the jurisdiction of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission and is subject to the rules thereof. (3-30-07)

92. Repeat Compliance Period. Any subsequent compliance period after the initial compliance period. (12-10-92)

93. Responsible Charge (RC). Responsible Charge means, active, daily on-site and/or on-call responsibility for the performance of operations or active, on-going, on-site and on-call direction of employees and assistants. (4-5-00)

94. Responsible Charge Operator. An operator of a public drinking water system, designated by the system owner, who holds a valid license at a class equal to or greater than the drinking water system classification, who is in responsible charge of the public drinking water system. (4-6-05)

95. Reviewing Authority. For those projects requiring preconstruction approval by the Department, the Department is the reviewing authority. For those projects allowing for preconstruction approval by others, pursuant to Subsection 504.03.b. of these rules, the qualified Idaho licensed professional engineer is also the reviewing authority. (3-30-07)

96. Sampling Point. The location in a public water system from which a sample is drawn. (12-10-92)

97. Sanitary Defects. Any faulty structural condition which may allow the water supply to become contaminated. (12-10-92)

98. Sanitary Survey. An onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. The sanitary survey will include, but is not limited to the following elements: (4-5-00)

- a.** Source; (4-5-00)
- b.** Treatment; (4-5-00)
- c.** Distribution system; (4-5-00)
- d.** Finished water storage; (4-5-00)
- e.** Pumps, pump facilities, and controls; (4-5-00)
- f.** Monitoring and reporting and data verification; (4-5-00)
- g.** System management and operation; and (4-5-00)
- h.** Operator compliance with state requirements. (4-5-00)

99. SDWIS-State. An acronym that stands for "Safe Drinking Water Information System-State Version." It is a software package developed under contract to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and used by a majority of U.S. states to collect, maintain, and report data about regulated public water systems. See also the definition of DWIMS. (5-3-03)

100. Sewage. The water-carried human or animal waste from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such ground water infiltration and surface water as may be present. (3-30-07)

101. Significant Deficiency. As identified during a sanitary survey, any defect in a system's design, operation, maintenance, or administration, as well as any failure or malfunction of any system component, that the Department or its agent determines to cause, or have potential to cause, risk to health or safety, or that could affect the reliable delivery of safe drinking water. See also the definition of Health Hazards. (5-3-03)

102. Special Irrigation District. An irrigation district in existence prior to May 18, 1994 that provides primarily agricultural service through a piped water system with only incidental residential or similar use where the system or the residential or similar users of the system comply with the exclusion provisions in Section 1401(4)(B)(i)(II) or (III) of the Safe Drinking Water Act. (4-6-05)

103. Spring. A source of water which flows from a laterally percolating water table's intersection with the surface or from a geological fault that allows the flow of water from an artesian aquifer. (12-10-92)

104. Substitute Responsible Charge Operator. An operator of a public drinking water system who holds a valid license at a class equal to or greater than the drinking water system classification, designated by the system owner to replace and to perform the duties of the responsible charge operator when the responsible charge operator is not available or accessible. (4-6-05)

105. Surface Water System. A public water system which is supplied by one (1) or more surface water sources or groundwater sources under the direct influence of surface water. Also called subpart H systems in applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 141. (4-5-00)

106. SUVA (Specific Ultraviolet Absorption). SUVA means Specific Ultraviolet Absorption at two hundred fifty-four (254) nanometers (nm), an indicator of the humic content of water. It is a calculated parameter obtained by dividing a sample's ultraviolet absorption at a wave length of two hundred fifty-four (254) nm (UV254) (in m=1) by its concentration of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) (in mg/l). (3-30-07)

107. Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Total organic carbon in mg/l measured using heat, oxygen, ultraviolet irradiation, chemical oxidants, or combinations of these oxidants that convert organic carbon to carbon dioxide, rounded to two (2) significant figures. (4-5-00)

108. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The sum of the concentration in milligrams per liter of the trihalomethane compounds (trichloromethane [chloroform], dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane [bromoform]), rounded to two (2) significant figures. (4-2-08)

109. Transient Noncommunity Public Water System. A noncommunity water system which does not regularly serve at least twenty-five (25) of the same persons over six (6) months per year. (3-30-07)

110. Treatment Facility. Any place(s) where a public drinking water system or nontransient noncommunity water system alters the physical or chemical characteristics of the drinking water. Chlorination may be considered as a function of a distribution system. (4-5-00)

111. Turbidity. A measure of the interference of light passage through water, or visual depth restriction due to the presence of suspended matter such as clay, silt, nonliving organic particulates, plankton and other microscopic organisms. Operationally, turbidity measurements are expressions of certain light scattering and absorbing properties of a water sample. Turbidity is measured by the Nephelometric method. (12-10-92)

112. Two-Stage Lime Softening. A process in which chemical addition and hardness precipitation occur in each of two (2) distinct unit clarification processes in series prior to filtration. (4-2-08)

113. Uncovered Finished Water Storage Facility. A tank, reservoir, or other facility that is directly open to the atmosphere and used to store water that will undergo no further treatment to reduce microbial pathogens except residual disinfection. (4-2-08)

114. Unregulated Contaminant. Any substance that may affect the quality of water but for which a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique has not been established. (12-10-92)

115. Variance. A temporary deferment of compliance with a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique requirement which may be granted only when the system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the raw water characteristics prevent compliance with the MCL or requirement after installation of the best available technology or treatment technique and the deterrent does not cause an unreasonable risk to public

health. (12-10-92)

116. Very Small Public Drinking Water System. A Community or Nontransient Noncommunity Public Water System that serves five hundred (500) persons or less and has no treatment other than disinfection or has only treatment which does not require any chemical treatment, process adjustment, backwashing or media regeneration by an operator (e.g. calcium carbonate filters, granular activated carbon filters, cartridge filters, ion exchangers). (4-5-00)

117. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs). VOCs are lightweight organic compounds that vaporize or evaporate easily. (10-1-93)

118. Vulnerability Assessment. A determination of the risk of future contamination of a public drinking water supply. (12-10-92)

119. Waiver. (12-10-92)

a. For the purposes of these rules, except Sections 500 through 552, “waiver” means the Department approval of a temporary reduction in sampling requirements for a particular contaminant. (3-30-07)

b. For purposes of Sections 500 through 552, “waiver” means a dismissal of any requirement of compliance. (3-30-07)

c. For the purposes of Section 010, “waiver” means the deferral of a fee assessment for a public drinking water system. (10-1-93)

120. Wastewater. Unless otherwise specified, sewage, industrial waste, agricultural waste, and associated solids or combinations of these, whether treated or untreated, together with such water as is present. (3-30-07)

121. Water for Human Consumption. Water that is used by humans for drinking, bathing for purposes of personal hygiene (including hand-washing), showering, cooking, dishwashing, and maintaining oral hygiene. In common usage, the terms “culinary water,” “drinking water,” and “potable water” are frequently used as synonyms. (5-3-03)

122. Water Main. A pipe within a public water system which is under the control of the system operator and conveys water to two (2) or more service connections. The collection of water mains within a given water supply is called the distribution system. (5-3-03)

123. Water Main Extension. As used in Subsection 504.03, an extension of the distribution system of an existing public water system that does not require a booster pumping station and is intended to increase the service area of the water system. (3-30-07)

124. Watershed. The land area from which water flows into a stream or other body of water which drains the area. (3-30-07)

125. Wholesale System. A public water system that treats source water as necessary to produce finished water and then delivers some or all of that finished water to another public water system. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one (1) or more consecutive systems. (4-2-08)

004. COVERAGE.
40 CFR 141.3 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)

005. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR WAIVERS, VARIANCES, AND EXEMPTIONS.
40 CFR 141.4, revised as of July 1, 2004, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-6-05)

01. Waivers. (12-10-92)

a. The Department may waive any requirement of Sections 500 through 552 that is not explicitly imposed by Idaho Statute, if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department that the requirement is not necessary for the protection of public health, protection from contamination, and satisfactory operation and maintenance of a public water system. (3-30-07)

b. The Department may at its discretion waive the requirements outlined in Section 010. (10-1-93)

c. Waiver of monitoring requirements is addressed in Subsection 100.07. (5-3-03)

02. Variances. (5-3-03)

a. General Variances. A variance may be granted by the Department if a public water system submits an application and demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the following minimum requirements as required by 42 USC Section 1415(a) (The Safe Drinking Water Act) are met. These include but are not limited to: (5-3-03)

i. The system has installed the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means to comply with the maximum contaminant level; and (5-3-03)

ii. Alternative sources of water are not reasonably available to the system. (5-3-03)

iii. For provisions of a national primary drinking water regulation which requires the use of a specific treatment technique with respect to a contaminant, the system must demonstrate that the technique is not necessary to protect the health of the system's customers. (5-3-03)

b. Small System Variances. A small system variance for a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique may be granted by the Department if a public water system submits an application and demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the following minimum requirements as required by 42 USC Section 1415(e) are met. These include, but are not limited to: (5-3-03)

i. The system serves three thousand three hundred (3,300) or fewer persons; (5-3-03)

ii. If the system serves more than three thousand three hundred (3,300) persons but fewer than ten thousand (10,000) persons, the application shall be approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; (5-3-03)

iii. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has identified a variance technology that is applicable to the size and source water quality conditions of the public water system; (5-3-03)

iv. The system installs, operates and maintains such treatment technology, treatment technique, or other means; and (5-3-03)

v. The system cannot afford to comply with a national primary drinking water regulation in accordance with affordability criteria established by the state, including compliance through treatment, alternative source of water supply, restructuring or consolidation. (5-3-03)

03. Exemptions. An exemption may be granted by the Department if a public water system submits an application and demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the following minimum requirements as required by 42 USC Section 1416(a) are met. These include but are not limited to: (5-3-03)

a. The system is unable to comply with a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique due to compelling factors, which may include economic factors; (5-3-03)

b. The system was in operation by the effective date of such contaminant level or treatment technique and no reasonable source of water is available to the system; or (5-3-03)

c. If the system was not in operation by the effective date of such contaminant level or treatment technique, then no reasonable alternative source of water is available to the system; and (5-3-03)

- d.** The granting of an exemption will not result in an unreasonable risk to health; (5-3-03)
- e.** Management or restructuring changes cannot reasonably be made to comply with the contaminant level or treatment technique to improve the quality of the drinking water; (5-3-03)
- f.** The system cannot meet the standard without capital improvements which cannot be completed prior to the date established pursuant to 42 USC Section 1412b(10); (5-3-03)
- g.** If the system needs financial assistance, the system has entered into an agreement to obtain such financial assistance; or (5-3-03)
- h.** The system has entered into an enforceable agreement to become a part of a regional public water system and is taking all practical steps to meet the standard. (5-3-03)
- 04. Conditions.** A waiver, exemption or variance may be granted upon any conditions that the Department, in its discretion, determines are appropriate. Failure by the public water system to comply with any condition voids the waiver, variance or exemption. (12-10-92)
- 05. Public Hearing.** The Department shall provide public notice and an opportunity for public hearing in the area served by the public water system before any exemption or variance under Section 005 is granted by the Department. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Department shall record the findings and issue a decision approving, denying, modifying, or conditioning the application. (5-3-03)
- 06. Exceptions.** Any person aggrieved by the Department's decision on a request for a waiver, variance or exemption may file a petition for a contested case with the Board. Such petitions shall be filed with the Board, as prescribed in, IDAPA 58.01.23, "Rules of Administrative Procedure Before the Board of Environmental Quality." (3-15-02)
- 07. Surface Water Variances.** Variances from the requirements of Sections 300 through 303 are not allowed. (4-5-00)
- 08. Surface Water Exemptions.** Exemptions from 40 CFR 141.72(a)(3) and 40 CFR 141.72(b)(2), incorporated by reference herein, are not allowed. (10-1-93)
- 006. SITING REQUIREMENTS.**
40 CFR 141.5 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)
- 007. DISAPPROVAL DESIGNATION.**
The Department or its agent may assign a disapproved designation to a public water system when: (5-3-03)

 - 01. Defects.** There are design and/or construction defects; or (12-10-92)
 - 02. Operating Procedures.** Operating procedures constitute a health hazard; or (12-10-92)
 - 03. Quality.** Physical, chemical, microbiological or radiological quality does not meet the requirements of these rules; or (10-1-93)
 - 04. Monitoring.** The required monitoring as specified in these rules has not been conducted; or (10-1-93)
 - 05. Unapproved Source.** An unapproved source of drinking water is used or the system is interconnected with a disapproved water system. (12-10-92)
 - 06. Non-Payment of Annual Fee Assessment.** The annual drinking water system fee assessment is not paid as set forth in Section 010. (7-1-97)

07. Public Notification. The Department may require the owner of a water system that has been given a disapproval designation to notify the public. The manner, content, and timing of this notification will be determined by the Department. This requirement is in addition to any public notification requirements set forth in Section 150 that may also apply to the disapproved system. (5-3-03)

008. HEALTH HAZARDS.

01. Prohibited. (10-1-93)

a. No public water system, or portion of a public water system, shall constitute a health hazard, as determined by the Department and defined in Section 003 of these rules. (5-3-03)

b. No public water system, or portion of a public water system, shall create a condition which prevents, or may prevent, the detection of a health hazard, as determined by the Department. (5-3-03)

02. Schedule. Health hazards and conditions which prevent, or may prevent, the detection of a health hazard must be mitigated as required by the Department and terminated within a time schedule established by the Department. (5-3-03)

03. Standards. Design and construction revisions necessary to correct a health hazard or conditions which prevent, or may prevent, the detection of a health hazard, must be reviewed and approved by the Department, and comply with Sections 501 through 552, unless otherwise specified by the Department. (3-30-07)

009. MONITORING.

The Department may, in its discretion, alter the monitoring or sampling requirements for any contaminant otherwise specified in these rules if the Department determines that such alteration is necessary to adequately assess the level of such contamination. (10-1-93)

010. FEE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS.

All regulated public drinking water systems shall pay an annual drinking water system fee. The fee shall be assessed to regulated public drinking water systems as provided in this section. (10-1-93)

01. Effective Date. Annual fees shall be paid for each fee year beginning October 1, 1993, and continuing for each succeeding year. (10-1-93)

02. Fee Schedule. (10-1-93)

a. Community and Nontransient noncommunity public drinking water systems shall pay an annual fee according to the following fee schedule:

Number of Connections	Fee
1 to 20	\$100
21 to 184	\$5 per connection, not to exceed a total of \$735 per system
185 to 3,663	\$4 per connection, not to exceed a total of \$10,988 per system
3,664 or more	\$3 per connection

(7-1-97)

b. The annual fee for transient public drinking water systems is twenty-five dollars (\$25). (10-1-93)

c. New public drinking water systems formed after October 1 will not pay a fee until the following October. (10-1-93)

03. Fee Assessment. (10-1-93)

a. An annual fee assessment will be generated for each community and nontransient noncommunity public drinking water system listed in the Department's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWISS). (3-15-02)

b. Community and nontransient noncommunity public drinking water systems will be notified each year of the official number of connections listed in SDWISS. Systems will have at least one (1) month to notify the Department if the number of connections listed in SDWISS is not in agreement with the system's records. (3-15-02)

c. The official number of connections listed in SDWISS following each yearly update, as required in Subsection 010.03.b., will be used to calculate the annual fee for community and nontransient noncommunity public drinking water systems for the next fee year of October 1 through September 30. (3-15-02)

04. Billing. An annual fee shall be assessed and a statement will be mailed to all community, nontransient noncommunity, and transient public drinking water systems listed in SDWISS by the Department on or before September 1 of each year. (3-15-02)

05. Payment. (10-1-93)

a. Payment of the annual fee shall be due on October 1, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, in which event the payment shall be due on the successive business day. Fees paid by check or money order shall be made payable to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and sent to 1410 North Hilton Street, Boise, ID 83706-1255. (10-1-93)

b. If a public water system consists of two hundred fifty (250) connections or more, the system may request to divide its annual fee payment into equal monthly or quarterly installments by submitting a request to the Department on the proper request form provided with the initial billing statement. (10-1-93)

c. The Department will notify applicable systems, in writing, of approval or denial of a requested monthly or quarterly installment plan within ten (10) business days of the Department receiving such a request. (10-1-93)

d. If a public water system has been approved to pay monthly installments then each installment shall be due by the first day of each month, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, in which event the installment shall be due on the successive business day. (10-1-93)

e. If a public water system has been approved to pay quarterly installments then each installment shall be due by the first day of the month of each quarter (October 1, January 1, April 1, and July 1), unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, in which event the installment shall be due on the first successive business day. (10-1-93)

06. Delinquent Unpaid Fees. A public water system will be delinquent in payment if its annual fee assessment has not been received by the Department by November 1; or if having first opted to pay monthly or quarterly installments, its monthly or quarterly installment has not been received by the Department by the last day of the month in which the monthly or quarterly payment is due. (10-1-93)

07. Suspension of Services and Disapproval Designation. (7-1-97)

a. For any system delinquent in payment of fee assessed under Subsections 010.02 and 010.06, in excess of ninety (90) days, technical services provided by the Department may be suspended except for the following: (7-1-97)

i. Issuance of monitoring waivers; (7-1-97)

ii. Review and processing of engineering reports; and (7-1-97)

iii. Review of plans and specifications for design and construction as set forth in Sections 501 through

552. (3-30-07)

b. For any system delinquent in payment of fee assessed under Subsections 010.02 and 010.06, in excess of one hundred and eighty (180) days, the Department may suspend all technical services provided by the Department including any of the following: (7-1-97)

i. Review and processing of engineering reports; (7-1-97)

ii. Review of plans and specifications for design and construction as set forth in Sections 501 through 552; (3-30-07)

iii. Renewal of monitoring waivers; or (7-1-97)

iv. Granting of new monitoring waivers. (7-1-97)

c. For any system delinquent in payment of fee assessed under Subsections 010.02 and 010.06, in excess of one hundred and eighty (180) days, the Department may disapprove the public water system pursuant to Subsection 007.06. (7-1-97)

08. Reinstatement of Suspended Services and Approval Status. The suspension of technical services and/or the disapproval of a public water system pursuant to Subsection 010.07 may be reinstated upon payment of delinquent annual fee assessments. (7-1-97)

09. Enforcement Action. Nothing in Section 010 waives the Department's right to undertake an enforcement action at any time, including seeking penalties, as provided in Section 39-108, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

10. Responsibility to Comply. Subsection 010.07 shall in no way relieve any system from its obligation to comply with all applicable state and federal drinking water statutes, rules, regulations, or orders. (7-1-97)

011. CONTINUITY OF SERVICE.

01. Transfer of Ownership. No owner shall transfer system ownership without providing written notice to the Department and all customers. Notification shall include a schedule for transferring responsibilities and identification of the new owner. (5-3-03)

02. Maintenance of Standards. The system transferring ownership shall ensure that all health related standards are met during transfer and shall ensure that water rights, operation and maintenance manuals, and all other pertinent documentation is transferred to the new owner. (5-3-03)

012. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.

The Department of Environmental Quality may have written statements in the form of guidance and policy documents that pertain to the interpretation of the rules of this chapter. Such written statements may be inspected and copies obtained at the Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255. (5-3-03)

013. USE OF GUIDANCE.

Guidance documents referenced in these rules are to be used to assist both designers and reviewers in determining a reasonable way to achieve compliance with the rules. Nothing in these rules makes the use of a particular guidance or guidance document mandatory. If the plans and specifications comply with applicable facility and design standards as set out in these rules, Section 39-118, Idaho Code, requires that the reviewing authority not substitute his or her judgment for that of the design engineer concerning the manner of compliance. If the design engineer needs assistance as to how to comply with a particular rule, the design engineer may use the referenced guidance documents for that assistance. However, the design engineer may also use other guidance or provide documentation to substantiate his or her own professional judgment. (3-30-07)

014. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Persons may be entitled to appeal agency actions authorized under these rules pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, "Rules of

Administrative Procedure Before the Board of Environmental Quality.”

(3-15-02)

015. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS.

Information obtained by the Department under these rules is subject to public disclosure pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3, Title 9, Idaho Code. Information submitted under a trade secret claim may be entitled to confidential treatment by the Department as provided in Section 9-342A, Idaho Code, and IDAPA 58.01.21, “Rules Governing the Protection and Disclosure of Records in the Possession of the Department of Environmental Quality.” (3-15-02)

016. OFFICE HOURS -- MAILING ADDRESS AND STREET ADDRESS.

The state office of the Department of Environmental Quality and the office of the Board of Environmental Quality are located at 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255, telephone number (208) 373-0502. The office hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. (4-11-06)

017. -- 049. (RESERVED).

050. MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS AND MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS.

01. Inorganic Contaminants. (10-1-93)

a. 40 CFR 141.11, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)

b. 40 CFR 141.62, revised as of July 1, 2004, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-6-05)

c. The maximum contaminant level for cyanide is two-tenths milligram per liter (0.2 mg/l). (12-10-92)

02. Organic Contaminants. 40 CFR 141.61 is herein incorporated by reference. except that the best available technology (BAT) treatment listed in 40 CFR 141.61(b) shall be changed to reflect that packed tower aeration will not be listed for toxaphene but will be listed for toluene. (4-2-08)

03. Turbidity. 40 CFR 141.13 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)

04. Radionuclides. 40 CFR 141.66, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)

05. Microbiological Contaminants. 40 CFR 141.63, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)

06. Maximum Contaminant Levels for Disinfection Byproducts. 40 CFR 141.64, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)

07. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels. 40 CFR 141.65, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

08. Effective Dates. 40 CFR Part 141, revised as of July 1, 2004, is herein incorporated by reference. Effective date information provided in 40 CFR 141.6 and 40 CFR 141.60 is applicable. (4-6-05)

051. -- 099. (RESERVED).

100. MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS.

01. Microbiological Contaminant Sampling and Analytical Requirements. (10-1-93)

a. 40 CFR 141.21, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)

b. The Department may reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for community water systems serving twenty-five (25) to one thousand (1000) persons, as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(a)(2) and Subsection 100.01.

The Department may allow community water systems serving twenty-five (25) to one thousand (1000) persons to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency to once per quarter when; (12-10-92)

- i. The system submits a written request to the Department in advance of the requirement; and (12-10-92)
 - ii. There has been no history of total coliform contamination in its current configuration; and (10-1-93)
 - iii. The system has been in compliance with the total coliform monitoring requirements for the last three (3) years; and (12-10-92)
 - iv. A sanitary survey has been conducted within the past five (5) years which indicates to the Department that there are no deficiencies which could affect microbial quality; and (12-10-92)
 - v. The system uses only a groundwater source that is protected. (12-10-92)
- c.** The Department may reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for noncommunity water systems serving less than one thousand (1000) persons as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(a)(3)(i) and Subsection 100.01. The Department may allow noncommunity water systems serving less than one thousand (1000) persons to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency to once per year when; (12-10-92)

- i. The system submits a written request to the Department in advance of the requirement; and (12-10-92)
 - ii. No coliforms have been detected in the last three (3) years of monitoring; and (12-10-92)
 - iii. The system has been in compliance with the total coliform monitoring requirements for the last three (3) years; and (12-10-92)
 - iv. A sanitary survey has been conducted within the past five (5) years which indicates to the Department that there are no deficiencies which could affect microbial quality; and (12-10-92)
 - v. The system uses only a groundwater source that is protected. (12-10-92)
- d.** The Department may reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for noncommunity water systems serving more than one thousand (1000) persons during any month the system serves one thousand (1000) persons or fewer as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(a)(3)(ii) and Subsection 100.01. The Department will allow noncommunity water systems serving more than one thousand (1000) persons to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for any month the system serves one thousand (1000) persons or fewer, down to a minimum of one (1) sample per year, provided; (10-1-93)

- i. The system submits a written request to the Department in advance of the requirement; and (12-10-92)
 - ii. No coliforms have been detected in the last three (3) years of monitoring; and (12-10-92)
 - iii. The system has been in compliance with the total coliform monitoring requirements for the last three (3) years; and (12-10-92)
 - iv. A sanitary survey has been conducted within the past five (5) years which indicates that there are no deficiencies which could effect microbial quality; and (12-10-92)
 - v. The system uses only a groundwater source that is protected. (12-10-92)
- e.** A system must collect repeat samples within twenty-four (24) hours of notification of positive results as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(b) and Subsection 100.01. The Department may allow a system to delay

- collection of repeat samples if the system; (12-10-92)
- i. Identifies the cause of the contamination; (12-10-92)
 - ii. Is making progress towards correcting the problem; (12-10-92)
 - iii. Submits a written request to delay collecting repeat samples and a written statement admitting an acute MCL violation; (12-10-92)
 - iv. Follows public notification requirements specified under 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart Q, revised as of July 1, 2006, for Tier 1 MCL violations including notice for consumers to boil their water; (4-2-08)
 - v. Continues to collect the regularly scheduled number of routine samples; (12-10-92)
 - vi. Collects all repeat samples immediately following correction of the problem; and (12-10-92)
 - vii. Collects five (5) routine samples during the month following the end of the violation as required under 40 CFR 141.21 (b)(5), unless waived as allowed under that paragraph. (12-10-92)
- 02. Turbidity Sampling and Analytical Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.22, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)
- 03. Inorganic Chemical Sampling and Analytical Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.23, revised as of July 1, 2004, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-6-05)
- 04. Organic Chemicals Other Than Total Trihalometranes, Sampling and Analytical Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.24, revised as of July 1, 2004, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-6-05)
- 05. Analytical Methods for Radioactivity.** 40 CFR 141.25, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)
- 06. Monitoring Frequency and Compliance Requirements for Radioactivity in Community Water Systems.** 40CFR 141.26, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)
- 07. Waivers and Vulnerability Assessments.** (10-1-93)
- a. Waivers from sampling requirements in Subsections 100.03, 100.04, 200.01, 551.01.h. and 551.01.i. may be available to all systems for all contaminants except nitrate, nitrite, arsenic and trihalomethanes, and are based upon a vulnerability assessment, use assessment and/or the analytical results of previous sampling. (10-1-93)
 - b. There are two (2) general types of monitoring waivers: (12-10-92)
 - i. Waivers based exclusively upon previous analytical data (12-10-92)
 - ii. Waivers based on a use or vulnerability assessment. (12-10-92)
 - c. Waivers are to be made by the Department on a contaminant specific basis and must be in writing. (12-10-92)
 - d. Vulnerability assessments may be conducted by the Department, the water system, or a third party organization. The Department shall approve or disapprove all vulnerability assessments in writing. (12-10-92)
 - e. Water systems which do not receive waivers shall sample at the required initial and repeat monitoring frequencies. (12-10-92)
 - f. If a system elects to request a waiver from monitoring, it shall do so in writing at least sixty (60)

days prior to the required monitoring deadline date. (10-1-93)

08. Initial Monitoring Schedule. In addition to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 141.23, revised as of July 1, 2004, 40 CFR 141.24, revised as of July 1, 2004, and 40 CFR 141.40, revised as of July 1, 2001, initial monitoring must be completed according to the following schedule unless otherwise specified by the Department: (4-6-05)

a. Public water systems serving more than one hundred (100) people must conduct initial monitoring before January 1, 1995 except that: (10-1-93)

i. Initial monitoring for nitrate and nitrite must be completed before January 1, 1994 for all surface water sources serving transient noncommunity public water systems and for all ground water sources serving any public water system. (10-1-93)

ii. Initial monitoring for nitrate and nitrite must be completed before April 1, 1993 for all surface water sources serving community or nontransient noncommunity public water systems. (10-1-93)

iii. Initial monitoring required under 40 CFR 141.23(c) must be completed before January 1, 1994 for all surface water sources serving community or nontransient noncommunity public water systems. (10-1-93)

b. Public water systems serving one hundred (100) or less people must conduct initial monitoring before January 1, 1996 except that: (10-1-93)

i. Initial monitoring for nitrate and nitrite must be completed before January 1, 1994 for all surface water sources serving transient noncommunity public water systems and for all ground water sources serving a public water system. (10-1-93)

ii. Initial monitoring for nitrate and nitrite must be completed before April 1, 1993 for all surface water sources serving community or nontransient noncommunity public water systems. (10-1-93)

iii. Initial monitoring required under 40 CFR 141.23(c) must be completed before January 1, 1994 for all surface water sources serving community or nontransient noncommunity public water systems. (10-1-93)

09. Alternate Analytical Techniques. 40 CFR 141.27 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)

10. Approved Laboratories. All analyses conducted pursuant to this chapter, except those listed below, shall be performed in laboratories certified or granted reciprocity by the Department. The following analyses shall be conducted by the public water system in accordance with the procedures approved in Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules, IDAPA 16.02.13, Subsection 008.02, "Rules Governing Certification of Idaho Water Quality Laboratories." (10-1-93)

a. pH; (12-10-92)

b. Turbidity (Nephelometric method only); (12-10-92)

c. Daily analysis for fluoride; (12-10-92)

d. Temperature; and (12-10-92)

e. Disinfectant residuals, except ozone, which shall be analyzed using the Indigo Method or an acceptable automated method pursuant to Subsection 300.05.c. (12-10-92)

11. Consecutive Water System. 40 CFR 141.29 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)

101. -- 149. (RESERVED).

150. REPORTING, PUBLIC NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING.

- 01. Reporting Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.31, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)
- 02. Public Notification.** 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart Q, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)
- 03. Record Maintenance.** 40 CFR 141.33, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)
- 04. Unregulated Contaminant Reporting and Public Notification.** 40 CFR 141.35, revised as of July 1, 2003, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-20-04)
- 05. Reporting and Record Keeping for the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.** 40 CFR 141.175, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)
- 06. Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements for the Disinfectants and Disinfectant Byproducts Rule.** 40 CFR 141.134, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)
- 151. CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS.**
40 CFR Part 141, Subpart O, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)
- 152. -- 199. (RESERVED).**
- 200. SPECIAL REGULATIONS.**
- 01. Inorganic and Organic Chemical Special Monitoring.** 40 CFR 141.40 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)
- 02. Sodium Special Monitoring.** 40 CFR 141.41 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)
- 03. Special Monitoring for Corrosively Characteristics.** 40 CFR 141.42 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)
- 04. Lead Prohibition.** 40 CFR 141.43, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)
- 201. -- 249. (RESERVED).**
- 250. MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOALS AND MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL GOALS.**
- 01. Organic Contaminants.** 40 CFR 141.50 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)
- 02. Inorganic Contaminants.** 40 CFR 141.51, revised as of July 1, 2004, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-6-05)
- 03. Microbiological Contaminants.** 40 CFR 141.52, revised as of July 1, 1999, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-5-00)
- 04. Maximum Contaminant Level Goals for Disinfection Byproducts.** 40 CFR 141.53, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)
- 05. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals for Disinfectants.** 40 CFR 141.54, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)
- 06. Radionuclides.** 40 CFR 141.55, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference.

(3-15-02)

251. -- 299. (RESERVED).

300. FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION.

01. General Requirements. 40 CFR 141.70, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. Each public water system using a surface water source or ground water source directly influenced by surface water shall be operated by personnel, as specified in Sections 553 and 554, who have met state requirements for licensing of water system operators. (4-6-05)

02. Criteria for Avoiding Filtration. 40 CFR 141.71, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

03. Disinfection. 40 CFR 141.72 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)

a. In addition to the disinfection requirements in 40 CFR 141.72, each system with a surface water source or groundwater source directly influenced by surface water shall maintain a minimum of at least two-tenths (0.2) parts per million of chlorine in the treated water after an actual contact time of at least thirty (30) minutes at maximum hourly demand before delivery to the first customer. (12-10-92)

b. The Department may allow a system to utilize automatic shut-off of water to the distribution system whenever total disinfectant residual is less than two-tenths (0.2) mg/l rather than provide redundant disinfection components and auxiliary power as required in 40 CFR 141.72(a)(2). An automatic water shut-off may be used if the system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that, at all times, a minimum of twenty (20) psi pressure and adequate fire flow can be maintained in the distribution system when water delivery is shut-off to the distribution system and, at all times, minimum *Giardia lamblia* and virus inactivation removal rates can be achieved prior to the first customer. (12-10-92)

c. Each system which provides filtration treatment must provide disinfection treatment such that filtration plus disinfection provide at least ninety-nine and nine tenths percent (99.9%) inactivation and/or removal of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and ninety-nine and ninety-nine one hundredths percent (99.99%) inactivation and/or removal of viruses as specified in 40 CFR 141.72 and Section 300. However, in all cases the disinfection portion of the treatment train shall be designed to provide not less than five tenths (0.5) log *Giardia* inactivation, irrespective of the *Giardia* removal credit awarded to the filtration portion of the treatment train. (5-3-03)

i. Each system which provides filtration treatment shall submit engineering evaluations and/or other documentation as required by the Department to demonstrate ongoing compliance with Subsection 300.03.c.(7-1-97)

ii. The Department will establish filtration removal credit on a system-by-system basis. Unless otherwise demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department, the maximum log removal and/or inactivation credit allowed for filtration is as follows:

Maximum Log Removal		
Filtration Type	Giardia	Viruses
Conventional	2.5	2.0
Direct	2.0	1.0
Slow sand	2.0	2.0
Diatomaceous earth	2.0	1.0
Membrane	3.0	1.0
Alternate technology	2.0	0

(5-3-03)

- iii. Filtration removal credit shall be granted for filtration treatment provided the system is; (12-10-92)
- (1) Operated in accordance with the Operations Plan specified in Subsection 552.03.a.; and (12-10-92)
- (2) The system is in compliance with the turbidity performance criteria specified under 40 CFR 141.73; and (12-10-92)
- (3) Coagulant chemicals must be added and coagulation and flocculation unit process must be used at all times during which conventional and direct filtration treatment plants are in operation; and (12-10-92)
- (4) Slow sand filters are operated at a rate not to exceed one-tenth (0.1) gallons per minute per square foot; and (12-10-92)
- (5) Diatomaceous earth filters are operated at a rate not to exceed one and one-half (1.5) gallons per minute per square foot. (12-10-92)

04. Filtration. 40 CFR 141.73, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

05. Analytical and Monitoring Requirements. 40 CFR 141.74, revised as of July 1, 1999, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-5-00)

- a. Each public water system which provides filtration treatment shall monitor as follows: (12-10-92)
 - i. Each day the system is in operation, the purveyor shall determine the total level of inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and viruses achieved through disinfection based on CT99.9 values provided in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(3) (Tables 1.1 through 1.6, 2.1 and 3.1). (12-10-92)
 - ii. At least once per day, the system shall monitor the following parameters to determine the total inactivation ratio achieved through disinfection: (12-10-92)
 - (1) Temperature of the disinfected water at each residual disinfectant concentration sampling point; and (12-10-92)
 - (2) If using chlorine, the pH of the disinfected water at each chlorine residual sampling point. (12-10-92)
 - (3) The disinfectant contact time, "T," must be determined each day during peak hourly flow. Disinfectant contact time, "T," in pipelines used for *Giardia lamblia* and virus inactivation shall be calculated by dividing the internal volume of the pipe by the peak hourly flow rate through that pipe. Disinfectant contact time, "T," for all other system components used for *Giardia lamblia* and virus inactivation shall be determined by tracer studies or equivalent methods. (12-10-92)
 - (4) The residual disinfectant concentrations at each residual disinfectant sampling point at or before the first customer, must be determined each day during peak hourly flow, or at other times approved by the Department. (12-10-92)
 - iii. The purveyor may demonstrate to the Department, based on a Department approved on-site disinfection challenge study protocol, that the system is achieving disinfection requirements specified in Subsection 300.03 utilizing CT99.9 values other than those specified in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(3) (Tables 2.1 and 3.1) for ozone, chlorine dioxide, and chloramine. (10-1-93)
 - iv. The total inactivation ratio shall be calculated as follows: (12-10-92)
 - (1) If the system applies disinfectant at only one (1) point, the system shall determine the total inactivation ratio by either of the two (2) following methods: (12-10-92)

(a) One inactivation ratio ($CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$) is determined at/or before the first customer during peak hourly flow; or (12-10-92)

(b) Sequential inactivation ratios are calculated between the point of disinfectant application and a point at or before the first customer during peak hourly flow. The following method must be used to calculate the total inactivation ratio: (12-10-92)

(i) Step 1: Determine ($CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$) for each sequence. (12-10-92)

(ii) Step 2: Add the ($CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$) values for all sequences. The result is the total inactivation ratio. (12-10-92)

(2) If the system uses more than one point of disinfectant application at or before the first customer, the system must determine the CT value of each disinfection sequence immediately prior to the next point of disinfectant application during peak hourly flow. The sum of the ($CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$) values from all sequences is the total inactivation ratio. ($CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}$) must be determined by the methods described in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(4)(i)(B). (12-10-92)

v. Log removal credit for disinfection shall be determined by multiplying the total inactivation ratio by three (3). (12-10-92)

vi. The Department may reduce the CT monitoring requirements specified under Section 300, for any system which demonstrates that the required inactivation levels are consistently exceeded. Reduced CT monitoring shall be allowed only where the reduction in monitoring will not endanger the health of consumers served by the water system. (12-10-92)

b. Residual disinfectant concentrations for ozone must be measured using the Indigo Method, or automated methods may be used if approved as provided for in 40 CFR 141.74(a)(5) and Subsection 300.05. Automated methods for ozone measurement must be approved by the Department. (4-6-05)

c. As provided for in 40 CFR 141.74(b), the Department may specify interim monitoring requirements for systems notified by the Department or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that filtration treatment must be installed. Until filtration is installed, systems shall conduct monitoring for turbidity and disinfectant residuals as follows unless otherwise specified by the Departments; (12-10-92)

i. Disinfectant residual concentrations entering the distribution system shall be measured at the following minimum frequencies, and samples must be taken at evenly spaced intervals throughout the workday.

Minimum Frequencies	
Population	Samples/day
Less than 500	1
501 - 1000	2
1,001 - 2,500	3
Greater than 2501	4

(12-10-92)

ii. Turbidity shall be measured at least once per day at the entry point to the distribution system. (12-10-92)

iii. The Department may, at its discretion, reduce the turbidity monitoring frequency for any noncommunity system which demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department: (12-10-92)

(1) A free chlorine residual of two-tenths (0.2) part per million is maintained throughout the distribution system; (12-10-92)

(2) The water source is well protected; (12-10-92)

(3) The total coliform MCL is not exceeded; and (12-10-92)

(4) No significant health risk is present. (12-10-92)

d. The Department may allow systems with surface water sources or groundwater sources under the direct influence of surface water, to substitute continuous turbidity monitoring for grab sample monitoring as specified in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(2) and 40 CFR 141.74(c)(1) and Subsection 300.05. The Department may allow continuous turbidity monitoring provided the continuous turbidimeter is operated, maintained, standardized and calibrated per the manufacturers recommendations. For purposes of determining compliance with turbidity performance criteria, discrete values must be recorded every four (4) hours water is supplied to the distribution system. (10-1-93)

e. The Department may allow systems using both a surface water source(s), or groundwater source(s) under the direct influence of surface water, and one (1) or more groundwater sources, to measure disinfectant residual at points other than the total coliform sampling points, as specified in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(6)(i) and 40 CFR 141.74(c)(3)(i) and Subsection 300.05. The Department may allow alternate sampling points provided the system submits an acceptable alternate monitoring plan to the Department in advance of the monitoring requirement. (10-1-93)

f. The Department may allow a reduced turbidity monitoring frequency for systems using slow sand filtration or technology other than conventional, direct, or diatomaceous earth filtration, as specified in 40 CFR 141.74(c)(1) and Subsection 300.05. To be considered for a reduced turbidity monitoring frequency, a system must submit a written request to the Department in advance of the monitoring requirement. (12-10-92)

06. Reporting and Recordkeeping. 40 CFR 141.75, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)

a. As provided in 40 CFR 141.75(a), revised as of July 1, 2001, and Section 300, the Department may establish interim reporting requirements for systems notified by the Department or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that filtration treatment must be installed as specified in 40 CFR 141.75(a), revised as of July 1, 2001, and as referred to in Subsection 300.06. Until filtration treatment is installed, systems required to install filtration treatment shall report as follows: (3-15-02)

i. The purveyor shall immediately report to the Department via telephone or other equally rapid means, but no later than the end of the next business day, the following information: (12-10-92)

(1) The occurrence of a waterborne disease outbreak potentially attributable to that water system; (12-10-92)

(2) Any turbidity measurement which exceeds five (5) NTU; and (12-10-92)

(3) Any result indicating that the disinfectant residual concentration entering the distribution system is below two-tenths (0.2) mg/l free chlorine. (12-10-92)

ii. The purveyor shall report to the Department within ten (10) days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public the following monitoring information using a Department-approved form: (12-10-92)

(1) Turbidity monitoring information; and (12-10-92)

(2) Disinfectant residual concentrations entering the distribution system. (12-10-92)

iii. Personnel qualified under Subsection 300.01 shall complete and sign the monthly report forms submitted to the Department as required in Subsection 300.06. (12-10-92)

b. In addition to the reporting requirements in 40 CFR 141.75(b), revised as of July 1, 2001, pertaining to systems with filtration treatment, each public water system which provides filtration treatment must report the level of *Giardia lamblia* and virus inactivation and/or removal achieved each day by filtration and disinfection. (3-15-02)

07. Recycle Provisions. 40 CFR 141.76, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

a. The Department shall evaluate recycling records kept by water systems pursuant to 40 CFR 141.76 during sanitary surveys, comprehensive performance evaluations, or other inspections. (5-3-03)

b. The Department may require a system to modify recycling practices if it can be shown that these practices adversely affect the ability of the system to meet surface water treatment requirements. (5-3-03)

301. ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION - SYSTEMS SERVING TEN THOUSAND OR MORE PEOPLE.

This Section incorporates, 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart P, of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, known as the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. (4-5-00)

01. General Requirements. 40 CFR 141.170, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

02. Criteria for Avoiding Filtration. 40 CFR 141.171, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

03. Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking. 40 CFR 141.172, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

04. Filtration. 40 CFR 141.173, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

05. Filtration Sampling Requirements. 40 CFR 141.174, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

302. SANITARY SURVEYS.

The Department shall conduct a sanitary survey of all public water systems which use surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. (4-5-00)

01. Frequency. For noncommunity water systems, a sanitary survey shall be conducted every five (5) years. For community water systems, a sanitary survey shall be conducted every three (3) years, except that a community water system that has been determined to have outstanding performance, according to criteria established by the Department, may have a sanitary survey conducted every five (5) years. (4-5-00)

02. Report. A report describing the results of the sanitary survey will be provided to the water system. (4-5-00)

03. Response Required. A water system must respond in writing not later than forty-five (45) days after receipt of the sanitary survey report describing how and on what schedule the system will address significant deficiencies identified in the survey. (4-5-00)

04. Violation. Failure to address significant deficiencies identified in a sanitary survey that are within the control of the public water system and its governing body shall constitute a violation of these rules. (4-5-00)

303. COMPOSITE CORRECTION PROGRAM (CCP).

The Department may require a public water system to conduct a composite correction program, as defined in Section 003 of these rules, for the purpose of identifying and correcting deficiencies in water treatment and distribution. Failure to implement the performance improvement factors identified through the CCP constitutes a violation of these rules. (4-5-00)

304. -- 309. (RESERVED).

310. ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION - SYSTEMS SERVING FEWER THAN TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.

40 CFR 141, Subpart T, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)

311. ENHANCED FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION FOR CRYPTOSPORIDIUM -- LONG TERM 2 ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE.

40 CFR Part 141, subpart W, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)

01. Cryptosporidium Treatment Credit for Approved Watershed Control Program. The Department shall award 0.5 (zero point five) logs cryptosporidium removal credit to systems that have a Department approved Watershed Control Program. Requirements for a watershed control program are set forth in 40 CFR 141, Subpart W. Guidance on how to develop a watershed control program and obtain Department approval is provided in "Implementation Guidance for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule," as referenced in Section 002. (4-2-08)

02. Assessment of Significant Changes in the Watershed. As part of the sanitary survey process set forth in Section 302, the Department, or an agent approved by the Department, shall assess significant changes in the watershed of a surface water system that have occurred since the system conducted source water monitoring. If changes in the watershed have the potential to significantly increase contamination of the source water with cryptosporidium, the Department shall consult with the water system owner on follow-up actions that may be required under 40 CFR 141, Subpart W, including, but not limited to, source water monitoring and/or additional treatment requirements. "Implementation Guidance for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule," as referenced in Section 002, provides a description of factors that will be considered by the Department when making an assessment of changes in the watershed. These factors include, but are not limited to the following: (4-2-08)

- a.** New NPDES permits or changes in existing NPDES permits that involve increased loading of contaminants. (4-2-08)
- b.** Changes in land use patterns. (4-2-08)
- c.** Changes in agricultural cropping, chemical application, or irrigation practices. (4-2-08)
- d.** Changes in other non-point discharge source activities (such as grazing, manure application, commercial or residential development). (4-2-08)
- e.** Stream or riverbed modifications. (4-2-08)
- f.** NPDES permit violations at wastewater treatment plants and confined animal feedlot operations. (4-2-08)
- g.** Dramatic natural events such as floods, forest fires, earthquakes, and landslides that may transport or expose contaminants. (4-2-08)
- h.** Prolonged drought conditions that may warrant special preparatory measures to minimize impacts from waste accumulations that are washed into source waters when precipitation returns. (4-2-08)
- i.** Status of the water system's emergency response plan. (4-2-08)

- j. Accidental or illegal waste discharges and spills. (4-2-08)

312. -- 319. (RESERVED).

320. DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS.

This Section incorporates 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart L, of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, known as the Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule. (4-5-00)

- 01. General Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.130, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)

- 02. Analytical Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.131, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. DPD colorimetric test kits may be used to measure residual disinfectant concentrations for chlorine, chloramines, and chlorine dioxide. (4-2-08)

- 03. Monitoring Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.132, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)

- 04. Compliance Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.133, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)

- 05. Treatment Techniques for Control of Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Precursors.** 40 CFR 141.135, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-2-08)

321. INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATIONS.

40 CFR Part 141, Subpart U, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. "Implementation Guidance for the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule," as referenced in Section 002, provides assistance to public water system owners and operators in understanding and achieving compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141, Subpart U. (4-2-08)

322. STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS REQUIREMENTS.

40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. "Implementation Guidance for the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule," as referenced in Section 002, provides assistance to public water system owners and operators in understanding and achieving compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V. (4-2-08)

323. -- 349. (RESERVED).

350. CONTROL OF LEAD AND COPPER.

- 01. General Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.80, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

- 02. Applicability of Corrosion Control Treatment Steps to Small, Medium-Size, and Large Water Systems.** 40 CFR 141.81, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

- 03. Description of Corrosion Control Treatment Requirements.** (12-1-92)

- a. 40 CFR 141.82, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

- b. The Department may modify its determination of the optimal corrosion control treatment or optimal water quality control parameters where it concludes that such changes are necessary to optimize corrosion control treatment as specified in 40 CFR 141.82(h) and as referred to in Subsection 350.03. The Department may also modify its determination of the optimal corrosion control treatment or water quality control parameters where it finds such changes will provide equivalent or improved treatment in a manner which is simpler or less costly to operate. (12-10-92)

04. Source Water Treatment Requirements. 40 CFR 141.83, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. The Department may modify its determination of optimal source treatment or maximum permissible lead and/or copper concentrations where it concludes that such changes are necessary as specified in 40 CFR 141.83(b)(6). (3-30-01)

05. Lead Service Line Replacement Requirements. 40 CFR 141.84, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

06. Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring Requirements. 40 CFR 141.85, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

07. Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper in Tap Water. 40 CFR 141.86, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

a. Systems with insufficient tier one (1), two (2), or three (3) sampling sites shall complete their sampling pools from “tier four (4) sampling sites” consisting of buildings or multiple family residences that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983, or if these are not available, any other sampling sites acceptable to the Department. Any community water system which includes tier four (4) sites in its sampling pool shall submit a letter to the Department indicating why it was unable to locate sufficient tier one (1), two (2), or three (3) sites. (10-1-93)

b. Nontransient noncommunity water systems with insufficient tier one (1) and pre-1983 lead solder containing copper pipe sampling sites shall complete its sampling pool with other sampling sites acceptable to the Department. A nontransient noncommunity water system which includes sampling sites other than tier one (1) in its sampling pool, shall submit a letter to the Department indicating why it was unable to locate sufficient tier one (1) sites. (12-10-92)

08. Monitoring Requirements for Water Quality Parameters. 40 CFR 141.87, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

09. Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper in Source Water. 40 CFR 141.88, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

10. Analytical Methods. 40 CFR 141.89, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

11. Reporting Requirements. 40 CFR 141.90, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

12. Recordkeeping Requirements. 40 CFR 141.91, revised as of July 1, 2000, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-30-01)

351. -- 399. (RESERVED).

400. SECONDARY MCLS.

01. Purpose. 40 CFR 143.1, revised as of July 1, 2003, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-20-04)

02. Definitions. 40 CFR 143.2, revised as of July 1, 2003, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-20-04)

03. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. 40 CFR 143.3, revised as of July 1, 2003, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-20-04)

04. Monitoring. 40 CFR 143.4, revised as of July 1, 2003, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-20-04)

401. -- 449. (RESERVED).

450. USE OF NON-CENTRALIZED TREATMENT DEVICES.

01. Point of Entry Devices. 40 CFR 141.100, revised as of July 1, 1999, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-5-00)

02. Point of Use (POU) Treatment Devices. (3-30-07)

a. A public water system may use point of use (POU) treatment in order to achieve compliance with certain maximum contaminant levels (MCL) or treatment techniques, in accordance with Subsection 450.02.b., when the following conditions are met: (3-30-07)

i. A program for long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the POU treatment system is approved by the Department, pursuant to Section 450.02.d. (3-30-07)

ii. The public water system or a vendor of POU treatment devices under contract with the public water system shall own, control, and maintain the POU treatment system to ensure proper operation and maintenance and compliance with the MCL or treatment technique. (3-30-07)

iii. Each POU treatment device is equipped with a mechanical warning mechanism to ensure that customers are automatically notified of operational problems. (3-30-07)

iv. The POU treatment device must be certified by an accredited American National Standards Institute (ANSI) certification body to meet applicable ANSI/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standards. (3-30-07)

b. POU treatment devices shall not be used to achieve compliance with a MCL or treatment technique requirement for a microbial contaminant or an indicator of a microbial contaminant. Community water systems may not use POU treatment devices to achieve compliance with a nitrate MCL. (3-30-07)

c. The Department will waive the plan and specification requirements as described in Subsection 551.04 relating to material modifications for the following systems only to that extent that the material modification proposed is limited to the installation and/or use of a POU treatment device(s): (3-30-07)

i. Community water systems serving two hundred (200) or fewer service connections. (3-30-07)

ii. Non-transient non-community water systems. (3-30-07)

iii. Transient non-community water systems. (3-30-07)

iv. Community water systems serving more than two hundred (200) service connections if approved by the Department through the waiver process outlined in Subsection 005.01.a. (3-30-07)

d. A public water system must obtain written approval by the Department before installation of a POU treatment device for the purpose of achieving compliance with a MCL or treatment technique. The public water system shall submit the following documentation for approval to the Department: (3-30-07)

i. Information identifying the public water system name and number, total number of service connections, contaminant(s) to be treated, type of POU treatment device to be installed, manufacturer and model number of the POU treatment device, type and function of the mechanical warning mechanism (performance indicator) on the POU treatment device, certification verification for ANSI/NSF, installer qualifications, and a proposed date for installation of the POU treatment device(s). (3-30-07)

ii. The manufacturer's specifications for the POU treatment device including demonstration that the POU treatment device is suited for the water chemistry of the public water system and contaminant(s) of concern and

is of sufficient design and capacity for the particular application. (3-30-07)

iii. Information relating to how other drinking water dispensing units, such as instant hot water dispensers and refrigerator water and ice dispensers, whose primary function is to provide drinking water, will be provided with treated water. If water is transported from a POU treatment device to another drinking water dispensing unit, the conducting tube shall be of non-reactive material. (3-30-07)

iv. For non-transient non-community water systems and transient non-community water systems, demonstration that the drinking water dispensing units are located in areas adequate to protect public health. (3-30-07)

v. Demonstration that all POU treatment devices are owned, controlled, and maintained by the public water system or by a vendor of POU treatment devices under contract with the public water system. (3-30-07)

vi. A sampling plan identifying the location of all service connections and demonstrating how the system will ensure that all POU treatment devices are sampled for compliance with the contaminant(s) being treated during every compliance period or at a frequency designated by the state. (3-30-07)

vii. Documentation that a customer at each service connection has agreed to installation and use of a POU treatment device and has granted access for installation, maintenance, and sampling. (3-30-07)

viii. A plan that describes how the public water system will address any non-compliance with Subsection 450.02.d.vii. (3-30-07)

ix. A maintenance plan that demonstrates how on-going maintenance activities will be performed and on what frequency, including: frequency of treatment media replacements, frequency of POU treatment device replacements, periodic verification that the mechanical warning device is functional, schedule of planned maintenance activities, plan of how the system will address unscheduled maintenance problems, and a plan and method of waste disposal. (3-30-07)

x. Documentation that the system meets the current requirements for a certified operator pursuant to Section 554. (3-30-07)

xi. A plan for on-going education and outreach to the customers of the public water system, including rental customers, on POU treatment and health effects of the contaminant(s) of concern. (3-30-07)

xii. A plan for how the system will ensure real estate disclosures for the POU treatment system. (3-30-07)

xiii. A statement of recognition that failure to maintain compliance with the MCL, or the failure to operate and maintain compliance with a POU treatment system as approved by the Department, may necessitate installation of centralized treatment. (3-30-07)

e. Within thirty (30) days of installing the approved POU treatment system, the public water system shall notify the Department in writing that the POU treatment system was installed as approved by the Department. (3-30-07)

f. Within thirty (30) days of installing the approved POU treatment system, the public water system shall submit samples from each POU treatment device to a certified laboratory for the contaminant(s) being treated by the POU treatment device. The samples shall be used to demonstrate initial compliance with the MCL. (3-30-07)

g. The water system owner or operator must maintain records for a POU treatment system. Records shall be submitted to the Department at a frequency and in a format specified by the Department. Records to maintain shall include: (3-30-07)

i. Requirements of Subsection 450.02.d.; (3-30-07)

- ii. All sampling performed on the POU treatment devices; (3-30-07)
- iii. Maintenance logs and schedules; (3-30-07)
- iv. Log of installed units; and (3-30-07)
- v. Contracts, lease agreements, or other legal documents with vendors and consumers. (3-30-07)

03. Use of Bottled Water. 40 CFR 141.101, revised as of July 1, 1999, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-5-00)

451. TREATMENT TECHNIQUES.

- 01. General Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.110 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)
- 02. Acrylamide, Epichlorohydrin.** 40 CFR 141.111 is herein incorporated by reference. (12-10-92)

452. -- 499. (RESERVED).

500. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS -- DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNICAL, FINANCIAL, AND MANAGERIAL CAPACITY OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS.

No person shall proceed, or cause to proceed, with construction of a new community or nontransient, noncommunity drinking water system until it has been demonstrated to the Department that the water system will have adequate technical, financial, and managerial capacity, as defined in Section 003 of these rules. Demonstration of capacity shall be submitted to the Department prior to or concurrent with the submittal of plans and specifications, as required in Section 39-118, Idaho Code, and Subsection 504.03 of these rules. The Department shall issue its approval of the new system capacity demonstration in writing. (3-30-07)

01. Technical Capacity. In order to meet this requirement, the public water system shall submit documentation to demonstrate the following: (4-5-00)

a. The system meets the relevant design, construction, and operating requirements of Sections 501 through 552 of these rules; (3-30-07)

b. The system has an adequate and consistent source of water; (4-5-00)

c. A plan is in place to protect the water source and deal with emergencies; (4-5-00)

d. A plan exists for replacement or improvement of infrastructure as necessary; and (4-5-00)

e. The system has trained personnel with an understanding of the technical and operational characteristics of the system. (5-3-03)

02. Financial Capacity. A demonstration of financial capacity must include but is not limited to the following information: (4-5-00)

a. Documentation that organizational and financial arrangements are adequate to construct and operate the public water system in accordance with these rules (see Sections 501 through 552). This information can be provided by submitting estimated construction, operation, and maintenance costs, letters of credit, or other access to financial capital through public or private sources and, if available, a certified financial statement; (3-30-07)

b. Demonstration of revenue sufficiency, that includes but is not limited to billing and collection procedures, a proposed rate structure which is affordable and ensures availability of operating funds, revenues for depreciation and reserves, and the ability to accrue a capital replacement fund. A preliminary operating budget shall be provided; and (4-5-00)

c. Adequate fiscal controls must be demonstrated. (4-5-00)

03. Managerial Capacity. In order to demonstrate adequate managerial capacity, the owner and/or operator of a new drinking water system shall submit at least the following information to the Department: (4-5-00)

a. Clear documentation of legal ownership and any plans that may exist for transfer of that ownership on completion of construction or after a period of operation; (4-5-00)

b. The name, address, and telephone number of the person who will be accountable for ensuring that the water system is in compliance with these rules; (4-5-00)

c. The name, address, and telephone number of the system operator; (4-5-00)

d. A description of the manner in which the water system will be managed. By-laws, restrictive covenants, articles of incorporation, or procedures and policy manuals which describe the management organization structure are a means of providing this information; (4-5-00)

e. A description of staffing should be provided, including training, experience, certification or licensing, and continuing education completed by the water system staff; (4-5-00)

f. An explanation of how the water system will establish and maintain effective communications and relationships between the water system management, its customers, professional service providers, and any applicable regulatory agencies; and (4-5-00)

g. Evidence of planning for future growth, equipment repair and maintenance, and long term replacement of system components. (4-5-00)

04. Submittal Form. The Department shall provide a standard form to be used in preparing a new system capacity demonstration. (4-5-00)

05. Expanding Systems. A public water system which comes into existence as a result of growth in population or number of service connections within a previously unregulated system will be considered a new system under these rules and is subject to all design, construction and operating requirements herein. (4-5-00)

06. Consolidation. In demonstrating new system capacity, the owner of the proposed new system must investigate the feasibility of obtaining water service from an established public water system. If such service is available, but the owner elects to proceed with an independent system, the owner must explain why this choice is in the public interest in terms of environmental protection, affordability to water users, and protection of public health. (4-5-00)

07. Exclusion. New public water systems which are public utilities as defined in Sections 61-104 (Corporation), 61-124 (Water System), 61-125 (Water Corporation), and 61-129 (Public Utility), Idaho Code, must meet the regulatory requirements of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) in Chapter 1, Title 61, Idaho Code, Public Utilities Law, and IDAPA 31.01.01, "Rules of Procedure of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission." Such water systems will not be required to meet any requirements of this Section which are in conflict with the provisions and requirements of the IPUC. (4-5-00)

501. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS -- GENERAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS.

Unless otherwise specified by the Department, the design of new drinking water systems, or modifications to existing, public drinking water systems, shall be in conformance with the facility and design standards set forth in Sections 006 and 500 through 552 of these rules. The following general design requirements shall apply as applicable for the type of water system and the treatment or other processes employed. (3-30-07)

01. Materials Used in Construction. Unless otherwise authorized by the Department on a site-specific basis, materials that are used to construct public drinking water systems and have water contact surfaces shall conform to applicable AWWA standards and/or be certified by an accredited ANSI certification body to meet ANSI/NSF Standard 53 and 61, referenced in Subsection 002.02. Corrosion control shall be taken into account during all

aspects of public water system design. (3-30-07)

02. Additives Used in Operation. No chemical or other substance shall be added to drinking water, nor shall any process be utilized to treat drinking water, unless specifically approved by the Department. All chemicals shall conform to applicable AWWA standards and be certified by an accredited ANSI certification body to meet ANSI/NSF Standard 60, referenced in Subsection 002.02. (3-30-07)

03. Design Basis. The system, including the water source and treatment facilities, shall be designed to provide either peak hour demand of the system or peak daily pumping demand plus equalization storage at the design year. (3-30-07)

04. Design of Treatment Facilities. Design of treatment facilities shall address: (3-30-07)

- a. Functional aspects of facility layout and provisions for future facility expansion; (3-30-07)
- b. Provision for expansion of waste treatment and disposal facilities; (3-30-07)
- c. Roads constructed to provide year-round access by vehicles and equipment needed for repair and maintenance; (3-30-07)
- d. Site grading and drainage; and (3-30-07)
- e. Chemical delivery. (3-30-07)

05. Design of Buildings. The design of buildings that are a part of public drinking water systems shall provide for: (3-30-07)

- a. Adequate ventilation, lighting, heating, and air conditioning; (3-30-07)
- b. Adequate drainage; (3-30-07)
- c. Dehumidification equipment, if necessary; (3-30-07)
- d. Accessibility of equipment for operation, servicing, and removal; (3-30-07)
- e. Flexibility and convenience of operation and safety of operators; and (3-30-07)
- f. Separate room(s) for chemical storage and feed equipment to reduce hazards and dust problems. (3-30-07)

06. Electrical. Main switch gear electrical controls shall be located above grade, in areas not subject to flooding. All electrical work shall conform to the requirements of the National Electrical Code or to relevant state and/or local codes. The National Electrical Code is available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169-7471, (617)770-3000, <http://www.nfpa.org>. (3-30-07)

07. Reliability and Emergency Operation. New community water systems constructed after April 15, 2007 are required to have sufficient dedicated on-site standby power, with automatic switch-over capability, and/or storage so that water may be treated and supplied to pressurize the entire distribution system during power outages. During a power outage, the water system shall be able to meet the operating pressure requirements of Subsection 552.01.b. for a minimum of eight (8) hours at average day demand plus fire flow where provided. Standby power provided in a public drinking water system shall be coordinated with the standby power that is provided in the wastewater collection and treatment system. (3-30-07)

a. The Department may require the installation of standby power or storage facilities in existing systems if the frequency and duration of power outages a system experiences constitute a health hazard. (3-30-07)

b. Existing community public water systems that are substantially modified after April 15, 2007 shall

meet the requirements of Subsection 501.07. in those portions of the system affected by the modifications. (3-30-07)

i. For the purposes of Subsection 501.07., the Department shall consider a system to be substantially modified when there is a combined increase of twenty-five percent (25%) or more above the system's existing configuration in the following factors: (3-30-07)

(1) Population served or number of service connections. (3-30-07)

(2) Total length of transmission and distribution water mains. (3-30-07)

(3) Peak or average water demand per connection. (3-30-07)

ii. New sources and booster pumps intended to increase system capacity shall be provided with standby power or equivalent. (3-30-07)

c. For both new and existing public water systems, the Department may reduce the requirements of Subsection 501.07 if the system can demonstrate the capacity to adequately protect public health during a power outage. Any decision by the Department will be based on, but not limited to, the following considerations: (3-30-07)

i. An adequate emergency response and operation plan and the capacity to implement that plan. (3-30-07)

ii. The adequacy of the system's cross connection control program and the capacity to protect public health in the event of a system wide depressurization. (3-30-07)

iii. Demonstration of historical and projected reliability of the electrical power supplied to the water system. (3-30-07)

iv. A strategy for providing information to the public during power outages, including instructions to stop irrigation, boil water, etc., until notified otherwise. (3-30-07)

v. The level of reliability acceptable to consumers. This can be accomplished with either a vote of the majority of consumers for privately owned and operated systems or a decision by the governing body for publicly governed systems. (3-30-07)

vi. Other considerations that may be pertinent, including connections to other public water systems, agreements to provide water in emergency situations, and the availability of dedicated portable auxiliary power. (3-30-07)

08. On-Site Analysis and Testing Capabilities. Each public water system shall have equipment and facilities for routine testing necessary to ensure proper operation. Equipment selection shall be based on the characteristics of the raw water source and the complexity of the treatment process involved. (3-30-07)

09. Sample Taps. Sample taps shall be provided so that water samples can be obtained from each water source and from appropriate locations in each unit operation of treatment, and from the finished water. Taps shall be consistent with sampling needs and shall not be of the petcock type. Taps owned by the water system and used for obtaining samples for bacteriological analysis shall be of the smooth-nosed type without interior or exterior threads, shall not be of the mixing type, and shall not have a screen, aerator, or other such appurtenance. (3-30-07)

10. Facility Potable Water Supply. The facility water supply service line and the plant finished water sample tap shall be supplied from a source of finished water at a point where all chemicals have been thoroughly mixed, and the required disinfectant contact time, if applicable, has been achieved. There shall be no cross connections between the facility water supply service line and any piping, troughs, tanks, or other treatment units containing wastewater, treatment chemicals, raw or partially treated water. (3-30-07)

11. Meters. All water supplies shall have an acceptable means of measuring the flow from each source, the wash water, the recycled water, any blended water of different quality, and the finished water. (3-30-07)

12. Operation and Maintenance Manual. An operation and maintenance manual or manuals shall be provided for all public water systems. The manual shall include, but is not limited to, the following contents: daily operating instructions, operator safety procedures, location of valves and other key system features, parts list and parts order form, and information for contacting the water system operator. An operational trouble-shooting section shall be supplied to the water works as part of any proprietary unit installed in system facilities. (3-30-07)

13. Start-Up Training. Provisions shall be made for operator instruction at the start-up of a new plant or pumping station. (3-30-07)

14. Safety. Consideration shall be given to the protection of maintenance personnel and visitors from typical and foreseeable hazards in accordance with the engineering standards of care. The design shall comply with all applicable safety codes and regulations that may include the Uniform Building Code, Uniform Fire Code, National Fire Protection Association Standards, and state and federal OSHA standards. Items to be considered include, but are not limited to, noise arresters, noise protection, confined space entry, protective equipment and clothing, gas masks, safety showers and eye washes, handrails and guards, warning signs, smoke detectors, toxic gas detectors and fire extinguishers. (3-30-07)

15. Security. Appropriate design measures to help ensure the security of water system facilities shall be incorporated. Such measures, at a minimum, shall include means to lock all exterior doorways, windows, gates and other entrances to source, treatment, pumping stations, and water storage facilities. (3-30-07)

16. Other Regulations. Consideration must be given to the design requirements of other federal, state, and local regulatory agencies for items such as safety requirements, special designs for the handicapped, plumbing and electrical codes, and construction in the flood plain. (3-30-07)

17. Redundant Fire Flow Capacity. (3-30-07)

a. Public water systems that provide fire flow shall be designed to provide maximum day demand plus fire flow instead of peak hour demand plus fire flow. This allowance is made because distribution pressures can be expected to fall during a fire event and overall demand would be less than peak hour. Pumping systems supporting fire flow capacity must be designed so that fire flow may be provided with the largest pump out of service. (3-30-07)

b. The requirement for redundant pumping capacity specified in Subsection 501.17.a. may be reduced to the extent that storage is provided in sufficient quantity to meet some or all of fire flow demands. Where storage is not provided, the requirement for fire flow pumping redundancy may be reduced or eliminated if the following conditions are met: (3-30-07)

i. The local fire authority states in writing that the fire flow capacity of the system is acceptable and is compatible with the water demand of existing and planned fire fighting equipment and fire fighting practices in the area served by the system. (3-30-07)

ii. In a manner appropriate to the system type and situation, positive notification is provided to customers that describes the design of the system's fire fighting capability and explains how it differs from the requirements of Subsection 501.17.a. The notice shall indicate that the local fire authority has provided written acceptance of the system's fire flow capacity. (3-30-07)

502. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - FACILITY PLANS.

