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Water Quality Rules, Chapter 12, Water and Waste Advisory Board Meeting comment

1 message

noreply@smartcomment.com <noreply@smartcomment.com> Sun, Feb 13, 2022 at 1:27 PM
To: tross@nelsonengineering.net
Bcc: gina.thompson@wyo.gov

Thank you for your comments on the Water Quality Rules, Chapter 12, Water and Waste Advisory Board Meeting. Your comments have been received.

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Water Quality Rules, Chapter 12, Water and Waste Advisory Board Meeting

Several comments (in green text) within the attached document. All pages containing comments should be marked with a large green asterisk in the upper right corner.

Attachment(s):
WQR_Chapter-12_Strike-And-Underline_TSR_NE.pdf

Ty Ross

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CHAPTER 12

Design and Construction Standards for Public Water Supplies

Section 1. Authority.

These standards are promulgated pursuant to Wyoming Statute (W.S.) §§ 35-11-101 through 35-11-~~1207~~ 2005. Specifically, W.S. § 35-11-302 requires the ~~a~~Administrator to establish standards for the issuance of permits for construction, installation, ~~or~~ modification, or operation of any public water supply.

Section 2. ~~Purpose.~~ Applicability.

~~The purpose of these standards is to:~~

~~(a) Ensure that the design and construction of public water supplies meet the purpose of the Environmental Quality Act.~~

~~(b) Prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution and enhance the waters of the State of Wyoming by ensuring that the design and construction of public water supplies are capable of the required treatment and distribution providing continued operation to protect the health, safety and welfare of the users and operators.~~

~~These standards pertain only to permits required pursuant to Chapter 3, Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations.~~

(a) This Chapter contains the minimum standards for the design and construction of public water supplies that are required to obtain a permit under W.S. § 35-11-301(a)(iii) and Water Quality Rules Chapter 3.

(i) All applicants for a Water Quality Rules Chapter 3 permit to construct, install, modify, or operate a public water supply facility shall comply with all minimum standards of this Chapter.

Per W.S. 35-11-301 (a) (v), "...no permit to operate shall be required..."

(ii) No permit to construct, install, modify, or operate a public water supply facility shall be issued to a facility that does not comply with the minimum standards of this Chapter.

(iii) All public water supply facilities shall be constructed, installed, and operated in accordance with permits issued pursuant to this Chapter.

(b) The construction, installation, or modification of any component of a public water supply facility requires a permit to construct.

This is overly broad and appears to indicate that a PTC would be required for routine or emergency maintenance.

Section 3. ~~Intent~~ Timing of Compliance with These Regulations.

~~The design and construction standards included in these regulations are directed toward conventional public water systems. These standards impose limiting values of design for which a construction, installation, or modification permit application and plans and specifications can be evaluated by the division.~~

~~The terms "shall" and "must" are used when practice is sufficiently standardized to permit specific delineation of requirements or when safeguarding public health or protection of water quality justifies such definite action. Other terms, such as "should", "recommend", and "preferred" indicate desirable procedures or methods which allow deviations provided the purpose of these regulations can be accomplished.~~

~~The applicant shall use the date referenced copy of other standards referred to in these regulations. Where no date is listed for the referenced standards, the standards used shall be those in effect when these regulations become effective.~~

Any facility covered by an individual or general permit issued pursuant to Water Quality Rules, Chapter 3, prior to the effective date of this Chapter shall remain covered under that permit. New construction or modification of existing permitted facilities must obtain authorization under a new permit, in accordance with Water Quality Rules Chapter 3, Section 9(a)(iii), subject to the requirements of this Chapter. This section is titled "Timing...", but speaks nothing of it.

Section 4. ~~**Definitions**~~ **Incorporation By Reference of Recommended Standards for Water Works 2018 Edition.**

~~(moved to Section 5) The following definitions supplement those contained in W.S. 35-11-103 of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(a))(a) "Auxiliary source of supply" means any water supply on or available to the water user's system other than an approved public water supply acceptable to the water supplier.~~

~~These auxiliary waters may include water from another supplier's public potable water supply or any natural source(s), such as a well, spring, river, stream, harbor, and so forth; used waters; or industrial fluids. These waters may be contaminated or polluted, they may be objectionable or they may be from a water source which the water supplier is uncertain of sanitary control.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(b))(b) "Average daily demand" means the total annual water use divided by the number of days the system was in operation.~~

~~(moved to Section 4(c))(b) "Backflow" means the undesirable reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and other liquids, gases, or other substances into the distribution system of the public water supply from any other source or sources.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(d))(c) "Backflow incident" means any identified backflow to a public water supply distribution system or to the potable water piping within the water user's~~

~~system benefitting from a water service connection to the public water supply distribution system.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(e))(d) "Back-pressure" means a form of backflow caused when the pressure of the water users' system is greater than that of the water supply system. This could be caused by a pump, elevated tank, elevated piping, boiler, pressurized process, pressurized irrigation system, air pressure or any other cause of pressure.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(f))(e) "Back-siphonage" means a form of backflow caused by negative or reduced pressure in the water supply system. This situation can be caused by loss of pressure due to high water demands, a line break, excessive fire fighting flows, etc.~~

~~(f) "Containment" means the practice of installing approved backflow prevention devices at the water service connection of the water user in order to protect the public water supply from any backflow from the water users system.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(g))(g) "Contamination" means an impairment of a public water supply by the introduction or admission of any foreign substance which degrades the quality of the potable water or creates a health hazard.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(h))(h) "Cross connection" means any actual or potential connection between a potable water supply and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce contamination into the system.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(i))(i) "Degree of hazard" means either a high or low hazard situation where a substance may be introduced into a public water supply through a cross connection. The degree of hazard or threat to public health is determined by a hazard classification.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(j))(j) "Domestic services" means services using potable water for ordinary living processes and not for commercial or industrial uses, fire protection systems with antifreeze or other chemicals, heating systems, etc. Examples may include residences, churches, office buildings, schools, etc.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(k))(k) "Dual check" means a device conforming to ASSE Standard #1024 consisting of two independently acting check valves. Dual check valves are allowed only for residential water service connections that have a low hazard potential with back pressure or backsiphonage under continuous pressure.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(l))(l) "Groundwater source" includes all water obtained from dug, drilled, bored, jetted or driven wells; springs which are developed so that the water does not flow on the ground and protected to preclude the entrance of surface contamination; and collection wells.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(m))(m) "Hazard classification" means a determination by a hazard classification surveyor as to high hazard or low hazard and the potential cause of backflow as either back-pressure or back-siphonage.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(n))(n) "Hazard classification survey" means inspection of a premises to identify the potable water systems, the location of any potential cross connections to the potable water systems, the hazard of the potential backflow, the physical identification of any backflow devices or methods present and the inspection status of any backflow devices or methods. The hazard classification survey results must be recorded and certified by a qualified hazard classification surveyor.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(o))(o) "Hazard classification surveyor" means an individual certified by the USC- Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research as Cross Connection Control Specialist, the American Association of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) as a Cross Connection Control Surveyor, or by another state certification program approved by the administrator, or by a water distribution system operator also certified as a backflow device tester employed by the public water supplier for the service where the survey is being conducted.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(p))(p) "High hazard" means a situation created when any substance which is or may be introduced into a public water supply poses a threat to public health through poisoning, the spread of disease or pathogenic organisms, or any other public health concern.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(q))(q) "Isolated" when referring to cross connections means the proper approved backflow prevention devices have been installed at each point of cross connection within the water user's system. This requires the installation of an approved backflow protection device at each source of possible contamination. This type of control has the advantage of protecting health within the water user's system as well as protecting the public water supply.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(r))(r) "Low hazard" means a situation created when any substance which is or may be introduced into a public water supply does not pose a threat to public health but which does adversely affect the aesthetic quality of the potable water.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(s))(s) "Maximum daily demand" means the demand for water exerted on the system over a period of 24 consecutive hours, for the period during which such demand is greatest.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(t))(t) "Maximum hour demand" means the highest single hour demand exerted on the system. This may or may not occur on the maximum day.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(v))(u) "Mineralized water" means any water containing more than 500 mg/L total dissolved solids.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(x))(v) "Offstream reservoir" means a facility into which water is pumped during periods of good quality and high stream flow for future release to treatment facilities.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(y))(w) "Surface water source" includes all tributary streams and drainage basins, natural lakes and artificial reservoirs or impoundments upstream from the point of the water supply intake.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(z))(x) "Water service connection" means any water line or pipe connected to a distribution supply main or pipe for the purpose of conveying water to a water user's system.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(aa))(y) "Water supplier" means any entity that owns or operates a public water supply, whether public or private.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(bb))(z) "Water user" means any entity, whether public or private, with a water service connection to a public water supply. The water user is also identified as a customer of a public water supply.~~

~~(moved to Section 5(cc))(aa) "Water user's system" means that portion of the user's water system between the water service connection and the point of use. This system includes all pipes, conduits, tanks, fixtures, and appurtenances used to convey, store or utilize water provided by the public water supply.~~

(a) This Chapter incorporates sections of the Recommended Standards for Water Works, Parts 1.1-9.8, 2018 Edition, unless otherwise noted.

(aka the 2018 Ten States Standards or "2018 TSS")

(b) The State term "Administrator" shall replace the term "reviewing authority" used in the Recommended Standards for Water Works 2018 Edition.

Section 5. ~~**Facilities and Systems not Specifically Covered by these Standards**~~ **Definitions.**

~~(moved to Section 6(a)) This section is provided to encourage new technology and equipment and provide a process for evaluating and permitting designs which deviate from these regulations. The proposed construction of facilities and processes not in compliance with these regulations will be permitted provided that the facility, when constructed, can operate meeting the purpose of these regulations.~~

~~(moved to Section 6(b))(a) Each application for a permit to construct a facility under this section shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis using the best available technology. The following information should be included with the application:~~

~~(moved to Section 6(b)(i))(i) Data obtained from a full scale, comparable installation which demonstrates the acceptability of the design; and/or~~

~~(moved to Section 6(b)(ii))(ii) Data obtained from a pilot plant operated under the design condition for a sufficient length of time to demonstrate the acceptability of the design; and/or~~

~~(moved to Section 6(b)(iii))(iii) Data obtained from a theoretical evaluation of the design which demonstrates a reasonable probability of the facility meeting the design objectives; and~~

~~(moved to Section 6(b)(iv))(iv) An evaluation of the flexibility of making corrective changes to the constructed facility in the event it does not function as planned.~~

~~(moved to Section 6(c))(b) If an applicant wishes to construct a pilot plant to provide the data necessary to show the design will meet the purpose of the act, a permit to construct must be obtained.~~

~~(formerly Section 4)~~ The following definitions supplement those contained in W.S. § 35-11-103 of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act. (the Act)

~~(formerly Section 4(a))~~(a) "Auxiliary source of supply" means any water supply on or available to the water user's system other than an approved public water supply acceptable to the water supplier. These auxiliary waters may include water from another supplier's public potable water supply or any natural source(s), such as a well, spring, river, stream, harbor, and so forth; used waters; or industrial fluids. These waters may be contaminated or polluted, they may be objectionable or they may be from a water source ~~which~~ that the water supplier is uncertain of sanitary control.

~~(formerly Section 4(b))~~(b) "Average daily demand" means the total annual water use divided by the number of days the system was in operation.

~~(formerly Section 4)(b)~~(c) "Backflow" means the undesirable reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and other liquids, gases, or other substances into the distribution system of the public water supply from any other source or sources.

~~(formerly Section 4(c))~~(d) "Backflow incident" means any identified backflow to a public water supply distribution system or to the potable water piping within the water user's system benefitting from a water service connection to the public water supply distribution system.

~~(formerly Section 4(d))~~(e) "Back-pressure" means a form of backflow caused when the pressure of the water users' system is greater than that of the water supply system~~. This could be~~ whether caused by a pump, elevated tank, elevated piping, boiler, pressurized process, pressurized irrigation system, or air pressure ~~or any other cause of pressure~~.

~~(formerly Section 4(e))~~(f) "Back-siphonage" means a form of backflow caused by negative or reduced pressure in the water supply system~~. This situation can be~~ whether caused by

loss of pressure due to high water demands, a line break, or excessive ~~fire fighting~~ firefighting flows~~, etc~~.

~~(formerly Section 4(f)) "Containment" means the practice of installing approved backflow prevention devices at the water service connection of the water user in order to protect the public water supply from any backflow from the water users system.~~

~~(formerly Section 4(g))~~(g) "Contamination" means an impairment of a public water supply by the introduction or admission of any foreign substance ~~which~~ that degrades the quality of the potable water or creates a health hazard.

