

**CHAPTER 8**  
**QUALITY STANDARDS FOR WYOMING GROUNDWATERS**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Section 1. Authority..... 1  
Section 2. Definitions..... 1  
Section 3. Underground Water Protected..... 3  
Section 4. Quality Standards Prescribed; Groundwaters of the State Classified..... 3  
Section 5. Classification for Groundwater of the State Affected by a Discharge;  
Classification by Aquifer and Area..... 7  
Section 6. Standards for the Underground Management of Hazardous or Toxic Wastes..... 12  
Section 7. Testing Procedures..... 13  
Section 8. Limit of Detection..... 13

1 **CHAPTER 8**

2 **QUALITY STANDARDS FOR WYOMING GROUNDWATERS**

3 **Section 1. Authority.**

4  
5  
6  
7 These regulations are promulgated pursuant to Sections 35-11-101 through 1104 of the  
8 Wyoming Statutes, specifically Section 35-11-302, and no person shall cause, threaten or allow  
9 violation of any water quality standard or provision contained herein.

10 **Section 2. Definitions.**

11  
12 The following definitions supplement those definitions contained in Section 35-11-103 of the  
13 Wyoming Environmental Quality Act.

14  
15 (a) "Aquifer" means a zone, stratum or group of strata that can store and transmit  
16 water in sufficient quantities for a specific use.

17  
18 (b) "Background" means the constituents or parameters and the concentrations or  
19 measurements that describe water quality and water quality variability prior to a subsurface  
20 discharge.

21  
22 (c) "Below-Surface Receiver (Receiver)" means any zone, interval, formation or unit  
23 in the subsurface that can accept water or fluid from other sources.

24  
25 (d) "Domestic Water" means a water that is suitable for uses, including but not  
26 limited to, drinking, gardening and other household uses, municipal uses and farmstead uses,  
27 including water used in the washing or hydro-cooling of farm products destined for human  
28 consumption on the farm, for sale on the fresh food market or for delivery to a processing plant  
29 for canning, freezing or other type of preparation prior to marketing. Classification of Domestic  
30 water does not mean that it meets the national drinking water standards.

31  
32 (e) "Fluid" means any material that flows or moves whether semisolid liquid, sludge,  
33 gas or any other form or state.

34  
35 (f) "Groundwater" means subsurface water that fills available openings in rock or  
36 soil materials such that they may be considered water saturated under hydrostatic pressure.

37  
38 (g) "Groundwaters of the State" are all bodies of underground water that are wholly  
39 or partially within the boundaries of the State; Groundwaters of the State is synonymous with  
40 Groundwaters of Wyoming.

42 (h) "Hazardous Material (Substance)" means any matter of any description including  
43 petroleum related products and radioactive material (substance) that, when discharged into any  
44 waters of the State presents an imminent and substantial hazard to public health or welfare and  
45 shall include all materials (substances) so designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection  
46 Agency in the Federal Register for March 13, 1978 (Part III), Water Programs, Hazardous  
47 Substances.

48  
49 (i) "Milliequivalents Per Liter," abbreviated meq/L, used to report the Residual  
50 Sodium Carbonate concentration in water used for irrigation, is defined as 0.001 of the  
51 equivalent weight of the ion per liter volume.

52  
53 (j) "Milligrams Per Liter," abbreviated mg/L, means milligrams of solute per liter of  
54 solution -- equivalent to parts per million assuming unit density of water.

55  
56 (k) "Parameter" means one of a set of physical or chemical properties whose  
57 measured values determine the characteristics of a fluid.

58  
59 (l) "pH" is a term to express the intensity of the acid or basic condition. A pH value  
60 of 7.0 at 25 degrees Celsius (C) is neutral, with pH's of less than 7.0 progressively more acid and  
61 pH's of greater than 7.0 progressively more basic.

62  
63 (m) "Picocuries Per Liter," abbreviated pCi/L, is a measure of radioactivity of waters  
64 or fluids. A picocurie is equal to 10<sup>-12</sup> curie; a curie is defined as 3.7 x 10<sup>10</sup> disintegrations per  
65 second.

66  
67 (n) "Residual Sodium Carbonate", abbreviated RSC, is defined as twice the  
68 concentration of carbonate or bicarbonate a water would contain after subtracting an amount  
69 equivalent to the calcium plus the magnesium, and is a measure of potential hazard that exists  
70 when waters high in carbonate and bicarbonate and relatively low in calcium and magnesium are  
71 used for irrigation.