See the definition of Facility Plan in Section 003. (3-30-07)

01. Facility Plans Required. All new public drinking water systems, and existing public drinking water systems undergoing material modification or expansion, are required to have a current facility plan that shall address all applicable issues specifically required in Sections 500 through 552 of these rules including, but not limited to, hydraulic capacity, treatment capacity, project financing, and operation and maintenance considerations sufficiently to determine the effects of the project on the overall infrastructure. Material modification or expansion that requires a facility plan includes upgraded, or rehabilitated public drinking water system facilities. Facility plans must address the entire potential service area of the project. Facility plans are not required for minor or routine

distribution system projects. Determination of projects that are considered to be minor or routine shall be made by the Department based on a review of the owner's recommendations and accompanying rationale. (3-30-07)

02. Submittal to the Department. Facility plans shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval prior to the submission of plans and specifications for a project related to the facility plan. In the case of water main extensions reviewed by a qualified Idaho licensed professional engineer pursuant to Subsection 504.03.b., an updated facility plan shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval unless the reviewing authority already has a Department approved facility plan in his possession. (3-30-07)

03. Facility Plan Contents. The facility plan must include sufficient detail to demonstrate that the proposed project meets applicable criteria. The facility plan generally addresses the overall system-wide plan. The facility plan shall identify and evaluate problems related to the drinking water system; assemble basic information; present criteria and assumptions; examine alternative solutions with preliminary layouts and cost estimates; describe financing methods; set forth anticipated charges for users; review organizational and staffing requirements; offer a conclusion with a proposed project for client consideration; and outline official actions and procedures to implement the project. If the project is funded by the state revolving fund or a grant, other requirements may also apply. See IDAPA 58.01.20, "Rules for Administration of Drinking Water Loan Program," and IDAPA 58.01.22, "Rules for Administration of Planning Grants for Public Drinking Water Facilities." A checklist, which can be used as guidance, can be found at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/permits_forms/forms/drinking_water/form_i_report_checklist.pdf. The guidance document is for Department grant and loan projects, but may be used in part or in whole as a guide to assist in the development of a facility plan for any proposed project. (3-30-07)

04. Engineer's Seal Required. Facility plans submitted to the Department shall bear the imprint of an Idaho licensed professional engineer's seal that is both signed and dated by the engineer. (3-30-07)

503. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORTS.

See the definition of Preliminary Engineering Report in Section 003. For all new water systems or material modifications to existing water systems, a preliminary engineering report shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval, or other reviewing authority in the case of water main extensions, prior to the submittal of plans and specifications as required in Subsection 504.03. Preliminary engineering reports are not required for minor or routine distribution system projects designed under a facility plan. This report shall provide the following: (3-30-07)

01. Engineer's Seal. Preliminary engineering reports submitted to the department shall bear the imprint of an Idaho licensed professional engineer's seal that is both signed and dated by the engineer. (3-30-07)

02. Location. A general description and location of the project. (3-30-07)

03. Population. The estimated design population of the project. (3-30-07)

04. Water Quantity. Design data for domestic, irrigation, fire fighting, commercial and industrial water uses, including peak hourly, peak daily, and average day demands. (3-30-07)

05. Storage. Storage requirements. (3-30-07)

06. Operating Pressure. Pressure ranges for normal and peak flow conditions. (3-30-07)

07. Hydraulic Analysis. A computer analysis of the hydraulics of the distribution system if requested by the Department; any analysis of an existing distribution system shall be properly calibrated. The type and/or sophistication of analysis shall be dependent on the type of system. (3-30-07)

08. Sources of Water. Adequacy, quality and availability of sources of water. A water system that is to be served by a separate non-potable irrigation system must provide documentation of legal water rights and demonstrate the actual availability of water in sufficient quantity to ensure that the irrigation system will not compete with or in any way diminish the source of water for the potable water system. (3-30-07)

09. Sewage. Describe the sewage collection system and sewage treatment works, with special reference to their relationship to existing or proposed water works structures which may affect the operation of the

water supply system, or which may affect the quality of the supply. (3-30-07)

10. Treatment Wastes. Characterize the various wastes from the water treatment processes and, if applicable, their volumes, constituents, and proposed treatment and disposal. If discharging to a sanitary sewage system, verify that the system is capable of handling the flow to the treatment works and that the treatment works is capable and willing to accept the additional loading. (3-30-07)

11. Monitoring Results - Community Systems. Results of analysis for total coliform, inorganic chemical contaminants, organic chemicals, and radionuclide contaminants set forth in Subsections 050.01, 050.02, 050.05, 100.01, 100.03, 100.04, 100.05, and 100.06, unless analysis is waived pursuant to Subsection 100.07. (3-30-07)

12. Monitoring Results - Nontransient Noncommunity Systems. Results of analysis for total coliform and inorganic and organic chemical contaminants listed in Subsections 050.01, 050.02, 100.01, 100.03, 100.04, unless analysis is waived pursuant to Subsection 100.07. (3-30-07)

13. Monitoring Results - Transient Noncommunity Systems. Results of a total coliform, nitrite, and nitrate analysis listed in Subsections 050.01, 100.01 and 100.03. (3-30-07)

14. Turbidity. For any system supplied by surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, results of turbidity analysis listed in Subsection 100.02. (3-30-07)

15. Evaluation of Surface Water Influence. For all new ground water sources, including but not limited to wells, springs, and infiltration galleries, systems shall supply information as required by the Department to determine if these sources are under the direct influence of surface water. This requirement shall also apply to any existing ground water source that is found to be at risk of surface water influence during a field survey conducted by the Department. (3-30-07)

16. Potential Contamination. Identify sources of contamination near proposed sources of water and describe how the sources will be protected. (3-30-07)

17. Flooding. Mechanisms for protection of the system from flooding. (3-30-07)

18. Additional Information - Surface Water. In addition to the items listed in Subsections 503.01 through 503.17, the following information must be provided for proposed surface water sources and ground water sources under the direct influence of surface water: (3-30-07)

a. Hydrological and historical stream flow data. (3-30-07)

b. A copy of the water right(s) from the Idaho Department of Water Resources. (3-30-07)

c. Anticipated turbidity ranges, high and low. (3-30-07)

d. Treatment selection process and alternative evaluations. (3-30-07)

e. Assessment of the degree of control the water system will be able to exercise over the watershed. (3-30-07)

f. Projected future uses of impoundments or reservoirs within the watershed. (3-30-07)

g. Assess degree of hazard to the supply by agricultural, industrial, recreational, and residential activities in the watershed, and by accidental spillage of materials that may be toxic, harmful or detrimental to treatment processes. (3-30-07)

h. Assess all waste discharges and activities that could impact the water supply. The location of each waste discharge shall be shown on a scale map. (3-30-07)

i. Obtain source water samples over a sufficient period of time to assess the microbiological, physical, chemical and radiological characteristics of the water. (3-30-07)

j. Consideration of currents, wind and ice conditions, and the effect of confluent streams. (3-30-07)

19. Additional Information - Ground Water. (3-30-07)

a. In addition to the items listed in Subsections 503.01 through 503.17, the following information must be provided for a proposed ground water source: (3-30-07)

i. A site evaluation report as required in Section 510 for wells and Section 514 for springs. (3-30-07)

ii. Dimensions of the well lot and location of source. Include geographical coordinates of the source location. (3-30-07)

iii. Underground geological data and existing well logs. (3-30-07)

b. If the water is to be treated, summarize the adequacy of proposed processes and unit parameters for the treatment of the specific water. Bench scale testing, pilot studies, or demonstrations of treatment adequacy may be required. (3-30-07)

c. A copy of the water right(s) from the Idaho Department of Water Resources. (3-30-07)

20. Soils and Ground Water Levels. Generally discuss soil, ground water conditions, and potential building foundation problems, including a description of: (3-30-07)

a. The character of the soil through which water mains are to be laid. (3-30-07)

b. Characteristics of the soil, water table, and geological substrate that may affect the design and construction of the foundations of proposed structures. (3-30-07)

c. The approximate elevation of ground water in relation to subsurface structures. (3-30-07)

504. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - REVIEW OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The facility and design standards set forth in these rules shall be applied in the review of plans and specifications for public water system facilities. If design issues are not addressed by the facility and design standards set out in these rules, then guidance documents, some of which are listed in Subsection 002.02., shall be used as guidance in the design and review of plans and specifications for public drinking water facilities. See also Section 013. (3-30-07)

01. Ownership. Documentation of the ownership and responsibility for operating the proposed system shall be made available to the Department prior to or concurrent with the submittal of plans and specifications as required in Subsection 504.03. The documentation must show organization and financial arrangements adequate to assure construction, operation and maintenance of the system according to these rules. Documentation shall also include the name of the water system, the name, address, and phone number of the supplier of water, the system size, and the name, address, and phone number of the system operator. (3-30-07)

02. Connection to an Existing System. If the proposed project is to be connected to an existing public water system, a letter from the purveyor must be submitted to the Department stating that the purveyor will be able to provide services to the proposed project. The Department may require documentation supporting the ability of the purveyor to provide service to the new system without diminishing quality of service to existing customers. This letter must be submitted prior to or concurrent with the submittal of plans and specifications as required in Subsection 504.03. (3-30-07)

03. Plans and Specifications Required. (3-30-07)

a. Prior to construction of new public drinking water systems, new drinking water systems designed to serve ten (10) or more service connections, or material modifications of existing public water systems, plans and

specifications must be submitted to the Department for review and approval. If construction does not commence within twelve (12) months of the Department's final approval, the Department may require re-submittal of all or part of the plans and specifications. (3-30-07)

b. Plans and specifications for water main extensions shall not require pre-construction approval by the Department when such extensions will be owned and operated by a city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility, provided that such plans and specifications are reviewed and approved by a qualified Idaho licensed professional engineer who was not involved in the preparation of the plans and specifications being reviewed to verify compliance with the requirements of these rules prior to initiation of construction. Any plans approved pursuant to Subsection 504.03.b. shall be transmitted to the Department at the time construction is authorized along with a statement that the plans comply with the requirements of these rules and that construction has been authorized by the city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility that will own and operate the system. (3-30-07)

c. At the discretion of the city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility, the plans addressed by Subsection 504.03.b. may be referred to the Department for review and approval prior to initiation of construction. (3-30-07)

d. New or updated operation and maintenance manual or manuals, as required in Subsection 501.12, shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval prior to start-up of the new or modified public water system. (3-30-07)

04. Criteria for Review. The Department shall review plans and specifications to determine compliance with these rules and engineering standards of care. If the plans and specifications comply with these rules and engineering standards of care, the Department shall not substitute its judgment for that of the owner's design engineer concerning the manner of compliance with the rule. (3-30-07)

05. Schedule for Review. The Department shall review plans and specifications and endeavor to resolve design issues within forty-two (42) calendar days of submittal such that approval can be granted. If the Department and applicant have not resolved design issues within forty-two (42) calendar days or at any time thereafter, the applicant may file a written demand to the Department for a decision. Upon receipt of such written demand, the Department shall deliver a written decision to the applicant within no more than seven (7) calendar days explaining any reasons for disapproval. The Department shall maintain records of all written demands for decision made pursuant to Subsection 504.05 with such records including the final decision rendered and the timeliness thereof. (3-30-07)

06. Engineer's Seal Required. Plans and specifications submitted to the department shall bear the imprint of an Idaho licensed professional engineer's seal; except that the Department will accept the seal of an Idaho licensed professional geologist on the following: (3-30-07)

a. Well source, spring source, or infiltration gallery site evaluation reports, as specified in Subsections 510 and 514. (3-30-07)

b. Plans and specifications for well construction and results of field inspection and testing, as specified in Section 510. (3-30-07)

07. Contents of Plans and Specifications. Plans and specifications shall, where pertinent, provide the following: (3-30-07)

a. General layout, including: (3-30-07)

i. Suitable title. (3-30-07)

ii. Name of municipality or other entity or person responsible for the water supply. (3-30-07)

iii. Area or institution to be served. (3-30-07)

- iv. Scale of drawings. (3-30-07)
- v. North arrow. (3-30-07)
- vi. Datum used. (3-30-07)
- vii. General boundaries of municipality or area to be served. (3-30-07)
- viii. Date, name, and address of the designing engineer. (3-30-07)
- ix. Legible prints suitable for reproduction. (3-30-07)
- x. Location and size of existing water mains, if applicable. (3-30-07)
- xi. For systems undergoing material modification, location and nature of existing water works structures and appurtenances affecting the proposed improvements. (3-30-07)
- b.** Detailed plans, including: (3-30-07)
 - i. Stream crossings, providing profiles with elevations of the stream bed and the estimated normal and extreme high and, where appropriate, low water levels. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Location and size of the property to be used for the development with respect to known references such as roads, streams, section lines, or streets. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Topography and arrangement of present or planned wells or structures. (3-30-07)
 - iv. Elevations of the one hundred (100) year flood level in relation to the floor of structures, upper termination of protective casings, and grade surrounding facilities. (3-30-07)
 - v. Details of well construction, including diameter and depth of drill holes, casing and liner diameters and depths, grouting depths, elevations, and designation of geological formations, water levels and other data as specified in Section 510. (3-30-07)
 - vi. Location of all known existing and potential sources of pollution within five hundred (500) feet of water sources or underground treated storage facilities. (3-30-07)
 - vii. Size, length, and materials of proposed water mains. (3-30-07)
 - viii. Location of existing or proposed streets; water sources, ponds, lakes, and drains; storm sanitary, combined and house sewers; septic tanks, disposal fields and cesspools. (3-30-07)
 - ix. Schematic flow diagrams and hydraulic profiles showing the flow through various plant units. (3-30-07)
 - x. Piping in sufficient detail to show flow through the plant including waste lines. (3-30-07)
 - xi. Locations of all chemical storage areas, chemical feeding equipment, and points of chemical application. (3-30-07)
 - xii. All appurtenances, specific structures, equipment, water treatment plant waste disposal units and points of discharge having any relationship to the plans for water mains or water works structures. (3-30-07)
 - xiii. Locations of sanitary or other facilities, such as lavatories, showers, toilets, and lockers, when applicable or required by the Department. (3-30-07)
 - xiv. Locations, dimensions, and elevations of all proposed plant facilities. (3-30-07)

- xv. Locations of all sampling taps owned by the water system. (3-30-07)
 - xvi. Adequate description of any significant features not otherwise covered by the specifications that may impact public safety or welfare. (3-30-07)
 - c. Complete, detailed technical specifications shall be supplied for the proposed project, including: (3-30-07)
 - i. A program for keeping existing water works facilities in operation during construction of additional facilities so as to minimize interruption of service. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Laboratory facilities and equipment. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Description of chemical feeding equipment. (3-30-07)
 - iv. Procedures for flushing, disinfection and testing, as needed, prior to placing the project in service. All wells, pipes, tanks, and equipment which can convey or store potable water shall be disinfected in accordance with AWWA Standards, incorporated into these rules at Subsection 002.01. Plans or specifications shall outline the procedure and include the disinfectant dosage, contact time, and method of testing the results of this procedure. (3-30-07)
 - v. Materials or proprietary equipment for sanitary or other facilities, including any necessary backflow or back-siphonage protection. (3-30-07)
 - d. Complete design criteria, as set forth in these rules. (3-30-07)
 - e. The Department may require additional information which is not part of the construction drawings, including, but not limited to, head loss calculations, proprietary technical data, and copies of contracts. (3-30-07)
- 08. Notification of Material Deviations.** As set forth in Subsection 504.03, during construction or modification, the reviewing authority must be notified of any material deviation from the approved plans. The reviewing authority's prior written approval is required before any material deviation is allowed. (3-30-07)
- 09. Record Plans and Specifications Required.** Within thirty (30) calendar days of the completion of construction of facilities for which plans are required to be reviewed pursuant to Subsection 504.03, record plans and specifications based on information provided by the construction contractor and field observations made by the engineer or the engineer's designee depicting the actual construction of facilities performed, must be submitted to the Department by the engineer representing the city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility that owns the project, or by the design engineer or owner-designated substitute engineer if the facilities will not be owned and operated by a city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility. Such submittal by the professional engineer must confirm material compliance with the approved plans and specifications or disclose any material deviations therefrom. If the construction does not materially deviate from the approved plans and specifications, the owner may have a statement to that effect prepared by an Idaho licensed professional engineer and filed with the Department in lieu of submitting a complete and accurate set of record drawings. (3-30-07)
- 10. Exception.** The Department may waive the plan and specification approval required of any particular facility or category of facilities when doing so will have no significant impact on public health or the environment. (3-30-07)
- 11. Requirement to Have Approved Plans and Specifications and Approval Letter On-Site During Construction.** It is the responsibility of the owner to maintain one (1) copy of the approved plans and specifications and the approval letter from the reviewing authority on-site during construction at all times. (3-30-07)
- 12. Construction.** Except as provided in Subsection 504.03.b., no construction shall commence until all of the necessary approvals have been received from the Department. The owner shall provide for the inspection of the construction of a public drinking water system facility by an Idaho licensed professional engineer to the extent

required to confirm material compliance with the approved plans and to produce accurate record documents as required by Subsection 504.09. (3-30-07)

505. -- 509. (RESERVED).

510. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SITING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS.

Written approval by the Department is required before water from any new or reconstructed well may be served to the public. Any supplier of water for a public water system served by one (1) or more wells shall ensure that the following requirements are met: (3-30-07)

01. Site Approval. Prior to drilling, the site of a public water system well must be approved in writing by the Department. The Department shall require the supplier of water to submit a well site evaluation report that takes into account the proposed size, depth, and location of the well. The evaluation may include, but is not limited to the following types of information: (3-30-07)

- a.** An evaluation of the potability and quality of anticipated groundwater. (5-3-03)
- b.** Identification of the known aquifers and the extent of each aquifer, based on the stratigraphy, sedimentation, and geologic structure beneath the proposed well site. (5-3-03)
- c.** An estimate of hydrologic and geologic properties of each aquifer and confining layers. (5-3-03)
- d.** Prediction of the sources of water to be extracted by the well and the drawdown of existing wells, springs, and surface water bodies that may be caused by pumping the proposed well. This prediction may be based on analytical or numerical models as determined by the Idaho Department of Water Resources permitting process. (3-30-07)
- e.** Demonstration of the extent of the capture zone of the well, based on the well's design discharge and on aquifer geology, using estimates of hydraulic conductivity and storativity. (5-3-03)
- f.** Description of potential sources of contamination within five hundred (500) feet of the well site. (5-3-03)

02. Location. Each well shall be staked by the design engineer or licensed professional geologist prior to drilling, be located a minimum of fifty (50) feet from the nearest property line, and be no closer to specified sources of contamination than set forth in Subsection 900.01. In vulnerable settings, the Department may require engineering or hydrologic analysis to determine if the required setback distance is adequate to prevent contamination. (3-30-07)

03. Construction Standards. In addition to meeting the requirements of these rules, all wells shall be constructed in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.09, "Well Construction Standards Rules," and related rules and laws administered by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. All wells shall comply with the drilling permit requirements of Section 42-235, Idaho Code. (5-3-03)

a. Casing that meets the requirements set forth in Subsection 900.03 (Table 3). The use of plastic well casing for public water system wells may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Plastic casing shall meet or exceed ASTM Standard F480-02 and ANSI/NSF Standard 61. (3-30-07)

b. Public water system wells shall have no less than fifty-eight (58) feet of annular seal of not less than one and one-half (1 ½) inches thickness as measured from land surface to the bottom of the seal unless: (3-30-07)

- i.** It can be demonstrated to the Department's satisfaction that there is a confining layer at lesser depth that is capable of preventing unwanted water from reaching the intake zone of the well; or (5-3-03)
- ii.** The best and most practical aquifer at a particular site is less than fifty-eight (58) feet deep; or (5-3-03)

- iii. The Department specifies a different annular seal depth based on local hydrologic conditions. (5-3-03)
- iv. More stringent standards are required by applicable Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board, referenced in Subsection 002.02. (3-30-07)
- c. Specifications shall include allowable tolerances for plumbness and alignment in accordance with AWWA Standards, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01, or as otherwise approved by the Department. If the well fails to meet these requirements, it may be accepted by the Department if it does not interfere with the installation or operation of the pump or uniform placement of grout. (3-30-07)
- d. Geological data shall be collected at each pronounced change in formation and shall be recorded in the driller's log. Supplemental data includes, but is not limited to, accurate geographical location such as latitude and longitude or GIS coordinates, and other information on accurate records of drillhole diameters and depths, assembled order of size and length of casing, screens and liners, grouting depths, formations penetrated, and water levels. (3-30-07)
- e. The owner of each well shall retain all records pertaining to each well until the well has been properly abandoned. (3-30-07)
- f. Wells with intake screens shall: (3-30-07)
 - i. Be constructed of materials resistant to damage by chemical action of ground water or cleaning operations. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Have openings based on sieve analysis of formation and/or gravel pack materials. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Have sufficient length and diameter to provide adequate specific capacity and aperture entrance velocity not to exceed point three (0.3) feet per second, or as otherwise approved by the Department. (3-30-07)
 - iv. Be installed so that the pumping water level remains above the screen under all operating conditions, or otherwise approved by the Department. Where a bottom plate or sump is utilized, it shall be of the same material as the screen, or as otherwise approved by the Department. Where a washdown assembly, tailpipe or sump is used below the screen, it may be made of a different material than the screen. (3-30-07)
- g. Permanent well casing shall be surrounded by a minimum of one and one-half (1 ½) inches of grout to the depth required by Subsection 510.03.a. of these rules, or by the Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board referenced in Subsection 002.02, whichever is more stringent. All casing identified in plans and specifications as temporary casing shall be removed prior to well completion. (3-30-07)
 - i. Neat cement grout consisting of cement that conforms to AWWA Standard A-100, and water, with not more than six (6) gallons of water per ninety-four (94) pounds of cement, shall be used for one and one-half (1 ½) inch openings. Additives may be used to enhance effectiveness and are subject to approval by the reviewing authority and the Idaho Department of Water Resources on a case-by-case basis. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Bentonite grout shall have a solids content not less than twenty-five (25) percent by weight when mixed with water and be specifically manufactured for use in sealing of well casing. Bentonite grout shall not contain weighting agents to increase solids content. Bentonite grout shall not be used above the water table. All bentonite grout shall be installed by positive displacement from the bottom up through a tremmie or float shoe. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Where a dry annular space is to be sealed, a minimum of two (2) inches on all sides of the casing shall be required to place bentonite to depths not greater than one hundred (100) feet, using #8 mesh granular bentonite. All dry pour granular bentonite shall be tagged at appropriate intervals to verify placement. If a bridge occurs, a tremmie pipe shall be washed or jetted through the bridge to allow for pumping of grout. Bentonite chips shall be of sufficient size to accommodate proper placement for the existing subsurface conditions. (3-30-07)

iv. Dry granular bentonite used in wells where a dry annular space is to be sealed with depths greater than one hundred (100) feet shall require an annulus of at least three (3) inches on all sides of the casing, or as approved by the reviewing authority and the Idaho Department of Water Resources. If a bridge occurs, a tremmie pipe shall be washed or jetted through the bridge to allow for pumping of grout. Bentonite chips shall be of sufficient size to accommodate proper placement for the existing subsurface conditions. (3-30-07)

v. All chip bentonite seals installed through water shall only be used in annular spaces of at least four (4) inches on all sides of the casing. If a bridge occurs, a tremmie pipe shall be washed or jetted through the bridge to allow for pumping of grout. Bentonite chips shall be of sufficient size to accommodate proper placement for the existing subsurface conditions. Chip bentonite seals installed through water shall be: (3-30-07)

(1) Installed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications; or (3-30-07)

(2) Installed by pouring chips over a one-quarter (1/4) inch mesh screen for three-eighths (3/8) inch chips to remove fines to prevent bridging at the water table; or (3-30-07)

(3) Installed using coated pellets to retard hydration if approved by the reviewing authority and the Idaho Department of Water Resources. (3-30-07)

vi. Concrete may be approved on a case-by-case basis by the reviewing authority and the Idaho Department of Water Resources. Upon such approval, the approved method shall use a six (6) sack minus one-half (1/2) inch Portland cement concrete and shall be installed by positive displacement from the bottom up through a tremmie pipe. (3-30-07)

04. Disinfection. All tools, bits, pipe, and other materials to be inserted in the borehole shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the Well Construction Standards and permitting requirements of the Idaho Water Resources Board, referenced in Subsection 002.02 This applies to new well construction and repair of existing wells. (3-30-07)

05. Information Required. Upon completion of a groundwater source, and prior to its use as drinking water, the following information and data must be submitted by the water system to the Department: (3-30-07)

a. A copy of all well logs; (12-10-92)

b. Results of test pumping, as specified in Section 510; (3-30-07)

c. As constructed plans showing at least the following: (12-10-92)

i. Annular seal, including depth and sealant material used and method of application; (5-3-03)

ii. Casing perforations, results of sieve analysis used in designing screens installed in sand or gravel aquifers, gravel packs; and (5-3-03)

iii. Pump location; and (12-10-92)

iv. For community water systems, a permanent means for measuring water level. All equipment required for conducting water level measurements shall be purchased and made available to the water system operator at the time well construction is completed. Where pneumatic or electronic water level measuring equipment is used, it shall be made using corrosion resistant materials attached firmly to the drop pipe or pump column and in such a manner as to prevent entrance of foreign materials. (3-30-07)

d. Other information as may be specified by the Department. (12-10-92)

e. Sampling results for iron, manganese, corrosivity, and other secondary contaminants specified by the Department. Other monitoring requirements are specified in Section 503. (3-30-07)

06. Test Pumping. Upon completion of a ground water source, test pumping shall be conducted in

accordance with the following procedures to meet the specified requirements: (12-10-92)

a. The well shall be test pumped at the desired yield (design capacity) of the well for at least twenty-four (24) consecutive hours after the drawdown trend has stabilized, as determined by the supervising engineer or geologist. Alternatively, the well may be pumped at a rate of one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the desired yield for at least six (6) continuous hours after the drawdown trend has stabilized, as determined by the supervising engineer or geologist. The field pumping equipment must be capable of maintaining a constant rate of discharge during the test. Discharge water must be piped an adequate distance to prevent recharge of the well during the test. If the well fails the test protocol, design of the water system shall be re-evaluated and submitted to the Department for approval. (3-30-07)

b. Upon completion of well development, the well shall be tested for sand production. Fifteen (15) minutes after the start of the test pumping (at or above the design production rate), the sand content of a new well shall not be more than five (5) parts per million. Sand production shall be measured by a centrifugal sand sampler or other means acceptable to the Department. If sand production exceeds five (5) ppm, the well shall be screened gravel packed, or re-developed. (3-30-07)

c. The following data shall be provided: (5-3-03)

i. Static water level in the well prior to test pumping; (5-3-03)

ii. Well yield in gpm and duration of the pump test, including a discussion of any discrepancy between the desired yield and the yield observed during the test; (5-3-03)

iii. Water level in the well recorded at regular intervals during pumping; (5-3-03)

iv. Profile of water level recovery from the pumping level projected to the original static water level. (5-3-03)

v. Depth at which the test pump was positioned in the well; (5-3-03)

vi. Test pump capacity and head characteristics; (5-3-03)

vii. Sand production data. (5-3-03)

viii. Any available results of analysis based on the drawdown and recovery test pertaining to aquifer properties, sustained yield, and boundary conditions affecting drawdown. (5-3-03)

d. The Department may allow the use of other pump test protocols that are generally accepted by engineering firms with specialized experience in well construction, by the well drilling industry, or as described in national standards (such as ANSI/AWWA A100-97), as long as the minimum data specified in Subsection 510.06.c. are provided. The Department welcomes more extensive data about the well, such as step-drawdown evaluations used in determining well capacity for test pumping purposes, zone of influence calculations, and any other information that may be of use in source protection activities or in routine water system operations. (3-30-07)

e. Where aquifer yield, sustainability, or water quality are questionable, the Department, at its discretion, may require additional site specific investigations that could include test well construction, long-term pumping tests, or other means to demonstrate that the aquifer is sufficient to meet the long-term water requirements of the project. (4-11-06)

07. Conversion of Irrigation Wells for Public Water System Use. An irrigation well may be considered for use as a public water system source on a case-by-case basis. The owner of such a well must demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that the well is constructed in a manner that is protective of public health and that both the quantity and quality of water produced by the well meet public water system standards set forth in these rules. (3-30-07)

08. Observation Wells. If observation wells are used and are intended to remain in service after

completion of the water supply well, the observation wells shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for permanent wells and be protected at the upper terminal to preclude entrance of foreign materials. See Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board referenced in Subsection 002.02. (3-30-07)

09. Well Abandonment. Any water supply well that will no longer be used must be abandoned by sealing the borehole carefully to prevent pollution of the ground water, eliminate any physical hazard, conserve aquifer yield, maintain confined head conditions in artesian wells, and prevent mixing of waters from different aquifers. The objective of proper well abandonment procedures is to restore, as far as possible, the original hydrogeologic conditions. The services of a licensed well driller are required. Instructions for abandoning various types of wells may be obtained from the Idaho Department of Water Resources. See Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board referenced in Subsection 002.02. (3-30-07)

511. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - WELL PUMPS, DISCHARGE PIPING, AND APPURTENANCES.