~~(formerly Section 4(h))~~(h) "Cross-connection" means any actual or potential connection between a potable water supply and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce contamination into the system.

~~(formerly Section 4(i))~~(i) "Degree of hazard" means either a high or low hazard situation where a substance may be introduced into a public water supply through a cross-connection. The degree of hazard or threat to public health is determined by a hazard classification.

~~(formerly Section 4(j))~~(j) "Domestic services" means services using potable water for ordinary living processes ~~and not for commercial or industrial uses, fire protection systems with antifreeze or other chemicals, heating systems, etc. Examples may include residences, churches, office buildings, schools, etc~~.

~~(formerly Section 4(k))~~(k) "Dual check" means a device conforming to American Association of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) Standard #1024 consisting of two independently acting check valves. ~~Dual check valves are allowed only for residential water service connections that have a low hazard potential with back pressure or backsiphonage under continuous pressure.~~

~~(formerly Section 4(l))~~(l) "Groundwater source" includes all water obtained from dug, drilled, bored, jetted or driven wells; springs ~~which~~ that are developed so that the water does not flow on the ground and that are protected to preclude the entrance of surface contamination; and collection wells.

~~(formerly Section 4(m))~~(m) "Hazard classification" means a determination by a hazard classification surveyor as to high hazard or low hazard and the potential cause of backflow as either back-pressure or back-siphonage.

~~(formerly Section 4(n))~~(n) "Hazard ~~c~~Classification ~~s~~Survey" means inspection of a premises to identify the potable water systems, the location of any potential cross connections to the potable water systems, the hazard of the potential backflow, the physical identification of any backflow devices or methods present, and the inspection status of any backflow devices or methods~~. The hazard classification survey results must be~~ recorded and certified by a qualified ~~h~~Hazard ~~c~~Classification ~~s~~Surveyor.

~~(formerly Section 4(o))~~(o) "Hazard ~~c~~Classification ~~s~~Surveyor" means an individual certified by the USC- Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research as Cross Connection Control Specialist~~,~~(USC-FCCCHR), the ~~American Association of Sanitary Engineers (~~ASSE~~)~~ as a Cross-Connection Control Surveyor, or ~~by~~ another state certification program submitted with the permit application and approved by the ~~a~~Administrator, or ~~by~~ an individual who is a water distribution system operator also certified as a backflow device tester employed by the public water supplier for the service where the survey is being conducted.

~~(formerly Section 4(p))~~(p) "High hazard" means a situation created when any substance ~~which~~ that is or may be introduced into a public water supply poses a threat to public health through poisoning, the spread of disease or pathogenic organisms, or any other public health concern.

~~(formerly Section 4(q))~~(q) "Isolated" when referring to cross connections means the properly approved backflow prevention devices have been installed at each point of cross-connection within the water user's system. ~~This requires the installation of an approved backflow protection device at each source of possible contamination. This type of control has the advantage of protecting health within the water user's system as well as protecting the public water supply.~~

~~(formerly Section 4(r))~~(r) "Low hazard" means a situation created when any substance ~~which~~ that is or may be introduced into a public water supply does not pose a threat to public health but ~~which~~ that does adversely affect the aesthetic quality of the potable water.

~~(formerly Section 4(s))~~(s) "Maximum daily demand" means the demand for water exerted on the system over a period of 24 consecutive hours, for the period during which such demand is greatest.

~~(formerly Section 4(t))~~(t) "Maximum hourly demand" means the highest single-hour demand exerted on the system. This may or may not occur on the maximum day.

(u) "Mechanical sludge equipment" means the equipment used to physically remove solids from a water treatment process. This may include mechanically driven drives that use scrapers or differential water levels to collect the sludge. "mechanical drives" instead?

~~(formerly Section 4(u))~~(v) "Mineralized water" means any water containing more than 500 mg/L total dissolved solids.

(w) "Minor field change" means any in-field adjustment due to previously unknown physical constraints of the project site that do not affect the project's scope. Minor field changes still allow full compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and are shown on the submitted, post-construction as-built plan set for the Division in red.

~~(formerly Section 4(v))~~(x) "Offstream reservoir" means a facility into which water is ~~pumped during periods of good quality and high stream flow~~ stored for future release to treatment facilities.

~~(formerly Section 4(w))~~(y) "Surface water source" includes all tributary streams and drainage basins, natural lakes, and artificial reservoirs or impoundments upstream from the point of the water supply intake.

~~(formerly Section 4(x))~~(z) "Water service connection" means any water line or pipe connected to a distribution supply main or pipe for the purpose of conveying water to a water user's system.

~~(formerly Section 4(y))~~(aa) "Water supplier" means any entity that owns or operates a public water supply, whether public or private.

~~(formerly Section 4(z))~~(bb) "Water user" means any entity, whether public or private, with a water service connection to a public water supply~~. The water user is also identified as a~~ and includes customers of a public water suppl~~y~~ier.

~~(formerly Section 4(aa))~~(cc) "Water user's system" means that portion of the user's water system between the water service connection and the point of use. This system includes all pipes, conduits, tanks, fixtures, and appurtenances used to convey, store, or utilize water provided by the public water supply.

Section 6. ~~Engineering Design Report~~ Facilities and Systems not Specifically Covered by these Standards.

~~(moved to Section 9(b))(a) Scope and purpose. An engineering design report shall be submitted with each application. The purpose of the report shall be to describe and provide technical justification for all aspects of the proposed construction, modifications and/or installations. The report should address existing conditions (if any), known or suspected problems, proposed actions, and the reasoning used to arrive at those proposed actions. There is no minimum or maximum size for the report, provided it meets the purpose of this section.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(c))(b) Water distribution (water works) systems. The engineering design report for all new water distribution system extensions shall include:~~

~~(moved to Section 9(c)(i))(i) A description of the service area including scaled vicinity plan map(s) of the project with regard to adjacent and proposed development, elevations, and topographic features.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(c)(ii))(ii)Current and projected system water demand for average day, maximum day, maximum hour, needed fire flows and per capita maximum daily flows.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(c)(iii))(iii) Information on fire protection and fire flow capabilities of the proposed system.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(c)(iv))(iv) Description of high service pumping systems and finished water storage facilities.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d))(c) Treatment facilities. The engineering design report shall include:~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(i))(i) A description of the facility site and location, including a scaled site plan, and:~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(i)(A))(A) Present and projected facility property boundaries.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(i)(B))(B) Flood protection indicating predicted elevation of 25- and 100-year flood stages. The facility shall be protected from damage and be capable of being operated during the 100-year flood or maximum flood of record, whichever is greater. Flooding resulting from ice jams shall be considered.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(i)(C))(C) Present and proposed access.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(i))(D)(D) Distances from current habitation, the closest major treated water transmission line, the closest treated water storage facility, and the water source.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(i)(E))(E) Fencing and/or security.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(i)(F))(F) Topographic features and contours with indicated datum.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(i)(G))(G) Soil and subsurface geological characteristics. Provide a soils investigation report of the proposed site suitable for structural design of the proposed facilities.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(ii))(ii) A detailed description of the service area for the project including a scaled plan showing land use and boundaries.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(iii))(iii) A detailed description of the recycle flows and procedures for reclamation of recycle streams.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(d)(iv))(iv) A detailed description of disposal techniques for settled solids, including a description of the ultimate disposal of sludge.~~

~~(v) Sources of water supply shall be described to include:~~

~~(moved to Section 9(f))(A) Groundwater sources.~~

~~(moved to Section 9)(I) Geology of aquifer and overlying strata.~~

~~(II) Summary of source exploration data, including test well depth and method of construction; test pumping rates and duration; and water levels and specific yield.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(f)(ii)) Water quality, including biological, radiological and chemical quality data sufficient to determine necessary treatment processes and compliance with all drinking water standards as determined by the administrator. The same water quality data for all secondary sources shall also be provided.~~

~~(III) Sources of possible contamination around well and in any known recharge areas, including location of any waste sites, industrial facilities and wastewater disposal areas.~~

~~(B) Surface water sources.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(e)(i))(I) Safe annual yield, the quantity of water available from the source during the average and driest years of record.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(e)(i)(A))(II) Hydrological data, stream flows and diversion records.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(e)(ii)(III) Representative water quality data, including bacteriological, radiological, chemical and physical data. These data shall be sufficient to determine the necessary process and the ability to meet water quality standards.~~

~~(IV) Description of the watershed noting sources of potential contamination.~~

~~(V) Description of any anticipated changes in water quality.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(e)(i)(A))(VI) Description of any diversion dams, impoundments or reservoirs and appurtenances.~~

~~(vi) Plant design conditions, including:~~

~~(A) Historical and design population.~~

~~(B) Existing and projected maximum daily demand flows and demand variations.~~

~~(C) Complete description of existing facilities.~~

~~(D) Where applicable, a complete description of proposed treatment process including :~~

~~(I) Unit process design criteria addressing flash mixing, flocculation and settling basin size and equipment description; retention times; unit loadings and overflow rates; filter area and proposed filtration rate; backwash rate and volume requirements; chemical feeder capacities and ranges; and disinfection feeder capacities and ranges~~.

~~(II) Chemical requirements, including dosages and feed rates.~~
~~(III) Chemical delivery, handling, and storage systems.~~

~~(IV) Waste generation including types and volumes.~~

~~(V) Waste stream recycling, including holding basin capacities, pump sizes and recycle rates.~~

~~(VI) Methods of ultimate waste disposal.~~

~~(VII) Low service pumping facilities.~~

~~(E) Description of on-site restrooms and sanitary sewer facilities.~~

~~(vii) Summary of automatic operation and control systems, including basic operation, manual override operation, and maintenance requirements.~~

~~(viii) Description of the on-site laboratory facilities and a summary of those tests to be conducted on-site. If no on-site laboratory is provided, a description of plant control and water quality testing requirements, and where the testing will be conducted shall be included. Description of cross control measures to be provided at chemical feed tanks, filters, washdown taps, direct connection to sewer or other relevant protection.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(b)(iv))(d) Hazard classification. The engineering design report shall include a hazard classification or specify the default classification identified in Section 14 (i) (i) (B) which shall be applicable to the project. A hazard classification shall include the following:~~

~~(moved to Section 9(b)(iv))(i)A determination of the degree of hazard of all water service connections to be connected to the proposed project.~~

~~(moved to Section 9(b)(iv))(ii) A determination of the potential cause of backflow for all water service connections.~~

~~(formerly Section 5) This section is provided to encourage new technology and equipment and provide a process for evaluating and permitting designs which deviate from these regulations. The proposed construction of facilities and processes not in compliance with these regulations~~

~~will be permitted provided that the facility, when constructed, can operate meeting the purpose of these regulations.~~

~~(formerly Section 5)~~(a) Each application for a permit to construct a facility under this section shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis using the best available technology. ~~The following information should be included with the application:~~The Administrator may approve applications demonstrating the constructed facility can meet the purpose of the Act and this Chapter.

(b) The following information shall be included with the application for a permit to construct, install, modify, or operate a public water supply facility not specifically covered by these standards:

~~(formerly Section 5(a)(i))~~(i) Data obtained from a full scale, comparable installation ~~which~~ that demonstrates the acceptability of the design; ~~and/~~or

~~(formerly Section 5(a)(ii))~~(ii) Data obtained from a pilot plant operated under the design condition for a sufficient length of time to demonstrate the acceptability of the design; ~~and/~~or

~~(formerly Section 5(a)(iii))~~(iii) Data obtained from a theoretical evaluation of the design ~~which~~ demonstrates a reasonable probability ~~of~~ that the facility will meet~~ing~~ the design objectives~~; and~~.

~~(formerly Section 5(a)(iv))~~(iv) An evaluation of the flexibility of making corrective changes to the constructed facility in the event it does not function as planned.

~~(formerly Section 5(b))~~(c) If an applicant wishes to construct a pilot plant to provide the data necessary to ~~show the design will~~ meet the ~~purpose~~ requirements of ~~the~~ ~~act~~ this Section, the applicant must obtain a permit to construct ~~must be obtained~~.

Section 7. ~~Plans and Specifications Content~~ Permits, Permit Application, and Recordkeeping Requirements.

