

REVISIONS TO PROPOSED RULE, DOCKET NO. 58-0108-0801

The revisions made to the proposed rule are highlighted. Only those portions of the proposed rule containing revisions are included.

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

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, which is not located in the pump column, shall be installed in the discharge line of each well between the pump and the shut-off valve. Additional check valves shall be located in the pump column as necessary. (3-30-07)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

514. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS: SPRING SOURCES.

02. Access to Spring Box. ~~A watertight and locking access port shall be provided.~~ The Each spring box access port shall be elevated at least twenty-four (24) inches above the top of the box or ~~covering~~ so the ground level, whichever is higher. The actual height above the top of the box or the ground level must be sufficient to prevent incidental contamination from snow accumulation, storm water runoff or accumulation, irrigation water, or other potential sources of contamination. Each access 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 and shall have a locking device. (3-30-07)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

531. FACILITY DESIGN STANDARDS: DESIGN STANDARDS FOR CHEMICAL APPLICATION.

02. Facility Design.

k. Day tanks are subject to the requirements in Subsections 531.02.k.i. through 531.02.k.iv. For the purposes of Section 531, day tanks are defined as liquid chemical tanks holding no more than a thirty (30) hour chemical supply. ()

iii. Where feasible, secondary containment shall be provided so that chemicals from equipment failure, spillage, or accidental drainage of day tanks shall be fully contained. A common receiving basin may be provided for each group of compatible chemicals. The common receiving basin shall provide a secondary containment volume sufficient to hold the volume of the largest storage tank. If secondary containment is not feasible, day tanks shall be located and protective curbing provided so that chemicals from equipment failure, spillage, or accidental drainage of day tanks shall not enter the water in conduits, treatment, or storage basins. Secondary containment is not required for a day tank if an Idaho licensed professional engineer demonstrates to the Department that the chemical concentration and volume, if spilled, will not be a safety hazard to employees, will not be hazardous to the public health, and will not harm the environment. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

542. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

15. Air-Relief Valves. At high points in water mains where air can accumulate, provisions shall be made to remove the air by means of ~~combination vacuum relief/air release and vacuum relief valves or combination air release/vacuum relief valves.~~ In lieu of combination vacuum relief/air release valves, Air release valves, vacuum relief valves, or combination air release/vacuum relief valves may not be required if vacuum relief and air release functions in the pipeline may can be adequately handled by approved appurtenances such as fire hydrants. ()

a. The open end of an ~~air-relief pipe valve~~ shall be extended to at least one (1) foot above grade and provided with a screened, downward-facing elbow. When the ~~air vent on an air-vent relief valve~~ cannot be practically installed above ground, the vent may be below grade provided that the ~~below grade chamber is~~ valve is manually operated and the air vent is extended to the top of the valve vault and provided with a screened, downward-facing elbow. In addition, for below ground vents, the valve vault must be rated for appropriate traffic loading in traffic areas and the ~~chamber is~~ vault drained to daylight or provided with adequate drainage to prevent flooding of the vault. ()

b. Discharge piping from air relief valves or combination air release/vacuum relief valves shall not connect directly to any storm drain, storm sewer, or sanitary sewer. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

544. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS: GENERAL DESIGN OF FINISHED WATER STORAGE.

02. Location. Storage facilities shall be located in a manner that protects against contamination, ensures structural stability, ~~and~~ protects against flooding, and provides year-round access by vehicles and equipment needed for repair and maintenance. (3-30-07)()

e. ~~Ground-level or elevated above-ground~~ storage structures or facilities shall be located a minimum of twenty (20) feet from the nearest property line and a minimum of twenty (20) feet from any potential source of contamination. ()

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 above-ground and ground-level~~ storage structures: (3-30-07)()

i. ~~At least one (1) of the Each~~ access manholes shall be framed at least a minimum of four (4) inches above the surface of the roof at the opening. The actual height above the surface of the roof must be sufficient to prevent incidental contamination from snow accumulation, storm water runoff or accumulation, irrigation water, or other potential sources of contamination. 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, partially buried, or below-ground~~ storage structures: Each access manhole shall be elevated a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches above the surface of the roof or the ground level, whichever is higher. The actual height above the surface of the roof or the ground level must be sufficient to prevent incidental contamination from snow accumulation, storm water runoff or accumulation, irrigation water, or other potential sources of contamination. (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.c. 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, partially buried, or below-ground structures, open downward with the opening at least twenty-four (24) inches above the roof or ~~sod the ground level~~ 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)()~~

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

552. FACILITY AND DESIGN STANDARDS: OPERATING CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

01. Quantity and Pressure Requirements. Design requirements regarding pressure analysis are found in Section 542.13. ~~(12-1-92)()~~

a. Minimum ~~Quantity Capacity~~. The capacity of a public drinking water system shall ~~in no instance be less than~~ be at least eight hundred (800) gallons per day per residence, ~~plus irrigation flows.~~ ~~(5-3-03)()~~

~~i. The minimum capacity of eight hundred (800) gallons per day represents shall be the design maximum day demand rate exclusive of irrigation and fire flow requirements. ()~~