01. Sample Tap Required. A smooth-nosed sample tap shall be provided on the discharge piping from every well at a point where pressure is maintained but prior to any treatment. (3-30-07)

02. Discharge Piping. The discharge line shall be equipped with the necessary valves and appurtenances to allow a well to be pumped to waste at the design capacity of the well via an approved air gap at a location prior to the first service connection, and shall meet the following requirements: (3-30-07)

- a.** Be designed to minimize friction loss. (3-30-07)
- b.** Have control valves and appurtenances located above the pump house floor when an above-ground discharge is provided. (3-30-07)
- c.** Be protected against contamination. (3-30-07)
- d.** Vertical turbine pumps shall be equipped with an air release-vacuum relief valve, or equivalent, located upstream from the check valve, with exhaust/relief piping terminating in a down-turned position at least eighteen (18) inches above the floor and covered with a twenty-four (24) mesh corrosion resistant screen. (3-30-07)
- e.** Have all exposed piping, valves and appurtenances protected against physical damage and freezing. (3-30-07)
- f.** Be properly anchored to prevent movement, and protected against surge or water hammer. (3-30-07)

03. Pressure Gauge Required. A pressure gauge shall be provided at all installations. (3-30-07)

04. Flow Meter and Check Valve. Unless otherwise approved by the Department, an instantaneous and totalizing flow meter equipped with nonvolatile memory shall be installed on the discharge line of each well. An accessible check valve shall be installed in the discharge line of each well. (3-30-07)

05. Well Vent. All wells shall be vented, unless it can be demonstrated that the drawdown under maximum pumping conditions will not exceed ten (10) feet, with the open end of the vent screened and terminated downward at least eighteen (18) inches above the final ground surface. (3-30-07)

06. Casings and Sanitary Well Caps. The following requirements apply to well casings and sanitary caps: (3-30-07)

- a.** Casings shall extend a minimum of eighteen (18) inches above the final ground surface and, if the well is located within a pump house, twelve (12) inches above the pump house floor. If local hydrological conditions require that a well be located in an area subject to flooding, the Department may require extension of the casing to extend above the one hundred (100) year or highest known flood level. (3-30-07)

b. Wells shall be cased and provided with a sanitary cap in such a manner that surface water cannot enter the well. (3-30-07)

07. Well Houses. For regulatory purposes, a well house is considered a pump house as defined in Section 003. Well houses must meet the requirements for pump houses as set forth in Section 541. (3-30-07)

08. Pitless Adapters and Units. Pitless adapters or pitless units: (3-30-07)

a. Shall be of the type marked approved by the National Sanitation Foundation or Pitless Adapter Division of the Water Systems Council. (12-10-92)

b. Shall be designed, constructed and installed to be watertight including the cap, cover, casing extension and other attachments. (12-10-92)

c. Shall be field tested for leaks before being put into service. The procedure outlined in "Manual of Individual and Non-Public Water Supply Systems," referenced in Subsection 002.02, or other procedure approved by the Department shall be followed. (3-30-07)

d. Pitless adapters with a two (2) inch or smaller discharge line shall be provided with a swing joint outside the pitless adapter unit to reduce strain, deformation, and possible leakage of the pitless seal caused by settling soils in the trench. The orientation of swing joints shall be such that any settling that occurs will tighten the threads. The hole in the casing shall be cut with a saw rather than a torch with an opening large enough to allow seating of gaskets. (3-30-07)

e. Shall be provided with a contamination-proof entrance connection for electrical cable. (3-30-07)

f. In the case of pitless adapters: (3-30-07)

i. Threaded adapters shall be installed by drilling a hole not more than one quarter (1/4) inch larger than the outer diameter of the pitless shank. No torch-cut holes shall be accepted. The orientation of swing joints shall be such that any settling that occurs will tighten the threads. (3-30-07)

ii. The only field welding permitted will be that needed to connect a pitless adapter to the casing. (3-30-07)

g. In the case of pitless units: (3-30-07)

i. Shall be shop-fabricated from the point of connection with the well casing to the unit cap or cover. (3-30-07)

ii. Shall be constructed of materials and weight at least equivalent to and compatible with the well casing. (3-30-07)

iii. Shall be threaded or welded to the well casing. Threaded units shall be installed by drilling a hole not more than one quarter (1/4) inch larger than the outer diameter of the pitless shank. No torch-cut holes shall be accepted. If the connection to the casing is by field weld, the shop-assembled unit must be designed specifically for field welding to the casing. (3-30-07)

iv. Shall terminate at least eighteen (18) inches above final ground elevation or three (3) feet above the 100-year flood level or the highest known flood elevation, whichever is higher, or as otherwise approved by the Department. (3-30-07)

v. Shall be provided with access to disinfect the well. (3-30-07)

vi. Shall have field connection to the lateral discharge from the pitless unit of threaded, flanged, or mechanical joint connection. (3-30-07)

09. Wells Not Allowed in Pits. Wells shall not be located in pits. Exceptions to this requirement will be granted by the Department if the well was constructed prior to November 5, 1964, and the installation is constructed or reconstructed in accordance with the requirements of the Department to provide watertight construction of pit walls and floors, floor drains and acceptable pit covers. (3-30-07)

10. Discharge Pumps. Discharge pumps shall be subject to the following requirements: (3-30-07)

a. Line shaft pumps shall. (3-30-07)

i. Have the casing firmly connected to the pump structure or have the casing inserted into a recess extending at least one-half (1/2) inch into the pump base. (3-30-07)

ii. Have the pump foundation and base designed to prevent water from coming into contact with the joint. (3-30-07)

iii. Use lubricants that meet ANSI/NSF Standard 61. (3-30-07)

b. When a submersible pump is used: (3-30-07)

i. The top of the casing shall be effectively sealed against the entrance of water under all conditions of vibration or movement of conductors or cables. (3-30-07)

ii. The electrical cable shall be firmly attached to the drop pipe at twenty-one (21) foot intervals or less, or at each coupling or joint. (3-30-07)

512. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - WELL LOT.

A well lot shall be provided for wells constructed after November 1, 1977. The well lot shall be owned in fee simple by the supplier of water or controlled by lease or easement with a term of not less than the useful life of the well and be large enough to provide a minimum distance of fifty (50) feet between the well and the nearest property line. (3-30-07)

01. Use of Chemicals on the Well Lot. No pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers shall be applied to a well lot without prior approval from the Department. (3-30-07)

02. Storage of Hazardous Materials on the Well Lot. No pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, portable containers of petroleum products, or other materials known to be toxic or hazardous shall be stored on a well lot, except that: (3-30-07)

a. An internal combustion engine to drive either a generator for emergency standby power or a pump to provide fire flows, and an associated fuel tank, may be placed on the well lot. (5-3-03)

b. A propane or natural gas powered generator is preferable to reduce risk of fuel spillage. (5-3-03)

c. If a diesel or gasoline-fueled engine is used, the fuel tank and connecting piping must be approved by the Underwriter's Laboratory, Inc., double-walled, meet the requirements of the local fire jurisdiction, and include both spill prevention and overfill protection features. The tank must be above ground and may be contained within the structural base of the generator unit. A licensed water system operator shall be present during filling of the tank following a period of usage, or during periodic extraction and replacement of outdated fuel. (4-6-05)

d. Should the internal combustion engine be located within the pump house, the floor of the pump house shall be constructed so as to contain all petroleum drips and spills so that they will not be able to reach the floor drain(s). Engine exhaust shall be directly discharged outside the pump house. (3-30-07)

e. A spill containment structure shall surround all fuel tanks and be sized to contain at least one hundred ten percent (110%) of the fuel tank volume. The Department may require additional containment capacity in settings where accumulation of snow, ice, or rain water could be expected to diminish the usable capacity of the structure. (4-6-05)

03. Location of Hydrants. Hydrants of the frost free type shall be placed in the buried piping system at a minimum of five (5) feet away from the well casing to prevent drain water from accumulating and/or compromising the grout seal surrounding the well casing. (3-30-07)

513. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - NUMBER OF GROUND WATER SOURCES REQUIRED.

New community water systems served by ground water and constructed after July 1, 1985, or existing community water systems served by ground water that are substantially modified after July, 2002, shall have a minimum of two (2) sources if they are intended to serve more than twenty-five (25) homes or equivalent. Under normal operating conditions, with any source out of service, the remaining source or sources shall be capable of providing either the peak hour demand of the system or maximum day demand plus equalization storage. See Subsection 501.17 for general design requirements concerning fire flow capacity. For the purpose of Section 513 only, the Department shall consider a system to be "substantially modified" when there is a combined increase of twenty-five percent (25%) or more above the system's existing configuration in the following factors: (3-30-07)

01. Population Served or Number of Service Connections. (3-30-07)

02. Length of Water Mains. (3-30-07)

03. Peak or Average Water Demand Per Connection. (3-30-07)

514. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SPRING SOURCES.

Written approval by the Department is required before water from any new or reconstructed spring source may be served to the public. For new spring sources, the Department may require a site evaluation report as set forth for wells in Section 510. Any supplier of water for a public water system served by one (1) or more springs shall ensure that the following requirements are met: (3-30-07)

01. Protection of the Spring. Springs shall be housed in a permanent structure and protected from contamination including the entry of surface water, animals, and dust. The spring box shall be equipped with a screened overflow. The inlet shall be screened and located above the floor of the collection chamber. (3-30-07)

02. Access to Spring Box. A watertight and locking access port shall be provided. The access port shall be elevated at least twenty-four (24) inches above the top of the box or covering sod, whichever is higher. (3-30-07)

03. Sample Tap Required. A sample tap shall be provided. (3-30-07)

04. Flow Measurement. A flow meter or other flow measuring device shall be provided. (3-30-07)

05. Protected Area. The entire area within a one hundred (100) foot radius of the spring box shall be owned by the supplier of water or controlled by a long term lease, fenced to prevent trespass of livestock and void of buildings, dwellings and sources of contamination. Surface water shall be diverted from this area. (3-30-07)

515. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SURFACE SOURCES AND GROUND WATER SOURCES UNDER THE DIRECT INFLUENCE OF SURFACE WATER.

Written approval by the Department is required before water from any new surface source or ground water source that is under the direct influence of surface water may be served to the public. Infiltration collection lines or galleries are considered ground water under the direct influence of surface water unless demonstrated otherwise. Infiltration galleries that are not directly influenced by surface water shall meet the requirements of Section 514. The area around infiltration lines shall be under the control of the water purveyor for a distance acceptable to the Department. (3-30-07)

01. Intake Structures. Design of intake structures shall provide for: (3-30-07)

a. Withdrawal of water from more than one (1) level if quality varies with depth. (3-30-07)

- b.** Separate facilities for release of less desirable water held in storage. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Where frazil ice may be a problem, holding the velocity of flow into the intake structure to a minimum, generally not to exceed point five (0.5) feet per second. Frazil ice is made up of randomly distributed ice crystals that are formed in flowing water that has cooled below thirty-two (32) degrees Fahrenheit and is prevented from forming into ice sheets by the movement of the water. (3-30-07)
 - d.** Inspection manholes every one thousand (1000) feet for pipe sizes large enough to permit visual inspection. (3-30-07)
 - e.** Cleaning the intake line as needed. (3-30-07)
 - f.** Adequate protection against rupture by dragging anchors, ice, or other hazards. (3-30-07)
 - g.** Ports located above the bottom of the stream, lake or impoundment, but at sufficient depth to be kept submerged at low water levels. (3-30-07)
 - h.** Where shore wells are not provided, a diversion device capable of keeping large quantities of fish or debris from entering an intake structure. (3-30-07)
 - i.** If necessary, provisions shall be made in the intake structure to control the influx of nuisance aquatic organisms. Specific control methods must be approved by the reviewing authority. (3-30-07)
 - j.** When buried surface water collectors are used, sufficient intake opening area must be provided to minimize inlet headloss. Particular attention shall be given to the selection of backfill material in relation to the collector pipe slot size and gradation of the native material over the collector system. (3-30-07)
- 02. Raw Water Pumps.** Raw water pumping wells shall: (3-30-07)
 - a.** Have motors and electrical controls located above grade (except for submersible pumps), and protected from flooding as required by the reviewing authority. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Be accessible and designed to prevent flotation. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Be equipped with removable or traveling screens before the pump suction well. (3-30-07)
 - d.** Provide for introduction of chlorine or other chemicals in the raw water transmission main if necessary for quality control. (3-30-07)
 - e.** Where practical, have intake valves and provisions for back flushing or cleaning by a mechanical device and testing for leaks. (3-30-07)
 - f.** Have provisions for withstanding surges where necessary. (3-30-07)
- 03. Offstream Raw Water Storage.** An off-stream raw water storage reservoir is a facility into which water is pumped during periods of good quality and high stream flow for future release to treatment facilities. These off-stream raw water storage reservoirs shall be constructed to assure that: (3-30-07)
 - a.** Water quality is protected by controlling runoff into the reservoir. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Dikes are structurally sound and protected against wave action and erosion. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Intake structures and devices meet requirements of Subsection 515.01. (3-30-07)
 - d.** Point of influent flow is separated from the point of withdrawal. (3-30-07)
 - e.** Separate pipes are provided for influent to and effluent from the reservoir. (3-30-07)

- 04. Reservoirs.** Impoundments and reservoirs shall provide, where applicable: (3-30-07)
- a.** Removal of brush and trees to high water elevation. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Protection from floods during construction. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Abandonment of all wells which will be inundated, in accordance with requirements of the Idaho Department of Water Resources. See Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board referenced in Subsection 002.02. (3-30-07)

516. -- 517. (RESERVED).

518. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - ADDITIONAL DESIGN CRITERIA FOR SURFACE WATER TREATMENT.

Performance criteria for surface water treatment facilities are specified in National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, as set forth in Sections 300, 301, and 310 of these rules. Surface water treatment systems must comply with applicable general design requirements in Section 503. In addition, the following design requirements apply specifically to surface water treatment facilities: (3-30-07)

01. Engineering Design Requirements. The system shall ensure that filtration and disinfection facilities for surface water or groundwater directly influenced by surface water sources are designed, constructed and operated in accordance with all applicable engineering practices designated by the Department. The design of the water treatment plant must consider the worst raw water quality conditions that are likely to occur during the life of the facility. (3-30-07)

02. Removal of Pathogens. Filtration facilities (excluding disinfection) shall be designed, constructed and operated to achieve at least two (2) log removal of *Giardia lamblia* cysts, two (2) log removal of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts, and one (1) log removal of viruses, except as allowed under Subsection 518.09.b. (3-30-07)

03. Disinfection. Disinfection facilities shall be designed, constructed and operated so as to achieve at least point five zero (0.50) log inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts; and (3-30-07)

- a.** Two (2) log inactivation of viruses if using conventional and slow sand filtration technology; or (12-10-92)
- b.** Three (3) log inactivation of viruses if using direct and diatomaceous earth filtration technology; or (12-10-92)
- c.** Four (4) log inactivation of viruses if using alternate filtration technology. (12-10-92)
- d.** Four (4) log inactivation of viruses if filtration treatment is not used. (10-1-93)

04. Enhanced Disinfection. Higher levels of disinfection than specified under Subsection 516.03 may be required by the Department in order to provide adequate protection against giardia and viruses. (3-30-07)

05. Filter to Waste. For plants constructed after December 31, 1992, each filter unit must be capable of filter to waste. For plants constructed prior to December 31, 1992, each filter unit must be capable of filter to waste unless the system demonstrates through continuous turbidity monitoring or other means acceptable to the Department that water quality is not adversely affected following filter backwashing, cleaning or media replacement. (3-30-07)

06. Continuous Turbidity Monitoring. For conventional, direct, membrane, and diatomaceous earth filtration technology, equipment must be provided to continuously measure the turbidity of each filter unit. (3-30-07)

07. Continuous Monitoring of Disinfectant. Equipment must be provided and operated for continuous measurement of disinfectant residual prior to entry to the distribution system, unless the system serves fewer than three thousand three hundred (3,300) people. (3-30-07)

08. Continuous Operation Required. Diatomaceous earth filtration facilities shall include an alternate power source with automatic startup and alarm, or be designed in a manner to ensure continuous operation. (3-30-07)

09. Acceptable Technology. The purveyor shall select a filtration technology acceptable to the Department. (3-30-07)

a. Conventional, direct, membrane, slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration technologies are generally acceptable to the Department on a case-by-case basis. (5-3-03)

b. Alternate filtration technologies may be acceptable if the purveyor demonstrates all of the following to the satisfaction of the Department: (12-10-92)

i. That the filtration technology: (12-10-92)

(1) Is certified and listed by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) under Standard 53, Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects, as achieving the NSF criteria for cyst reduction; or (12-10-92)

(2) Removes at least ninety-nine percent (99%) (two (2) logs) of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts or surrogate particles and removes or inactivates at least ninety-nine percent (99%) (two (2) logs) of *Giardia lamblia* cysts or *Giardia lamblia* cyst surrogate particles in a challenge study acceptable to the Department. (3-30-07)

ii. Based on field studies or other means acceptable to the Department, it must be demonstrated that the filtration technology has the following capabilities: (3-30-07)

(1) In combination with disinfection treatment, consistently achieves at least ninety-nine percent (99%) (two (2) logs) removal of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts or surrogate particles and at least ninety-nine and nine tenths percent (99.9%) (three (3) logs) removal or inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and ninety-nine and ninety-nine hundredths percent (99.99%) (four (4) logs) removal or inactivation of viruses; and (3-30-07)

(2) Meets the turbidity performance requirements of 40 CFR 141.73 (b). (12-10-92)

10. Pilot Studies. The system shall conduct pilot studies in accordance with the following requirements for all proposed filtration facilities and structural modifications to existing filtration facilities, unless the Department modifies the requirements in writing: (12-10-92)

a. The system shall obtain the Department's approval of the pilot study plan before the pilot filter is constructed and before the pilot study is undertaken. (12-10-92)

b. The design and operation of the pilot study shall be overseen by an Idaho licensed professional engineer. (3-30-07)

c. The system's pilot study plan shall identify at a minimum: (12-10-92)

i. The objectives of the pilot study; (12-10-92)

ii. Pilot filter design; (12-10-92)

iii. Water quality and operational parameters to monitor; (12-10-92)

iv. Amount of data to collect; and (12-10-92)

v. Qualifications of the pilot plant operator. (10-1-93)

d. The system shall ensure that the pilot study is: (12-10-92)

- i. Conducted to simulate conditions of the proposed full-scale design; (12-10-92)
- ii. Conducted for at least twelve (12) consecutive months or for a shorter period upon approval by the Department; (5-3-03)
- iii. Conducted to evaluate the reliability of the treatment system to achieve applicable water quality treatment criteria specified for filtration systems in 40 CFR 141.72 and 40 CFR 141.73; and (12-10-92)
- iv. Designed and operated in accordance with good engineering practices documented in references acceptable to the Department. (12-10-92)

11. Redundant Disinfection. Surface water systems constructed after July 1, 1985, are required to install redundant disinfection components or maintain a backup unit on site as required to maintain constant application of disinfectant whenever water is being delivered to the distribution system. (3-30-07)

519. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SURFACE WATER TREATMENT; DESIGN STANDARDS FOR MICROSCREENING.

A microscreen may be used to reduce nuisance organisms and organic loadings. It shall not be used in place of filtration or coagulation in the preparation of water for filtration. (3-30-07)

- 01. Design Considerations.** The following shall be taken into account during design: (3-30-07)
 - a. The nature of the suspended matter to be removed. (3-30-07)
 - b. The corrosiveness of the water. (3-30-07)
 - c. The effect of chlorination, when required as pre-treatment. (3-30-07)
 - d. The duplication of units for continuous operation during equipment maintenance. (3-30-07)
 - e. Automated backflushing operation when used in conjunction with microfiltration treatment. (3-30-07)
- 02. Design Requirements.** Design shall provide the following: (3-30-07)
 - a. A durable, corrosion-resistant screen. (3-30-07)
 - b. A by-pass arrangement. (3-30-07)
 - c. Protection against back-siphonage when potable water is used for washing. (3-30-07)
 - d. Proper disposal of water used to wash the microscreen. (3-30-07)

520. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SURFACE WATER TREATMENT: CLARIFICATION PROCESSES.

Treatment facilities designed to include clarification for processing surface water shall meet the following requirements: (3-30-07)

- 01. Two Units Required.** A minimum of two (2) units shall be provided for flocculation and sedimentation. (3-30-07)
- 02. Parallel or Serial Operation.** The units shall be capable of being operated either in series or parallel where softening is performed. (3-30-07)
- 03. Independent Units.** The units shall be constructed in such a way that each can be taken out of service without disrupting operation, and with drains or pumps sized to allow dewatering in a reasonable period of time. (3-30-07)

- 04. Manual Start-Up.** The units shall be started manually following shutdown. (3-30-07)
- 05. Pre-Treatment.** Waters exhibiting high turbidity may require pretreatment, usually sedimentation with or without the addition of coagulation chemicals. When presedimentation is provided, the following requirements must be met: (3-30-07)
- a.** Incoming water shall be dispersed across the full width of the line of travel as quickly as possible. Short circuiting must be prevented. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Provisions for bypassing pre-sedimentation basins shall be included. (3-30-07)
- 06. Rapid Mix.** Rapid mix shall mean the rapid dispersion of chemicals throughout the water to be treated, usually by violent agitation. The engineer shall submit the design basis for the velocity gradient (G value) selected, considering the chemicals to be added and water temperature, color and other related water quality parameters. Basins or mixing chambers shall be equipped with devices capable of providing adequate mixing for all treatment flow rates. (3-30-07)
- 07. Flocculation.** Flocculation shall mean the gathering together of fine particles in water by gentle mixing after the addition of coagulant chemicals to form larger particles. (3-30-07)
- a.** Basin inlet and outlet design shall minimize short-circuiting and destruction of floc. A drain and/or pumps shall be provided to handle dewatering and sludge removal. (3-30-07)
 - b.** The flow-through velocity shall not be less than one-half (0.5) nor greater than one and one-half (1.5) feet per minute with a detention time for floc formation of at least thirty (30) minutes unless otherwise approved by the Department. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Agitators shall be driven by variable speed drives. (3-30-07)
 - d.** Flocculation and sedimentation basins shall be as close together as possible. The velocity of flocculated water through pipes or conduits to settling basins shall be not less than one-half (0.5) nor greater than one and one-half (1.5) feet per second. Allowances must be made to minimize turbulence at bends and changes in direction. (3-30-07)
- 07. Small Systems May Use Baffling.** Baffling may be used to provide for flocculation in small plants upon approval by the Department. (3-30-07)
- 08. Sedimentation Units.** The following criteria apply to conventional sedimentation units: (3-30-07)
- a.** A minimum of two (2) hours of settling time shall be provided following flocculation unless adequate settling in less time can be demonstrated. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Inlets shall be designed to distribute the water equally and at uniform velocities. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Outlet weirs or submerged orifices shall maintain velocities suitable for settling in the basin and minimize short-circuiting. Outlet weirs shall be designed so that the rate of flow over the outlet weirs or through the submerged orifices shall not exceed twenty-thousand (20,000) gallons per day per foot of the outlet launder. The entrance velocity through the submerged orifices shall not exceed one-half (0.5) feet per second. (3-30-07)
 - d.** The velocity through settling basins shall not exceed one-half (0.5) feet per minute. The basins must be designed to minimize short-circuiting. Fixed or adjustable baffles must be provided as necessary to achieve the maximum potential for clarification. (3-30-07)
 - e.** When an overflow weir or pipe is provided the overflow shall discharge by gravity with a free fall at a location where the discharge will be noted. (3-30-07)

f. Adequate sludge collection equipment that ensures proper basin coverage shall be provided and basins must be provided with a means for dewatering. (3-30-07)

g. Flushing lines or hydrants shall be provided and must be equipped with backflow prevention devices acceptable to the Department. (3-30-07)

h. Sludge removal design shall provide that sludge pipes are not less than three (3) inches in diameter and arranged so as to facilitate cleaning. Entrance to sludge withdrawal piping shall be designed to prevent clogging. Provision shall be made for the operator to observe and sample sludge being withdrawn from the unit. (3-30-07)

i. Sludge shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations, as set forth in Section 540. (3-30-07)

09. Solids Contact Clarifiers. Solids contact clarifiers are generally acceptable for combined softening and clarification where water characteristics, especially temperature, do not fluctuate rapidly, flow rates are uniform and operation is continuous. A minimum of two (2) units are required for surface water treatment. (3-30-07)

a. Chemicals shall be applied at such points and by such means as to ensure satisfactory mixing of the chemicals with the water. (3-30-07)

b. Unless otherwise approved by the Department, a rapid mix device or chamber ahead of the solids contact clarifier is required to assure proper mixing of the chemicals applied. Mixing devices employed shall be constructed so as to provide good mixing of the raw water with previously formed sludge particles and prevent deposition of solids in the mixing zone. (3-30-07)

c. Flocculation equipment shall be adjustable as to speed and/or pitch and must provide for coagulation in a separate chamber or baffled zone within the unit. (3-30-07)

d. Sludge removal design shall provide that sludge pipes are not less than three (3) inches in diameter and arranged so as to facilitate cleaning. Entrance to sludge withdrawal piping shall be designed to prevent clogging. Provision shall be made for the operator to observe and sample sludge being withdrawn from the unit. (3-30-07)

e. Blow-off outlets and drains must terminate and discharge at places acceptable to the Department in regard to control of potential cross connections. Cross connection control must be included for the potable water lines used to backflush sludge lines. (3-30-07)

f. The detention time shall be established on the basis of the raw water characteristics and other local conditions that affect the operation of the unit. The Department may request data to support decisions made with respect to detention times. The Department may alter detention time requirements. (3-30-07)

g. Controls for sludge withdrawal which minimize water losses shall be provided. (3-30-07)

h. Unless otherwise approved by the Department, weirs shall be adjustable and at least equivalent in length to the perimeter of the tank. Weir loading shall not exceed ten (10) gallons per minute per foot of weir length for units used as clarifiers or twenty (20) gallons per minute per foot of weir length for units used for softening. Where orifices are used, the loading rates per foot of launder rates shall be equivalent to weir loadings. Either shall produce uniform rising rates over the entire area of the tank. (3-30-07)

i. Upflow rates shall not exceed one (1) gallon per minute per square foot of area at the sludge separation line for units used as clarifiers or one and three-quarters (1.75) gallons per minute per foot of area at the slurry separation line for units used as softeners. The Department may consider higher rates if supporting data is provided. (3-30-07)

10. Settler Units. Settler units consisting of variously shaped tubes or plates installed in multiple layers and at an angle to the flow may be used for sedimentation following flocculation. (3-30-07)

a. Inlets and outlets shall be designed to maintain velocities suitable for settling in the basin and to

minimize short-circuiting. Plate units shall be designed to minimize unequal distribution across the units. (3-30-07)

b. Drain piping from the settler units must be sized to facilitate a quick flush of the settler units and to prevent flooding other portions of the plant. (3-30-07)

c. Although most units will be located within a plant, outdoor installations must provide sufficient freeboard above the top of settlers to prevent freezing in the units. (3-30-07)

d. Water shall be applied to tube settlers at a maximum rate of two (2) gallons per minute per square foot of cross-sectional area for tube settlers, unless higher rates are justified through pilot plant or in-plant demonstration studies. (3-30-07)

e. Water shall be applied to plate settlers at a maximum plate loading rate of one-half (0.5) gallons per minute per square foot, based on eighty (80) percent of the projected horizontal plate area. (3-30-07)

f. Flushing lines shall be provided to facilitate maintenance and must be properly protected against backflow or back siphonage. (3-30-07)

11. High Rate Clarification. High rate clarification processes may be approved upon demonstrating satisfactory performance under on-site pilot plant conditions or documentation of full scale plant operation with similar raw water quality conditions. Reductions in detention times and/or increases in weir loading rates shall be justified. Examples of such processes include dissolved air flotation, ballasted flocculation, contact flocculation/clarification, and helical upflow. (3-30-07)

521. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SURFACE WATER TREATMENT: FILTRATION USING RAPID RATE GRAVITY FILTERS.

01. Pretreatment. The use of rapid rate gravity filters shall require pretreatment in the form of coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation. (3-30-07)

02. Rate of Filtration. The filter rate must be proposed and justified by the design engineer to the satisfaction of the Department prior to the preparation of final plans and specifications. (3-30-07)

03. Number of Units. At least two (2) units shall be provided. Where only two (2) units are provided, each shall be capable of meeting the plant design capacity (normally the projected maximum daily demand) at the approved filtration rate. Where more than two (2) filter units are provided, the filters shall be capable of meeting the plant design capacity at the approved filtration rate with one (1) filter removed from service. Where declining rate filtration is provided, the variable aspect of filtration rates, and the number of filters must be considered when determining the design capacity for the filters. (3-30-07)

04. Structure and Hydraulics. The filter structure shall be designed to provide for: (3-30-07)

a. Vertical walls within the filter. There shall be no protrusion of the filter walls into the filter media. (3-30-07)

b. Cover by superstructure with sufficient headroom to permit normal inspection and operation. (3-30-07)

c. Minimum depth of filter box of eight and one-half (8.5) feet. (3-30-07)

d. Minimum water depth over the surface of the filter media of three (3) feet. (3-30-07)

e. Trapped effluent to prevent backflow of air to the bottom of the filters. (3-30-07)

f. Prevention of floor drainage to the filter with a minimum four (4) inch curb around the filters. (3-30-07)

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removal only shall be a maximum of eight tenths (0.8) of a millimeter (effective sizes greater than this may be approved based upon onsite pilot plant studies or other demonstration acceptable to the Department). (3-30-07)

ii. Sand media shall have the following characteristics: (3-30-07)

(1) Effective size of forty-five hundredths (0.45) of a millimeter to fifty-five hundredths (0.55) of a millimeter. (3-30-07)

(2) Uniformity coefficient of not greater than one and sixty-five hundredths (1.65). (3-30-07)

(3) Larger size sand media may be allowed by the Department where full-scale tests have demonstrated that treatment goals can be met under all conditions. (3-30-07)

iii. Granular activated carbon (GAC) as a single media may be considered for filtration only after pilot or full-scale testing and with prior approval of the Department. The design shall include the following: (3-30-07)

(1) The media must meet the basic specifications for filter media as given in Subsections 518.06.a. through d., except that larger size media may be allowed where full scale tests have demonstrated that treatment goals can be met under all conditions. (3-30-07)

(2) There must be provisions for a free chlorine residual and adequate contact time in the water following the filters and prior to distribution. (3-30-07)

(3) There must be a means for periodic treatment of filter material for control of bacterial and other growth. (3-30-07)

(4) Provisions must be made for frequent replacement or regeneration. (3-30-07)

iv. Other media will be considered based on experimental data and operating experience. (3-30-07)

v. A three (3) inch layer of torpedo sand shall be used as a supporting media for filter sand where supporting gravel is used, and shall have an effective size of eight-tenths (0.8) millimeters to two (2.0) millimeters, and a uniformity coefficient not greater than one and seven-tenths (1.7). (3-30-07)

vi. Gravel, when used as the supporting media, shall consist of cleaned and washed, hard, durable, rounded silica particles and shall not include flat or elongated particles. The coarsest gravel shall be two and one-half (2.5) inches in size when the gravel rests directly on a lateral system and must extend above the top of the perforated laterals. Not less than four (4) layers of gravel shall be provided in accordance with the size and depth distribution specified in the table below. Reduction of gravel depths and other size gradations may be considered upon justification to the reviewing authority for slow sand filtration or when proprietary filter bottoms are specified.