~~(moved to Section 8(b))(a) All plans for water works and treatment facilities shall have a suitable title showing the following:~~

~~(moved to Section 8(b))(i) Name of owner and location of project.~~

~~(ii) North arrow and drawing scale.~~

~~(iii) Name, Wyoming registration number, and seal or signature of the engineer.~~

~~(b) All plans shall contain a site plan of the proposed project with topography and boundaries of the project. Datum used shall be indicated.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c))(c) Water lines. Plans for transmission and distribution lines shall include:~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c)(i)(i) A detailed plan view at a legible scale of each reach of the water line showing all existing and proposed streets, adjacent structures, physical features, and existing locations of utilities. The location and size of all water lines, valves, access manholes, air- vacuum release stations, thrust blocking, and other appurtenances shall be indicated. Pertinent elevations shall be indicated on all appurtenances.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c)(ii))(ii)Profiles of all water lines shall be shown on the same sheet as the plan view at legible horizontal and vertical scales, with a profile of existing and finished surfaces, pipe size and material, valve size, material and type. The location of all special features such as access manholes, concrete encasements, casing pipes, blowoff valves, and airvacuum relief valves, etc., shall be shown.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c)(iii))(iii) Special detail drawings scaled and dimensioned to show the following:~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c)(iii))(A) The bottom of the stream, the elevation of the high- and low-water levels, and other topographical features at all locations where the water line is near or crosses streams or lakes.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c)(iii)(B))(B) Cross-section drawing of the pipe bedding.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c)(iii)(C))(C) Additional features not otherwise covered by specifications.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c)(iv)(iv) Location of any sewer lines within 30 feet (9 m) horizontally . Sewers that cross water lines shall be shown on the profile drawings.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(d))(d) Storage tanks, pumping stations and treatment facilities. Plans shall be submitted showing the relation of the proposed project to the remainder of the system. Layouts and detail plans shall show the following:~~

~~(moved to Section 8(d)(i))(i) Site location and layout including topographic and physical features, proposed arrangement of pumping or treatment units, existing facilities, existing and proposed piping and valving arrangements, access drive, power supply, fencing, embankments, clearwells, waste and sludge ponds, etc.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(d)(ii))(ii) Schematic flow diagram(s) and hydraulic profile(s) for facility treated water, and flow diagram for sludge and wastewater flows.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(d)(iv))(iii) Plan(s) and section view(s) of each treatment facility process unit with specific construction details, features and pertinent~~

~~elevations. Details of each unit should include, but are not limited to: inlet and outlet devices, baffles, valves, arrangement of automatic control devices, mixers, motors, chemical feeders, sludge scrapers, sludge disposal, or other mechanical devices.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(e))(e) Wells. Plan and profile drawings of well construction shall be submitted showing diameter and depth of drill holes, casing and liner diameters and depths, grouting depths, elevation and designation of geological formations, water levels, and other details to describe the proposed well completely.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(f))(f) Specifications. Technical specifications shall accompany the plans for new water lines, pump stations, treatment facilities, wells, or additions/modifications to existing systems or facilities . Where plans are for extensions to water distribution systems, the specifications may be omitted, provided it is stated that the work is to be constructed under specifications authorized by the Water Quality Division. Specifications on file must conform to this standard. The specifications accompanying construction drawings shall include:~~

~~(moved to Section 8(f)(i))(i) Identification of construction materials.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(f)(ii))(ii) The type, size, strength, operating characteristics, rating or requirements for all mechanical and electrical equipment, including machinery, valves, piping, electrical apparatus, wiring and meters; laboratory fixtures and equipment; operating tools; special appurtenances; and chemicals, when applicable.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(f)(iii))(iii) Construction and installation procedure for materials and equipment.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(f)(iv))(iv) Requirements and tests of materials and equipment to meet design standards~~.

~~(moved to Section 8(f)(v))(v) Performance tests for operation of completed works and component units.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(f)(vi))(vi) Specialized requirements for tests, analyses, disinfection techniques, and other special needs.~~

~~(vii) Requirements for well construction and testing. The collection of the following must be recorded and reported to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(e)(vi))(A) Geological data.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(e)(x))(B) Well construction data. Well construction data shall include screen locations, size of screen openings, screen intervals, accurate records of drill hole diameters and depths, assembled order, size and length of casing~~

~~and liners, casing wall thickness, grouting depths, formations penetrated, water levels, and location of any blast charges.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(e)(xii))(C) Well test data. Well test data shall include test pump capacity- head characteristics; static water level; depth of test pump setting; time of starting and ending each test cycle; pumping rate; pumping water level; drawdown; and water recovery rate and levels.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(f)(vii))(g) Technical specifications shall require that all water service connections will be provided with backflow prevention devices in accordance with the requirements of Section 14 (i) of these regulations.~~

(a) Applications for a permit to construct, install, modify, or operate a public water supply shall comply with the requirements of Water Quality Rules Chapter 3, Section 6.

(b) The application shall include the following components:

(i) An engineering design report that meets the requirements of Section 8 of this Chapter;

(ii) A construction plan that meets the applicable requirements of Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of this Chapter;

(iii) An operation and maintenance plan that meets the requirements of Section 17 of this Chapter; and

(iv) Any additional information required by the Administrator.

(c) The application and components required by this Chapter shall be submitted to the Division in a format required by the Administrator.

(d) The application shall include certification under penalty of perjury that the applicant has secured and will maintain permission for Department personnel and their invitees to access the facility, including permission to:

(A) Access the land where the facility is located;

(B) Collect resource data as defined by W.S. § 6-3-414(e)(iv); and

(C) Enter and cross all properties necessary to access the facility if the facility cannot be directly accessed from a public road.

(e) Sections of permit applications that represent engineering work shall be sealed, signed, and dated by a licensed professional engineer as required by W.S. § 33-29-601.

(f) Sections of permit applications that represent geologic work shall be sealed, signed, and dated by a licensed professional geologist as required by W.S. § 33-41-115.

(g) The Administrator may allow an alternative two-step permitting and application procedure for wells and water storage tank project applicants that meet the following requirements:

(i) Applicants shall submit all materials required under Water Quality Rules Chapter 3 and this Chapter when submitting the initial permit application.

(ii) For applications that include wells, two individual permits will be issued.

(A) The initially issued permit will authorize the well to be constructed, developed, and tested;

(B) Applicants shall submit well test data and water quality data for Administrator approval; and

(C) Upon approval of the well test data and water quality data, the Administrator shall authorize connection of the distribution system to the well.

(iii) Applicants for water storage tanks may follow an alternative procedure when the final plans and specifications for the tank cannot be submitted with the initial permit application due to project bidding constraints.

(A) After submitting the initial permit application, applicants shall ensure the project bidding documentation includes a requirement that the final tank design complies with the requirements of this Chapter;

(C) The applicant shall submit for the Administrator's review and approval final drawings and specifications for the tank that demonstrate the design is consistent with the requirements of this Chapter; and

(D) Applicants that follow the alternative procedure in this paragraph shall not begin construction of the water storage tank or its foundation until the Administrator authorizes the storage tank construction.

(iv) Applicants that use the two-step permitting and application procedures in this Section shall request a pre-application meeting with the applicable Division district engineer prior to submission of the permit application package to ensure efficient coordination of all reports, plans, and specifications submittals, and Division review timelines.

Section 8. ~~**General Design Considerations**~~ **Plans and Specifications.**

~~(moved to Section 10(b))(a) Design basis. The capacity of the water treatment or water production system shall be designed for the maximum daily demand at the design year. Where~~

~~water use records are not available to establish water use, the equivalent per capita water use shall be at least 125 gpd (475 liters per day) and 340 gpd (1,285 liters per day) to size facilities for average and maximum daily water demand, respectively.~~

~~(b) Siting requirements.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(d)(ii))(i) Location. Treatment facilities shall be located such that no sources of pollution may affect the quality of the water supply or treatment system. The facilities shall not be located within 500 feet of landfills, garbage dumps, or wastewater treatment systems.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(d)(iii))(ii) Flood protection. All treatment process structures, mechanical equipment, and electrical equipment shall be protected from the maximum flood of record or the 100-year flood, whichever is greater. The treatment facilities shall remain fully operational and accessible during the 100-year flood.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(e))(c) Level of treatment. Treatment shall be provided to produce a potable water that is bacteriologically, chemically, radiologically, and physically safe as determined by the administrator.~~

~~(i) Surface supplies. Treatment shall include:~~

~~(A) Chemical addition/coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection; or~~

~~(B) Where the raw water maximum turbidity is less than 50 TU and is not attributable to clay and maximum color is less than 30 TU, treatment facilities may include slow sand filtration and disinfection; or~~

~~(C) Where the maximum monthly average raw water turbidity is less than 25 TU, the color is less than 30 TU and fecal coliform organisms are less than 100 mpn/100 ml, treatment facilities may be diatomaceous earth filters and disinfection.~~

~~(ii) Groundwater supplies. Groundwater supply facilities shall provide disinfection equipment and connections, as a minimum.~~

~~(d) Hydraulic and treatment reliability.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(f))(i) Multiple units. Treatment facilities with 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) (378.5 m3/day) capacity and over shall provide duplicate units, as a minimum, for chemical feed, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. (moved to Section 10(g))Treatment facilities under 100,000 gpd (378.5 m3/day) capacity shall provide duplicate units as described above or may provide finished water system storage equal to twice the maximum daily demand.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(h))(ii) Multiple equipment. All treatment facility pumping shall provide the maximum daily flow with the largest single unit not in service. Finished water pumping in combination with finished water storage that floats on the distribution systems shall provide the maximum hour flow with the single largest unit not in service. When fire protection is provided, pumping and finished water storage that floats on the system shall provide the fire demand plus the maximum daily demand, or the maximum hour demand, whichever is greater.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(i))(iii) Alternative power source. Where the finished water storage volume that floats on the distribution system is not capable of supplying the maximum daily demand, an alternative power shall be provided for the finished water pumps. The combined finished water storage volume and pumping capacity supplied by alternative power shall be at least adequate to provide the maximum daily demand. Acceptable alternative power sources include an engine generator, engine drive pumps, or a second independent electrical supply.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(j))(e) Housing. Process equipment, including filters and appurtenances, disinfection, chemical feed and storage, electrical and controls, and pipe galleries shall be housed.~~

~~(f) Electrical.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(s))(i) Equipment location. Service transformers and other critical electrical equipment shall be located above the 100-year flood and above-grade. Transformers shall be located so that they are remote or protected by substantial barriers from traffic. Motor controls shall be located in superstructures and in rooms that do not contain corrosive atmospheres.~~

~~(ii) Code requirements. Electrical design shall comply with the National Electrical Code as enacted and amended by the Wyoming Department of Fire Prevention and Electrical Safety. Areas in which the occurrence of explosive concentrations of hazardous gases, flammable fluids, or explosive dusts can occur shall be designed for hazardous locations in accordance with the National Electrical Code Class 1, Groups C and D, Division 1 locations.~~

~~(g) Structural.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(n))(i) Construction materials. Construction materials shall be selected, apportioned, and/or protected to provide water tightness, corrosion protection, and resistance to weather variations.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(o))(ii) Coatings. Coatings used to protect structures, equipment, and piping shall be suitable for atmospheres containing moisture and low concentrations of chlorine. Surfaces exposed in chemical areas shall be protected from chemical attack. Paints shall not contain lead, mercury, or other toxic metals or chemicals.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(c))(iii) Geological conditions. Structural design shall consider the seismic zone, groundwater, and soil support. Soils investigations shall be made, or adequate previous soils investigations shall be available to develop structural design.~~

~~(h) Safety. The Wyoming Occupational Health and Safety (OHSA) Rules and Regulations shall be complied with. The following items shall also be provided:~~

~~(i) Instruction manuals. Instruction manuals shall be provided for all mechanical and electrical equipment describing operation, maintenance, and safety.~~

~~(ii) Handrails. In addition to all Wyoming OHSA requirements, barriers around treatment basins shall be provided.~~

~~(iii) Warning signs. Warning signs for pipes or hose bibs containing nontreated water, electrical hazards, mechanical hazards, chemical hazards, or other unsafe features shall be provided. Warning signs shall be permanently attached to the structure or appropriate equipment.~~

~~(iv) Equipment guards. Shields to protect operators from rotating or moving machinery shall be provided.~~

~~(v) Lighting. Provisions shall be made to light walkways, paths, and other accessways around basins, in buildings and on the site. All areas shall be lit in a manner that the failure of one lighting fixture will not cause an area to be dark, or the loss of power will not cause a room or enclosed area to be dark.~~

~~(vi) Climate conditions. Design of facilities such as exposed stairs, walkways, and sidewalks shall include nonskid surfaces.~~