72  
73 (o) "Sodium Adsorption Ratio", abbreviated SAR, of a water is defined by the  
74 U.S. Department of Agriculture Laboratory (1954) as: where ion concentrations are expressed in  
75 meq/L. The SAR predicts reasonably well the degree to which irrigation water tends to enter into  
76 cation-exchange reactions in soil.

77  
78 (p) "Standard Unit", abbreviated s.u., is the unit of measurement used to describe the  
79 numerical pH of a solution, fluid or pollutant.

80  
81 (q) "Subsurface Discharge" means a discharge to a below-surface receiver.

82  
83 (r) "Total Dissolved Solids," abbreviated TDS, is the sum of the dissolved mineral  
84 constituents in water, expressed as mg/L.

85

86 (s) "Toxic Materials (Substances)" are those materials (substances) or combinations  
 87 of materials (substances), including disease-causing agents, that, after discharge and upon  
 88 exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any environmentally significant organism,  
 89 either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, may cause  
 90 death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic malfunctions, physiological  
 91 malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction of offspring) or physical deformations in  
 92 such organisms or their offspring; and includes all materials (substances) so designated as toxic  
 93 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register for December 24, 1975  
 94 (Part IV), Water Programs, National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

95

96 (t) "Underground Water" means subsurface water that is any body of water under the  
 97 surface of the earth, including water in the vadose zone and groundwater.

98

99 (u) "Vadose Zone" means the unsaturated zone in the earth, between the land surface  
 100 and the top of the first saturated aquifer that is not a perched water aquifer. The vadose zone  
 101 characteristically contains liquid water under less than atmospheric pressure, and water vapor  
 102 and air or other gases at atmospheric pressure. Perched water bodies exist within the vadose  
 103 zone.

104

105 (v) "Virtually Free" means a concentration less than the concentration that is the  
 106 lower limit of detection.

### 107 **Section 3. Underground Water Protected.**

108

109 (a) All waters, including Groundwaters of the State, within the boundaries of the  
 110 State of Wyoming are the property of the State; and control of the beneficial use of waters of the  
 111 State resides with the Wyoming State Engineer.

112

113 (b) Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to interfere with the right of any  
 114 person to use water from any underground water source for any purpose identified in W.S. 35-  
 115 11-102 and 35-11-103(c)(i); or to limit or interfere with the jurisdiction, duties or authorities of  
 116 other Wyoming State agencies or officials.

117

118 (c) Protection shall be afforded all underground water bodies (including water in the  
 119 vadose zone). Water being used for a purpose identified in W.S. 35-11-102 and 103(c)(i) shall be  
 120 protected for its intended use and uses for which it is suitable. Water not being put to use shall be  
 121 protected for all uses for which it is suitable.

### 122 **Section 4. Quality Standards Prescribed; Groundwaters of the State** 123 **Classified.**

124

125 (a) Standards are prescribed to protect the natural quality of underground water:

126

127 (i) Receiving pollution or wastes directly from a subsurface discharge or by  
128 migrating water or fluid of a discharge;

129  
130 (ii) Invaded by underground water of inferior quality as a result of well or  
131 exploration hole drilling or completion practices;

132  
133 (iii) From pollution that may result from above-ground facilities capable of  
134 causing or contributing to pollution;

135  
136 (iv) From pollution that may result from surface mining operations.

137  
138 (b) Groundwaters of the State are classified in order to apply standards to protect  
139 water quality. Groundwaters of the State are classified by use, and by ambient water quality.

140  
141 (c) Waters that are known sources of supply and appropriated for uses identified in  
142 W.S. 35-11-102 and 103(c)(i) are classified herein as: Domestic water; Water for fish and  
143 aquatic life; Water for agriculture; Water for livestock; and, Water for industry. A discharge or  
144 activity that impacts an underground source of water for existing uses identified in W.S. 35-11-  
145 102 and 103(c)(i) shall not make the affected water unsuitable for its intended use or uses, at any  
146 place or places of withdrawal or natural flow to the surface.

147  
148 (d) Unappropriated waters are classified by ambient water quality.