Size of Gravel	Depth
2 ½ to 1 ½ inches	5 to 8 inches
1 ½ to ¾ inches	3 to 5 inches
¾ to ½ inches	3 to 5 inches
½ to 3/16 inches	2 to 3 inches
3/16 to 3/32 inches	2 to 3 inches

(3-30-07)

07. Filter Bottoms and Strainer Systems. Departure from the standards set out in Subsection 521.07 may be acceptable for high rate filters and for proprietary bottoms. Porous plate bottoms shall not be used where iron or manganese may clog them or with waters softened by lime. The design of manifold-type collection systems shall:

(3-30-07)

- a. Minimize loss of head in the manifold and laterals. (3-30-07)
- b. Ensure even distribution of wash water and even rate of filtration over the entire area of the filter. (3-30-07)
- c. Provide the ratio of the area of the final openings of the strainer systems to the area of the filter at about three-thousandths (0.003), (3-30-07)
- d. Provide the total cross-sectional area of the laterals at about twice the total area of the final openings. (3-30-07)
- e. Provide the cross-sectional area of the manifold at one and one-half (1.5) to two (2) times the total area of the laterals. (3-30-07)
- f. Lateral perforations without strainers shall be directed downward. (3-30-07)

08. Surface or Subsurface Wash. Surface or subsurface wash facilities are required except for filters used exclusively for iron or manganese removal, and may be accomplished by a system of fixed nozzles or a revolving-type apparatus. All devices shall be designed with: (3-30-07)

- a. Provision for water pressures of at least forty-five (45) pounds per square inch. (3-30-07)
- b. A properly installed vacuum breaker or other approved device to prevent back siphonage if connected to the treated water system. (3-30-07)
- c. Rate of flow of two (2.0) gallons per minute per square foot of filter area with fixed nozzles or one-half (0.5) gallon per minute per square foot with revolving arms. (3-30-07)
- d. Air wash can be considered based on experimental data and operating experiences. (3-30-07)

09. Air Scouring. Air scouring can be considered in place of surface wash provided the following conditions are met: (3-30-07)

- a. Air flow for air scouring the filter must be three (3) to five (5) standard cubic feet per minute square foot of filter area when the air is introduced in the underdrain; a lower air rate must be used when the air scour distribution system is placed above the underdrains. (3-30-07)
- b. A method for avoiding excessive loss of the filter media during backwashing must be provided. (3-30-07)
- c. Air scouring must be followed by a fluidization wash sufficient to re-stratify the media. (3-30-07)
- d. Air must be free from contamination. (3-30-07)
- e. Air scour distribution systems shall be placed below the media and supporting bed interface with the following exception: if placed at the interface the air scour nozzles shall be designed to prevent media from clogging the nozzles or entering the air distribution system. (3-30-07)
- f. Piping for the air distribution system shall not be flexible hose which will collapse when not under air pressure and shall not be a relatively soft material which may erode at the orifice opening with the passage of air at high velocity. (3-30-07)
- g. Air delivery piping shall not pass down through the filter media nor shall there be any arrangement in the filter design which would allow short circuiting between the applied unfiltered water and the filtered water. (3-30-07)

h. The backwash water delivery system must be capable of fifteen (15) gallons per minute per square foot of filter surface area (37 m/hr); however, when air scour is provided the backwash water rate must be variable and should not exceed eight (8) gallons per minute per square foot (20 m/hr) unless operating experience shows that a higher rate is necessary to remove scoured particles from filter media surfaces. (3-30-07)

i. The filter underdrains shall be designed to accommodate air scour piping when the piping is installed in the underdrain. (3-30-07)

10. Filter Appurtenances. The following shall be provided for every filter: (3-30-07)

a. Influent and effluent sampling taps. (3-30-07)

b. A gauge capable of indicating loss of head. (3-30-07)

c. A meter indicating rate-of flow. A modified rate controller which limits the rate of filtration to a maximum rate may be used. However, equipment that simply maintains a constant water level on the filters is not acceptable, unless the rate of flow onto the filter is properly controlled. A pump or a flow meter in each filter effluent line may be used as the limiting device for the rate of filtration only if approved by the Department on a site-specific basis. (3-30-07)

11. Backwash. Provisions shall be made for washing filters as follows: (3-30-07)

a. A minimum backwash rate such that a fifty (50) percent expansion of the filter bed is achieved. (3-30-07)

b. Filtered water provided at the required rate by wash water tanks, a wash water pump, from the high service main, or a combination of these. (3-30-07)

c. Wash water pumps in duplicate unless an alternate means of obtaining wash water is available. (3-30-07)

d. Not less than fifteen (15) minutes wash of one filter at the design rate of wash. (3-30-07)

e. A wash water regulator or valve on the main wash water line to obtain the desired rate of filter wash with the wash water valves on the individual filters open wide. (3-30-07)

f. A rate-of-flow indicator, preferably with a totalizer, on the main wash water line, located so that it can be easily read by the operator during the washing process. (3-30-07)

g. Design to prevent rapid changes in backwash water flow. Backwash shall be operator initiated. Automated systems shall be operator adjustable. (3-30-07)

12. Roof Drainage. Roof drains shall not discharge into the filters or basins and conduits preceding the filters. (3-30-07)

522. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SURFACE WATER TREATMENT: FILTRATION USING DIATOMACEOUS EARTH.

The use of these filters may be considered for application to surface waters with low turbidity and low bacterial contamination, and may be used for iron removal for ground waters providing the removal is effective and the water is of satisfactory sanitary quality before treatment. (3-30-07)

01. Conditions of Use. Diatomaceous earth filters are expressly excluded from consideration for the following conditions: (3-30-07)

a. Bacteria removal; (3-30-07)

- b.** Color removal; (3-30-07)
 - c.** Turbidity removal where either the gross quantity of turbidity is high or the turbidity exhibits poor filterability characteristics; or (3-30-07)
 - d.** Filtration of waters with high algae counts. (3-30-07)
- 02. Treated Water Storage.** Treated water storage capacity in excess of normal requirements shall be provided to allow operation of the filters at a uniform rate during all conditions of system demand at or below the approved filtration rate, and guarantee continuity of service during adverse raw water conditions without by-passing the system. (3-30-07)
- 03. Number of Units.** The requirements of Subsection 518.03 shall apply to diatomaceous earth filtration. (3-30-07)
- 05. Precoat.** A uniform precoat shall be applied hydraulically to each septum by introducing a slurry to the tank influent line and employing a filter-to-waste recirculation system. (3-30-07)
- 06. Body Feed.** A body feed system to apply additional amounts of diatomaceous earth slurry during the filter run is required to avoid short filter runs or excessive head losses. (3-30-07)
 - a.** The rate of body feed is dependent on raw water quality and characteristics and must be determined in the pilot plant study. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Continuous mixing of the body feed slurry is required. (3-30-07)
- 07. Filtration Requirements.** (3-30-07)
 - a.** Rate of filtration shall be controlled by a positive means. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Head loss shall not exceed thirty (30) psi for pressure diatomaceous earth filters, or a vacuum of fifteen (15) inches of mercury for a vacuum system. (3-30-07)
 - c.** A recirculation or holding pump shall be employed to maintain differential pressure across the filter when the unit is not in operation in order to prevent the filter cake from dropping off the filter elements. A minimum recirculation rate of one-tenth (0.1) gallon per minute per square foot of filter area shall be provided. (3-30-07)
 - d.** The septum or filter elements shall be structurally capable of withstanding maximum pressure and velocity variations during filtration and backwash cycles, and shall be spaced such that no less than one (1) inch is provided between elements or between any element and a wall. (3-30-07)
 - e.** The filter influent shall be designed to prevent scour of the diatomaceous earth from the filter element. (3-30-07)
- 08. Backwash.** A satisfactory method to thoroughly remove and dispose of spent filter cake shall be provided. (3-30-07)
- 09. Appurtenances.** The following shall be provided for every filter: (3-30-07)
 - a.** Sampling taps for raw and filtered water. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Loss of head or differential pressure gauge. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Rate-of-flow indicator. (3-30-07)
 - d.** A throttling valve used to reduce rates below normal during adverse raw water conditions. (3-30-07)

e. Evaluation of the need for body feed, recirculation, and any other pumps. (3-30-07)

f. Provisions for filtering to waste with appropriate measures for backflow prevention. (3-30-07)

10. Monitoring. A continuous monitoring turbidimeter with recorder is required on each filter effluent for plants treating surface water. (3-30-07)

523. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SURFACE WATER TREATMENT: SLOW SAND FILTRATION.

The use of these filters shall require prior engineering studies to demonstrate the adequacy and suitability of this method of filtration for the specific water supply. Slow Sand Filtration and Diatomaceous Earth Filtration for Small Water Systems, Manual on Slow Sand Filtration, and Slow Sand Filtration referenced in Subsection 002.02, may be used as guidance in design of slow sand filtration facilities. (3-30-07)

01. Quality of Raw Water. Slow rate gravity filtration shall be limited to waters having maximum turbidities of ten (10) nephelometric units and maximum color of fifteen (15) units; such turbidity must not be attributable to colloidal clay. Raw water quality data must include examinations for algae. (3-30-07)

02. Number of Units. At least two (2) units shall be provided. Where only two (2) units are provided, each shall be capable of meeting the plant design capacity (normally the projected maximum daily demand) at the approved filtration rate. Where more than two (2) filter units are provided, the filters shall be capable of meeting the plant design capacity at the approved filtration rate with one filter removed from service. (3-30-07)

03. Structural Details and Hydraulics. Slow rate gravity filters shall be so designed as to provide a cover, unless otherwise approved by the Department, headroom to permit normal movement by operating personnel for scraping and sand removal operations, adequate access hatches and access ports for handling of sand and for ventilation, filtration to waste, an overflow at the maximum filter water level, and protection from freezing. (3-30-07)

04. Underdrains. Each filter unit shall be equipped with a main drain and an adequate number of lateral underdrains to collect the filtered water. The underdrains shall be so spaced that the maximum velocity of the water flow in the underdrain will not exceed three-fourths (0.75) feet per second. The maximum spacing of laterals shall not exceed three (3) feet if pipe laterals are used. (3-30-07)

05. Filter Material. The following requirements apply: (3-30-07)

a. Graded gravel layers beneath filter sand shall have a minimum depth of thirty (30) inches. (3-30-07)

b. The effective size shall be between fifteen hundredths (0.15) of a millimeter and thirty-five hundredths (0.35) of a millimeter. Larger sizes may be considered by the Department based on the results of pilot testing. (3-30-07)

c. The uniformity coefficient shall not exceed three point zero (3.0). (3-30-07)

d. The sand shall be cleaned and washed free from foreign matter. (3-30-07)

e. The sand shall be rebedded when scraping has reduced the bed depth to no less than twenty-four (24) inches. Where sand is to be reused in order to provide biological seeding and shortening of the ripening process, rebedding shall utilize a "throw over" technique whereby new sand is placed on the support gravel and existing sand is replaced on top of the new sand. The maximum filtration rate shall not exceed zero point one (0.1) gallon per minute per square foot. (3-30-07)

06. Depth of Water Over Filter Beds. The design shall provide a depth of at least three (3) to six (6) feet of water over the sand. Influent water shall not scour the sand surface. (3-30-07)

07. Control Appurtenances. Each filter shall be equipped with a loss of head gauge, an orifice,

Venturi meter, or other suitable means of discharge measurement installed on each filter to control the rate of filtration, and an effluent pipe designed to maintain the water level above the top of the filter sand. (3-30-07)

08. Ripening. Slow sand filters shall be operated to waste after scraping or rebedding during a ripening period until the filter effluent turbidity falls to consistently below the regulated drinking water standard established for the system. (3-30-07)

09. Supernatant Drain Required. Filter beds shall be equipped with a supernatant drain to allow for quick removal of water standing over sand that has become impermeable because it requires scraping or rebedding. (3-30-07)

524. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - SURFACE WATER TREATMENT: DIRECT FILTRATION.

Direct filtration, as used herein, refers to the filtration of a surface water following chemical coagulation and possibly flocculation but without prior settling. The nature of the treatment process will depend upon the raw water quality. A full scale direct filtration plant shall not be constructed without prior pilot studies which are acceptable to the reviewing authority. In-plant demonstration studies are required where conventional treatment plants are converted to direct filtration. Where direct filtration is proposed, an engineering report shall be submitted prior to conducting pilot plant or in-plant demonstration studies. (3-30-07)

01. Filtration Requirements. (3-30-07)

a. Filters shall be rapid rate gravity filters with dual or mixed media. The final filter design shall be based on the pilot plant or in-plant demonstration studies, and all portions of Section 518 apply. Pressure filters or single media sand filters shall not be used. (3-30-07)

b. A continuous recording turbidimeter shall be installed on each filter effluent line and on the composite filter effluent line. (3-30-07)

c. Additional continuous monitoring equipment such as particle counting or streaming current metering to assist in control of coagulant dose may be required by the reviewing authority. (3-30-07)

02. Siting Requirements. The plant design and land ownership surrounding the plant shall allow for modifications of the plant. (3-30-07)

525. -- 529. (RESERVED).

530. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER.

Disinfection may be accomplished with gas and liquid chlorine, calcium or sodium hypochlorites, chlorine dioxide, ozone, or ultraviolet light. Other disinfecting agents will be considered, providing reliable application equipment is available and testing procedures for a residual are recognized in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," referenced in Subsection 002.02, or an equivalent means of measuring effectiveness exists. The required amount of primary disinfection needed shall be specified by the Department. Consideration must be given to the formation of disinfection by-products (DBP) when selecting the disinfectant. See Section 531, Facility Design Standards - Design Standards for Chemical Application. (3-30-07)

01. Chlorination. (3-30-07)

a. Chlorination equipment shall meet the following requirements: (3-30-07)

i. Solution-feed gas chlorinators or hypochlorite feeders of the positive displacement type must be provided. (3-30-07)

ii. Standby or backup equipment of sufficient capacity shall be available to replace the largest unit. Spare parts shall be made available to replace parts subject to wear and breakage. (3-30-07)

iii. Automatic proportioning chlorinators will be required where the rate of flow or chlorine demand is

not reasonably constant. (3-30-07)

iv. Each eductor (submerged jet pump) must be selected for the point of application with particular attention given to the quantity of chlorine to be added, the maximum injector waterflow, the total discharge back pressure, the injector operating pressure, and the size of the chlorine solution line. (3-30-07)

v. The chlorine solution injector/diffuser must be compatible with the point of application to provide a rapid and thorough mix with all the water being treated. (3-30-07)

b. Contact time and point of application requirements are as follows: (3-30-07)

i. Contact time sufficient to achieve the inactivation of target pathogens under the expected range of raw water pH and temperature variation must be demonstrated through tracer studies or other evaluations acceptable to the Department. Appendix E of EPA Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems Using Surface Water Sources, referenced in Section 002.02, contains tables that may be used as guidance to develop contact time requirements for specific target organisms and disinfectants. Additional baffling can be added to new or existing basins to minimize short circuiting and increase contact time. (3-30-07)

ii. At plants treating surface water, except slow sand filtration systems, provisions shall be made for applying the disinfectant to the raw water, settled water, filtered water, and water entering the distribution system. Disinfectant application equipment shall be controlled by a flow sensing device so that injection of the disinfectant will not continue when the flow of water stops. (3-30-07)

iii. At a minimum, at plants treating ground water, provisions shall be made for applying the disinfectant to the detention basin inlet and water entering the distribution system. (3-30-07)

c. Chlorine residual test equipment recognized in the "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," referenced in Subsection 002.02, shall be provided for use by the operator. All surface water treatment plants that serve a population greater than three thousand three hundred (3,300) must have equipment to measure chlorine residuals continuously entering the distribution system. (3-30-07)

d. Chlorinator piping requirements: (3-30-07)

i. Cross connection protection: The chlorinator water supply piping shall be designed to prevent contamination of the treated water supply by sources of questionable quality. At all facilities treating surface water, pre- and post-chlorination systems must be independent to prevent possible siphoning of partially treated water into the clear well. The water supply to each eductor shall have a separate shut-off valve. No master shut-off valve will be allowed. (3-30-07)

ii. The pipes carrying elemental liquid or dry gaseous chlorine under pressure must be Schedule 80 seamless steel tubing or other materials recommended by the Chlorine Institute (never use PVC). Rubber, PVC, polyethylene, or other materials recommended by the Chlorine Institute must be used for chlorine solution piping and fittings. Nylon products are not acceptable for any part of the chlorine solution piping system. (3-30-07)

02. Disinfection with Ozone. Systems that are required to maintain a disinfectant residual in the distribution system shall supplement ozone disinfection with a chemical disinfectant. (3-30-07)

a. The following are requirements for feed gas preparation: (3-30-07)

i. Feed gas can be air, oxygen enriched air, or high purity oxygen. Sources of high purity oxygen include purchased liquid oxygen conforming with AWWA Standard B-304; on site generation using cryogenic air separation; or temperature, pressure or vacuum swing (adsorptive separation) technology. In all cases, the design engineer must ensure that the maximum dew point of -76°F (-60°C) will not be exceeded at any time. (3-30-07)

ii. Air compression: (3-30-07)

(1) Air compressors shall be of the liquid-ring or rotary lobe, oil-less, positive displacement type for smaller systems or dry rotary screw compressors for larger systems. (3-30-07)

(2) The air compressors shall have the capacity to simultaneously provide for maximum ozone demand, provide the air flow required for purging the desiccant dryers (where required) and allow for standby capacity. (3-30-07)

(3) Air feed for the compressor shall be drawn from a point protected from rain, condensation, mist, fog and contaminated air sources to minimize moisture and hydrocarbon content of the air supply. (3-30-07)

(4) A compressed air after-cooler and/or entrainment separator with automatic drain shall be provided prior to the dryers to reduce the water vapor. (3-30-07)

(5) A back-up air compressor must be provided so that ozone generation is not interrupted in the event of a break-down. (3-30-07)

iii. Air drying: (3-30-07)

(1) Dry, dust-free and oil-free feed gas must be provided to the ozone generator. Dry gas is essential to prevent formation of nitric acid, to increase the efficiency of ozone generation and to prevent damage to the generator dielectrics. Sufficient drying to a maximum dew point of -76°F (-60°C) must be provided at the end of the drying cycle. (3-30-07)

(2) Drying for high pressure systems may be accomplished using heatless desiccant dryers only. For low pressure systems, a refrigeration air dryer in series with heat-reactivated desiccant dryers shall be used. (3-30-07)

(3) A refrigeration dryer capable of reducing inlet air temperature to 40°F (4°C) shall be provided for low pressure air preparation systems. The dryer can be of the compressed refrigerant type or chilled water type. (3-30-07)

(4) For heat-reactivated desiccant dryers, the unit shall contain two (2) desiccant filled towers complete with pressure relief valves, two (2) four-way valves and a heater. In addition, external type dryers shall have a cooler unit and blowers. The size of the unit shall be such that the specified dew point will be achieved during a minimum adsorption cycle time of sixteen (16) hours while operating at the maximum expected moisture loading conditions. (3-30-07)

(5) Multiple air dryers shall be provided so that the ozone generation is not interrupted in the event of dryer breakdown. (3-30-07)

(6) Each dryer shall be capable of venting "dry" gas to the atmosphere, prior to the ozone generator, to allow start-up when other dryers are "on-line." (3-30-07)

iv. Air filters: (3-30-07)

(1) Air filters shall be provided on the suction side of the air compressors, between the air compressors and the dryers and between the dryers and the ozone generators. (3-30-07)

(2) The filter before the desiccant dryers shall be of the coalescing type and be capable of removing aerosol and particulates larger than 0.3 microns in diameter. The filter after the desiccant dryer shall be of the particulate type and be capable of removing all particulates greater than 0.1 microns in diameter, or smaller if specified by the generator manufacturer. (3-30-07)

v. Piping in the air preparation system can be common grade steel, seamless copper, stainless steel or galvanized steel. The piping must be designed to withstand the maximum pressures in the air preparation system. (3-30-07)

b. The following requirements apply to the ozone generator: (3-30-07)

- i. Capacity. (3-30-07)
 - (1) The production rating of the ozone generators shall be stated in pounds per day and kWhr per pound at a maximum cooling water temperature and maximum ozone concentration. (3-30-07)
 - (2) The design shall ensure that the minimum concentration of ozone in the generator exit gas will not be less than one (1) percent (by weight). (3-30-07)
 - (3) Generators shall be sized to have sufficient reserve capacity so that the system does not operate at peak capacity for extended periods of time resulting in premature breakdown of the dielectrics. (3-30-07)
 - (4) The production rate of ozone generators will decrease as the temperature of the coolant increases. If there is to be a variation in the supply temperature of the coolant throughout the year, then pertinent data shall be used to determine production changes due to the temperature change of the supplied coolant. The design shall ensure that the generators can produce the required ozone at maximum coolant temperature. (3-30-07)
 - (5) Appropriate ozone generator backup equipment must be provided. (3-30-07)
- ii. Electrical. The generators can be low, medium or high frequency type. Specifications shall require that the transformers, electronic circuitry and other electrical hardware be proven, high quality components designed for ozone service. (3-30-07)
- iii. Cooling. Adequate cooling shall be provided. The cooling water must be properly treated to minimize corrosion, scaling and microbiological fouling of the water side of the tubes. Where cooling water is treated, cross connection control shall be provided to prevent contamination of the potable water supply. (3-30-07)
- iv. Materials. To prevent corrosion, the ozone generator shell and tubes shall be constructed of Type 316L stainless steel. (3-30-07)
- c. The following requirements apply to ozone contactors: (3-30-07)
 - i. Bubble diffusers. (3-30-07)
 - (1) Where disinfection is the primary application, a minimum of two (2) contact chambers each equipped with baffles to prevent short circuiting and induce countercurrent flow shall be provided. Ozone shall be applied using porous-tube or dome diffusers. (3-30-07)
 - (2) The minimum contact time shall be ten (10) minutes. A shorter contact time (CT) may be approved by the Department if justified by appropriate design and "CT" considerations. (3-30-07)
 - (3) Where taste and odor control is of concern, multiple application points and contactors shall be considered. (3-30-07)
 - (4) Contactors shall be separate closed vessels that have no common walls with adjacent rooms. The contactor must be kept under negative pressure and sufficient ozone monitors shall be provided to protect worker safety. (3-30-07)
 - (5) Contact vessels can be made of reinforced concrete, stainless steel, fiberglass or other material which will be stable in the presence of residual ozone and ozone in the gas phase above the water level. If contact vessels are made of reinforced concrete, all reinforcement bars shall be covered with a minimum of one and one-half (1.5) inches of concrete. (3-30-07)
 - (6) Where necessary, a system shall be provided between the contactor and the off-gas destruct unit to remove froth from the air and return the other to the contactor or other location acceptable to the reviewing authority. If foaming is expected to be excessive, then a potable water spray system shall be placed in the contactor head space. (3-30-07)

(7) All openings into the contactor for pipe connections, hatchways, etc. shall be properly sealed using welds or ozone resistant gaskets such as Teflon or Hypalon. (3-30-07)

(8) Multiple sampling ports shall be provided to enable sampling of each compartment's effluent water and to confirm "CT" calculations. (3-30-07)

(9) A pressure/vacuum relief valve shall be provided in the contactor and piped to a location where there will be no damage to the destruction unit. (3-30-07)

(10) The depth of water in bubble diffuser contactors shall be a minimum of eighteen (18) feet. The contactor shall also have a minimum of three (3) feet of freeboard to allow for foaming. (3-30-07)

(11) All contactors shall have provisions for cleaning, maintenance and drainage of the contactor. Each contactor compartment shall also be equipped with an access hatchway. (3-30-07)

(12) Aeration diffusers shall be fully serviceable by either cleaning or replacement. (3-30-07)

ii. Other contactors, such as the venturi or aspirating turbine mixer contactor, may be approved by the Department provided adequate ozone transfer is achieved and the required contact times and residuals can be met and verified. (3-30-07)

d. The following requirements apply to ozone destruction units: (3-30-07)

i. A system for treating the final off-gas from each contactor must be provided in order to meet safety and air quality standards. Acceptable systems include thermal destruction and thermal/catalytic destruction units. (3-30-07)

ii. The maximum allowable ozone concentration in the discharge is 0.1 ppm (by volume). (3-30-07)

iii. At least two (2) units shall be provided which are each capable of handling the entire gas flow. (3-30-07)

iv. Exhaust blowers shall be provided in order to draw off-gas from the contactor into the destruct unit. (3-30-07)

v. Catalysts must be protected from froth, moisture and other impurities which may harm the catalyst. (3-30-07)

vi. The catalyst and heating elements shall be located where they can easily be reached for maintenance. (3-30-07)

e. Piping materials: Only low carbon 304L and 316L stainless steels shall be used for ozone service with 316L preferred. (3-30-07)

f. The following requirements apply to joints and connections: (3-30-07)

i. Connections on piping used for ozone service are to be welded where possible. (3-30-07)

ii. Connections with meters, valves or other equipment are to be made with flanged joints with ozone resistant gaskets, such as Teflon or Hypalon. Screwed fittings shall not be used because of their tendency to leak. (3-30-07)

iii. A positive closing plug or butterfly valve plus a leak-proof check valve shall be provided in the piping between the generator and the contactor to prevent moisture reaching the generator. (3-30-07)

g. The following requirements apply to instrumentation: (3-30-07)

- i. Pressure gauges shall be provided at the discharge from the air compressor, at the inlet to the refrigeration dryers, at the inlet and outlet of the desiccant dryers, at the inlet to the ozone generators and contactors, and at the inlet to the ozone destruction unit. (3-30-07)
- ii. Each generator shall have a trip which shuts down the generator when the wattage exceeds a certain preset level. (3-30-07)
- iii. Dew point monitors shall be provided for measuring the moisture of the feed gas from the desiccant dryers. Where there is potential for moisture entering the ozone generator from downstream of the unit or where moisture accumulation can occur in the generator during shutdown, post-generator dew point monitors shall be used. (3-30-07)
- iv. Air flow meters shall be provided for measuring air flow from the desiccant dryers to each of the other ozone generators, air flow to each contactor, and purge air flow to the desiccant dryers. (3-30-07)
- v. Temperature gauges shall be provided for the inlet and outlet of the ozone cooling water and the inlet and outlet of the ozone generator feed gas and, if necessary, for the inlet and outlet of the ozone power supply cooling water. (3-30-07)
- vi. Water flow meters shall be installed to monitor the flow of cooling water to the ozone generators and, if necessary, to the ozone power supply. (3-30-07)
- vii. Ozone monitors shall be installed to measure zone concentration in both the feed-gas and off-gas from the contactor and in the off-gas from the destruct unit. For disinfection systems, monitors shall also be provided for monitoring ozone residuals in the water. The number and location of ozone residual monitors shall be such that the amount of time that the water is in contact with the ozone residual can be determined. (3-30-07)
- viii. A minimum of one ambient ozone monitor shall be installed in the vicinity of the contactor and a minimum of one shall be installed in the vicinity of the generator. Ozone monitors shall also be installed in any areas where ozone gas may accumulate. (3-30-07)
- h.** Safety requirements are as follows: (3-30-07)
 - i. The maximum allowable ozone concentration in the air to which workers may be exposed must not exceed one-tenth part per million (0.1 ppm) by volume. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Noise levels resulting from the operating equipment of the ozonation system shall be controlled to within acceptable limits by special room construction and equipment isolation. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Emergency exhaust fans must be provided in the rooms containing the ozone generators to remove ozone gas if leakage occurs. (3-30-07)
 - iv. A sign shall be posted indicating "No smoking, oxygen in use" at all entrances to the treatment plant. In addition, no flammable or combustible materials shall be stored within the oxygen generator areas. (3-30-07)

03. Disinfection with Chlorine Dioxide. Chlorine dioxide may be considered as a primary and residual disinfectant, a pre-oxidant to control tastes and odors, to oxidize iron and manganese, and to control hydrogen sulfide and phenolic compounds. When choosing chlorine dioxide, consideration must be given to formation of the regulated by-products, chlorite and chlorate. (3-30-07)

- a.** Chlorine dioxide generation equipment shall be factory assembled pre-engineered units with a minimum efficiency of ninety-five (95) percent. The excess free chlorine shall not exceed three (3) percent of the theoretical stoichiometric concentration required. (3-30-07)
- b.** Other design requirements include: (3-30-07)

- i. The design shall comply with all applicable portions of Subsections 530.01.a. through 530.01.d. (3-30-07)
- ii. The maximum residual disinfectant level allowed shall be zero point eight (0.8) milligrams per liter (mg/l), even for short term exposures. (3-30-07)
- iii. Notification of a change in disinfection practices and the schedule for the changes shall be made known to the public; particularly to hospitals, kidney dialysis facilities and fish breeders, as chlorine dioxide and its by-products may have effects similar to chloramines. (3-30-07)

04. Other Disinfecting Agents. Proposals for use of disinfecting agents other than those listed shall be submitted to the Department for approval prior to preparation of final plans and specifications. (3-30-07)

531. FACILITY DESIGN STANDARDS - DESIGN STANDARDS FOR CHEMICAL APPLICATION.

- 01. General Equipment Design.** General equipment design shall be such that: (3-30-07)
 - a. Feeders will be able to supply, at all times, the necessary amounts of chemicals at an accurate rate, throughout the range of feed. (3-30-07)
 - b. Chemical-contact materials and surfaces are resistant to the aggressiveness of the chemical solution. (3-30-07)
 - c. Corrosive chemicals are introduced in such a manner as to minimize potential for corrosion. (3-30-07)
 - d. Chemicals that are incompatible are not stored or handled together. At facilities where more than one (1) chemical is stored or handled, tanks and pipelines shall be clearly labeled to identify the chemical they contain. (3-30-07)
 - e. All chemicals are conducted from the feeder to the point of application in separate conduits. (3-30-07)
 - f. Chemical feeders are as near as practical to the feed point. (3-30-07)
 - g. Chemical feeders and pumps shall operate at no lower than twenty percent (20%) of the feed range unless two fully independent adjustment mechanisms such as pump pulse rate and stroke length are fitted when the pump shall operate at no lower than ten percent (10%) of the rated maximum. (3-30-07)
- 02. Facility Design.** (3-30-07)
 - a. Where chemical feed is necessary for the protection of the supply, such as disinfection, coagulation or other essential processes, a minimum of two feeders shall be provided and a separate feeder shall be used for each chemical applied. (3-30-07)
 - b. Chemical application control systems shall meet the following requirements: (3-30-07)
 - i. Feeders may be manually or automatically controlled, with automatic controls being designed so as to allow override by manual controls. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Chemical feeders shall be controlled by a flow sensing device so that injection of the chemicals will not continue when the flow of water stops. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Chemical feed rates shall be proportional to flow. (3-30-07)
 - iv. A means to measure water flow must be provided in order to determine chemical feed rates.