~~(i) Instrumentation.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(t))(i) Metering. The treatment facility shall have a flow measuring device provided for raw water influent and clear well effluent. The accuracy of the device shall be at least plus or minus two percent of span.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(t))(ii) Type. All flow meters shall provide totalized flow. For plants with a maximum daily flow of 50,000 gpd (189 m3/d) or more, the meter shall also include recording of instantaneous flow rate.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(t)(i))(iii) Controls. Automatic controls shall be designed to permit manual override.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(u))(iv) Alarms. High effluent turbidity and chlorine leaks (when chlorine gas is used) shall be alarmed at an attended location.~~

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

~~(moved to Section 10(r))(k) Ventilation. All enclosed spaces shall be provided with forced ventilation, except pumping station wetwells or clearwells. In areas where there are open treatment units exposed to the room, ventilation shall be provided to limit relative humidity to less than 85 percent but not less than 6 air changes per hour. In electrical and equipment rooms, ventilation shall be provided to limit the temperature rise in the room to less than 15° F (8° C) above ambient, but not less than 6 air changes per hour. Rooms housing chlorine storage and/or feeders shall have provisions for exhausting the room contents in 2 minutes and continuous ventilation to provide not less than 12 air changes per hour.~~

~~(l) Dewatering of treatment units. All treatment units, channels, basins, clearwells and wetwells shall be provided with drains or sumps that facilitate draining the unit for access and maintenance. Drainage shall be to the process waste system, filter washwater system or sanitary sewer. (moved to Section 10(l)) Basin slabs shall be designed to successfully resist the hydrostatic uplift pressure or an area dewatering system shall be provided. Considerations must be given in structural design to long span breakage in basins designed to resist uplift.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(k))(m) Cold weather protection. All equipment not required to be in or on open basins (such as clarifier drives and flocculator) shall be housed in heated, lighted, and ventilated structures. (moved to Section 10(m)) Structure entrances shall be above grade. (moved to Section 10(l))Piping shall be buried below frost level, placed in heated structures, or provided with heat and insulated.~~

~~(n) Chemical storage. All chemical storage shall be housed or buried. Areas designated for storage of specific chemicals shall be separated from areas designated for other reactive chemicals. Liquid storage containers shall be isolated from other portions of the structure by a curb that will contain ruptured tank contents. Concrete floors, walls, and curbs in chemical storage and feed areas shall be coated to protect the concrete from aggressive chemicals. Floors in polymer feed and storage areas shall be provided with nonslip surfaces. Rooms for chlorine storage and feed equipment shall be gastight and be provided with entry from outdoors. All toxic chemical storage areas shall be provided with lighting and ventilation switched from outside the room near the door. All toxic chemical storage areas shall be provided with windows either in the door or near the door to permit viewing the room from outside. Explosive chemicals shall be stored to protect operations personnel and equipment from injury or damage.~~

~~(o) Facility water supply. The facility water supply service line and the plant finished water sample tap shall be supplied from a source of finished water at a point where all chemicals have been thoroughly mixed, and the required disinfectant contact time has been achieved.~~

~~There shall be no cross-connections between the facility water supply service line and any piping, troughs, tanks, or other treatment units containing wastewater, treatment chemicals, raw or partially treated water. The potable plant water supply line shall have provisions to prevent backflow.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(b))(p) Design capacities. The plant capacity shall include maximum daily water demand, filter backwash quantities, and industrial water use. In the absence of data, filter backwash quantity shall be five percent of the maximum daily demand.~~

~~(moved to Section 10(v))(q) Monitoring equipment. Water treatment plants having a capacity of 0.5 mgd (1892.6 m3/d) or more shall be provided with continuous finished water turbidimeters (including recorders).~~

~~(r) Labels. All process piping shall be labeled to identify materials being conveyed.~~

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 1.2 through 1.6 are herein incorporated by reference for plans, specifications, design criteria, revisions to approved plans, and additional information required.

~~(formerly Section 7(a))~~(b) All plans for waterworks and treatment facilities shall ~~have a suitable title showing the following~~ also include the name of the real estate owner, ~~(formerly Section 7(a)(i)) Name of~~ the owner of the project, and the location of the project.

~~(formerly Section 7(c))~~(c) ~~Water lines.~~ Plans for transmission and distribution lines shall include:

~~(formerly Section 7(c)(i))~~(i) A detailed plan view at a legible scale of each reach of the water line showing all existing and proposed streets, adjacent structures, physical features, and existing locations of utilities. The location and size of all water lines, valves, access manholes, air-vacuum release stations, thrust blocking, and other appurtenances shall be indicated. Pertinent elevations shall be indicated on all appurtenances.

~~(formerly Section 7(c)(ii))~~(ii) Profiles of all water lines shall be shown on the same sheet as the plan view at legible horizontal and vertical scales, with a profile of existing and finished surfaces, pipe size and material, valve size, material and type. The location of all special features such as access manholes, concrete encasements, casing pipes, blowoff valves, and air-vacuum relief valves, ~~etc.,~~ shall be shown.

~~(formerly Section 7(c)(iii))~~(iii) Special detail drawings scaled and dimensioned to show the following:

~~(formerly Section 7(c)(iii)(A))~~(A) At all locations where the water line is within 10 feet or crosses streams or lakes, ~~T~~the bottom of the stream, the elevation of the high- and low water levels, and other topographical features ~~at all locations where the water line is near or crosses streams or lakes.~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(c)(iii)(B))~~(B) A ~~C~~cross-section drawing of the pipe bedding~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 7(c)(iii)(C))~~(C) Additional features not otherwise covered by specifications.

~~(formerly Section 7(c)(iv))~~(iv) The ~~L~~location of any sewer lines within 30 feet ~~(9 m)~~ horizontally of water lines. Sewers that cross water lines shall be shown on the profile drawings.

~~(formerly Section 7(d)))~~(d) Plans for ~~S~~storage tanks, pumping stations, and water treatment facilities~~. Plans~~ shall ~~be submitted~~ show~~ing~~ the relation of the proposed project to the remainder of the system. Layout~~s~~ and detail plans shall ~~show the following~~ include:

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(i) The ~~S~~site location and layout including: ~~topographic and physical features, proposed arrangement of pumping or treatment units, existing facilities, existing and proposed piping and valving arrangements, access drive, power supply, fencing, embankments, clearwells, waste and sludge ponds, etc.~~

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(A) ~~t~~Topographic and physical features, including embankments;

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(B) The proposed arrangement of pumping or treatment units~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(C) ~~e~~Existing facilities~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(D) ~~e~~Existing and proposed piping and valving arrangements~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(E) ~~access drive,~~ The route to access the facility;

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(F) The power supply~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(G) ~~f~~Fencing~~,~~; and

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(i))~~(H) The proposed location of ~~embankments,~~ clearwells, waste ponds, and sludge ponds~~, etc~~.

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(ii))~~(ii) Schematic flow diagram(s) and hydraulic profile(s) for facility treated water~~, and flow diagram for sludge and wastewater flows.~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(ii))~~(iii) A flow diagram for sludge and wastewater flows~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 7(d)(iii))~~(iv) Plan(s) and section view(s) of each treatment facility process unit with specific construction details, features, and pertinent elevations. Details of each unit ~~should~~ shall include~~,~~ but are not limited to~~:~~ inlet and outlet devices, baffles, valves, arrangement of automatic control devices, mixers, motors, chemical feeders, sludge scrapers, sludge disposal, or other mechanical devices.

(v) The plans or contractor-furnished information shall indicate the Wyoming registered engineer providing the design.

~~(formerly Section 7(e))~~(e) ~~Wells.~~ Plans and profile drawings of well construction shall ~~be submitted~~ include: ~~showing diameter and depth of drill holes, casing and liner diameters and depths, grouting depths, elevation and designation of geological formations, water levels, and other details to describe the proposed well completely.~~

~~(formerly Section 7(e))~~(i) The diameter and depth of drill holes~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(e))~~(ii) C~~e~~asing and liner diameters and depths~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(e))~~(iii) Assembled order, size, and length of casing and liners;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(B))~~(iv) ~~c~~Casing wall thickness~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(B))~~(v) G~~g~~routing depths~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(A))~~(vi) Geological data~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(ii)(B))~~(vii) ~~Plumbness and alignment requirements. Every well shall be tested for plumbness and alignment in accordance with AWWA A-100.~~ The well test method and allowable tolerance ~~shall be stated in the specifications.~~ ;

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(B)(V)(1.))~~(viii) The l~~L~~ocations of all caisson construction joints and porthole assemblies ~~shall be indicated~~ on drawings, if a radial water collector is proposed~~.~~; ~~The caisson wall shall be reinforced to withstand the forces to which it will be subjected. The top of the caisson shall be covered with a watertight floor. The pump discharge piping shall not be placed through the caisson walls.~~

~~(formerly Section 7(e))~~(ix) The elevation and designation of geological formations, water levels, formations penetrated, and other details to describe the proposed well completely~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(B))~~(x) ~~Well construction data. Well construction data shall include s~~Screen locations, size of screen openings, and screen intervals~~.~~; and ~~accurate records of drill hole diameters and depths, assembled order, size and length of casing and liners, casing wall thickness, grouting depths, formations penetrated, water levels, and location of any blast charges~~

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(B))~~(xi) The location of any blast charges~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(e))~~(xii) ~~(C) Well test data.~~ Well test data ~~shall include~~ including: ~~test pump capacity- head characteristics; static water level; depth of test pump setting; time of starting and ending each test cycle; pumping rate; pumping water level; drawdown; and water recovery rate and levels.~~

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(C))~~(A) T~~t~~est pump capacity-head characteristics;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(C))~~(B) ~~s~~Static water level;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(C))~~(C) ~~d~~Depth of test pump setting;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(C))~~(D) ~~t~~Time of starting and ending each test cycle;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(C))~~(E) ~~p~~Pumping rate;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(C))~~(F) ~~p~~Pumping water level;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(C))~~(G) ~~d~~Drawdown; and

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vii)(C))~~(H) ~~w~~Water recovery rate and levels.

~~(formerly Section 7(f)))~~(e) ~~Specifications. Technical specifications shall accompany the p~~Plans for ~~new~~ water lines, pump stations, treatment facilities, wells, storage, or additions/modifications to existing systems or facilities shall be accompanied by technical specifications. ~~Where plans are for extensions to water distribution systems, the specifications may be omitted, provided it is stated that the work is to be constructed under specifications authorized by the Water Quality Division. Specifications on file must conform to this standard.~~ When technical specifications have been independently permitted by the Division for statewide use, the project may reference the title, date, and permit approval identification number in lieu of providing technical specifications.The specifications accompanying construction drawings shall include:

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(i))~~(i) Identification of construction materials~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(ii))~~(ii) The type, size, strength, operating characteristics, rating or requirements for all mechanical and electrical equipment, including machinery, valves, piping, electrical apparatus, wiring, and meters; laboratory fixtures and equipment; operating tools; special appurtenances; and chemicals, when applicable~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(iii))~~(iii) Construction and installation procedure for materials and equipment~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(iv))~~(iv) Requirements and tests of materials and equipment to meet design standards~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(v))~~(v) Performance tests for the operation of completed works and component units~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 7(f)(vi))~~(vi) Specialized requirements for tests, analyses, disinfection techniques, and other special needs~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 7(g))~~(vii) ~~Technical specifications shall require~~ A demonstration that all water service connections will be provided with backflow prevention devices in accordance with the requirements of Section ~~14 (i)~~ 16 (l) of ~~these regulations~~ this Chapter.

Section 9 Engineering Design Report.