149  
150 (i) Class I Groundwater of the State - This water is suitable for domestic use.  
151 The ambient quality of underground water of this suitability does not have a concentration in  
152 excess of any of the standards for Class I Groundwater of the State (see Table I, page 9).

153  
154 (ii) Class II Groundwater of the State - This water is suitable for agricultural  
155 use where soil conditions and other factors are adequate. The ambient quality of underground  
156 water of this suitability does not have a concentration in excess of any of the standards for Class  
157 II Groundwater of the State (see Table I, page 9).

158  
159 (iii) Class III Groundwater of the State - This water is suitable for livestock.  
160 The ambient quality of underground water of this suitability does not have a concentration in  
161 excess of any of the standards for Class III Groundwater of the State (see Table I, page 9).

162  
163 (iv) Class Special (A) Groundwater of the State -This water is suitable for fish  
164 and aquatic life. The ambient quality of underground water of this suitability does not have a  
165 concentration in excess of any of the standards for Class Special (A) Groundwater of the State  
166 (see Table I, page 10).

167  
168 (v) Underground water of Class I, II, III or Special (A)

169

170 (A) Shall not contain biological, hazardous, toxic or potentially toxic  
171 materials or substances in concentrations or amounts that exceed maximum allowable  
172 concentrations based upon information of the EPA in the Federal Register for December 24,  
173 1975 (Part IV), Water Programs, National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations; and in  
174 the Federal Register for March 13, 1978 (Part II), Water Programs, Hazardous Substances. In  
175 addition, underground water of Class I, II, III or Special (A) shall not contain any biological,  
176 hazardous, toxic or potentially toxic materials or substances in concentrations or amounts that,  
177 based upon the latest available scientific information and as determined by the Administrator,  
178 will impair this water for its use suitability or that may contribute to a condition in contravention  
179 of groundwater quality standards or to any toxic or hazardous effect on natural biota.

180  
181 (vi) A discharge into an aquifer containing Class I, II, III or Special (A)

182  
183 (A) Groundwater of the State shall not result in variations in the range  
184 of any parameter, or concentrations of constituents in excess of the standards of these regulations  
185 at any place or places of withdrawal or natural flow to the surface. A discharge that results in  
186 concentrations in excess of standards shall be permitted if post-discharge water quality can be  
187 returned to a quality of use equal to, or better than, and consistent with the uses for which the  
188 water was suitable prior to the operation.

189  
190 (vii) Class IV Groundwater of the State - This water is suitable for industry.  
191 The quality requirements for industrial water supplies range widely and almost every industrial  
192 application has its own standards.

193  
194 (A) Class IV (A) Groundwater of the State has a total dissolved solids  
195 concentration not in excess of 10,000 mg/L.

196  
197 (B) Class IV (B) Groundwater of the State has a total dissolved solids  
198 concentration in excess of 10,000 mg/L.

199  
200 (C) A discharge into an aquifer containing Class IV (A) or  
201 IV (B) Groundwater of the State shall not result in the water being unfit for its intended use.

202  
203 (D) A discharge into an aquifer with Class IV (A) or IV (B)  
204 Groundwater of the State shall not result in oil and grease concentrations in excess of 10 mg/L or  
205 a lesser amount if a concentration in excess of the lesser amount is determined to be toxic; or oil  
206 and grease in excess of background concentrations of the underground water, whichever is  
207 greater, at any place or places of withdrawal or natural flow to the surface.

208  
209 (E) A discharge into an aquifer with Class IV (A) or IV (B)  
210 Groundwater of the State shall not result in radioactivity concentrations or amounts that exceed  
211 the standards for Class I through III and Special (A) Groundwaters of the State; or in

212 concentrations or amounts that exceed background concentrations of the underground water,  
213 whichever is greater, at any place or places of withdrawal or natural flow to the surface.

214  
215 (F) A discharge into an aquifer with Class IV (A) or IV (B)  
216 Groundwater of the State shall not result in biological, hazardous, toxic or potentially toxic  
217 materials or substances including pesticides, insecticides or herbicides in concentrations or  
218 amounts that exceed maximum allowable concentrations, based upon information of the EPA in  
219 the Federal Register for December 24, 1975 (Part IV), Water Programs, National Interim  
220 Primary Drinking Water Regulations, and in the Federal Register for March 13, 1978 (Part II),  
221 Water Programs, Hazardous Substances; or that exceed background concentrations of the  
222 underground water, whichever is greater, at any place or places of withdrawal or natural flow to  
223 the surface.