- (3-30-07)
- v. Provisions shall be made for measuring the quantities of chemicals used. (3-30-07)
 - vi. Weighing scales shall be provided for weighing cylinders at all plants utilizing chlorine gas, fluoride solution feed. (3-30-07)
 - vii. Shall be capable of providing reasonable precision in relation to average daily dose. (3-30-07)
 - viii. Where conditions warrant, for example with rapidly fluctuating intake turbidity, coagulant and coagulant aid addition may be made according to turbidity, streaming current or other sensed parameter. (3-30-07)
- c.** Dry chemical feeders shall measure chemicals volumetrically or gravimetrically, provide adequate solution water and agitation of the chemical in the solution pot, and completely enclose chemicals to prevent emission of dust to the operating room. (3-30-07)
- d.** Positive displacement type solution feed pumps must be capable of operating at the required maximum head conditions found at the point of injection. (3-30-07)
- e.** Liquid chemical feeders shall be such that chemical solutions cannot be siphoned or overfed into the water supply, by assuring discharge at a point of positive pressure, or providing vacuum relief, or providing a suitable air gap, or providing other suitable means or combinations as necessary. (3-30-07)
- f.** Cross connection control must be provided to assure that the following requirements are satisfied. (3-30-07)
- i. The service water lines discharging to solution tanks shall be properly protected from backflow as required in Subsection 900.02 (Table 2). (3-30-07)
 - ii. No direct connection exists between any sewer and a drain or overflow from the feeder, solution chamber or tank by providing that all drains terminate at least six (6) inches or two pipe diameters, whichever is greater, above the overflow rim of a receiving sump, conduit or waste receptacle. (3-30-07)
- g.** Chemical feed equipment shall be readily accessible for servicing, repair, and observation of operation. (3-30-07)
- h.** In-plant water supply for chemical mixing shall be: (3-30-07)
- i. Ample in quantity and adequate in pressure. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Provided with means for measurement when preparing specific solution concentrations by dilution. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Properly treated for hardness, when necessary. (3-30-07)
 - iv. Properly protected against backflow. (3-30-07)
 - v. Obtained from a location sufficiently downstream of any chemical feed point to assure adequate mixing. (3-30-07)
- i.** Chemical storage facilities shall satisfy the following requirements: (3-30-07)
- i. Storage tanks and pipelines for liquid chemicals shall be specified for use with individual chemicals and not used for different chemicals. Off-loading areas must be clearly labeled to prevent accidental cross-contamination. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Chemicals shall be stored in covered or unopened shipping containers, unless the chemical is

transferred into an approved storage unit. (3-30-07)

iii. Liquid chemical storage tanks must have a liquid level indicator and have an overflow and a receiving basin capable of receiving accidental spills or overflows without uncontrolled discharge; a common receiving basin may be provided for each group of compatible chemicals, that provides sufficient containment volume to prevent accidental discharge in the event of failure of the largest tank. (3-30-07)

j. Solution tanks shall comply with the following requirements: (3-30-07)

i. A means which is consistent with the nature of the chemical solution shall be provided in a solution tank to maintain a uniform strength of solution. Continuous agitation shall be provided to maintain slurries in suspension. (3-30-07)

ii. Means shall be provided to measure the liquid level in the tank. (3-30-07)

iii. Chemical solutions shall be kept covered. Large tanks with access openings shall have such openings curbed and fitted with overhanging covers. (3-30-07)

iv. Subsurface locations for solution tanks shall be free from sources of possible contamination, and assure positive drainage for ground waters, accumulated water, chemical spills and overflows. (3-30-07)

v. Acid storage tanks must be vented to the outside atmosphere, but not through vents in common with day tanks. (3-30-07)

vi. Each tank shall be provided with a valved drain, protected against backflow in accordance with Subsection 900.02 (Table 2). (3-30-07)

vii. Solution tanks shall be located and protective curbing provided so that chemicals from equipment failure, spillage or accidental drainage shall not enter the water in conduits, treatment or storage basins. (3-30-07)

k. Provisions shall be made for measuring quantities of chemicals used to prepare feed solutions. (3-30-07)

l. Vents from feeders, storage facilities and equipment exhaust shall discharge to the outside atmosphere above grade and remote from air intakes. (3-30-07)

03. Chemicals. Chemical shipping containers shall be fully labeled to include chemical name, purity and concentration, supplier name and address, and evidence of ANSI/NSF certification where applicable. (3-30-07)

04. Safety Requirements for Chemical Facilities. (3-30-07)

a. The following requirements apply to chlorine gas feed and storage rooms: (3-30-07)

i. Each storage room shall be enclosed and separated from other operating areas. They shall be constructed in such a manner that all openings between the chlorine room and the remainder of the plant are sealed, and provided with doors equipped with panic hardware, assuring ready means of exit and opening outward only to the building exterior. (3-30-07)

ii. Each room shall be provided with a shatter resistant inspection window installed in an interior wall. (3-30-07)

iii. Each room shall have a ventilating fan with a capacity which provides one (1) complete air change per minute when the room is occupied. Where this is not appropriate due to the size of the room, a lesser rate may be allowed by the Department on a site specific basis. (3-30-07)

iv. The ventilating fan shall take suction near the floor as far as practical from the door and air inlet, with the point of discharge so located as not to contaminate air inlets to any rooms or structures. Air inlets shall be

through louvers near the ceiling. (3-30-07)

v. Louvers for chlorine room air intake and exhaust shall facilitate airtight closure. (3-30-07)

vi. Separate switches for the fan and lights shall be located outside of the chlorine room and at the inspection window. Outside switches shall be protected from vandalism. A signal light indicating fan operation shall be provided at each entrance when the fan can be controlled from more than one (1) point. (3-30-07)

vii. Vents from feeders and storage shall discharge to the outside atmosphere, above grade. (3-30-07)

viii. Where provided, floor drains shall discharge to the outside of the building and shall not be connected to other internal or external drainage systems. (3-30-07)

ix. Chlorinator rooms shall be heated to sixty degrees fahrenheit (60°F) and be protected from excessive heat. Cylinders and gas lines shall be protected from temperatures above that of the feed equipment. (3-30-07)

x. Pressurized chlorine feed lines shall not carry chlorine gas beyond the chlorinator room. (3-30-07)

xi. Critical isolation valves shall be conspicuously marked and access kept unobstructed. (3-30-07)

xii. All chlorine rooms, buildings, and areas shall be posted with a prominent danger sign warning of the presence of chlorine. (3-30-07)

xiii. Full and empty cylinders of chlorine gas shall be isolated from operating areas and stored in definitely assigned places away from elevators, stairs, or gangways. They shall be restrained in position to prevent being knocked over or damaged by passing or falling objects. In addition, they shall be stored in rooms separate from ammonia storage, out of direct sunlight, and at least twenty (20) feet from highly combustible materials. Cylinders shall not be kept in unventilated enclosures such as lockers and cupboards. (3-30-07)

b. Where acids and caustics are used, they shall be kept in closed corrosion-resistant shipping containers or storage units. Acids and caustics shall not be handled in open vessels, but shall be pumped in undiluted form from original containers through suitable hose to the point of treatment or to a covered day tank. (3-30-07)

c. Sodium chlorite for chlorine dioxide generation. Proposals for the storage and use of sodium chlorite shall be approved by the Department prior to the preparation of final plans and specifications. Provisions shall be made for proper storage and handling of sodium chlorite to eliminate any danger of fire or explosion associated with its oxidizing nature. (3-30-07)

i. Chlorite (sodium chlorite) shall be stored by itself in a separate room. It must be stored away from organic materials. The storage structure shall be constructed of noncombustible materials. If the storage structure must be located in an area where a fire may occur, water must be available to keep the sodium chlorite area cool enough to prevent heat-induced explosive decomposition of the chlorite. (3-30-07)

ii. Care shall be taken to prevent spillage. An emergency plan of operation shall be available for the clean up of any spillage. Storage drums shall be thoroughly flushed prior to recycling or disposal. (3-30-07)

d. Where ammonium hydroxide is used, an exhaust fan shall be installed to withdraw air from high points in the room and makeup air shall be allowed to enter at a low point. The feed pump, regulators, and lines shall be fitted with pressure relief vents discharging outside the building away from any air intake and with water purge lines leading back to the headspace of the bulk storage tank. (3-30-07)

e. Where anhydrous ammonia is used, the storage and feed systems (including heaters where required) shall be enclosed and separated from other work areas and constructed of corrosion resistant materials. (3-30-07)

i. Pressurized ammonia feed lines shall be restricted to the ammonia room. (3-30-07)

ii. An emergency air exhaust system, as described in Subsection 531.04.a., but with an elevated intake, shall be provided in the ammonia storage room. (3-30-07)

iii. Leak detection systems shall be fitted in all areas through which ammonia is piped. (3-30-07)

iv. Special vacuum breaker/regulator provisions must be made to avoid potentially violent results of backflow of water into cylinders or storage tanks. (3-30-07)

v. Consideration shall be given to the provision of an emergency gas scrubber capable of absorbing the entire contents of the largest ammonia storage unit whenever there is a risk to the public as a result of potential ammonia leaks. (3-30-07)

05. Operator Safety. The Idaho General Safety and Health Standards, referenced in Subsection 002.02, may be used as guidance in designing facilities to ensure the safety of operators. The following requirements are in addition to the requirements of Subsection 501.12. (3-30-07)

a. Respiratory protection equipment, meeting the requirements of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) shall be available where chlorine gas is handled, and shall be stored at a convenient heated location, but not inside any room where chlorine is used or stored. The units shall use compressed air, have at least a thirty (30) minute capacity, and be compatible with or exactly the same as units used by the fire department responsible for the plant. (3-30-07)

b. Chlorine leak detection. A bottle of concentrated ammonium hydroxide (fifty-six (56) per cent ammonia solution) shall be available for chlorine leak detection. Where ton containers are used, a leak repair kit approved by the Chlorine Institute shall be provided. (3-30-07)

c. Protective equipment. (3-30-07)

i. At least one pair of rubber gloves, a dust respirator of a type certified by NIOSH for toxic dusts, an apron or other protective clothing, and goggles or face mask shall be provided for each operator. (3-30-07)

ii. A deluge shower and eyewashing device shall be installed where strong acids and alkalis are used or stored. (3-30-07)

iii. A water holding tank that will allow water to come to room temperature shall be installed in the water line feeding the deluge shower and eyewashing device. Other methods of water tempering will be considered on an individual basis. (3-30-07)

iv. Other protective equipment shall be provided as necessary. (3-30-07)

06. Design Requirements for Specific Applications. (3-30-07)

a. Sodium chlorite for chlorine dioxide generation. Positive displacement feeders shall be provided. Tubing for conveying sodium chlorite or chlorine dioxide solutions shall be Type 1 PVC, polyethylene or materials recommended by the manufacturer. Chemical feeders may be installed in chlorine rooms if sufficient space is provided. Otherwise, facilities meeting the requirements of chlorine rooms shall be provided. Feed lines shall be installed in a manner to prevent formation of gas pockets and shall terminate at a point of positive pressure. Check valves shall be provided to prevent the backflow of chlorine into the sodium chlorite line. (3-30-07)

b. Sodium hypochlorite facilities shall meet the following requirements: (3-30-07)

i. Sodium hypochlorite shall be stored in the original shipping containers or in sodium hypochlorite compatible containers. Storage containers or tanks shall be sited out of the sunlight in a cool and ventilated area. (3-30-07)

ii. Stored hypochlorite shall be pumped undiluted to the point of addition. Where dilution is unavoidable, deionized or softened water shall be used. (3-30-07)

- iii. Storage areas, tanks, and pipe work shall be designed to avoid the possibility of uncontrolled discharges and a sufficient amount of appropriately selected spill absorbent shall be stored on-site. (3-30-07)
- iv. Sodium hypochlorite feeders shall be positive displacement pumps with compatible materials for wetted surfaces. (3-30-07)
- v. To avoid air locking in smaller installations, small diameter suction lines shall be used with foot valves and degassing pump heads. In larger installations flooded suction shall be used with pipe work arranged to ease escape of gas bubbles. Calibration tubes or mass flow monitors which allow for direct physical checking of actual feed rates shall be fitted. (3-30-07)
- vi. Injectors shall be made removable for regular cleaning where hard water is to be treated. (3-30-07)
- c. When ammonium sulfate is used, the tank and dosing equipment contact surfaces shall be made of corrosion resistant non-metallic materials. Provision shall be made for removal of the agitator after dissolving the solid. The tank shall be fitted with a lid and vented outdoors. Injection of the solution should take place in the center of treated water flow at a location where there is high velocity movement. (3-30-07)
- d. When aqua ammonia (ammonium hydroxide) is used, the feed pumps and storage shall be enclosed and separated from other operating areas. The aqua ammonia room shall be equipped as required for chlorinator rooms with the following changes: (3-30-07)
 - i. A corrosion resistant, closed, unpressurized tank shall be used for bulk storage, vented through an inert liquid trap to a high point outside and an incompatible connector, or lockout provisions shall be made to prevent accidental addition of other chemicals to the storage tank. (3-30-07)
 - ii. The storage tank shall be fitted either with cooling/refrigeration and/or with provision without opening the system to dilute and mix the contents with water to avoid conditions where temperature increases cause the ammonia vapor pressure over the aqua ammonia to exceed atmospheric pressure. (3-30-07)
 - iii. The aqua ammonia shall be conveyed direct from storage to the treated water stream injector without the use of a carrier water stream unless the carrier stream is softened. (3-30-07)
 - iv. The point of delivery to the main water stream shall be placed in a region of turbulent water flow. (3-30-07)
 - v. Provisions shall be made for easy access for removal of calcium scale deposits from the injector. (3-30-07)

532. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DESIGN STANDARDS FOR SOFTENING.

The softening process selected must be based upon the mineral qualities of the raw water and the desired finished water quality in conjunction with requirements for disposal of sludge or brine waste, cost of plant, cost of chemicals and plant location. Applicability of the process chosen shall be demonstrated. (3-30-07)

01. Lime or Lime-Soda Process. Rapid mix, flocculation, and sedimentation processes shall meet the requirements of Section 520. In addition the following requirements must be met: (3-30-07)

- a. When split treatment is used, an accurate means of measuring and splitting the flow must be provided. (3-30-07)
- b. Rapid mix basins must provide not more than thirty (30) seconds detention time with adequate velocity gradients to keep the lime particles dispersed. (3-30-07)
- c. Equipment for stabilization of water softened by the lime or lime-soda process is required, see Section 537. (3-30-07)

- d.** Mechanical sludge removal equipment shall be provided in the sedimentation basin. (3-30-07)
 - e.** Provisions must be included for proper disposal of softening sludges; see Section 540. (3-30-07)
 - f.** The plant processes must be manually started following shut-down. (3-30-07)
- 02. Cation Exchange Process.** (3-30-07)
 - a.** Pre-treatment is required when the content of iron, manganese, or a combination of the two, is one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) or more. (3-30-07)
 - b.** The units may be of pressure or gravity type, of either an upflow or downflow design. Automatic regeneration based on volume of water softened shall be used unless manual regeneration is justified and is approved by the Department. A manual override shall be provided on all automatic controls. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Rate-of-flow controllers or the equivalent shall be used to control the hydraulic loading of cation exchange units. (3-30-07)
 - d.** The bottoms, strainer systems and support for the exchange resin shall conform to the criteria provided for rapid rate gravity filters in Section 521. (3-30-07)
 - e.** Cross Connection Control. Backwash, rinse and air relief discharge pipes shall be installed in such a manner as to prevent any possibility of back-siphonage. (3-30-07)
 - f.** A bypass must be provided around softening units to produce a blended water of desirable hardness. Totalizing meters must be installed on the bypass line and on each softener unit. The bypass line must have a shutoff valve. (3-30-07)
 - g.** When the applied water contains a chlorine residual, the cation exchange resin shall be a type that is not damaged by residual chlorine. (3-30-07)
 - h.** Smooth-nose sampling taps must be provided for the collection of representative samples. The taps shall be located to provide for sampling of the softener influent, effluent, blended water, and on the brine tank discharge piping. The sampling taps for the blended water shall be at least twenty (20) feet downstream from the point of blending. Petcocks are not acceptable as sampling taps. (3-30-07)
 - i.** Brine and salt storage tanks shall meet the following requirements: (3-30-07)
 - i.** Salt dissolving or brine tanks and wet salt storage tanks must be covered and must be corrosion-resistant. (3-30-07)
 - ii.** The make-up water inlet must be protected from back-siphonage. (3-30-07)
 - iii.** Wet salt storage basins must be equipped with manholes or hatchways for access and for direct dumping of salt from truck or railcar. Openings must be provided with raised curbs and watertight covers having overlapping edges similar to those required for finished water reservoirs. (3-30-07)
 - iv.** Overflows, where provided, must be protected with corrosion resistant screens and must terminate with either a turned down bend having a proper free fall discharge or a self-closing flap valve. (3-30-07)
 - v.** The salt shall be supported on graduated layers of gravel placed over a brine collection system. (3-30-07)
 - vi.** Alternative designs which are conducive to frequent cleaning of the wet salt storage tank may be considered. (3-30-07)
 - vii.** An eductor may be used to transfer brine from the brine tank to the softeners. If a pump is used, a

brine measuring tank or means of metering shall be provided to obtain the proper dilution. (3-30-07)

j. Suitable disposal must be provided for brine waste; see Section 540. Where the volume of spent brine must be reduced, consideration may be given to using a part of the spent liquid concentrate for a subsequent regeneration. (3-30-07)

k. Pipes and contact materials must be resistant to the aggressiveness of salt. Plastic and red brass are acceptable piping materials. Steel and concrete must be coated with a non-leaching protective coating which is compatible with salt and brine. (3-30-07)

l. Bagged salt and dry bulk salt storage shall be enclosed and separated from other operating areas in order to prevent damage to equipment. (3-30-07)

533. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DESIGN STANDARDS FOR TASTE AND ODOR CONTROL.

Provision shall be made for the control of taste and odor. Chemicals shall be added sufficiently ahead of other treatment processes to assure adequate contact time for an effective and economical use of the chemicals. Where severe taste and odor problems are encountered, in-plant and/or pilot plant studies may be required. (3-30-07)

01. Chlorination. When using chlorination as a method of taste and odor control adequate contact time must be provided to complete the chemical reactions involved. (3-30-07)

02. Chlorine Dioxide. Provisions shall be made for proper storing and handling of the sodium chlorite, so as to eliminate any danger of explosion. (3-30-07)

03. Powdered Activated Carbon. (3-30-07)

a. The carbon can be added as a pre-mixed slurry or by means of a dry-feed machine as long as the carbon is properly wetted. (3-30-07)

b. Continuous agitation or resuspension equipment is necessary to keep the carbon from depositing in the slurry storage tank. (3-30-07)

c. Provision shall be made for adequate dust control. (3-30-07)

d. Powdered activated carbon shall be handled as a potentially combustible material. (3-30-07)

04. Granular Activated Carbon. Replacement of anthracite with GAC may be considered as a control measure for geosmin and methyl isoborneol (MIB) taste and odors from algae blooms in surface water applications. Demonstration studies are required by the Department. (3-30-07)

05. Copper Sulfate and Other Copper Compounds. Continuous or periodic treatment of surface water with copper compounds to kill algae or other growths shall be controlled to prevent copper in excess of one point zero (1.0) milligrams per liter as copper in the plant effluent or distribution system. Care shall be taken to assure an even distribution of the chemical within the treatment area. (3-30-07)

06. Potassium Permanganate. Application of potassium permanganate may be considered, providing the treatment shall be designed so that the products of the reaction are not visible in the finished water. (3-30-07)

07. Ozone. Ozonation may be used as a means of taste and odor control. Adequate contact time must be provided to complete the chemical reactions involved. (3-30-07)

08. Other Methods. Other methods of taste and odor control shall be made only after pilot plant tests and approval of the Department. (3-30-07)

534. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - AERATION PROCESSES.

Public water systems that install aeration treatment are subject to the Rules of the Department of Environmental

Quality, IDAPA 58.01.01, "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho." The system owner or the design engineer shall contact one of the Department's regional offices for information on obtaining a permit or an exemption for the emissions resulting from the aeration process. General information may be found at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/air/prog_issues/toxics/overview.cfm#tap. (3-30-07)

- 01. Natural Draft Aeration.** Design shall provide: (3-30-07)
 - a.** Perforations in the distribution pan three sixteenths to one-half ($3/16 - 1/2$) inches in diameter, spaced one to three (1-3) inches on centers to maintain a six (6) inch water depth. (3-30-07)
 - b.** For distribution of water uniformly over the top tray. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Discharge through a series of three (3) or more trays with separation of trays not less than twelve (12) inches. (3-30-07)
 - d.** Loading at a rate of one to five (1-5) gallons per minute for each square foot of total tray area. (3-30-07)
 - e.** Trays with slotted, heavy wire (1/2 inch openings) mesh or perforated bottoms. (3-30-07)
 - f.** Construction of durable material resistant to aggressiveness of the water and dissolved gases. (3-30-07)
 - g.** Protection from insects by twenty-four (24) mesh screen. (3-30-07)
- 02. Forced or Induced Draft Aeration.** Devices shall be designed to: (3-30-07)
 - a.** Include a blower with a weatherproof motor in a tight housing and screened enclosure. (3-30-07)
 - b.** Ensure adequate counter current of air through the enclosed aerator column. (3-30-07)
 - c.** Exhaust air directly to the outside atmosphere. (3-30-07)
 - d.** Include a down-turned and twenty-four (24) mesh screened air outlet and inlet. (3-30-07)
 - e.** Be such that air introduced in the column shall be as free from obnoxious fumes, dust, and dirt as possible. (3-30-07)
 - f.** Be such that sections of the aerator can be easily reached or removed for maintenance of the interior or installed in a separate aerator room. (3-30-07)
 - g.** Provide loading at a rate of one to five (1-5) gallons per minute for each square foot of total tray area. (3-30-07)
 - h.** Ensure that the water outlet is adequately sealed to prevent unwarranted loss of air. (3-30-07)
 - i.** Discharge through a series of five (5) or more trays with separation of trays not less than six (6) inches or as approved by the Department. (3-30-07)
 - j.** Provide distribution of water uniformly over the top tray. (3-30-07)
 - k.** Be of durable material resistant to the aggressiveness of the water and dissolved gases. (3-30-07)
- 03. Spray Aeration.** Design shall provide: (3-30-07)
 - a.** A hydraulic head of between five (5) and twenty-five (25) feet. (3-30-07)

b. Nozzles, with the size, number, and spacing of the nozzles being dependent on the flowrate, space, and the amount of head available. (3-30-07)

c. Nozzle diameters in the range of one (1) to one and one-half (1.5) inches to minimize clogging. (3-30-07)

d. An enclosed basin to contain the spray. Any openings for ventilation must be protected with a twenty-four (24) mesh screen. (3-30-07)

04. Pressure Aeration. Pressure aeration may be used for oxidation purposes only if the pilot plant study indicates the method is applicable; it is not acceptable for removal of dissolved gases. Filters following pressure aeration must have adequate exhaust devices for release of air. Pressure aeration devices shall be designed to give thorough mixing of compressed air with water being treated and provide screened and filtered air, free of obnoxious fumes, dust, dirt and other contaminants. (3-30-07)

05. Packed Tower Aeration. Packed tower aeration may be used for the removal of volatile organic chemicals, trihalomethanes, carbon dioxide, and radon. Final design shall be based on the results of pilot studies and be approved by the Department. (3-30-07)

a. Process design criteria. (3-30-07)

i. Justification for the design parameters selected (i.e., height and diameter of unit, air to water ratio, packing depth, surface loading rate, etc.) shall be provided to the Department for review. The pilot study shall evaluate a variety of loading rates and air to water ratios at the peak contaminant concentration. Special consideration shall be given to removal efficiencies when multiple contaminations occur. Where there is considerable past performance data on the contaminant to be treated and there is a concentration level similar to previous projects, the Department may approve the process design based on use of appropriate calculations without pilot testing. (3-30-07)

ii. The tower shall be designed to reduce contaminants to below the maximum contaminant level and to the lowest practical level. (3-30-07)

iii. The type and size of the packing used in the full scale unit shall be the same as that used in the pilot study. (3-30-07)

iv. The maximum air to water ratio for which credit will be given is 80:1. (3-30-07)

v. The design shall consider potential fouling problems from calcium carbonate and iron precipitation and from bacterial growth. It may be necessary to provide pretreatment. Disinfection capability shall be provided prior to and after packed tower aeration. (3-30-07)

vi. The effects of temperature shall be considered. (3-30-07)

vii. Redundant packed tower aeration capacity at the design flowrate shall be provided. (3-30-07)

b. The tower may be constructed of stainless steel, concrete, aluminum, fiberglass or plastic. Uncoated carbon steel is not allowed. Towers constructed of light-weight materials shall be provided with adequate support to prevent damage from wind. Packing materials shall be resistant to the aggressiveness of the water, dissolved gases and cleaning materials and shall be suitable for contact with potable water. (3-30-07)

c. Water flow system. (3-30-07)

i. Water shall be distributed uniformly at the top of the tower using spray nozzles or orifice-type distributor trays that prevent short circuiting. (3-30-07)

ii. A mist eliminator shall be provided above the water distributor system. (3-30-07)

iii. A side wiper redistribution ring shall be provided at least every ten (10) feet in order to prevent

- water channeling along the tower wall and short circuiting. (3-30-07)
- iv. Sample taps shall be provided in the influent and effluent piping. (3-30-07)
 - v. The effluent sump, if provided, shall have easy access for cleaning purposes and be equipped with a drain valve. The drain shall not be connected directly to any storm or sanitary sewer. (3-30-07)
 - vi. The design shall prevent freezing of the influent riser and effluent piping when the unit is not operating. (3-30-07)
 - vii. The water flow to each tower shall be metered. (3-30-07)
 - viii. An overflow line shall be provided which discharges twelve (12) to fourteen (14) inches above a splash pad or drainage inlet. Proper drainage shall be provided to prevent flooding of the area. (3-30-07)
 - ix. Means shall be provided to prevent flooding of the air blower. (3-30-07)
 - d.** Air flow system. (3-30-07)
 - i. The air inlet to the blower and the tower discharge vent shall be down-turned and protected with a non-corrodible twenty-four (24) mesh screen to prevent contamination from extraneous matter. (3-30-07)
 - ii. The air inlet shall be in a protected location. (3-30-07)
 - iii. An air flow meter shall be provided on the influent air line or an alternative method to determine the air flow shall be provided. (3-30-07)
 - iv. A positive air flow sensing device and a pressure gauge must be installed on the air influent line. The positive air flow sensing device must be a part of an automatic control system which will turn off the influent water if positive air flow is not detected. The pressure gauge will serve as an indicator of fouling buildup. (3-30-07)
 - v. A backup motor for the air blower must be readily available. (3-30-07)
 - e.** Other features that shall be provided: (3-30-07)
 - i. A sufficient number of access ports with a minimum diameter of twenty-four (24) inches to facilitate inspection, media replacement, media cleaning and maintenance of the interior. (3-30-07)
 - ii. A method of cleaning the packing material when iron, manganese, or calcium carbonate fouling may occur. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Tower effluent collection and pumping wells constructed to clearwell standards. (3-30-07)
 - iv. Provisions for extending the tower height without major reconstruction. (3-30-07)
 - v. No bypass shall be provided unless specifically approved by the Department. (3-30-07)
 - vi. Disinfection and adequate contact time after the water has passed through the tower and prior to the distribution system. (3-30-07)
 - vii. Adequate packing support to allow free flow of water and to prevent deformation with deep packing heights. (3-30-07)
 - viii. Operation of the blower and disinfectant feeder equipment during power failures. (3-30-07)
 - ix. Adequate foundation to support the tower and lateral support to prevent overturning due to wind loading. (3-30-07)

- x. Fencing and locking gate to prevent vandalism. (3-30-07)
- mister. xi. An access ladder with safety cage for inspection of the aerator including the exhaust port and de- (3-30-07)
- xii. Electrical interconnection between blower, disinfectant feeder and supply pump. (3-30-07)

06. Other Methods of Aeration. Other methods of aeration may be used if applicable to the treatment needs. Such methods include but are not restricted to spraying, diffused air, cascades and mechanical aeration. The treatment processes are subject to the approval of the Department. (3-30-07)

07. Protection of Aerators. All aerators except those discharging to lime softening or clarification plants shall be protected from contamination by birds, insects, wind borne debris, rainfall and water draining off the exterior of the aerator. (3-30-07)

08. Disinfection. Ground water supplies exposed to the atmosphere by aeration must receive disinfection as the minimum additional treatment. (3-30-07)

535. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DESIGN STANDARDS FOR IRON AND MANGANESE CONTROL SYSTEMS.