~~(a) Surface water.~~

~~(i) Structures.~~

~~(A) Design of reservoir or river intake structures.~~

~~(I) Facilities for withdrawal of water from more than one level shall be provided in impoundments if the maximum water depth at the intake is greater than 20 feet (6.1 m). All ports or intake gates shall be located above the bottom of the stream, lake, or impoundment. The lowest intake point shall be located at sufficient depth to be kept submerged at low water levels.~~

~~(II) Where water temperatures are 34° F (1° C) or less, the velocity of flow into the intake structure shall not exceed 0.5 feet per second (.152 m/s). Where intakes are located in shady reaches of a stream, facilities shall be available to diffuse air into the flow stream at a point in front of the intake pipe.~~

~~(III) Inspection manholes shall be located a maximum of every 1,000 feet (304.8 m) for pipe sizes 24 inches (0.61 m) and larger. Where pipelines operate by gravity and the hydraulic gradeline is below the ground surface, concrete manholes may be used. Where the pipeline is pressurized or the hydraulic gradeline is above ground, bolted and gasketed access ways shall be used.~~

~~(IV) Devices shall be provided to minimize entry of fish and debris from the intake structure.~~

~~(B) Offstream reservoir. Offstream reservoirs shall be constructed to assure that:~~

~~(I) Water quality is protected by controlling runoff into the reservoir.~~

~~(II) Dikes are structurally sound and protected against wave action and erosion.~~

~~(ii) Impoundments and reservoirs. The site of any impoundment or reservoir shall be cleared of all brush, trees, and other vegetation to the high water elevation.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(d))(iii) Raw water supply piping. No customer service connection shall be provided from the raw water transmission line to the treatment plant, unless there are provisions to treat the water to meet these standards, or the sole purpose of the service is for irrigation or agricultural water use.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e))(b) Groundwater.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(i))(i) Number and capacity. The total developed groundwater source, along with other water sources, shall provide a combined capacity that shall equal or exceed the design maximum daily demand. A minimum of 2 wells, or 1 well and finished water storage equal to twice the maximum daily demand shall be provided. Where 2 wells are provided, the sources shall be capable of equaling or exceeding the design average daily demand with the largest producing well out of service.~~

~~(A) General considerations.~~

~~(I) Every well shall be protected from and remain operational during the 100-year flood or the largest flood of record, whichever is greater.~~

~~(II) All wells shall be disinfected after construction, repair, or when work is done on the pump, before the well is placed in service. Disinfection procedures shall be those specified in AWWA A-100 for disinfection of wells.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(ii))(B))(B) Relation to sources of pollution. Every well shall be located further from any of the sources of pollution listed below. The isolation distances listed below apply when domestic wastewater is the only wastewater present.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(ii)(A))(I) If the domestic sewage flow is less than 2,000 gallons per day (7,560 L/day), the following minimum isolation distance shall be maintained:~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(ii)(A)~~

~~*Source of Domestic Wastewater*~~	~~*Minimum Distance to Well*~~
~~Sewer~~	~~50 feet (15.2 m)~~
~~Septic tank~~	~~50 feet (15.2 m)~~

~~Disposal field~~	~~100 feet (30.5 m)~~
~~Seepage pit~~	~~100 feet (30.5 m)~~
~~Cesspool~~	~~100 feet (30.5 m)~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(ii)(B))(II)~~

~~(II) If the domestic sewage flow is greater than 2,000 gpd (7,560 L/day) but less than 10,000 gpd (37,800 L/day), the following minimum isolation distances shall be maintained:~~

~~*Source of Domestic Wastewater*~~	~~*Minimum Distance to Well*~~
~~Sewer~~	~~50 feet (15.2 m)~~
~~Septic tank~~	~~50 feet (15.2 m)~~
~~Disposal field~~	~~200 feet (61 m)~~
~~Seepage pit~~	~~200 feet (61 m)~~
~~Cesspool~~	~~200 feet (61 m)~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(ii)(B))(III) For systems larger than 10,000 gallons per day (37,800 L/day), the isolation distance shall be determined by a hydrogeological study, in accordance with the requirements of Section 15 of Chapter 3 Water Quality Rules and Regulations, but shall not be less than those listed above.~~

~~(IV) For wastewaters other than domestic wastewater, the isolation distance required shall be determined by a hydrogeological study, in accordance with the requirements of Section 15 of Chapter 3 Water Quality Rules and Regulations.~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(iii))(C) Relation to buildings.~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(iii)(A))(I) When a well is adjacent to the building, the well shall be located so that the centerline, extended vertically, will clear any projection from the building by not less than 3 feet (0.91 m), and will clear any power line by not less than 10 feet (3.05 m).~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(iii))(II) When a well is to be located inside a building, the top of the casing and any other well opening shall not terminate in the basement of the building, or in any pit or space that is below natural ground surface unless the well is completed with a properly protected submersible pump. Wells located in a structure must be accessible to pull the casing or the pump. The structure shall have overhead access.~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(iii))(D) Relation to property lines. Every well shall be located at least 10 feet (3.05 m) from any property line.~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(iv))(ii) Testing and records.~~

~~Moved to Section 11(e)(iv)(A))(A) Yield and drawdown tests. Yield and drawdown tests shall be performed on every production well after construction or subsequent treatment and prior to placement of the permanent pump. The test methods shall be clearly indicated in the specifications. The test pump capacity, at maximum anticipated drawdown, shall be at least 1.5 times the design rate anticipated. The test shall provide for continuous pumping for at least 24 hours or until stabilized drawdown has continued for at least 6 hours when test pumped at 1.5 times the design pumping rate.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(iv)(B))(B) Plumbness and alignment requirements. Every well shall be tested for plumbness and alignment in accordance with AWWA A-100. The test method and allowable tolerance shall be stated in the specifications.~~

~~(iii) Well construction.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vi))(A) Protection during construction. During any well construction or modification, the well and surrounding area must be adequately protected to prevent any groundwater contamination. Surface water must be diverted away from the construction area.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii))(B) Well types and construction methods.~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(A))(I) Dug wells. Dug wells shall be used only where geological conditions preclude the possibility of developing an acceptable drilled well.~~

~~(1.) Every dug well, other than the buried slab type, shall be constructed with a surface curbing of concrete, brick, tile or metal, extending from the aquifer to above the ground surface. Concrete grout, at least 6 inches (0.15 m) thick, shall be placed between the excavated hole and the curbing for a minimum depth of 10 feet (3.05 m) below original or final ground elevation, whichever is lower, or to the bottom of the hole, if it is less than 10 feet (3.05 m).~~

~~(2.) The well lining in the producing zone shall readily admit water, and shall be structurally sound to withstand external pressures.~~

~~(3.) The well cover or platform shall be reinforced concrete with a minimum thickness of 4 inches (10 cm). The top of the platform shall be sloped to drain to all sides. The platform shall rest on and overlap the well curbing by at least 2 inches (5 cm), or it may be cast with the curbing or the concrete grout. Adequately sized pipe sleeve(s) shall be cast in place in the platform to accommodate the type of pump, pump piping or wiring proposed for the well. Pump discharge piping shall not be placed through the well casing or wall.~~

~~(4.) A buried slab type of construction may be used if the dug well is greater than 10 feet (3.05 m) deep. The well lining shall be terminated a~~

~~minimum of 10 feet (3.05 m) below the original or final ground elevation, whichever is lower. A steel-reinforced concrete slab or platform, at least 4 inches (10 cm) thick, shall rest on and overlap the lining. A standard unperforated well casing shall extend from the concrete slab to at least 12 inches (30 cm) above the original or final ground surface, whichever is higher. This casing shall be firmly imbedded in the slab or connected to a pipe cast in the slab to ensure that the connection is watertight. The excavation above the slab shall be backfilled with a bentonite slurry or clean earth thoroughly tamped to minimize settling.~~

~~(II) Drilled, driven, jetted, or bored wells.~~

~~(1.) A drilled well may be constructed through an existing dug well provided that an unperforated casing extends to at least 12 inches (30 cm) above the original ground or final surface, whichever is higher. A seal of concrete, at least 2 feet (0.61 m) thick, shall be placed in the bottom of the dug well to prevent the direct movement of water from the dug well into the drilled well. The original dug well shall be adequately protected from contamination as described above~~.

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(B))(2.) Every drilled, driven, jetted, or bored well shall have an unperforated casing that extends from a minimum of 12 inches (30 cm) above ground surface to at least 10 feet (3.05 m) below ground surface. In unconsolidated formations, this casing shall extend to the water table or below. In consolidated formations, the casing may be terminated in rock or watertight clay above the water table.~~

~~(III) Sand or gravel wells. If clay or hard pan is encountered above the waterbearing formation, the permanent casing and grout shall extend through such materials. If a sand or gravel aquifer is overlaid only by permeable soils, the permanent casing and grout shall extend to at least 20 feet (6.1 m) below original or final ground elevation, whichever is lower. If a temporary outer casing is used, it shall be completely withdrawn as grout is applied.~~

~~(IV) Gravel pack wells. The diameter of an oversized drill hole designed for the placement of an artificial gravel pack shall allow a thickness of gravel or sand outside the casing sufficient to block the movement of natural materials into the well. The size of the openings in the casing or screen shall be based on the size of the gravel or sand used in the gravel pack.~~

~~(1.) Gravel pack shall be well-rounded particles, 95 percent siliceous material, that are smooth and uniform, free of foreign material, properly sized, washed, and then disinfected immediately prior to or during placement. Gravel pack shall be placed in one uniformly continuous operation.~~

~~(2.) After completion, the well shall be overpumped, surged, or otherwise developed to ensure free entry of water without sediment. A gravel-packed well shall be sealed in one of two ways to prevent pollution to the groundwater supply:~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(C)(I))(2.) If a permanent surface casing is not installed, the annular opening between the casing and the drill hole shall be sealed in the top 10 feet (3.05 m) with concrete or cement grout.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(C)(II))(2.) If a permanent surface casing is installed, it shall extend to a depth of at least 10 feet (3.05 m). The annular opening between this outer casing and the inner casing shall be covered with a metal or cement seal.~~

~~(3.) Gravel refill pipes, when used, shall be Schedule 40 steel pipe incorporated within the pump foundation and terminated with screwed or welded caps at least 12 inches (30 cm) above the pump house floor or concrete apron. Gravel refill pipes located in the grouted annular opening shall be surrounded by a minimum of 1-1/2 inches (3.8 cm) of grout. Protection from leakage of grout into the gravel pack or screen shall be provided.~~

~~(V) Radial water collector.~~

~~(moved to Section 8(e)(viii))(1.) Locations of all caisson construction joints and porthole assemblies shall be indicated on drawings. The caisson wall shall be reinforced to withstand the forces to which it will be subjected. The top of the caisson shall be covered with a watertight floor. The pump discharge piping shall not be placed through the caisson walls.~~

~~(2.) Provisions shall be made to assure that radial collectors are essentially horizontal.~~

~~(3.) All openings in the floor shall be curbed and protected from entrance of foreign material.~~

~~(VI) Infiltration lines. Where an infiltration line is used, the source shall be considered a surface source requiring treatment defined in Section 8(c) (i) unless, (1) the water system owner is in complete control of the surrounding property for a distance of 500 feet around the periphery of the infiltration system; (2) the area is fenced to exclude trespass; and (3) the infiltration collection lines are a minimum of 40 inches below the ground surface at all points within the infiltration collection system.~~

~~(VII) Limestone or sandstone wells. In consolidated formations, casing shall be driven a minimum of 5 feet into firm bedrock and cemented into place.~~

~~(VIII) Artesian wells.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(C)(1.) When artesian water is encountered in a well, unperforated casing shall extend into the confining layer overlying the artesian zone. This casing shall be adequately sealed with cement grout into the confining zone to prevent both surface and subsurface leakage from the artesian zone. The method of construction shall be such that during the placing of the grout and the time required for it to set, no water shall flow through or around the annular space outside the casing, and no water~~

~~pressure sufficient to disturb the grout prior to final set shall occur. After the grout has set completely, drilling operations may be continued into the artesian zone. If leakage occurs around the well casing or adjacent to the well, the well shall be recompleted with any seals, packers or casing necessary to eliminate the leakage completely.~~

~~(2.) If water flows at the surface, the well shall be equipped with valved pipe connections, watertight pump connections, or receiving reservoirs set at an altitude so that flow can be stopped completely. There shall be no direct connection between any discharge pipe and a sewer or other source of pollution.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(E)(I)(IX) Wells that penetrate more than one aquifer.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(E)(I)(1.) Where a well penetrates more than one aquifer or water-bearing strata, every aquifer and/or strata shall be sealed off to prevent migration of water from one aquifer or strata to another. Strata shall be sealed off by placing impervious material opposite the strata and opposite the confining formation(s). The seal shall extend above and below the strata no less than 10 feet. The sealing material shall fill the annular space in the interval to be sealed, and the surrounding void spaces which might absorb the sealing material. The sealing material shall be placed from the bottom to the top of the interval to be sealed.~~

~~(2.) Sealing material shall consist of neat cement,cement grout, or bentonite clay.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(E)(X) Wells that encounter mineralized or polluted water.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(E)(1.) Any time during the construction of a well that mineralized water or water known to be polluted is encountered, the aquifer or aquifers containing such inferior quality water shall be adequately cased or sealed off so that water shall not enter the well, nor will it move up or down the annular space outside the well casing. If necessary, special seals or packers shall be installed to prevent movement of inferior quality water. Mineralized water may be used if it can be properly treated to meet all drinking water quality standards as determined by the administrator. When mineralized water is encountered, it shall not be mixed with any other waters from different aquifers within the well. If a well is penetrating multiple aquifers, mineralized water shall be excluded from the well if water is taken from other non-mineralized aquifers.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(C)(2.) In gravel packed wells, aquifers containing inferior quality water shall be sealed by pressure grouting, or with special packers or seals, to prevent such water from moving vertically in gravel packed portions of the well.~~