224  
225 In addition, a discharge shall not result in any biological, hazardous, toxic or potentially  
226 toxic materials or substances, in concentrations or amounts that, based on the latest available  
227 scientific information and as determined by the Administrator, will impair the quality of ambient  
228 Groundwaters of the State of this class; or that may contribute to a condition in contravention of  
229 groundwater quality standards or cause, allow or permit any deleterious effect on natural biota.

230  
231 (viii) Groundwater of the State found closely associated with commercial  
232 deposits of hydrocarbons and/or other minerals, or that is considered a geothermal resource, is  
233 Class V (Hydrocarbon Commercial), Class V (Mineral Commercial) or Class V (Geothermal)  
234 Groundwater of the State.

235  
236 (A) A discharge into a Class V (Hydrocarbon Commercial)  
237 Groundwater of the State shall be for the purpose of the production of oil and gas and shall not  
238 result in the degradation or pollution or waste of other water resources.

239  
240 (B) A discharge into a Class V (Mineral Commercial)  
241 Groundwater of the State shall be for the purpose of mineral production and shall not result in  
242 the degradation or pollution of the associated or other groundwater and, at a minimum, be  
243 returned to a condition and quality consistent with the pre-discharge use suitability of the water.

244  
245 (C) A discharge into a Class V (Geothermal) Groundwater of the State  
246 shall be for the purpose of the production of geothermal resources and shall not result in the  
247 degradation or pollution or waste of other water resources.

248  
249 (ix) Class VI Groundwater of the State may be unusable or unsuitable for use:

250  
251 (A) Due to excessive concentration of total dissolved solids or specific  
252 constituents; or

253

254 (B) Is so contaminated that it would be economically or  
255 technologically impractical to make the water useable; or

256  
257 (C) Is located in such a way, including depth below the surface, so as  
258 to make use economically and technologically impractical.

259 **Section 5. Classification for Groundwater of the State Affected by a Discharge;**  
260 **Classification by Aquifer and Area.**

261  
262 (a) Classification of Groundwaters of the State shall be based on the water quality  
263 standards of this chapter; excepting, a Class I Groundwater of the State shall be classified by  
264 ambient water quality and the technical practicability and economic reasonableness of treating  
265 ambient water quality to meet use suitability standards.

266  
267 (b) Underground water quality shall be classified for an aquifer that is or may be  
268 affected by a subsurface discharge or other activity identified in Section 4.a. of these regulations.

269  
270 (c) Classification shall be made:

271  
272 (i) Whenever there is pollution or the threat of pollution to a Groundwater of  
273 the State; or

274  
275 (ii) The physical, chemical, radiological or biological properties of any  
276 Groundwater of the State are or may be altered by man's action.

277  
278 (d) Classification shall be for a water in a specified locally defined area by named and  
279 described aquifer or receiver. Any aquifer or receiver in its regional setting may have one or  
280 more classifications by defined area or areas.

281  
282 (i) The name shall be a recognized geologic name whenever possible;

283  
284 (ii) The description shall include a lithologic description.

285  
286 (e) The lateral and vertical limits of an aquifer or receiver, for purposes of  
287 classification, shall be based on existing water use, ambient water quality and geologic and  
288 hydrologic characteristics of the aquifer or of the receiver.

289  
290 (f) An underground water may be reclassified if new or additional data warrant  
291 reclassification