Iron and manganese control, as used herein, refers solely to treatment processes designed specifically for this purpose. The treatment process used will depend upon the character of the raw water. The selection of one (1) or more treatment processes must meet specific local conditions as determined by engineering investigations, including chemical analyses of representative samples of water to be treated, and receive the approval of the Department. The Department may require a pilot plant study in order to gather all information pertinent to the design. (3-30-07)

01. Removal by Oxidation, Detention and Filtration. (3-30-07)

a. Oxidation may be by aeration or by chemical oxidation with chlorine, potassium permanganate, ozone or chlorine dioxide. (3-30-07)

b. Detention time: (3-30-07)

i. A minimum detention time of thirty (30) minutes shall be provided following aeration to ensure that the oxidation reactions are as complete as possible. This minimum detention may be omitted only where a pilot plant study indicates no need for detention. The detention basin may be designed as a holding tank without provisions for sludge collection but with sufficient baffling to prevent short circuiting. (3-30-07)

ii. Sedimentation basins shall be provided when treating water with high iron and/or manganese content, or where chemical coagulation is used to reduce the load on the filters. Provisions for sludge removal shall be made. (3-30-07)

c. Filtration. Rapid rate pressure filters are normally used for iron and manganese removal. Pressure filters shall not be used in the filtration of surface or other polluted waters or following lime-soda softening. (3-30-07)

i. The rate of filtration shall not exceed three (3) gallons per minute per square foot of filter area except where in-plant testing as approved by the Department has demonstrated satisfactory results at higher rates. (3-30-07)

ii. The filters shall be designed to provide for: (3-30-07)

(1) Loss of head gauges on the inlet and outlet pipes of each battery of filters. (3-30-07)

(2) An easily readable meter or flow indicator on each battery of filters. (3-30-07)

- (3) Filtration and backwashing of each filter individually with an arrangement of piping as simple as possible to accomplish these purposes. (3-30-07)
- (4) Minimum side wall shell height of five (5) feet. A corresponding reduction in side wall height is acceptable where proprietary bottoms permit reduction of the gravel depth. (3-30-07)
- (5) The top of the wash water collectors to be at least eighteen (18) inches above the surface of the media, (3-30-07)
- (6) The underdrain system to efficiently collect the filtered water and to uniformly distribute the backwash water at a rate not less than fifteen (15) gallons per minute per square foot of filter area. (3-30-07)
- (7) Backwash flow indicators and controls that are easily readable while operating the control valves. (3-30-07)
- (8) An air release valve on the highest point of each filter. (3-30-07)
- (9) An accessible manhole to facilitate inspection and repairs for filters thirty-six (36) inches or more in diameter. Sufficient handholds shall be provided for filters less than thirty-six (36) inches in diameter. (3-30-07)
- (10) A means to observe the wastewater during backwashing and construction to prevent cross connection. (3-30-07)

02. Removal by Manganese Coated Media Filtration. This process consists of a continuous or batch feed of potassium permanganate to the influent of a manganese coated media filter. (3-30-07)

- a.** Other oxidizing agents or processes such as chlorination or aeration may be used prior to the permanganate feed to reduce the cost of the chemical. (3-30-07)
- b.** An anthracite media cap of at least six (6) inches or more as required by the Department shall be provided over manganese coated media. (3-30-07)
- c.** Normal filtration rate shall be three (3) gallons per minute per square foot. (3-30-07)
- d.** Normal wash rate shall be eight (8) to ten (10) gallons per minute per square foot with manganese greensand and fifteen (15) to twenty (20) gallons per minute with manganese coated media. (3-30-07)
- e.** Sample taps shall be provided prior to application of permanganate, immediately ahead of filtration, at points between the anthracite media, and at the filter effluent. (3-30-07)

03. Removal by Ion Exchange. This process is not acceptable where either the raw water or wash water contains dissolved oxygen or other oxidants. (3-30-07)

04. Biological Removal. Biofiltration to remove manganese and/or iron requires on-site piloting testing to establish effectiveness. The final filter design shall be based on the on-site pilot plant studies. (3-30-07)

05. Sequestration by Polyphosphates. This process shall not be used when iron, manganese or a combination thereof exceeds one point zero (1.0) mg/l. The total phosphate applied shall not exceed ten (10) mg/l as PO₄. Where phosphate treatment is used, satisfactory chlorine residuals shall be maintained in the distribution system. Possible adverse affects on corrosion must be addressed when phosphate addition is proposed for iron sequestering. (3-30-07)

- a.** Stock phosphate solution must be kept covered and disinfected by carrying approximately ten (10) mg/l free chlorine residual unless the phosphate is not able to support bacterial growth and the phosphate is being fed from the covered shipping container. Phosphate solutions having a pH of two point zero (2.0) or less may also be exempted from this requirement by the Department. (3-30-07)

b. Polyphosphates shall not be applied ahead of iron and manganese removal treatment. The point of application shall be prior to any aeration, oxidation or disinfection if no iron or manganese removal treatment is provided. (3-30-07)

06. Sequestration by Sodium Silicates. Sodium silicate sequestration of iron and manganese is allowed only for ground water supplies prior to air contact. On-site pilot tests are required to determine the suitability of sodium silicate for the particular water and the minimum feed needed. Rapid oxidation of the metal ions such as by chlorine or chlorine dioxide must accompany or closely precede the sodium silicate addition. (3-30-07)

a. Sodium silicate addition is applicable to waters containing up to two (2) mg/l of iron, manganese or combination thereof. (3-30-07)

b. Chlorine residuals shall be maintained throughout the distribution system to prevent biological breakdown of the sequestered iron. (3-30-07)

c. The amount of silicate added shall be limited to twenty (20) mg/l as SiO₂, but the amount of added and naturally occurring silicate shall not exceed sixty (60) mg/l as SiO₂. (3-30-07)

d. Sodium silicate shall not be applied ahead of iron or manganese removal treatment. (3-30-07)

07. Sampling Taps. Smooth-nosed sampling taps shall be provided for control purposes. Taps shall be located on each raw water source, each treatment unit influent and each treatment unit effluent. (3-30-07)

536. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DESIGN STANDARDS FOR FLUORIDATION.

01. Chemical Feed Equipment and Methods. In addition to the requirements in Section 531, fluoride feed equipment shall meet the following requirements: (3-30-07)

a. Scales, loss-of-weight recorders or liquid level indicators, as appropriate, accurate to within five (5) percent of the average daily change in reading shall be provided for chemical feeds. (3-30-07)

b. The accuracy of chemical feeders used for fluoridation shall be plus or minus five (5) percent of the intended dose. (3-30-07)

c. Unsealed storage units for fluorosilicic acid shall be vented to the atmosphere at a point outside any building. (3-30-07)

d. Fluoride compound shall not be added before lime-soda softening or ion exchange softening. (3-30-07)

e. The point of application of fluorosilicic acid, if into a horizontal pipe, shall be in the lower half of the pipe. (3-30-07)

f. A fluoride solution shall be applied by a positive displacement pump having a stroke rate not less than twenty (20) strokes per minute, and at a feed rate not less than twenty (20) percent of the rated capacity of the feed pump. (3-30-07)

g. A spring opposed diaphragm type anti-siphon device shall be provided for all fluoride feed lines and dilution water lines. (3-30-07)

h. Except for constant flow systems, a device to measure the flow of water to be treated is required. (3-30-07)

i. The dilution water pipe shall terminate at least two (2) pipe diameters above the solution tank. (3-30-07)

j. Water used for sodium fluoride dissolution shall be softened if hardness exceeds seventy-five (75)

mg/l as calcium carbonate. (3-30-07)

k. Fluoride solutions shall be injected at a point of continuous positive pressure or a suitable air gap provided. (3-30-07)

l. The electrical outlet used for the fluoride feed pump shall be interconnected with the well or service pump. (3-30-07)

m. Consideration shall be given to providing a separate room for fluorosilicic acid storage and feed. (3-30-07)

02. Secondary Controls. Secondary control systems for fluoride chemical feed devices shall be provided as a means of reducing the possibility for overfeed; these may include flow or pressure switches or other devices. (3-30-07)

03. Dust Control. Provision must be made for the transfer of dry fluoride compounds from shipping containers to storage bins or hoppers in such a way as to minimize the quantity of fluoride dust which may enter the room in which the equipment is installed. The enclosure shall be provided with an exhaust fan and dust filter which places the hopper under a negative pressure. Air exhausted from fluoride handling equipment shall discharge through a dust filter to the outside atmosphere of the building. (3-30-07)

537. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DESIGN STANDARDS FOR STABILIZATION.

Water that is unstable due either to natural causes or to subsequent treatment shall be stabilized. The expected treated water quality shall be evaluated to determine what, if any, treatment is necessary. (3-30-07)

01. Carbon Dioxide Addition. (3-30-07)

a. Recarbonation basin design shall provide the following: (3-30-07)

i. A total detention time of twenty (20) minutes. (3-30-07)

ii. A mixing compartment having a detention time of at least three (3) minutes. (3-30-07)

iii. A reaction compartment. (3-30-07)

iv. The mixing and reaction compartments shall have a depth sufficient to provide a diffuser submergence of not less than seven and one half (7.5) feet and no greater than the manufacturer's recommendation. (3-30-07)

b. Where liquid carbon dioxide is used, adequate precautions must be taken to prevent carbon dioxide from entering the plant from the recarbonation process. (3-30-07)

c. Recarbonation tanks shall be located outside or be sealed and vented to the outside with adequate seals and adequate purge flow of air to ensure workers safety. (3-30-07)

d. Provisions shall be made for draining the recarbonation basin and removing sludge. (3-30-07)

02. Phosphates. The feeding of phosphates may be used for sequestering calcium, for corrosion control, and in conjunction with alkali feed following ion exchange softening. (3-30-07)

a. Stock phosphate solution must be kept covered and disinfected by carrying approximately ten (10) mg/l free chlorine residual unless the phosphate is not able to support bacterial growth and the phosphate is being fed from the covered shipping container. Phosphate solutions having a pH of two point zero (2.0) or less are exempted from this requirement. (3-30-07)

b. Satisfactory chlorine residuals shall be maintained in the distribution system when phosphates are used. (3-30-07)

03. Split Treatment. Raw water may be blended with lime-softened water to partially stabilize the water prior to secondary clarification and filtration. Treatment plants designed to utilize split treatment shall also contain facilities for further stabilization by other methods. (3-30-07)

04. Water Unstable Due to Biochemical Action in Distribution System. Unstable water resulting from the bacterial decomposition of organic matter in water (especially in dead end mains), the biochemical action within tubercles, and the reduction of sulfates to sulfides shall be prevented by the maintenance of a free and/or combined chlorine residual throughout the distribution system. (3-30-07)

538. – 539. (RESERVED).

540. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DESIGN STANDARDS FOR TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE RESIDUALS.

Provisions must be made for proper disposal of water treatment plant waste such as sanitary, laboratory, clarification sludge, softening sludge, iron sludge, filter backwash water, and liquid concentrates. In locating waste disposal facilities, due consideration shall be given to preventing potential contamination of the water supply. (3-30-07)

01. Sanitary Waste. The sanitary waste from water treatment plants, pumping stations, and other waterworks installations must receive treatment. Waste from these facilities shall be discharged directly to a sanitary sewer system, when available and feasible, or to an adequate on-site waste treatment facility approved under the provisions of IDAPA 58.01.03, "Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules." (3-30-07)

02. Liquid Concentrates. (3-30-07)

a. Waste from ion exchange plants, demineralization plants, reverse osmosis, or other plants which produce liquid concentrates may be disposed of by the following methods: (3-30-07)

i. Liquid concentrates that contain radionuclides must be further treated to remove the radioactive constituents as sludge. See Subsection 540.03.e. for disposal requirements for sludge that contains radionuclides. The residual liquids from which radionuclides have been removed may be disposed of in accordance with Subsections 540.02.a.ii. through 540.02.a.v. (3-30-07)

ii. Controlled discharge to a stream or other receiving water body if adequate dilution is available. Such discharge will require a National Pollution Elimination System Permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, Telephone (206) 553-1200. (3-30-07)

iii. Liquid concentrates may be discharged to a sanitary sewer, if available and feasible. Acceptance of such waste must be approved by the sewer authority. (3-30-07)

iv. Subsurface disposal or land application of liquid concentrates may be permitted, but only if such discharge meets the requirements of the IDAPA 58.01.03, "Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules" and/or IDAPA 58.01.17, "Rules for the Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater." (3-30-07)

v. Liquid concentrates may be discharged to an injection well if in accordance with Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board, IDAPA 37.03.03 "Rules and Minimum Standards for the Construction and Use of Injection Wells," referenced in Subsection 002.02. (3-30-07)

b. Should the nature of the liquid concentrate cause it to be ineligible for permitted discharge as described in Subsection 540.02.a., further onsite treatment of the liquid concentrate may be required in order to produce sludge and liquid waste that will meet the permit criteria for one (1) or more of the disposal options. (3-30-07)

03. Sludge Waste. Sludge is the solid waste resulting from coagulation, precipitation, or passive settling of liquid concentrates. Depending on composition, liquids remaining after sludge removal may be disposed of by methods described in Subsection 540.02, recycled through the treatment plant, or may be pure enough to be unregulated. The following methods of treatment and disposal apply to sludge: (3-30-07)

- a. Precipitative Softening Sludge. (3-30-07)
 - i. At least two (2) temporary storage lagoons must be provided in order to give flexibility in operation. Provisions must be made for convenient cleaning. An acceptable means of final sludge disposal must be provided. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Liquid or dewatered precipitative softening sludge may be applied to farm land if heavy metals or other contaminants do not exceed the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards." (3-30-07)
 - iii. Dewatered precipitative softening sludge may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill in accordance with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.06, "Solid Waste Management Rules." Acceptance of such waste is at the discretion of the landfill authority. (3-30-07)
- b. Alum or Ferric Sludge. (3-30-07)
 - i. Temporary storage lagoons must contain at least two (2) compartments to facilitate independent filling and dewatering operations. Mechanical concentration may be considered. If mechanical dewatering is used, it shall be preceded by sludge concentration and chemical pre-treatment. A pilot plant study is required before the design of a mechanical dewatering installation. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Alum or ferric sludge may be discharged to a sanitary sewer if available and feasible. Acceptance of such waste must be approved by the sewer authority. (3-30-07)
 - iii. Dewatered alum or ferric sludge may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill in accordance with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.06, "Solid Waste Management Rules." Acceptance of such waste is at the discretion of the landfill authority. (3-30-07)
 - iv. Alum or ferric sludge may be disposed of by land application if the permitting requirements of IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards," and IDAPA 58.01.17, "Rules for the Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater," are met. (3-30-07)
 - v. Water removed from alum or ferric sludge may be disposed of in the same manner as liquid concentrates, as described in Subsection 540.02. (3-30-07)
- c. Red Water. Red water is the waste filter wash water from iron and manganese removal plants. (3-30-07)
 - i. If sand filters are used they shall have the following features: (3-30-07)
 - (1) Total filter area shall be sufficient to adequately dewater applied solids. Unless the filter is small enough to be cleaned and returned to service in one (1) day, two (2) or more cells are required. (3-30-07)
 - (2) The "red water" filter shall have sufficient capacity to contain, above the level of the sand, the entire volume of wash water produced by washing all of the production filters in the plant, unless the production filters are washed on a rotating schedule and the flow through the production filters is regulated by true rate of flow controllers. Then sufficient volume shall be provided to properly dispose of the wash water involved. (3-30-07)
 - (3) Where freezing is a problem, provisions should be made for covering the filters during the winter months. (3-30-07)
 - (4) "Red water" filters shall not have common walls with finished water. (3-30-07)
 - ii. Subsurface infiltration lagoons may be permitted, but only if such discharge meets the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.03, "Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules." (3-30-07)
 - iii. "Red water" may be discharged to a sanitary sewer if available and feasible. Acceptance of such

waste must be approved by the sewer authority. Design shall prevent cross connections and there shall be no common walls between potable and non-potable water. (3-30-07)

d. Filter Backwash Water. (3-30-07)

i. Recycling is permitted if the backwash waters are returned to the head of the treatment plant or another entry point if supported by engineering studies. Backwash water shall be held for a sufficient time prior to recycling to allow solids to settle out. (3-30-07)

ii. Dewatered sludge from backwash water clarification processes may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill in accordance with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.06, "Solid Waste Management Rules." Acceptance of such waste must be approved by the landfill authority. (3-30-07)

e. Radioactive Sludge. Waste residuals containing radioactive substances, including, but not limited to granular activated carbon used for radon removal or ion-exchange regeneration waste from uranium removal, must be disposed of in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.10, "Rules Regulating the Disposal of Radioactive Materials Not Regulated Under The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, As Amended." (3-30-07)

i. The buildup of radioactive materials such as uranium or radon and its decay products shall be considered and adequate shielding and safeguards shall be provided for operators and visitors. (3-30-07)

ii. Waste residuals containing naturally occurring radioactive materials that have been concentrated by human activities must be disposed of in an approved hazardous waste landfill (Class D), in accordance with the IDAPA 58.01.10, "Rules Regulating the Disposal of Radioactive Materials not Regulated Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as Amended," and IDAPA 58.01.06, "Solid Waste Management Rules." (3-30-07)

iii. Waste residuals containing greater than point zero five (.05) percent by weight of uranium are subject to licensing and disposal under the regulations of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region IV, 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 400, Arlington, TX 76011, Phone 817-860-8299. (3-30-07)

f. Arsenic Sludge. Solid waste residuals containing arsenic at a concentration less than five (5) mg/l may be disposed of at a sanitary landfill if permitted under IDAPA 58.01.06, "Solid Waste Management Rules." Solid waste containing arsenic at a concentration greater than five (5) mg/l must be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste landfill. Liquid wastes generated by arsenic treatment processes are subject to the handling and disposal requirements for liquid concentrates, as discussed under Subsection 540.02. (3-30-07)

04. Spent Media. Exhausted ion exchange media, adsorption media, disposable filters, and other components of treatment processes that contain concentrated contaminants shall be disposed of in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.06, "Solid Waste Management Rules," and/or IDAPA 58.01.10, "Rules Regulating the Disposal of Radioactive Materials not Regulated Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as Amended." (3-30-07)

541. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - PUMPING FACILITIES.

Pumping facilities shall be designed to maintain the sanitary quality of pumped water. (3-30-07)

01. Pump Houses. The following requirements apply to pump houses as defined in Section 003 unless it can be shown that some or all of these requirements are not needed to protect the combination of system components in a given structure: (3-30-07)

a. Pump houses shall be readily accessible for operation, maintenance, and repair at all times and under all weather conditions unless permitted to be out of service for a period of inaccessibility. (3-30-07)

b. Pump houses shall be protected from flooding and shall be adequately drained. The ground surface shall be graded so as to lead surface drainage away from the pump house. The floor surface shall be at least six (6) inches above the final ground surface. (3-30-07)

c. Pump houses shall be of durable construction, fire and weather resistant, and with outward-opening doors. All underground structures shall be waterproofed. (3-30-07)

d. Provisions shall be made for adequate heating for the comfort of the operator and the safe and efficient operation of the equipment. In pump houses not occupied by personnel, only enough heat need be provided to prevent freezing of equipment or treatment processes. (3-30-07)

e. Ventilation shall conform to existing local and/or state codes. Adequate ventilation shall be provided for all pumping stations for operator comfort and dissipation of excess heat and moisture from the equipment. In all cases, measures must be taken to minimize corrosion of metallic and electrical components. (3-30-07)

f. Pump houses shall be provided with a locking door or access to prohibit unauthorized entrance and shall be protected to prevent vandalism and entrance by animals. Plans and specifications for pump houses must provide enough detail to enable the reviewing engineer to determine that the facility is secure, safe, accessible, and that it conforms to electrical and plumbing codes. (3-30-07)

g. Pump houses shall be kept clean and in good repair and shall not be used to store toxic or hazardous materials other than those materials required for treatment processes. (3-30-07)

h. A suitable outlet shall be provided for drainage from pump glands without discharging onto the floor. (3-30-07)

i. Floor drains shall not be connected to sewers, storm drains, chlorination room drains, or any other source of contamination. Sumps for pump house floor drains shall not be closer than thirty (30) feet from any well. (3-30-07)

j. Adequate space shall be provided for the safe and efficient servicing of all equipment. (3-30-07)

k. Suction basins shall be watertight, have floors sloped to permit removal of water and settled solids, be covered or otherwise protected against contamination, and have two (2) pumping compartments or other means to allow the suction basin to be taken out of service for inspection maintenance or repair. (3-30-07)

l. Pump houses shall be designed to allow efficient equipment servicing. Crain-ways, hoist beams, eyebolts, or other adequate facilities for servicing or removal of pumps, motors or other heavy equipment shall be provided. Openings in floors, roofs or wherever else shall be provided as needed for removal of heavy or bulky equipment. (3-30-07)

m. All remote controlled stations shall be electrically operated and controlled and shall have signaling apparatus of proven performance. Signaling apparatus shall report automatically when the station is out of service. (3-30-07)

n. Any threaded hose bib installed in the pump house must be equipped with an appropriate backflow prevention device. (3-30-07)

02. Pumping Units. At least two (2) pumping units shall be provided for raw water and surface source pumps. Pumps using seals containing mercury shall not be used in public drinking water system facilities. With any pump out of service, the remaining pump or pumps shall be capable of providing the peak hour demand of the system or maximum day demand plus equalization storage. See Subsection 501.17 for general design requirements concerning fire flow capacity. The pumping units shall meet the following requirements: (3-30-07)

a. The pumps shall have ample capacity to supply the maximum demand against the required pressure without dangerous overloading. (3-30-07)

b. The pumps shall be driven by prime movers able to meet the maximum horsepower condition of the pumps. (3-30-07)

c. The pumps shall be provided with readily available spare parts and tools. (3-30-07)

d. The pumps shall be served by control equipment that has proper heater and overload protection for air temperature encountered. (3-30-07)

e. Suction lift shall be avoided if possible. When suction lift is used, it shall be within the limits allowed by the manufacturer of the pumps, and provision shall be made for priming the pumps. (3-30-07)

f. Prime water must not be of lesser sanitary quality than that of the water being pumped. Means shall be provided to prevent either backpressure or backsiphonage backflow. When an air-operated ejector is used, the screened intake shall draw clean air from a point at least ten (10) feet above the ground or other source of possible contamination, unless the air is filtered by an apparatus approved by the reviewing authority. Vacuum priming may be used. (3-30-07)

03. Appurtenances. The following appurtenances shall be provided for all water pumps with the exception of well pumps. The requirements for well pumps are provided in Section 511. (3-30-07)

a. Pumps shall be adequately valved to permit satisfactory operation, maintenance and repair of the equipment. If foot valves are necessary, they shall have a net valve area of at least two and one-half (2.5) times the area of the suction pipe and they shall be screened. Each pump shall have a positive-acting check valve on the discharge side between the pump and the shut-off valve. Surge relief measures shall be designed to minimize hydraulic transients. (3-30-07)

b. In general, piping shall be designed so that it will have watertight joints, be protected against surge or water hammer, be provided with suitable restraints where necessary, be designed so that friction losses will be minimized, and not be subject to contamination. Each pump shall have an individual suction line or the suction lines shall be manifolded such that they will ensure similar hydraulic and operating conditions. (3-30-07)

c. Each pump station shall have a standard pressure gauge on its discharge line and suction line. (3-30-07)

d. Water seals shall not be supplied with water of a lesser sanitary quality than that of the water being pumped. Where pumps are sealed with potable water and are pumping water of lesser sanitary quality, the seal shall: (3-30-07)

i. Be provided with either an approved reduced pressure principle backflow preventer or a break tank open to atmospheric pressure, (3-30-07)

ii. Where a break tank is provided, have an air gap of at least six (6) inches or two (2) pipe diameters, whichever is greater, between the feeder line and the flood rim of the tank. (3-30-07)

e. Pumps, their prime movers, and accessories shall be controlled in such a manner that they will operate at rated capacity without dangerous overload. Where two (2) or more pumps are installed, provision shall be made for alternation. Provision shall be made to prevent energizing the motor in the event of a backspin cycle. Equipment shall be provided or other arrangements made to prevent surge pressures from activating controls which switch on pumps or activate other equipment outside the normal design cycle of operation. (3-30-07)

04. Booster Pumps. In addition to other applicable requirements in Section 541, booster pumps must comply with the following: (3-30-07)

a. In-line booster pumps shall maintain an operating pressure that is consistent with the requirements specified in Subsection 552.01, and shall be supplied with an automatic cutoff when intake pressure is less than or equal to five (5) psi. (3-30-07)

b. Booster pumps with a suction line directly connected to any storage reservoirs shall be protected by an automatic cutoff to prevent pump damage and avoid excessive reservoir drawdown. (3-30-07)

c. Each booster pumping station shall contain not less than two (2) pumps with capacities such that peak hour demand, or maximum day demand plus equalization storage, can be satisfied with the largest pump out of

service. See Subsection 501.17 for general design requirements concerning fire flow capacity. (3-30-07)

542. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

01. Protection from Contamination. The distribution system shall be protected from contamination and be designed to prevent contamination by steam condensate or cooling water from engine jackets or other heat exchange devices. (3-30-07)

02. Installation of Water Mains. Division 400 of "Idaho Standards for Public Works Construction," referenced in Subsection 002.02, may be used as guidance for installation of water mains. In addition, the following provisions shall apply: (3-30-07)

a. Installed pipe shall be pressure tested and leakage tested in accordance with the applicable AWWA Standards, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01. (3-30-07)

b. New, cleaned, and repaired water mains shall be disinfected in accordance with AWWA Standard C651, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01. The specifications shall include detailed procedures for the adequate flushing, disinfection, and microbiological testing of all water mains. (3-30-07)

c. In areas where aggressive soil conditions are suspected or known to exist, analyses shall be performed to determine the actual aggressiveness of the soil. If soils are found to be aggressive, action shall be taken to protect metallic joint restraints and the water main, such as encasement in polyethylene, provision of cathodic protection, or use of corrosion resistant materials. (3-30-07)

d. The Department must approve any interconnection between potable water supplies, taking into account differences in water quality between the two systems. (3-30-07)

e. A continuous and uniform bedding shall be provided in the trench for all buried pipe. Backfill material shall be tamped in layers around the pipe and to a sufficient height above the pipe to adequately support and protect the pipe. Stones found in the trench shall be removed for a depth of at least six (6) inches below the bottom of the pipe. (3-30-07)

f. Water mains shall be covered with sufficient earth or other insulation to prevent freezing. (3-30-07)

g. All tees, bends, plugs and hydrants shall be provided with reaction blocking, tie rods or joints designed to prevent movement. (3-30-07)

03. Pressure Relief Valves. All pumps connected directly to the distribution system shall be designed in conjunction with a water pressure relief valve of type, size, and material approved by the Department unless the Department approves another method that will prevent excessive pressure development. (3-30-07)

04. Flow Meter Required. All source pumps and booster pumps connected directly to the distribution system shall have an instantaneous and totalizing flow meter, installed in accordance with manufacture's specifications, unless deemed unnecessary by the Department in a particular application. The Department may require larger water systems to provide a means of automatically recording the total water pumped. (3-30-07)

05. Pipe and Jointing Materials. Pipe and jointing materials comply with the standards set forth in Subsection 501.01. Pipe shall be manufactured of materials resistant internally and externally to corrosion and not imparting tastes, odors, color, or any contaminant into the system. Where distribution systems are installed in areas of ground water contaminated by organic compounds: (3-30-07)

a. Pipe and joint materials which do not allow permeation of the organic compounds shall be used; and (4-11-06)

b. Non-permeable materials shall be used for all portions of the system including pipe, joint materials, hydrant leads, and service connections. (4-11-06)

06. Size of Water Mains. When fire hydrants are provided, they shall not be connected to water mains smaller than six (6) inches in diameter, and fire hydrants shall not be installed unless fireflow volumes are available. If fire flow is not provided, water mains shall be no less than three (3) inches in diameter. Any departure from this minimum standard shall be supported by hydraulic analysis and detailed projections of water use. (3-30-07)

07. Separation of Potable and Non-Potable Pipelines. The relation between potable and non-potable water pipelines shall be as follows: (3-30-07)

a. Non-potable mains in relation to potable mains. (3-30-07)

i. Parallel installation requirements: (4-11-06)

(1) Greater than ten (10) feet separation: no conditions. (4-11-06)

(2) Ten (10) feet to six (6) feet separation: separate trenches, with potable main above non-potable main, and non-potable main to be constructed with potable water class pipe. (4-11-06)

(3) Less than six (6) feet separation: design engineer to submit data to the Department for review and approval showing that this installation will protect public health and the environment and non-potable main to be constructed of potable water class pipe. (4-11-06)

(4) Non-potable mains are prohibited from being located in the same trench as potable mains. (3-30-07)

(5) Pressure sewage mains shall be no closer horizontally than ten (10) feet from potable mains. (3-30-07)

ii. Non-potable mains crossing potable water mains requirements: (4-11-06)

(1) Eighteen (18) inches or more vertical separation with potable water main above non-potable main. Non-potable main joint to be as far as possible from the potable water main. (4-11-06)

(2) Less than eighteen (18) inches vertical separation: Non-potable main constructed with potable water class pipe for a minimum of ten (10) feet either side of potable main with a single twenty (20) foot section of potable water class pipe centered on the crossing, or sleeve non-potable or potable main with potable water class pipe for ten (10) feet either side of crossing. Use of concrete slurry encasement is not allowed as a substitute for sleeving. If potable main is below non-potable main, the non-potable main must also be supported through the crossing to prevent settling. (3-30-07)

(3) Pressure sewage mains shall be no closer vertically than eighteen (18) inches from potable mains. (3-30-07)

b. New potable services in relation to non-potable services and new potable services in relation to non-potable mains. The Department will use the Memorandum of Understanding with the Plumbing Bureau as guidance in determining the relative responsibilities for reviewing service lines. The following conditions shall apply to all potable services constructed or reconstructed after April 15, 2007 and where the Department or the qualified Idaho licensed professional engineer is the reviewing authority. (3-30-07)

i. Parallel installation requirements: (4-11-06)

(1) Greater than six (6) feet separation: no conditions. (4-11-06)

(2) Less than six (6) feet separation: design engineer to submit data that this installation will protect public health and the environment and non-potable service constructed with potable water class pipe. (4-11-06)

(3) New potable services are prohibited from being located in the same trench as non-potable mains or non-potable services. (3-30-07)

- ii. Non-potable services crossing potable services or potable mains requirements: (3-30-07)
 - (1) Eighteen (18) inches or more vertical separation with potable service or main above non-potable service; non-potable joint as far as possible from crossing. (3-30-07)
 - (2) Less than eighteen (18) inches vertical separation or potable service or main below non-potable service; non-potable service or main constructed with potable water class pipe and non-potable joint as far as possible from crossing, or sleeve non-potable service or main with potable water class pipe for ten (10) feet either side of crossing. Use of concrete slurry encasement is not allowed as a substitute for sleeving. (3-30-07)
- c. Existing potable services in relation to new non-potable mains, and existing non-potable services in relation to new potable mains, shall meet the requirements of Subsection 542.07.b., where practical, based on cost, construction factors, and public health significance. If the Department determines that there are significant health concerns with these services, such as where a large existing service serves an apartment building or a shopping center, then the design shall conform with Subsection 542.07.b. (3-30-07)
- 08. Separation from Subsurface Wastewater Systems and Other Sources of Contamination.** A minimum horizontal distance of twenty-five (25) feet shall be maintained between any potable water pipe and a septic tank or subsurface wastewater disposal system. Guidance on separation from other potential sources of contamination, such as stormwater facilities, may be found at www.deq.idaho.gov/water/assist_business/engineers/checklists/guidance_separation_distances.pdf. (3-30-07)
- 09. Dead End Mains.** All dead end water mains shall be equipped with a means of flushing and shall be flushed at least semiannually at a water velocity of two and one-half (2.5) feet per second. (3-30-07)
 - a. Dead ends shall be minimized by making appropriate tie-ins whenever practical in order to provide increased reliability of service and reduce head loss. (4-11-06)
 - b. No water main flushing device shall be directly connected to any sewer. (4-11-06)
- 10. Repair of Leaks.** Leaking water mains shall be repaired or replaced upon discovery and disinfected in accordance with American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01. (3-30-07)
- 11. Separation from Structures.** Water mains shall be separated by at least five (5) feet from buildings, industrial facilities, and other permanent structures. (3-30-07)
- 12. Meter Vault Required.** All new public water systems shall include a meter vault at each service connection. A lockable shut-off valve shall be installed in the meter vault. This requirement shall also apply to extensions of the distribution system of existing public water systems. (3-30-07)
- 13. Minimum Pressure at Building Sites.** All new public water systems that are constructed where topographical relief may affect water pressure at the customers' premises shall provide the Department with an analysis which demonstrates that the pressure at each designated building site will be at least forty (40) psi, based on dynamic pressure in the main, as set forth in Subsections 552.01.b.i. and ii., plus a static compensation from the elevation of the main to the elevation of each building site. (3-30-07)
 - a. If forty (40) psi cannot be provided at each designated building site, the Department may require that reasonable effort be made to provide notification to existing and potential customers of the expected pressure. (5-3-03)
 - b. The Department will not authorize a service connection at any designated building site where analysis indicates that pressure will be less than twenty (20) psi static pressure (or twenty-six point five (26.5) psi for two (2) story buildings). (5-3-03)
- 14. Isolation Valves.** A sufficient number of valves shall be provided on water mains to minimize

inconvenience and sanitary hazards during repairs. (3-30-07)

15. Backflow Protection. Automatic air relief valves shall be equipped with a means of backflow protection. (3-30-07)

16. Surface Water Crossings. Surface water crossings, whether over or under water, shall be constructed as follows: (3-30-07)

a. Above water crossings: the pipe shall be adequately supported and anchored, protected from damage and freezing, and shall be accessible for repair or replacement. (4-11-06)

b. Under water crossings: A minimum cover of two (2) feet shall be provided over the pipe. When crossing a water course that is greater than fifteen (15) feet in width, the following shall be provided: (4-11-06)

i. The pipe shall be of special construction, having flexible, restrained, or welded water-tight joints; and (4-11-06)

ii. Valves shall be provided at both ends of water crossings so that the section can be isolated for testing or repair; the valves shall be easily accessible and not subject to flooding; and (4-11-06)

iii. Permanent taps or other provisions to allow insertion of a small meter to determine leakage and obtain water samples shall be made on each side of the valve closest to the supply source. (4-11-06)

543. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL.