~~(XI) Conversion of existing oil or gas wells, or exploration test holes, into water wells.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(F) (1.) Existing oil and gas wells, seismic test holes, or mineral exploration holes may be converted for use as water wells provided that the wells can be completed to conform to the minimum construction standards cited in this chapter. This does not relieve the applicant from obtaining appropriate permits.~~

~~(2.) Information on the geologic conditions encountered in the well at the time of the original drilling shall be used to determine what special construction standards shall be met in order to eliminate all movement of pollutants into the well or along the annular space surrounding the casing. If no original geologic information is available, an electric or other geophysical log is required to supplement known information.~~

~~(C) Construction materials.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(vii)(E)(I) Casing. The casing shall provide structural stability to prevent casing collapse during installation as well as drill hole wall integrity when installed, be of required size to convey liquid at a specified injection/recovery rate and pressure, and be of required size to allow for sampling.~~

~~(1.) Temporary steel casing. Temporary steel casing used for construction shall be capable of withstanding the structural load imposed during its installation and removal.~~

~~(2.) Permanent steel casing. Permanent steel casing pipe shall be new pipe meeting AWWA Standard A-100 specifications for water well construction. The casing shall have full circumferential welds or threaded coupling joints to assure a watertight construction.~~

~~a. Standard and line pipe. This material shall meet one of the following specifications:~~

~~API Std. 5L, "Specifications for Line Pipe."~~

~~API Std. 5LX, "Specifications for High-Test Line Pipe."~~

~~ASTM A53 "Standard Specification for Pipe Steel, Black and Hot Dipped, Zinc-Coated Welded and Seamless."~~

~~ASTM A120 "Standard Specifications for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped Zinc- Coated (Galvanized) Welded and Seamless, for Ordinary Uses."~~

~~ASTM A134 "Standards Specifications for Electric-Fusion (arc) - Welded Steel Plate Pipe (sizes NPS 16 inches and over)."~~

~~ASTM A135 "Standard Specifications for Electric - Resistance - Welded Steel Pipe." ASTM A139 "Standard Specification for Electric - Fusion (arc) - Welded Steel Pipe (Sizes 4" and over)."~~

~~ASTM A211 "Standard Specifications for Spiral - Welded Steel or Iron Pipe." AWWA C200 "AWWA Standard for Steel Water Pipe 6 inches and Larger."~~

~~b. Structural steel. This material shall meet one of the following specifications:~~

~~ASTM A36 "Standard Specification for Structural Steel."~~

~~ASTM A242 "Standard Specifications for High Strength Low Alloy Structural Steel." ASTM A283 "Standard Specification for Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength Carbon Steel Plates, Shapes and Bars of Structural Quality."~~

~~ASTM A441 "Tentative Specifications for High - Strength Low Alloy Structural Manganese Vanadium Steel."~~

~~ASTM A570 "Standard Specification for Hot - Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet and Strip, Structural Quality."~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(A))c. High-strength carbon steel sheets or "well casing steel". Each sheet of material shall contain mill markings which will identify the manufacturer and specify that the material is well casing steel which complies with the chemical and physical properties published by the manufacturer.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(B))d. Stainless steel casing shall meet the provisions of ASTM A409 "Standard Specification for Welded Large Diameter Austenitic Steel Pipe for Corrosive or High Temperature Service".~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C))3. Nonferrous casing materials. Nonferrous or plastic material may be used as a well casing. It must be resistant to the corrosiveness of the water and to the stresses to which it will be subjected during installation, grouting, and operation. The material shall be nontoxic. All joints shall be durable and watertight.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(I))a. Thermoplastics. This material shall meet the requirements of ASTM F 480 "Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Water Well Casing Pipe and Couplings made in Standard Dimension Ratios (SDR)".~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II)b. Thermosets. This material shall meet the requirements of the following specifications:~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II))b. ASTM D2996 "Standard Specification for Filament Wound Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Pipe."~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II))b. ASTM D2997 "Standard Specification for Centrifugally Cast Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Pipe."~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II))b.ASTM D3517 "Standard Specification for Reinforced Plastic Mortar Pressure Pipe." AWWA C950 "AWWA Standards for Glass - Fiber - Reinforced Thermosetting - Resin Pressure Pipe."~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II))c. Concrete pipe used for casing should conform to one of the following specifications:~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II)(1.))c. ASTM C14 "Standard Specifications for Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe."~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II)(2.))c. ASTM C76 "Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe."~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II)(3.))c. AWWA C300 "AWWA Standards for Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel Cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids."~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(C)(II)(4.))c. AWWA C301 "AWWA Standards for Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel Cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids."~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(viii)(D)(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(4.)) Casing diameter. The casing diameter (inside diameter) shall be a minimum of one size larger than the largest dimension/diameter of the pump or pumping structure. If a reduction in casing diameter is made, there shall be adequate overlap of the casing to prevent misalignment and to prevent the movement of unstable sediment into the well. To prevent the migration of mineralized, polluted, or otherwise inferior quality water, lead or neoprene packers shall be installed to seal the annular space between casings.~~

~~(II) Packers. Packers shall be material that will not impart taste, odor, toxic substance, or bacterial contamination to the well water.~~

~~(III) Screens.~~

~~(1.) Screens shall be constructed of materials resistant to damage by chemical action of groundwater or cleaning operations, and have size of openings based on sieve analysis of formation and/or gravel-pack materials. The screen shall have sufficient diameter to provide adequate specific capacity and low aperture entrance velocity. The entrance velocity shall not exceed 0.1 feet per second (3 cm/sec).~~

~~(2.) The screen shall be installed so that the pumping water level remains above the screen under all operating conditions, and shall be provided with a bottom plate or washdown bottom fitting of the same material as the screen.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(x)(B))(3.) For a nonhomogeneous aquifer having a uniformity coefficient less than 3.0 and an effective grain size less than 0.01 inches, an artificial filter or screen shall be used.~~

~~(IV) Grout and grouting requirements. All permanent well casing, except driven Schedule 40 steel casing, shall be surrounded by a minimum of 2 inches (5.1 cm) of grout. All temporary construction casings shall be removed. Where removal is not possible or practical, the casing shall be withdrawn at least 5 feet to ensure grout contact with the native formation.~~

~~(1.) Neat cement grout. Cement conforming to ASTM Standard C150 and water, with not more than 6 gallons (13.62 L) of water per sack of cement, must be used for 2 inch (5.1 cm) openings. Additives used to increase fluidity must meet ASTM C494.~~

~~(2.) Concrete grout. Equal parts of cement conforming to ASTM Standard C150 and sand, with not more than 6 gallons (13.62 L) of water per sack of cement, may be used for openings larger than 2 inches (5.1 cm). Where an annular opening larger than 4 inches (10 cm) is available, gravel not larger than 1/2 inch (1.27 cm) in size may be added.~~

~~(3.) Clay seal. Where an annular opening greater than 6 inches (15.2 cm) is available a clay seal of clean local clay mixed with at least 10 percent swelling bentonite may be used.~~

~~(4.) Application. Prior to grouting through creviced or fractured formations, bentonite or similar materials may be added to the annular opening in the manner indicated for grouting. After cement grouting is applied, work on the well shall be discontinued until the cement or concrete grout has properly set.~~

~~Sufficient annular opening shall be provided to permit a minimum of 2 inches (5.1 cm) of grout around permanent casings, including couplings.~~

~~When the annular opening is 4 or more inches (10 cm) and less than 100 feet (30.5 m) in depth and concrete grout is used, the grout may be placed by gravity through a grout pipe installed to the bottom of the annular opening in one continuous operation until the annular opening is filled.~~

~~When the annular opening exceeds 6 inches (15.2 cm), and less than 100 feet (30.5 m) in depth and a clay seal is used, it may be placed by gravity.~~

~~(5.) Guides. The casing must be provided with sufficient guides welded to the casing to permit unobstructed flow and uniform thickness of grout.~~

~~(V) Upper terminal well construction.~~

~~(1.) Permanent casing for all groundwater sources shall project at least 12 inches (30.5 cm) above the pumphouse floor or concrete apron surface and at least 18 inches (0.46 m) above final ground surface. The concrete floor or apron shall slope away from the casing at a slope of 1 inch per foot (8.33 cm/m).~~

~~(2.) Where a well house is constructed, the floor surface shall be at least 6 inches (15.2 cm) above the final ground elevation and shall slope away from the casing at a slope of 1/2 inch per foot (4.16 cm/m).~~

~~(3.) Sites subject to flooding shall be provided with an earthen berm surrounding the casing and terminating at an elevation at least 2 feet (0.61 m) above the highest known flood elevation, or other suitable protection shall be provided.~~

~~(4.) The top of the well casing at sites subject to flooding shall terminate at least 3 feet (0.91 m) above the 100-year flood level or the highest known flood elevation, whichever is higher.~~

~~(5.) The casing and/or well house shall be protected from entrance by animals.~~

~~(VI) Development.~~

~~(1.) Every well shall be developed to remove the native silts and clays, drilling mud or finer fraction of the gravel pack. Development shall continue until the maximum specific capacity is obtained from the completed well.~~

~~(2.) Where chemical conditioning is required, the specifications shall include provisions for blasting and cleaning. Special attention shall be given to assure that the grouting and casing are not damaged by the blasting.~~

~~(VII) Capping requirements. A welded metal plate or a threaded cap shall be used for capping a well. A properly fitted, firmly driven, solid wooden plug may be used for capping a well until pumping equipment is installed. At all times during the progress of work, the contractor shall provide protection to prevent tampering with the well or entrance of surface water or foreign materials.~~

~~(D) Well pumps, discharge piping and appurtenances.~~

~~(I) Line shaft pumps. Wells equipped with line shaft pumps shall have the casing firmly connected to the pump structure or have the casing inserted into a recess extending at least 1/2 inch into the pump base, have the pump foundation and base designed to~~

~~prevent water from coming into contact with the joint, and avoid the use of oil lubrication at pump settings less than 400 feet (122 m).~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(xxiii))(II) Submersible pumps. Where a submersible pump is used, the top of the casing shall be effectively sealed against the entrance of water under all conditions of vibration or movement of conductors or cables. The electrical cable shall be firmly attached to the rise pipe at 20 foot (6.1 m) intervals or less, and the pump shall be located at a point above the top of the well screen.~~

~~(III) Discharge piping.~~

~~(1.) The discharge piping shall have control valves and appurtenances located above the wellhouse floor. The piping shall be protected against the entrance of contamination and be equipped with a check valve, a shutoff valve, a pressure gauge, a means of measuring flow, and a smooth-nosed sampling tap located at a point where positive pressure is maintained. Where a submersible pump is used, a check valve shall be located in the casing in addition to the check valve located above ground to prevent negative pressures on the discharge piping.~~

~~(2.) For pipes equipped with an air release-vacuum relief valve, the valve shall be located upstream from the check valve, with exhaust/relief piping terminating in a downturned position at least 18 inches (0.46 m) above the floor and covered with a 24 mesh corrosion-resistant screen. The discharge piping shall be valved to permit test pumping and control of each well.~~

~~(3.) All exposed piping, valves and appurtenances shall be protected against physical damage and freezing.~~

~~(4.) The piping shall be properly anchored to prevent movement, and shall be protected against surge or water hammer.~~

~~(5.) The discharge piping shall be provided with a means of pumping to waste, but shall not be directly connected to a sewer.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(xxiv))(IV) Pitless well units. A pitless adaptor or well house shall be used where needed to protect the water system from freezing. moved to Section 11(e)(xxiv) A frost pit may be used only in conjunction with a properly protected pitless adaptor.~~

~~(1.) All pitless units shall be shop fabricated from the point of connection with the well casing to the unit cap or cover. They shall be threaded or welded to the well casing, and be of watertight construction throughout. The materials and weight shall be at least equivalent and compatible to the casing.~~

~~(2.) Pitless units shall have field connection to the lateral discharge from the pitless unit of threaded, flanged or mechanical joint connection, and the top~~

~~of the pitless unit shall terminate at least 18 inches (0.46 m) above final ground elevation or 3 feet above the 100-year flood level or the highest known flood elevation, whichever is higher.~~