TABLE I

Use Suitability Constituent or Parameter	UNDERGROUND WATER CLASS		
	I	II	III
	Domestic* Concentration**	Agriculture Concent.**	Livestock Concent.**
Aluminum (Al)	---	5.0	5.0
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> -N)	0.5 <sup>7</sup>	---	---
Arsenic (As)	0.05	0.1	0.2
Barium (Ba)	2.0	---	---
Beryllium (Be)	---	0.1	---
Boron (B)	0.75	0.75	5.0
Cadmium (Cd)	0.005	0.01	0.05
Chloride (Cl)	250.0	100.0	2000.0
Chromium (Cr)	0.10	0.1	0.05
Cobalt (Co)	---	0.05	1.0
Copper (Cu)	1.0	0.2	0.5
Cyanide (CN)	0.2	---	---
Fluoride (F)	4.0	---	---
Hydrogen Sulfide(H <sub>2</sub> S)	0.05	---	---
Iron (Fe)	0.3	5.0	---
Lead (Pb)	0.015	5.0	0.1
Lithium (Li)	---	2.5	---
Manganese (Mn)	0.05	0.2	---
Mercury (Hg)	0.002	---	0.00005
Nickel (Ni)	---	0.2	---
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> -N)	10.0	---	---
Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> -N)	1.0	---	10.0
(NO <sub>3</sub> +NO <sub>2</sub> )-N	---	---	100.0
Oil & Grease	Virtually Free	10.0	10.0
Phenol	0.001	---	---
Selenium (Se)	0.05	0.02	0.05
Silver (Ag)	0.10	---	---
Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	250.0	200.0	3000.0
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500.0	2000.0	5000.0
Vanadium (V)	---	0.1	0.1
Zinc (Zn)	5.0	2.0	25.0
pH	6.5-8.5	4.5-9.0s.u.	6.5-8.5s.u
SAR	---	8.0	---
RSC	---	1.25 meq/L	---
Combined Total Radium 226 and Radium 228 <sup>8</sup>	5pCi/L	5pCi/L	5pCi/L
Total Strontium 90	8pCi/L	8pCi/L	8pCi/L

Gross alpha particle radioactivity (including Radium 226 but excluding Radon and Uranium <sup>8</sup> )	15pCi/L	15pCi/L	15pCi/L
---	---------	---------	---------

293

294 \* This list does not include all constituents in the national drinking water standards.

295 \*\* mg/L, unless otherwise indicated

296

297

**TABLE I**

Use Suitability Constituent or Parameter	UNDERGROUND WATER CLASS
	Special (A) Fish/Aquatic Life Concentration*
Aluminum (Al)	0.1
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	0.02 <sup>1</sup>
Arsenic (As)	0.05
Barium (Ba)	5.0
Beryllium (Be)	0.011-1.3 <sup>3</sup>
Boron (B)	---
Cadmium (Cd)	0.0004-0.015 <sup>3</sup>
Chloride (Cl)	---
Chromium (Cr)	0.05
Cobalt (Co)	---
Copper (Cu)	0.01-0.04 <sup>3</sup>
Cyanide (CN)	0.005
Fluoride (F)	---
Hydrogen Sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	0.002 <sup>2</sup>
Iron (Fe)	0.5
Lead (Pb)	0.004-0.15 <sup>3</sup>
Lithium (Li)	---
Manganese (Mn)	1.0
Mercury (Hg)	0.00005
Nickel (Ni)	0.05-0.4 <sup>3</sup>
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> -N)	---
Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> -N)	---
(NO <sub>3</sub> +NO <sub>2</sub> -N)	---
Oil & Grease	Virtually Free
Phenol	0.001
Selenium (Se)	0.05
Silver (Ag)	0.0001-0.00025 <sup>3</sup>
Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	---
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	500.0 <sup>4</sup> -1000.0 <sup>5</sup> -2000.0 <sup>6</sup>

Uranium (U)	0.03-1.4 <sup>3</sup>
Vanadium (V)	---
Zinc (Zn)	0.05-0.6 <sup>3</sup>
pH	6.5-9.0 s.u.
Combined Total Radium 226 and Radium 228 <sup>8</sup>	5 pCi/L
Total Strontium 90	8 pCi/L
Gross alpha particle radioactivity (including Radium 226 but excluding Radon and Uranium <sup>8</sup> )	15pCi/L

298 \*mg/L, unless otherwise indicated

299 **TABLE I**

300

301 **Explanation for Superscripts Used in Table I**

302

303 <sup>1</sup>Unionized ammonia: When ammonia dissolves in water, some of the ammonia reacts  
 304 with water to form ammonium ions. A chemical equilibrium is established that contains  
 305 unionized ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), ionized ammonia (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>) and hydroxide ions (OH<sup>-</sup>). The toxicity of  
 306 aqueous solutions of ammonia is attributed to NH<sub>3</sub>; therefore, the standard is for unionized  
 307 ammonia. [Note: 0.02 mg/L NH<sub>3</sub> is equivalent to 0.016 NH<sub>3</sub> as (N)]

308

309 <sup>2</sup>Undissociated H<sub>2</sub>S: The toxicity of sulfides derives primarily from H<sub>2</sub>S, rather than from  
 310 the dissociated hydrosulfide (HS<sup>-</sup>) or sulfide (S<sup>2-</sup>) ions; therefore, the standard is for the toxic  
 311 undissociated H<sub>2</sub>S.