There shall be no connection between the distribution system and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, water loading stations, or tanks whereby unsafe water or other contaminating materials may be discharged or drawn into a public water system. (3-30-07)

01. Double Check Valve. If double check valve backflow prevention assemblies and/or reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies are used, they must pass a performance test conducted by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research. In addition, they shall meet American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards C-510 or C-511, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01, or an equivalent standard approved by the Department. (3-30-07)

02. Atmospheric Vacuum Breakers. If atmospheric vacuum breakers and/or pressure vacuum breakers are used, they shall be marked approved by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) or by the American Society of Sanitation Engineers (ASSE). Pressure vacuum breakers must pass a performance test conducted by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research. (3-30-07)

03. Resilient Seated Shutoff Valves. Resilient seated shutoff valves shall be used when double check valve backflow prevention assemblies, reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies, and pressure vacuum breakers are installed. (3-30-07)

04. Reference Selection Chart. Reference may be made to a selection chart for various facilities, fixtures, equipment, and uses of water provided in Subsection 900.02 (Table 2). (3-30-07)

544. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - GENERAL DESIGN OF FINISHED WATER STORAGE.

The materials and designs used for finished water storage structures shall provide stability and durability as well as protect the quality of the stored water. Steel structures such as steel tanks, standpipes, reservoirs, and elevated tanks shall be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable AWWA Standards, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01. Other materials of construction are acceptable when properly designed to meet the requirements of Section 544. (3-30-07)

01. Sizing. Storage facilities shall have sufficient capacity, as determined from engineering studies that consider peak flows, fire flow capacity, and analysis of the need for various components of finished storage as

defined under the term “Components of Finished Water Storage” in Section 003. The requirement for storage may be reduced when the source and treatment facilities have sufficient capacity with standby power to supply peak demands of the system. (3-30-07)

02. Location. Storage facilities shall be located in a manner that protects against contamination, ensures structural stability, and protects against flooding. (3-30-07)

a. If the bottom elevation of a storage reservoir must be below normal ground surface, it shall be placed above the seasonal high ground water table. (3-30-07)

b. Sewers, drains, standing water, and similar sources of possible contamination must be kept at least fifty (50) feet from the reservoir, except that gravity sewers constructed of water main quality pipe are allowed as close as twenty (20) feet from the reservoir. (3-30-07)

c. No public water supply storage tank shall be located within five hundred (500) feet of any municipal or industrial wastewater treatment plant or any land which is spray irrigated with wastewater or used for sludge disposal. (3-30-07)

d. The top of a partially buried storage structure shall not be less than two (2) feet above normal ground surface. (3-30-07)

03. Protection from Contamination. All finished water storage structures shall have suitable watertight roofs which exclude birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust. The installation of appurtenances, such as antennas, shall be done in a manner that ensures no damage to the tank, coatings or water quality, or corrects any damage that occurred. (3-30-07)

04. Protection from Trespassers. Fencing, locks on access manholes, and other necessary precautions shall be provided to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage. (3-30-07)

05. Drains. No drain on a water storage structure may have a direct connection to a sewer or storm drain. The design shall allow draining the storage facility for cleaning or maintenance without causing loss of pressure in the distribution system. (3-30-07)

06. Overflow. Overflow pipes shall discharge to daylight in a way that will preclude the possibility of backflow to the reservoir and, where practical, be provided with an expanded metal screen installed within the pipe that will exclude rodents and deter vandalism. (3-30-07)

a. When an internal overflow pipe is used on elevated tanks, it shall be located in the access tube. (3-30-07)

b. The overflow for a ground-level storage reservoir shall open downward and be screened with a twenty-four (24) mesh noncorrodible screen installed within the pipe when practical, or an expanded metal screen installed within the pipe plus a weighted flapper valve, or an equivalent system acceptable to the Department. A splash pan or similar provision to prevent erosion shall be provided at the base of the overflow. (3-30-07)

c. The overflow pipe shall be of sufficient diameter to permit waste of water in excess of the filling rate. The overflow shall be brought down to an elevation between twelve (12) and twenty-four (24) inches above ground surface and discharge over a drainage inlet structure or a splash plate. (3-30-07)

07. Access. Finished water storage structures shall be designed with reasonably convenient access to the interior for cleaning and maintenance. At least two (2) manholes shall be provided above the waterline at each water compartment where space permits. (3-30-07)

a. The following access requirements apply to elevated storage structures; (3-30-07)

i. At least one (1) of the access manholes shall be framed at least four (4) inches above the surface of the roof at the opening. The manholes shall be fitted with a solid water tight cover which overlaps the framed opening

and extends down around the frame at least two (2) inches, shall be hinged on one side, and shall have a locking device. (3-30-07)

ii. All other manholes or access ways shall be bolted and gasketed according to the requirements of the reviewing authority, or shall meet the requirements of the Subsection 544.07.a.i. (3-30-07)

b. The following access requirements apply to ground level storage structures: (3-30-07)

i. Each manhole shall be elevated at least twenty-four (24) inches above the top of the tank or covering sod, whichever is higher. (3-30-07)

ii. Each manhole shall be fitted with a solid water tight cover which overlaps a framed opening and extends down around the frame at least two (2) inches. The frame shall be at least four (4) inches high. Each cover shall be hinged on one side, and shall have a locking device. (3-30-07)

08. Vents. Finished water storage structures shall be vented. The overflow pipe shall not be considered a vent. Open construction between the sidewall and roof is not permissible. Vents shall: (3-30-07)

a. Prevent the entrance of surface water and rainwater and extend twelve (12) inches above the roof. (3-30-07)

b. Exclude birds and animals. (3-30-07)

c. Exclude insects and dust, as much as this function can be made compatible with effective venting. (3-30-07)

d. On ground-level structures, open downward with the opening at least twenty-four (24) inches above the roof or sod and covered with twenty-four (24) mesh non-corrodible screen. The screen shall be installed within the pipe at a location least susceptible to vandalism. (3-30-07)

e. On elevated tanks and standpipes, open downward, and be fitted with four (4) mesh non-corrodible screen. (3-30-07)

09. Roof and Sidewall. The roof and sidewalls of all water storage structures must be watertight with no openings except properly constructed vents, manholes, overflows, risers, drains, pump mountings, control ports, or piping for inflow and outflow. Particular attention shall be given to the sealing of roof structures which are not integral to the tank body. (3-30-07)

a. Any pipes running through the roof or sidewall of a metal storage structure must be welded, or properly gasketed. In concrete tanks, these pipes shall be connected to standard wall castings which were poured in place during the forming of the concrete. (3-30-07)

b. Openings in the roof of a storage structure designed to accommodate control apparatus or pump columns shall be curbed and sleeved with proper additional shielding to prevent contamination from surface or floor drainage. (3-30-07)

c. The roof of the storage structure shall be sloped to facilitate drainage. Downspout pipes shall not enter or pass through the reservoir. Parapets, or similar construction which would tend to hold water and snow on the roof, will not be approved unless adequate waterproofing and drainage are provided. (3-30-07)

d. Reservoirs with pre-cast concrete roof structures must be made watertight with the use of a waterproof membrane or similar product. (3-30-07)

10. Construction Materials. Materials used in storage facility construction shall meet the requirements for water contact surfaces set forth in Subsection 501.01. Porous materials such as wood or concrete block are not acceptable for use in storage construction. (3-30-07)

11. Protection from Freezing. Finished water storage structures and their appurtenances, especially the riser pipes, overflows, and vents, shall be designed to prevent freezing which will interfere with proper functioning. (3-30-07)

12. Internal Catwalk. Every catwalk over finished water in a storage structure shall have a solid floor with sealed raised edges, designed to prevent contamination from shoe scrapings and dirt. (3-30-07)

13. Silt Stops. Removable silt stops shall be provided to prevent sediment from entering the reservoir discharge pipe. (3-30-07)

14. Grading. The area surrounding a ground-level structure shall be graded in a manner that will prevent surface water from standing within fifty (50) feet of it. (3-30-07)

15. Coatings and Cathodic Protection. Proper protection shall be given to metal surfaces by paints or other protective coatings, by cathodic protective devices, or by both. (3-30-07)

16. Disinfection. Storage facilities shall be disinfected in accordance with AWWA Standard C652, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01. Two (2) or more successive sets of samples, taken at twenty-four (24) hour intervals, shall indicate microbiologically satisfactory water before the facility is placed into operation. (3-30-07)

17. Abandonment. All unused subsurface storage tanks shall be removed and backfilled, or abandoned by extracting residual fluids and filling the structure with sand or fine gravel. (3-30-07)

545. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - TREATMENT PLANT STORAGE FACILITIES.

The design standards of Section 544 shall apply to treatment plant storage. (3-30-07)

01. Filter Wash Water. Filter wash water tanks shall be sized, in conjunction with available pump units and finished water storage, to provide the backwash water required by Section 521. Consideration must be given to the backwashing of several filters in rapid succession. (3-30-07)

02. Clearwell. When finished water storage is used to provide disinfectant contact time special attention must be given to tank size and baffling. An overflow and vent shall be provided. A minimum of two (2) clearwell compartments shall be provided. Clearwells constructed under filters may be exempt from the requirements set out in Subsection 544.02.d. when the design provides adequate protection from contamination. (3-30-07)

03. Adjacent Storage. Finished or treated water must not be stored or conveyed in a compartment adjacent to untreated or partially treated water when the two (2) compartments are separated by a single wall, unless approved by the reviewing authority. (3-30-07)

04. Other Treatment Plant Storage Tanks. Unless otherwise allowed by the reviewing authority, other treatment plant storage tanks/basins such as detention basins, backwash reclaim tanks, receiving basins, and pump wet-wells for finished water shall be designed as finished water storage structures. (3-30-07)

546. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM STORAGE FACILITIES.

01. Design. The applicable design standards of Section 544 shall be followed for distribution system storage. (3-30-07)

02. Isolation. Finished water storage structures which provide pressure directly to the distribution system shall be designed so they can be isolated from the distribution system and drained for cleaning or maintenance without causing a loss of pressure in the distribution system. (3-30-07)

03. Drain. Drains shall discharge to daylight in a way that will preclude the possibility of backflow to the reservoir and, where practical, be provided with an expanded metal screen installed within the pipe that will exclude rodents and deter vandalism. (3-30-07)

04. Level Controls. Adequate controls shall be provided to maintain levels in distribution system storage structures. Level indicating devices shall be provided at a central location. (3-30-07)

547. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - HYDROPNEUMATIC TANK SYSTEMS.

Hydropneumatic tanks use compressed air to regulate pump cycling and to absorb pressure surges (water hammer). These tanks do not provide true storage. Systems serving more than one-hundred-fifty (150) homes are generally better served by providing reservoir storage, as set forth in Sections 544 and 547. (3-30-07)

01. General Design of Hydropneumatic Systems. (3-30-07)

a. Tanks shall be located above normal ground surface and be completely housed. (3-30-07)

b. Tanks shall have bypass piping to permit operation of the system while the tank is being repaired or painted. Exterior surfaces and accessible interior surfaces shall be provided with protective coatings and shall be maintained in good condition. Supports beneath tanks shall be structurally sound. (3-30-07)

c. Tanks shall be sized to limit pump cycles to not more than six (6) per hour unless a pump manufacturer's warranty specifically supports more frequent cycling. The number of pump cycles may be increased in systems with multiple pumps if a means to automatically alternate pumps is provided. The Franklin Electric AIM manual, referenced in Subsection 002.02, Chapter 11 of the Washington State Department of Health Water System Design Manual, referenced in Subsection 002.02, or manufacturer's recommendations may be used as guidance in calculating the size of hydropneumatic tanks. (3-30-07)

d. Tanks of greater than one-hundred twenty (120) gallons volume shall conform with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) specifications code for unfired pressure vessels. Tanks of less than one hundred twenty (120) gallons volume shall meet the ASME code or be certified by a nationally recognized testing agency to be capable of withstanding twice the maximum allowable working pressure. (3-30-07)

02. Requirements Specific to Conventional Hydropneumatic Tanks. Conventional tanks are those that have a direct air to water interface and require periodic air recharge to compensate for absorption of air into the water. (3-30-07)

a. Each tank shall have an access manhole, a drain, and control equipment consisting of a pressure gauge, water sight glass, automatic or manual air blow-off, means for adding air that is filtered or otherwise protected from contamination, and pressure operated start-stop controls for the pumps. If tank size allows, the access manhole shall be at least twenty-four (24) inches in diameter. (3-30-07)

b. The gross volume of tanks in systems served by variable speed pumps may be less than that required for systems served by constant speed pumps. Design volumes shall be approved by the Department on a site-specific basis. (3-30-07)

03. Requirements Specific to Bladder Tanks. Bladder tanks have a membrane that separates air and water inside the tank. (3-30-07)

a. Bladder tanks must be pre-charged with air to a pressure of five (5) psi below the setting at which the pump turns on (the low operating pressure for the system). (3-30-07)

b. Each manifold assembly shall have a pressure gauge and pressure operated start-stop controls for the pumps. (3-30-07)

c. The procedure for sizing bladder tanks is to determine the number of a selected size of tanks that are needed to provide pump protection. Reduced tank volume in systems served by variable speed pumps shall be approved by the Department on a site specific basis. (3-30-07)

548. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DISINFECTION OF FACILITIES PRIOR TO USE.

Any supplier of water for a public water system shall ensure that new construction or modifications to an existing system shall be flushed and disinfected in accordance with American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards,

incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01, prior to being placed into service. (3-30-07)

549. -- 551. (RESERVED).

552. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS -- OPERATING CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

01. Quantity and Pressure Requirements. (12-1-92)

a. Minimum Quantity. The capacity of a public drinking water system shall in no instance be less than eight hundred (800) gallons per day per residence, plus irrigation flows. (5-3-03)

b. Pressure. If the Department receives a complaint from a customer or customers of a public drinking water system regarding inadequate or excessive pressure, the Department may, after initial investigation by the water system or the Department, require the public water system to conduct a local pressure monitoring study to diagnose and correct pressure problems. (3-30-07)

i. Any public water system shall be capable of providing sufficient water during maximum day demand conditions, including fire flow to maintain a minimum pressure of twenty (20) psi throughout the distribution system, at ground level, as measured at the service connection or along the property line adjacent to the consumer's premises. (3-30-07)

ii. Any public water system constructed or significantly modified after July 1, 1985, shall maintain a minimum pressure of forty (40) psi throughout the distribution system, during peak hourly demand conditions, excluding fire flow, measured at the service connection or along the property line adjacent to the consumer's premises. (3-30-07)

(1) Existing water systems that are planning to expand their service area shall meet the criteria in Subsections 552.01.b.i. and 552.01.b.ii. in the new service area. (4-11-06)

(2) Compliance with these requirements by water systems that do not have a meter vault or other point of access at the service connection or along the property line adjacent to the consumer's premises where pressure in the distribution system can be reliably measured shall be determined by measurements within the consumer's premises, or at another representative location acceptable to the Department. (5-3-03)

iii. Any public water system shall keep static pressure within the distribution system below one hundred (100) psi and should ordinarily keep static pressure below eighty (80) psi. Pressures above one hundred (100) psi shall be controlled by pressure reducing devices installed in the distribution main. If system modification will cause pressure to routinely exceed eighty (80) psi, the water system shall notify affected customers. The Department may approve the use of pressure reducing devices at individual service connections on a case by case basis, if it can be demonstrated that higher pressures in portions of the distribution system are required for efficient system operation. (3-30-07)

iv. The Department may allow the installation of booster pump systems at individual service connections on a case by case basis. However, such an installation may only occur with the full knowledge and agreement of the public water system, including assurance by the water system that the individual booster pump will cause no adverse effects on system operation. (4-11-06)

v. When pressures within the system are known to have fallen below twenty (20) psi, the water system must provide public notice and disinfect the system. (5-3-03)

c. Fire Flows. Any public water system designed to provide fire flows shall ensure that such flows are compatible with the water demand of existing and planned fire fighting equipment and fire fighting practices in the area served by the system. (5-3-03)

d. Irrigation Flows. (12-1-92)

i. Any public water system constructed after November 1, 1977, shall be capable of providing water for uncontrolled, simultaneous foreseeable irrigation demand, which shall include all acreage that the system is designed to irrigate. (5-3-03)

(1) The Department must concur with assumptions regarding the acreage to be irrigated. In general, an assumption that no outside watering will occur is considered unsound and is unlikely to be approved. (5-3-03)

(2) An assumption of minimal outside watering, as in recreational subdivisions, may be acceptable if design flows are adequate for maintenance of "green zones" for protection against wildland fire. (5-3-03)

ii. The requirement of Subsection 552.01.d.i. may be modified by the Department if: (5-3-03)

(1) A separate irrigation system is provided; or (12-10-92)

(2) The supplier of water can regulate the rate of irrigation through its police powers, and the water system is designed to accommodate a regulated rate of irrigation flow. The Department may require the water system to submit a legal opinion addressing the enforceability of such police powers. (5-3-03)

iii. If a separate nonpotable irrigation system is provided for the consumers, all mains, hydrants and appurtenances shall be easily identified as nonpotable. The Department must concur with a plan to ensure that each new potable water service is not cross-connected with the irrigation system. (5-3-03)

02. Ground Water. (12-10-92)

a. Public water systems constructed after July 1, 1985, and supplied by ground water, shall treat water within the system by disinfection if the groundwater source is not protected from contamination. (12-10-92)

b. The Department may, in its discretion, require disinfection for any existing public water system supplied by ground water if the system consistently exceeds the MCL for coliform, and if the system does not appear adequately protected from contamination. Adequate protection will be determined based upon at least the following factors: (12-10-92)

i. Location of possible sources of contamination; (12-10-92)

ii. Size of the well lot; (12-10-92)

iii. Depth of the source of water; (12-10-92)

iv. Bacteriological quality of the aquifer; (12-10-92)

v. Geological characteristics of the area; and (12-10-92)

vi. Adequacy of development of the source. (12-10-92)

03. Operating Criteria. The operating criteria for systems supplied by surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water shall be as follows: (12-10-92)

a. Each system must develop and follow a water treatment operations plan acceptable to the Department, by July 31, 1993, or within six (6) months of installation of filtration treatment, whichever is later. For a maximum of twelve (12) months, this may be a draft operations plan based on pilot studies or other criteria acceptable to the Department. After twelve (12) months the plan shall be finalized based on full scale operation. (12-10-92)

b. The purveyor shall ensure that treatment facilities are operated in accordance with good engineering practices such as those found in the Recommended Standards for Water Works, A Report of the Water Supply Committee of the Great Lakes - Upper Mississippi River Board of Public Health and Environmental Managers as set forth in Subsection 002.02.c., or other equal standard designated by the Department. (4-6-05)

c. New treatment facilities shall be operated in accordance with Subsection 552.03.b., and the system shall conduct monitoring specified by the Department for a trial period specified by the Department before serving water to the public in order to protect the health of consumers served by the system. (3-30-07)

04. Chlorination. Systems that regularly add chlorine to their water are subject to the provisions of Section 320. Systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water, are subject to the disinfection requirements of Sections 300 and 518. (3-30-07)

a. Systems using only ground water that add chlorine for the purpose of disinfection, as defined in Section 003, are subject to the following requirements: (4-6-05)

i. Chlorinator capacity shall be such that the system is able to demonstrate that it is routinely achieving four (4) logs (ninety-nine point ninety-nine percent) (99.99%) inactivation of viruses. The required contact time will be specified by the Department. This condition must be attainable even when the maximum hourly demand coincides with anticipated maximum chlorine demands. (4-6-05)

ii. A detectable chlorine residual shall be maintained throughout the distribution system. (4-6-05)

iii. Automatic proportioning chlorinators are required where the rate of flow is not reasonably constant. (12-10-92)

iv. Analysis for free chlorine residual shall be made at least daily and records of these analyses shall be kept by the supplier of water for at least one (1) year. The frequency of measuring free chlorine residuals shall be sufficient to detect variations in chlorine demand or changes in water flow. (4-6-05)

v. A separate and ventilated room for gas chlorination equipment shall be provided. (12-10-92)

vi. The Department may, in its discretion, require a treatment rate higher than that specified in Subsection 552.04.a.i. (3-30-07)

vii. When chlorine gas is used, chlorine leak detection devices and safety equipment shall be provided in accordance with the 1992 Recommended Standards for Water Works, as set forth in Subsection 002.02.c. (12-10-92)

b. Systems using only ground water that add chlorine for the purpose of maintaining a disinfectant residual in the distribution system, when the source(s) is not at risk of microbial contamination, are subject to the following requirements: (4-6-05)

i. Automatic proportioning chlorinators are required where the rate of flow is not reasonably constant. (4-6-05)

ii. Analysis for free chlorine residual shall be made at a frequency that is sufficient to detect variations in chlorine demand or changes in water flow. (4-6-05)

c. Systems using only ground water that add chlorine for other purposes, such as oxidation of metals or taste and odor control, when the source(s) is known to be free of microbial contamination, must ensure that chlorine residual entering the distribution system after treatment is less than four (4.0) mg/L. The requirements in Subsection 552.04.b.ii. also apply if the system maintains a chlorine residual in the distribution system. (3-30-07)

05. Fluoridation. (12-1-92)

a. Commercial sodium fluoride, sodium silico fluoride and hydrofluosilicic acid which conform to the applicable American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01, are acceptable. Use of other chemicals shall be specifically approved by the Department. (3-30-07)

- b.** Fluoride compounds shall be stored in covered or unopened shipping containers. (3-30-07)
- c.** Provisions shall be made to minimize the quantity of fluoride dust. Empty bags, drums, or barrels shall be disposed of in a manner that will minimize exposure to fluoride dusts. (3-30-07)
- d.** Daily records of flow and amounts of fluoride added shall be kept. An analysis for fluoride in finished water shall be made at least weekly. Records of these analyses shall be kept by the supplier of water for five (5) years. (12-10-92)

06. Cross Connection Control Program - Community Water Systems. Pursuant to Section 543, all suppliers of water for community water systems shall implement a cross connection control program to prevent the entrance to the system of materials known to be toxic or hazardous. See AWWA "Cross Connection Control Manual," referenced in Subsection 002.02. The program will include: (3-30-07)

- a.** An inspection once a year of all facilities listed in Subsection 900.02 (Table 2) to locate cross connections and determine required suitable protection. For new connections, suitable protection must be installed prior to providing water service. (3-30-07)
- b.** Required installation and operation of adequate backflow prevention assemblies. A selection chart for various facilities, fixtures, equipment, and uses of water is provided in Subsection 900.02 (Table 2). (3-30-07)
- c.** Annual inspections and testing of all installed backflow prevention assemblies by a tester licensed by a licensing authority recognized by the Department. Testing shall be done in accordance with the test procedures published by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research. See the USC Manual of Cross-Connection Control referenced in Subsection 002.02. (3-30-07)
- d.** Discontinuance of service to any facility where suitable backflow protection has not been provided for a cross connection. (3-30-07)

07. Cross Connection Control Program - Non-Community Water Systems. All suppliers of water for non-community water systems shall ensure that cross connections do not exist or are isolated from the potable water system by an approved backflow prevention assembly. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be inspected for functionality on a regular basis by a licensed tester, as specified in Subsection 552.06.c. (3-30-07)

553. CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SYSTEMS.

01. System Classification Required. The Department shall classify community, nontransient noncommunity, and surface water systems based on indicators of potential health risks. (4-6-05)

- a.** The owner or designee of every community and nontransient noncommunity public water system shall submit proof of the current conditions related to the classification of the system every five (5) years or more frequently if required by the Department. (4-6-05)
- b.** The owner or designee of all surface water systems shall submit proof of the current conditions related to the classification of the system every five (5) years or more frequently if required by the Department. (4-6-05)

02. Classification Criteria. Systems shall be classified under a system that uses the following criteria: (4-6-05)

- a.** Complexity, size, and type of source water for treatment facilities. (3-16-04)
- b.** Complexity and size of distribution systems. (4-5-00)
- c.** Other criteria deemed necessary to completely classify systems. (4-5-00)
- d.** The Department shall develop guidelines for applying the criteria set forth in Section 553.

(3-16-04)

554. LICENSE REQUIREMENTS.

01. Licensed Operator Required. (4-6-05)

a. Owners of all community and nontransient noncommunity public drinking water systems must place the direct supervision of their drinking water system, including each treatment facility and/or distribution system, under the responsible charge of a properly licensed operator. (4-6-05)

b. Owners of all surface water systems must place the direct supervision of their public drinking water system under the responsible charge of a properly licensed operator. (4-6-05)

02. Responsible Charge Operator License Requirement. An operator in responsible charge of a public drinking water system must hold a valid license equal to or greater than the classification of the public water system where the responsible charge operator is in responsible charge. (4-6-05)

03. Substitute Responsible Charge Operator License Requirement. At such times as the responsible charge operator is not available, a substitute responsible charge operator shall be designated to replace the responsible charge operator. A substitute responsible charge operator of a public water system must hold a valid license equal to or greater than the classification of the public water system where the substitute responsible charge operator is in responsible charge. (4-6-05)

04. Shift Operator Requirement. Any public drinking water system subject to these requirements with multiple operating shifts must have a designated properly licensed operator available for each operating shift. An on-duty designated shift operator does not replace the requirements in Subsections 554.01 and 554.03 for responsible charge operator coverage during all operating shifts. (4-6-05)

05. Water Operator License Requirement. All operating personnel at public drinking water systems subject to these requirements making process control/ system integrity decisions about water quality or quantity that affect public health must hold a valid and current license. (4-6-05)

555. -- 559. (RESERVED).

560. CONTRACTING FOR SERVICES.

Public water systems may contract with persons to provide responsible charge operators and substitute responsible charge operators. Proof of such contract shall be submitted to the Department prior to the contracted person performing any services at the public water system. (4-6-05)

561. -- 562. (RESERVED).

563. ADVISORY GROUP.

Stakeholder Involvement. Ongoing stakeholder involvement will be provided through the existing drinking water advisory committee at the Department. (4-5-00)

564. -- 899. (RESERVED).

900. TABLES

01. Table 1 -- Minimum Distances From a Public Water System Well.

Minimum Distances from a Public Water System Well	
Gravity sewer line	50 feet
Pressure sewer line	100 feet

Minimum Distances from a Public Water System Well	
Individual home septic tank	100 feet
Individual home disposal field	100 feet
Individual home seepage pit	100 feet
Privies	100 feet
Livestock	50 feet
Canals, streams, ditches, lakes, ponds and tanks used to store nonpotable substances	50 feet

(3-30-07)

02. Table 2 -- Selection Chart for Minimum Backflow Prevention Services.

SELECTION CHART FOR MINIMUM BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES					
FACILITIES, FIXTURES, EQUIPMENT, OR USE OF WATER	ATMOSPHERIC TYPE VACUUM BREAKER	PRESSURE TYPE VACUUM BREAKER	DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY	REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTER	AIR GAP
Animal Watering	X	X		X	X
Aspirators, harmful substance	X	X		X	X
Autopsy Equipment	X	X		X	
Autoclaves				X	
Boiler Feeds without harmful chemicals			X		
Boiler Feeds with harmful chemicals				X	X
Bed Pan Washers	X	X			
Cuspidors, Open Outlet	X	X			
Cuspidors, Valved Outlet		X			
Dairies and Farms				X	X
Dishwashers	X	X			X
Domestic Water Booster Pump on service lines			X	X	
Garbage Can Washers		X			X
Heat Exchangers with transfer fluids			X	X	
High Rise Buildings, 3 stories or more, bldgs. on hill			X	X	
Irrigation Systems, such as cemeteries, golf courses, playgrounds, parks, estates, ranches, schools, and residential uses with chemicals added				X	X
Irrigation Systems, such as cemeteries, golf courses, playgrounds, parks, estates, ranches, schools, and residential uses without chemicals added	X	X	X		
Laundries with under rim or bottom-fill inlets, dry cleaning, and dye works	X	X		X	X

SELECTION CHART FOR MINIMUM BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES					
FACILITIES, FIXTURES, EQUIPMENT, OR USE OF WATER	ATMOSPHERIC TYPE VACUUM BREAKER	PRESSURE TYPE VACUUM BREAKER	DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY	REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTER	AIR GAP
Mobile Home and RV Parks with nonapproved waste valves		X	X	X	
Mobile Home and RV Parks with below ground level service line termination				X	
Fixing Tees with steam and water used with harmful substances				X	
Fixing Tees with steam and water used without harmful substances			X		
Private Water Sources which are unmonitored				X	
Radiator-Vats				X	X
Slaughter Houses				X	
Car Washes using soaps and waxes			X	X	
Chemical Plants				X	X
Dockside Watering Facilities, Marinas	X		X	X	X
Film Laboratories				X	X
Food Processing Plants			X	X	X
Fertilizer Plants				X	X
Hospitals handling harmful substances				X	
Lab Sink using toxics (unharmful)	X	X	X	X	
Meat Packing Plants				X	
Medical Bldgs, clinics, laboratories, etc.				X	
Nonpotable Water				X	X
Oil Refinery and Petroleum Storage Facilities				X	
Sanitariums	X	X		X	
Sewage Piping or Plants				X	X
Tank Truck Fill Station				X	X
Mortuaries				X	
Hoses that could be in contact with animal waste	X	X			
Shampoo Sprays	X	X			
Sterilizers				X	
Steam Cookers using low health risk substance			X		
Steam Cookers using high health risk substance				X	

SELECTION CHART FOR MINIMUM BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES					
FACILITIES, FIXTURES, EQUIPMENT, OR USE OF WATER	ATMOSPHERIC TYPE VACUUM BREAKER	PRESSURE TYPE VACUUM BREAKER	DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY	REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTER	AIR GAP
Swim Pools, Hot Tubs, private or semiprivate	X	X		X	X
Swim Pools direct connection	X	X		X	X
Urinals	X			X	
Water Cooling or Heating Coils		X		X	
Water Closets	X			X	

X -- indicates suitable protection to be required by the public water system. For facilities with multiple options, the public water system will determine the lowest degree of protection that is acceptable. (4-6-05)

03. Table 3- Well Casing Standards for Public Water System Wells.

STEEL PIPE					
				WEIGHT PER FOOT (pounds)	
DIAMETER (inches)			THICKNESS (inches)	Plain Ends couplings	With Threads and
SIZE	External	Internal		(calculated)	(nominal)
6 (id) *	6.625	6.065	0.280	18.97	19.18
8	8.625	7.981	0.322	28.55	29.35
10	10.750	10.020	0.365	40.48	41.85
12	12.750	12.000	0.375	49.56	51.15
14 (od) *	14.000	13.250	0.375	54.57	57.00
16	16.000	15.250	0.375	62.58	
18	18.000	17.250	0.375	70.59	
20	20.000	19.250	0.375	78.60	
22	22.000	21.000	0.500	114.81	
24	24.000	23.000	0.500	125.49	
26	26.000	25.000	0.500	136.17	
28	28.000	27.000	0.500	146.85	
30	30.000	29.000	0.500	157.53	
32	32.000	31.000	0.500	168.21	
34	34.000	33.000	0.500	178.89	
36	36.000	35.000	0.500	189.57	

* id = inside diameter
od = outside diameter

(3-30-07)

901. -- 999. (RESERVED).

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