~~(3.) Provisions shall be made to disinfect the well. The unit shall have facilities to measure water levels in the well; a cover at the upper terminal of the well that will prevent the entrance of contamination; a contamination-proof entrance connection for electrical cable; an inside diameter as great as that of the well casing, up to and including casing diameters of 12 inches (30.5 cm), to facilitate work and repair on the well, pump, or well screen; and at least one check valve within the well casing.~~

~~(V) Casing vent. Provisions shall be made for venting the well casing to atmosphere. The vent shall terminate in a downturned position, at or above the top of the casing or pitless unit in a minimum 1-1/2 inch (3.8 cm) diameter opening covered with a 24 mesh corrosion-resistant screen. The pipe connecting the casing to the vent shall be of adequate size to provide rapid venting of the casing.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(xxvi))(vi) Water level management. Every well greater than 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter shall be equipped with an access port that will allow for the measurement of the depth to the water surface; or in the case of a flowing artesian well, with a pressure gauge that will indicate pressure. An air line used for level measurement shall be provided on all wells greater than 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter. Installation of water level measuring equipment shall be made using corrosion-resistant materials attached firmly to the drop pipe or pump column and in such a manner as to prevent entrance of foreign materials.~~

~~(moved to Section 11(e)(xxvii))(VII) Discharge measuring device. Every well shall be piped so that a device capable of measuring the total well discharge can be placed in operation at the well for well testing. Every well field (or when only one well is present, every well) shall have a device capable of measuring the total discharge.~~

~~(VIII) Observation wells. Observation wells shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for permanent wells if they are to remain in service after completion of a water supply well. They shall be protected at the upper terminal to preclude entrance of foreign materials.~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(xxviii))(IX) Well abandonment. Test wells and groundwater sources which are not in use shall be sealed in accordance with requirements of Chapter 26, Water Quality Rules and Regulations.~~

~~moved to Section 11(e)(xxviii))(IX)Wells shall be sealed by filling with neat cement grout. The filling materials shall be applied to the well hole through a pipe, tremie, or bailer.~~

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 1.1.1-1.1.2, 1.1.4-1.1.10, and 1.1.17, engineer's report; 1.1.7.1, surface water sources; 1.1.7.2(a-g), groundwater sources; 1.1.1.15, pumping facilities; and 1.1.16, storage, are herein incorporated by reference.

Wrong reference #, and why not just specify parts 1.1.15-1.1.17? The specific surface and ground water subsections are included generally under 1.1.7 - why call them out specifically?

~~(formerly Section 6(a))~~(b) ~~Scope and purpose.~~ An engineering design report shall be submitted with each application. ~~The purpose of the report shall be to describe and provide technical justification for all aspects of the proposed construction, modifications and/or installations. The report should address existing conditions (if any), known or suspected problems, proposed actions, and the reasoning used to arrive at those proposed actions. There is no minimum or maximum size for the report, provided it meets the purpose of this section.~~ and shall include:

(i) A description by narrative, analyses, and calculations of the project purpose and intent in order to support the project plans and specifications;

(ii) A description of known or suspected problems, needs, or requirements, and the reasoning used to arrive at the proposed solution;

(iii) An identification of problems and solutions related to but not limited to the following:

(A) Water quantity and/or quality;

(B) Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. §300f et seq.; and

(C) Operational requirements, redundancy, maintenance, and reliability.

(iv) A determination of the degree of hazard of all water service connections to be connected to the proposed project. A hazard classification shall be identified for each connection and recommended mitigation measures shall be described for each hazard.

~~(formerly Section 6(b))~~(c) ~~Water distribution (water works) systems.~~ The engineering design report for all new water distribution system extensions shall include:

~~(formerly Section 6(b)(i))~~(i) A description of the service area including scaled vicinity plan map(s) of the project with regard to adjacent and proposed development, elevations, and topographic features~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 6(b)(ii))~~(ii) Current and projected system water demand for average ~~day~~ daily demand, maximum ~~day~~ daily demand, maximum ~~hour~~ hourly demand, needed fire flows and per capita maximum daily flows~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 6(b)(iii))~~(iii) Information on fire protection and fire flow capabilities of the proposed system~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 6(b)(iv))~~(iv) A ~~D~~description of high service pumping systems and finished water storage facilities.

~~(formerly Section 6(c))~~(d) ~~Treatment facilities.~~ The engineering design report for all treatment facilities shall include:

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i))~~(i) A description of the facility site and location, including a scaled site plan, and:

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(A))~~(A) Present and projected facility property boundaries~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(B))~~(B) Flood protection indicating predicted elevation of 25- and 100-year flood stages. ~~The facility shall be protected from damage and be capable of being operated during the 100-year flood or maximum flood of record, whichever is greater. Flooding resulting from ice jams shall be considered.~~

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(C))~~(C) Present and proposed access~~.~~ for the purpose of operation, maintenance, and compliance inspection;

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(D))~~(D) Distances from: ~~current habitation, the closest major treated water transmission line, the closest treated water storage facility, and the water source.~~

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(D))~~(I) ~~c~~Current habitation;

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(D))~~(II) ~~t~~The closest major treated water transmission line;

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(D))~~(III) ~~t~~The closest treated water storage facility; and

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(D))~~(IV) ~~t~~The water source.

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(E))~~(E) Fencing and/or security~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(F))~~(F) Topographic features and contours with indicated datum~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(i)(G))~~(G) Soil and subsurface geological characteristics~~.~~, including ~~Provide~~ a soils investigation report of the proposed site suitable for structural design of the proposed facilities.

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(ii))~~(ii) A ~~detailed~~ description of the service area, ~~for the project~~ including a scaled vicinity plan ~~showing land use and boundaries~~ map(s) of the project with regard to adjacent and proposed development, elevations, and topographic features .

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(iii))~~(iii) A detailed description of the recycle flows and procedures for reclamation of recycle streams.

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(iv))~~(iv) A detailed description of disposal techniques for settled solids, including a description of the ultimate disposal of sludge.

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(v)(B))~~(e) Engineering design reports for new ~~S~~surface water sources shall include~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(v)(B)(I))~~(i) ~~Safe annual yield,~~ A description of ~~the quantity of~~ water quantity available ~~from the source~~ during ~~the~~ average and driest years of record~~.~~ that contains:

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(v)(B)(II))~~(A) ~~Hydrological data, stream flows and The description shall include~~ any diversion records~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(v)(B)(VI))~~(B) ~~The D~~description ~~shall include of any~~ diversion dams, impoundments or reservoirs ~~and appurtenances~~ that may impact design considerations or long-term water availability.

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(v)(B)(III))~~(ii) A tabulation of ~~Representative~~ water quality data~~,~~ that describes the ~~including bacteriological~~ biological, radiological, and chemical ~~and physical data.~~ water quality ~~These data shall be~~ sufficient to determine ~~the~~ necessary treatment process~~es~~ ~~and the ability to meet water quality standards~~.

(A) Surface water source testing shall include at least one sampling event during spring runoff and at least one sampling event during late summer or early fall low flow.

(B) The data shall be sufficient for the Division to determine that the processes safely and reliably comply with water quality standards required by 40 CFR Part 141.

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(v)(A))~~(f) Engineering design reports for new ~~G~~groundwater sources shall include~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(v)(A)(I))~~(i) A description of the ~~G~~geology of the aquifer(s) and overlying strata~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 6(c)(v)(A)(II))~~(ii) Tabulated ~~W~~water quality~~,~~ testing data ~~including~~ for biological, radiological and chemical water quality ~~data~~ sufficient to determine necessary treatment processes. ~~and compliance with all drinking water standards as determined by the administrator. The same water quality data for all secondary sources shall also be provided.~~This data shall be sufficient for the Administrator to determine that the processes safely and reliably meet water quality standards required by 40 CFR Part 141.

(ii) A summary of the likely drilling and completion challenges that will be faced, including a description of the engineering design, management, monitoring, and drilling

and completion practices that will be used to successfully construct the well in accordance with this Chapter.

(iii) For wells that will be drilled through multiple aquifers, applicants shall request a pre-application meeting with the Division to discuss:

(A) The boring advancement, well sealing, well development, and methods used to determine the adequacy of the well seal; and

(B) The methods that will be used to overcome lost circulation, bore instability, and deviations from vertical alignment.

(g) Engineering design reports for conversion of an existing well into a public water supply well shall include:

(i) The information required in paragraph (e) of this Section.

(ii) A recording of a narrated video of the well accompanied by a written description of the location, shape, and estimated size of any holes, breaches, corroded areas in the casing, if any.

(A) If any damage to the casing is found, the applicant shall describe how defective areas will be repaired and if there is a need for additional well bond logging.

(B) If well bond logging is not recommended, the applicant shall provide technical justification and an alternative means of certifying the adequacy of the well seal to protect the water source.

(iii) The submission of the State Engineer's Office (SEO) Statement of Completion and Description of Well.

(h) Engineering design reports for new water treatment facilities shall include:

(i) A description of all water treatment chemical requirements, including dosage and feed rates, delivery, handling, and storage;

(ii) A description of automatic operation and control systems, including basic operation, manual override operation, and maintenance requirements; and

(iii) A description of the on-site laboratory facilities and a summary of those tests to be conducted on-site. If no on-site laboratory is provided, a description of plant control and water quality testing requirements, and where the testing will be conducted shall be included.

(i) Engineering design reports for water treatment facility modifications shall describe:

(i) The purpose of the facility modification;

(ii) All proposed new equipment, tankage, and chemical treatment processes, including a description of the modification(s) effect on treatment system reliability, water quantity and quality; and

(iii) A listing of the new equipment design criteria and the associated chemicals.

(j) Engineering design reports for water main upsizing or looping projects shall describe the purpose of the water main upsizing or looping project and shall include:

(A) Hydraulic analysis that demonstrates how peak hour, average day, maximum day, and maximum day plus fire flows will be improved by upsizing; and

What if looping is proposed simply as a measure of redundancy?

(B) A table that summarizes the hydraulic model results.

(k) Engineering design reports for water main removal and replacements shall describe the purpose of the replacement and identify the existing main size, material type, and condition, and shall include:

(A) For any main replacement(s), the replacement main size, material type, and dimension ratio;

(B) For projects that consist of main replacements in multiple discrete locations, an aerial image that shows all replacement pipeline segments, including new valves, with called-out pipe diameters and lengths;

(C) A description of the protective measures that will be taken at locations where the new water main will cross a sewer or storm sewer when standard horizontal and vertical separations cannot be met; and

(D) For projects where asbestos cement may be encountered, a discussion of the disposal, or abandonment method to be used.

(l) Engineering design reports for new water mains shall describe the purpose of the new water main. If the water main will provide service to a new development:

(i) The modeling result from a hydraulic analysis that demonstrates that at maximum day demand plus current State of Wyoming-required fire flow, or the fire flow of an authority having jurisdiction, the pressure in the municipal distribution system will not fall below 20 pounds per square inch (psi).

(ii) The hydraulic model shall:

(A) Be calibrated based on fire hydrant test flow data; and

(B) Identify any impacts the new fire flow demand will have on finished storage and pumping systems over the required fire flow duration;

(iii) The normal system working pressure shall be greater than 35 psi.

Section 10. ~~Treatment~~ Design Requirements for Preliminary Treatment and Redundancy.

