

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.08 - IDAHO RULES FOR PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

DOCKET NO. 58-0108-0701

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has proposed rulemaking. This action is authorized by Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code, and Chapter 21, Title 37, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency.

Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before August 15, 2007. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency promulgated the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule on January 4, 2006, and the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule on January 5, 2006. These are national primary drinking water regulations. As a state that has primacy for administering the Safe Drinking Water Act, Idaho must adopt these rules within two years of promulgation.

1. Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule, 40 CFR Part 141, Subparts U and V: Requires public water systems that add a chemical disinfectant to their water to conduct distribution system evaluations aimed at identifying sites within the system that are subject to high levels of disinfection byproducts (DBP). These byproducts are formed when chemical disinfectants such as chlorine combine with naturally occurring organic matter in the water. Based upon the results of distribution system evaluation, systems are required to prepare and implement a revised DBP monitoring plan that will ensure more equitable protection of customers from these contaminants.
2. Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart W: Requires systems that use surface water to monitor their source water in order to assess the occurrence of cryptosporidium, an important waterborne pathogen. Systems that find high levels of this organism in their source water will be required to provide additional treatment to ensure adequate removal and/or inactivation of cryptosporidium.

As a primacy agency, DEQ must adopt state rules that are no less stringent than the federal regulations. Under direction from the Idaho Legislature, DEQ must adopt state rules that are no more stringent than the federal regulations. To ensure that Idaho's rules will be neither more nor less stringent than the federal regulations, the proposed rule incorporates by reference the necessary federal regulations. Drinking water system owners and operators, developers, consultants, engineers, cities, counties, industry, drinking water professional organizations, and the public at large may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule.

While not part of this rulemaking, DEQ is also seeking public comment on two guidance documents: "Implementation Guidance for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule" and "Implementation Guidance for the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule." These documents provide assistance to public water system owners and operators in understanding and achieving compliance with the requirements of these rules and may be obtained at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/rules/drinking_water/58_0108_0701_proposed.cfm or by contacting Tom John at thomas.john@deq.idaho.gov or (208)373-0191.

The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed. After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in October 2007 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2008 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: N/A

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: On April 4, 2007, the Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, Vol. 07-4, pages 27 through 28, and a preliminary draft rule and issue paper describing the special primacy requirements were made available for public review. A meeting was held on April 24, 2007. No members of the public attended the meeting and no comments were received.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tom John, thomas.john@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0191.

Anyone may submit written comments on the proposed rule by mail, fax or e-mail at the address below. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before August 29, 2007. Comments on the guidance documents may also be submitted to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of June, 2007.

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THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0108-0701

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/safewater/mbdp/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. ()

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. ()

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, 2002~~6~~, are herein incorporated by reference except for the definition of the terms "action level," "disinfection," "noncommunity water system," and "person."

~~(5-3-03)~~()

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. ()

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). ()

~~09~~**11. Board.** The Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (5-3-03)

102. 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. ()

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. ()

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)

126. 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)

137. 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)

- ~~148.~~ **Compositing of Samples.** The mixing of up to five (5) samples by the laboratory. (4-5-00)
- ~~159.~~ **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)
- ~~1620.~~ **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)
- ~~1721.~~ **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. ()
- ~~1823.~~ **Consumer.** Any person served by a public water system. (12-10-92)
- ~~1924.~~ **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)
- ~~205.~~ **Contaminant.** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. (12-10-92)
- ~~216.~~ **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)
- ~~227.~~ **Dead End Main.** A distribution main of any diameter and length that does not loop back into the distribution system. (3-30-07)
- ~~238.~~ **Department.** The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. (12-10-92)
- ~~249.~~ **Director.** The Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee. (12-10-92)
- ~~2530.~~ **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)
- ~~2631.~~ **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)
- ~~2732.~~ **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)
- ~~2833.~~ **Drinking Water.** Means "water for human consumption." (3-30-07)

~~2934.~~ **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). ()

~~306.~~ **DWIMS.** Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Drinking Water Information Management System. Replaced by SDWISS April 2001. (3-15-02)

~~347.~~ **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)

~~328.~~ **Enhanced Softening.** The improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by precipitative softening. (4-5-00)

~~339.~~ **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)

~~340.~~ **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)

~~3541.~~ **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)

~~3642.~~ **Fee Assessment.** A charge assessed on public drinking water systems based on a rate structure calculated by system size. (10-1-93)

~~3743.~~ **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)

~~3844.~~ **Finished Water.** Water that *has completed all treatment processes and is ready for delivery to consumers* 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). (~~3-30-07~~)()

~~3945.~~ **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. ()

~~407.~~ **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. (4-5-00)()

~~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. ()

~~449.~~ **Groundwater System.** A public water system which is supplied exclusively by a groundwater source or sources. (12-10-92)

~~4250.~~ **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)

~~4351.~~ **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)

~~4452.~~ **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)