312

313 <sup>3</sup>Dependent on hardness: The toxicity of metals in natural waters varies with the hardness  
 314 of the water; generally, the limiting concentration is higher in hard water than in soft water.

315

316 <sup>4</sup>Egg hatching

317

318 <sup>5</sup>Fish rearing

319

320 <sup>6</sup>Fish and aquatic life

321

322 <sup>7</sup>Total ammonia nitrogen

323

324 <sup>8</sup>Requirements and procedures for the measurement and analysis of gross alpha particle  
 325 activity, Radium 226 and Radium 228 shall be the same as requirements and procedures of the  
 326 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations,  
 327 EPA-570/9-76-003, effective June 24, 1977.

328

329           **Section 6.     Standards for the Underground Management of Hazardous or Toxic**  
330 **Wastes.**

331  
332 The underground management of wastes includes the temporary storage and the ultimate  
333 disposal of all hazardous or toxic wastes in below-surface receivers. The following standards  
334 apply to any underground storage or disposal of hazardous or toxic wastes.

335  
336           (a)     The below-surface receiver:

337  
338                   (i)     Is an extensive sedimentary rock stratum or strata free of complex faulting  
339 and folding and distant from any underground water recharge area;

340  
341                   (ii)    Is adequately separated from aquifers both above and below;

342  
343                   (iii)   Has normal or low formation pressure and is capable of accepting the  
344 discharge without necessitating excessive discharge or injection pressure;

345  
346                   (iv)    Has slow movement of ambient formation fluid under the natural  
347 horizontal gradient and is not in an area of underground water discharge for the receiver;

348  
349                   (v)     Is located areally and stratigraphically so that an escape of waste to  
350 useable water resources would not be anticipated due to:

351  
352                           (A)    Seismic risk;

353  
354                           (B)    Abandoned holes; or

355  
356                           (C)    Mineral exploration or other drilling, or mineral development.

357  
358           (b)     The underground water in the receiver;

359  
360                   (i)     Is not an economically available source of water or is unusable;

361  
362                   (ii)    Is confined by strata overlying and underlying the receiver; and

363  
364                   (iii)   Is classified as Class VI groundwater by this chapter.

365  
366           (c)     The discharge or waste:

367  
368                   (i)     Will not create or result in a hazard to health or impair existing rights, and  
369 is not prohibited from subsurface disposal by Federal or State law or regulation;

370

- 371 (ii) Will not degrade or decrease the availability of mineral resources,  
372 including oil and gas;
- 373
- 374 (iii) Is compatible with the receiver and ambient water; and
- 375
- 376 (iv) Can be controlled at all times.

377 **Section 7. Testing Procedures.**

378

379 (a) For determination of the parameters involved in the standards, analysis will be in  
380 accord with test procedures as defined pursuant to: Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part  
381 136, or any modifications thereto. For test procedures not listed in the Code of Federal  
382 Regulations, test procedures outlined in EPA Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and  
383 Wastes (March, 1979); or Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewaters  
384 (1975); or, A.S.T.M. Standards, Part 31 (1979), Water shall be used.

385

386 (b) The analytical technique for total uranium (as U) shall be the fluorometric method  
387 as referenced in Methods for Determination of Radioactive Substances in Water and Fluvial  
388 Sediments, Techniques of Water - Resource Investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey, Book  
389 5, Chapter A-5 (1977).

390

391 (c) Where standard methods of testing have not been established, the suitability of  
392 testing procedures shall be determined by the Department.

393 **Section 8. Limit of Detection.**

394

395 Where the standard is below the lower limit of detection given in EPA Methods for Chemical  
396 Analysis of Water and Wastes (March, 1979), or Standard Methods for the Examination of  
397 Water and Wastewaters (1975), or, A.S.T.M. Standards, Part 31 (1979), Water, the standard shall  
398 be the lower limit of detection, unless otherwise provided by the Environmental Quality Council.