~~453.~~ **Inorganic.** Generally refers to compounds that do not contain carbon and hydrogen. (12-10-92)

~~4654.~~ **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. ()

~~4756.~~ **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). ()

~~458.~~ **Log.** Logarithm to the base ten (10). (12-10-92)

~~459.~~ **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)

~~560.~~ **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)

561. 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)

562. 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)

563. 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 circumstances such as distribution line breaks, storm runoff events, source water contamination, or cross-connections. (4-5-00)

564. 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. ()

5566. 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)

567. 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)

5768. 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)

5869. Non-Potable Mains. The pipelines that collect and convey non-potable discharges from or to multiple service connections. (4-11-06)

5970. 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)

6071. 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)

6472. 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)

6273. 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)

6374. 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)

6475. 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)

6576. 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)

6677. 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 algacides. (12-10-92)

678. 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. ()

680. 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)

6981. Point of Use (POU) Treatment System. A collection of POU treatment devices. (3-30-07)

7082. Potable Mains. Pipelines that deliver potable water to multiple service connections. (3-30-07)

7183. Potable Services. Pipelines that convey potable water from a connection to the potable water main to individual consumers. (3-30-07)

7284. 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. ()

7386. 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)

7487. 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)

7588. Public Water System/Water System/System. Means "public drinking water system." (4-5-00)

7689. 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)

7790. 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)

7891. 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)

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

8093. 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)

8194. 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)

8295. 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)

8396. Sampling Point. The location in a public water system from which a sample is drawn. (12-10-92)

8497. Sanitary Defects. Any faulty structural condition which may allow the water supply to become contaminated.
(12-10-92)

8598. 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)

8699. 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)

87100. 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)

88101. 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)

89102. 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)

9103. 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)

9104. 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)

92105. 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)

93106. 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)

94107. 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. ()

95109. 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)

96110. 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)

97111. 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. ()

~~99~~**113. Uncovered Finished Water Storage Facility.** An ~~uncovered~~ 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. (~~5-3-03~~)()

~~99~~**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)

~~100~~**15. 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 deferment does not cause an unreasonable risk to public health. (12-10-92)

~~101~~**6. 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)

~~102~~**17. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs).** VOCs are lightweight organic compounds that vaporize or evaporate easily. (10-1-93)

~~103~~**18. Vulnerability Assessment.** A determination of the risk of future contamination of a public drinking water supply. (12-10-92)

~~104~~**19. 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)

~~105~~**20. 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)

~~106~~**21. 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)

~~107~~**22. 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)

~~108~~**23. 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)

~~109~~24. **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. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

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.** (~~10-1-93~~)
- ~~a.~~ ~~40 CFR 141.12, revised as of July 1, 2002, is herein incorporated by reference.~~ (~~5-3-03~~)
- ~~b.~~ 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. (~~10-1-93~~)()
- 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, 2002~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (~~5-3-03~~)()
- 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 it's 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 141.32, Subpart Q~~, revised as of July 1, 2004~~6~~, for acute MCL violations including notice for consumers to boil their water; ~~(3-15-02)~~(____)
 - 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)

~~12. Total Trihalomethane Sampling, Analytical and Other Requirements. 40 CFR 141.30, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. (3-15-02)~~

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, 2003~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (~~3-20-04~~)()

03. Record Maintenance. 40 CFR 141.33, revised as of July 1, 2002~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (~~5-3-03~~)()

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, 2003~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (~~3-20-04~~)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

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, 2002~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (~~5-3-03~~)()

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)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

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. ()

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. ()

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: ()

a. New NPDES permits or changes in existing NPDES permits that involve increased loading of contaminants. ()

b. Changes in land use patterns. ()

c. Changes in agricultural cropping, chemical application, or irrigation practices. ()

d. Changes in other non-point discharge source activities (such as grazing, manure application, commercial or residential development). ()

e. Stream or riverbed modifications. ()

f. NPDES permit violations at wastewater treatment plants and confined animal feedlot operations. ()

g. Dramatic natural events such as floods, forest fires, earthquakes, and landslides that may transport or expose contaminants. ()

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. ()

i. Status of the water system's emergency response plan. ()

j. Accidental or illegal waste discharges and spills. ()

3142. -- 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, 2002~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)(____)

02. Analytical Requirements. 40 CFR 141.131, revised as of July 1, 2002~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. DPD colorimetric test kits may be used to measure residual disinfectant concentrations for chlorine, chloramines, and chlorine dioxide. (5-3-03)(____)

03. Monitoring Requirements. 40 CFR 141.132, revised as of July 1, 2002~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)(____)

04. Compliance Requirements. 40 CFR 141.133, revised as of July 1, 2002~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)(____)

05. Treatment Techniques for Control of Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Precursors. 40 CFR 141.135, revised as of July 1, 2002~~6~~, is herein incorporated by reference. (5-3-03)(____)

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. (____)

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. (____)

~~323~~. -- 349. (RESERVED).