~~(moved to Section 12(b))(a) Design capacity. The capacity of the water treatment or water production system shall be designed for the maximum daily demand at the design year.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(b)(i))(b) Presedimentation. Raw waters which have episodes of turbidity in excess of 1,000 TU for a period of one week or longer shall be presettled.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(b)(ii))(i) Detention time. Basins without mechanical sludge collection equipment shall have a minimum detention time of three days. Basins with mechanical sludge collection equipment shall have a minimum detention time of three hours.~~

~~(ii) Inlet. Inlet flow shall be evenly dispersed along the inlet of the basin.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(b)(iv))(iii) Drains. Basins shall have a minimum of one 8-inch (20 cm) drain line to completely dewater the facility.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(b)(iii))(iv) Bottom slope. Basins shall have a bottom slope to drain of 1/4 inch per foot (20 mm/m) without mechanical sludge collection equipment and 2 inches per foot (16 cm/m) with mechanical sludge collection equipment.~~

~~(v) Bypass. Basin bypass provisions shall be included in the process piping.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(c))(c) Rapid mix. Rapid dispersal of chemicals throughout the water shall be accomplished by mechanical mixers, jet mixers, static mixers, or hydraulic jump.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(c)(i))(i) Mixing intensity. For mechanical mixers, the minimum Gt (velocity gradient (sec-1) x t (sec)) provided at maximum daily flow shall be 27,000.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(c)(ii))(ii) Mixing time. The detention time in a flash mixing chamber shall not exceed 30 seconds at maximum daily flow conditions.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(c)(iii))(iii) Drain. The basin shall have a drain.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(d)(i))(d) Flocculation. The low velocity agitation of chemically treated water shall be accomplished by mechanical flocculators.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(d)(ii))(i) Detention time. A minimum of 10 minutes detention time shall be provided.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(d)(iv))(ii) Mixing intensity. The velocity gradient (G value) imposed shall be adjustable by providing variable speed drives or shall be designed to be 30 sec-1 if a single basin is provided, 20 sec-1 in the final basin of a two stage system, and 10 sec-1 in the final basin of a three stage system. For a single speed drive system, the tip speed of the mixer shall not exceed 3 feet per second (0.91 m/sec). Variable speed drives shall provide tip speeds of 0.5 to 3.0 feet per second (0.15-0.91 m/sec).~~

~~(moved to Section 12(d)(iii))(iii) Drains. Flocculation basins shall have a minimum of one drain line to dewater the facility.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(d)(vi))(iv) Piping. The velocity of flocculated water through pipes or conduits to settling basins shall not be less than 0.5 or greater than 1.5 feet per second (0.15-0.46 m/sec).~~

~~(moved to Section 12(e))(e) Sedimentation basins.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(e)(i))(i) Diameter. The maximum diameter in circular basins shall be 80 feet.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(e)(v))(ii) Overflow rate. The basin overflow rate shall not exceed 1,000 gpd/ft2 (41 m3/m^{2}d) at design conditions.~~

~~(iii) Weir loading rate. Weir loading rates shall not exceed 20,000 gpd/ft (2480 m^{3}md) of length. The weir length shall be computed as the length of the centerline of the launder. Where the weir is located at 3/4 the radius, the weir may be loaded at 36,000 gpd/ft (4464 m3/m·d).~~

~~(moved to Section 12(e)(ii))(iv) Side water depth. The minimum basin side water depth shall be 8 feet (2.43 m) if mechanical sludge collection equipment is provided or basins or basin sludge hopper segments are less than 100 square feet (9.3 m) in surface area and 15 feet (4.6 m) if basins are manually cleaned. Mechanical sludge collection equipment includes mechanically driven drives that use scrapers or differential water level to collect the sludge.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(e)(iii))(v) Freeboard. The outer walls of settling basins shall extend at least 12 inches (30.5 cm) above the surrounding ground and provide at least 12 inches (30.5 cm) of freeboard to the water surface. Where basin walls are less than 4 feet (1.22 m) above the surrounding ground, a fence or other debris barrier shall be provided on the wall.~~

~~(vi) Inlet devices. Inlets shall be designed to distribute the water equally and at uniform velocities. Open ports, submerged ports, and similar entrance arrangements are required. A baffle should be constructed across the basin close to the inlet end and should project several feet below the water surface to dissipate inlet velocities and provide uniform flows across the basin.~~

~~(vii) Velocity. The velocity through settling basins shall not exceed 0.5 feet per minute (0.15 m/min). The basins must be designed to minimize short-circuiting.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(e)(vi))(viii) Sludge collection. If settleable organics are present in the water or if there is a history of organically related taste and odor problems, mechanical sludge collection shall be provided.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(e)(vii))(ix) Sludge removal. Sludge removal design shall provide that sludge pipes shall be not less than 6 inches (15.2 cm) in diameter and arranged to facilitate cleaning. Valves on the sludge line shall be located outside the tank.~~

~~(x) Flushing lines. Flushing lines or hydrants shall be provided near the basins.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(e)(iv))(xi) Drainage. Basin bottoms shall slope toward the drain at not less than 1 inch per foot (8 cm/m) where mechanical sludge collection equipment is provided and 1/4 inch per foot (2 cm/m) where no mechanical sludge collection equipment is provided.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(f))(f) Softening sedimentation - clarification. Conventional sedimentation - clarification as described above shall be provided in softening operations, except for softening a groundwater supply of constant quality. Where a groundwater supply is softened, the requirements may be modified as follows:~~

~~(moved to Section 12(f)(i))(i) Overflow rate. The basin overflow rate at the design flow shall not exceed 2,100 gpd/ft2 (86 m3/m2·d).~~

~~(moved to Section 12(f)(ii))(ii) Sludge. Mechanical sludge removal shall be provided and shall be designed to handle a load of 40 lbs/foot (60 kg/m) of collector scraper arm length.~~

~~(iii) Other design considerations shall be the same as conventional sedimentation - clarification.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(g))(g) Solids contact units. These treatment units are acceptable for combined softening and clarification of well water where water quality characteristics are not variable and flow rates are uniform. The units shall be designed to meet the criteria detailed previously.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(g)(i))(i)Such units may be considered for use as clarifiers without softening when they are designed to meet the criteria detailed in the conventional sedimentation - clarification.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(g)(ii))(ii) These units may also be used for other treatment purposes, such as rapid mixing, flocculation, etc., when the individual components of~~

~~the solids contact units are designed in accordance with the design criteria for that individual treatment process as described above.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(h))(h) Settling tube clarifiers. Shallow depth sedimentation devices or tube clarifier systems of the essentially horizontal or steeply inclined types may be used when designed as follows:~~

~~(moved to Section 12(h)(iii))(i) Sludge removal. Sludge shall be removed using 45 or steeper hoppered bottoms, or mechanical devices that move the sludge to hoppers, or devices that remove settled sludge from the basin floor using differential hydraulic level.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(h)(iv))(ii) Tube cleaning. A method of tube cleaning shall be provided. This may include a provision for obtaining a rapid reduction in clarifier water surface elevation, a water jet spray system, or an air scour system. Where cleaning is automatic, controls shall be provided to cease clarifier operation during tube cleaning and a 20 minute rest period.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(h)(ii))(iii) Tube placement. Tops of tubes shall be more than 12 inches (0.3 m) from the underside of the launder and more than 18 inches (0.46 m) from the water surface.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(h)(i))(iv) Loading rates. The maximum overflow rate shall be less than 2.0 gpm/sq ft (62.7 m3/m2·d) based on the surface area of the basin covered by the tubes.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(h)(ii))(v) Effluent launderers. The spacing between effluent launderers shall not exceed three times the distance from the water surface to the top of the tube modules.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i))(i) Filtration.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(i))(i) Pressure granular media filters. Vertical or horizontal pressure filters shall not be used for filtration of surface waters. Pressure filters may be used for groundwater filtration, including iron and manganese removal.~~

~~(ii) Gravity filters.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(ii))(A) Slow rate sand filters. These types of filters may be used when maximum raw water turbidity is less than 50 TUs and the turbidity present is not attributable to colloidal clay. Maximum color shall not exceed 30 units.~~

~~(I) Loading rates. The allowable loading rates at maximum daily demands shall not exceed 0.1 gpm/ft2 (5.9 m3/m2.d) unless satisfactory pilot testing is completed prior to design which shows a higher rate is appropriate.~~

~~(II) Number of filters. At least two units shall be provided. Where only two units are provided, each shall be capable of meeting the plant design capacity at the maximum filtration rate. Where more than two filter units are provided, the filters shall be capable of meeting the plant design at the maximum filtration rate with one filter removed from service.~~

~~(III) Underdrains. Each filter unit shall be equipped with a main drain and an adequate number of lateral underdrains to collect the filtered water. The underdrains shall be so spaced that the maximum velocity of the water flow in the lateral underdrain will not exceed 0.75 feet per second (0.22 m/sec). The maximum spacing of the laterals shall not exceed 12 feet (3.7 m).~~

~~(IV) Filter material. Filter sand shall be placed on graded gravel layers for a minimum sand depth of 30 inches (0.76 m). The effective size shall be between 0.15 mm and 0.35 mm. The uniformity coefficient shall not exceed 2.0. The sand shall be clean and free from foreign matter. The supporting gravel shall conform to the size and depth distribution provided for rapid rate gravity filters.~~

~~(V) Depth of water on filter beds. Design shall provide a depth of at least 3 feet (0.91 m) of water over the sand. Influent water shall enter the water surface at a velocity of less than 2 feet per second (0.61 m/sec). An overflow shall be provided at the maximum water surface elevation.~~

~~(VI) Appurtenances. Each filter shall be equipped with loss of head gauge; an orifice, Venturi meter, or other suitable metering device installed on each filter to control the rate of filtration; and an effluent pipe designed to maintain the water level above the top of the filter sand.~~

~~(VII) Covers. When covers are provided for temperature or sunlight control, they shall be designed to allow adequate headroom above the top of the sand and adequate access ports or manholes.~~

~~(B) Rapid rate filters.~~

~~(I) Loading rates. The maximum allowable loading rates at maximum daily demands shall not exceed 3 gpm/ft2 (177 m3/m2·d) for single media filters or 5 gpm/ft2 (295 m3/m2·d) for dual or mixed media filters. Each filter shall have a rate limiting device to prevent the filter from exceeding the maximum rate.~~

~~(II) Filter compartment design. The filter media compartment shall be constructed of durable material not subject to corrosion or decay and structurally capable of supporting the loads to which it will be subjected.~~

~~(1.) There shall be an atmospheric break between filtered and non-filtered water, accomplished by double wall construction.~~

~~(2.) The compartment walls shall be vertical and shall not protrude into the filter media.~~

~~(3.) There shall be a minimum of 2½ feet (0.76 m) of headroom above the top of the filter compartment walls.~~

~~(4.) Neither floor nor roof drainage shall enter the filter. If the top of the filter compartment is at floor level, a minimum 4 inch curb shall be constructed around the box.~~

~~(5.) Walkways or observation platforms shall be provided for each filter compartment. Walk-ways around the filter shall be a minimum of 24 inches wide.~~

~~(6.) Effluent line shall be trapped or submerged below the low water level in the clearwell to prevent air from entering the filter bottom. The velocity in the filter influent line shall not exceed 4 feet per second (1.2 m/sec). An overflow from the influent of the filter compartment shall be provided.~~

~~(7.) The distance between the operating water level in the filter and the high water level in the clearwell or effluent trap shall be 10 feet (3.05 m) minimum. The minimum operating water level over the media shall be 3 feet (0.91 m), and the minimum depth of the filter box shall be 8-1/2 feet (2.6 m).~~

~~(III) Washwater troughs. (moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(A))Washwater troughs shall be constructed to provide for not more than 6 feet (1.8 m) clear distance between troughs. The troughs shall not cover more than 25 percent of filter area.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(B))(1.) Minimum clearance between the bottom of trough and top of unexpanded media shall be 12 inches (30.5 cm).~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(C))(2.) Minimum distance between the weir of the trough and the unexpanded media shall be 30 inches (0.76 m).~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(E))(3.) The trough and washwater waste line shall be sized to carry a filter backwash rate of 20 gpm/ft2 (1181 m3/m2·d) plus a surface wash rate of 2.0 gpm/ft2 (118 m3/m2·d).~~

~~(IV) Backwash system.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(F))(1.) The backwash system shall be sized to provide a minimum backwash flow rate of 20 gpm/ft2 (1181 m3/m2·d). Washwater storage shall be designed to provide two 20 minute washes in rapid succession. Where multiple units are not required and only one filter compartment is present, backwash storage capabilities may be reduced to provide one 20 minute backwash. Where pumps are used to provide backwash to the filter or to supply water to a washwater tank, the washwater pumps shall be in duplicate.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(H))(2.) The backwash and surface wash washwater supply shall be filtered and disinfected.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(I))(3.) Washwater rate shall be controlled by a separate valve, manual or automatic, on the main washwater line. Washwater flow rates shall be metered and indicated.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(J))(4.) Air-assisted backwash systems may be used when the design precludes disturbing the gravel support.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ii)(K))(5.) A surface wash system shall be provided. The system shall be capable of supplying 0.5 gpm/ft2 (29.5 m3/m2·d) for system with rotating arms and 2.0 gpm/ft2 (118 m3/m2·d) with fixed nozzles, at a minimum pressure of 50 psi (344 kPa). The surface wash shall use filtered and disinfected water or air and filtered disinfected water. The supply system shall be provided with adequate backflow prevention.~~

~~(V) Filter materials. For rapid rate filters, coarse-to-fine beds of mixed or dual media or fine-to-coarse single media beds may be used.~~

~~1. Types of filter media:~~

~~.~~

~~a. Anthracite. Clean crushed anthracite, or a combination of anthracite and other media shall have an effective size of 0.45 mm - 0.55 mm with uniformity coefficient not greater than 1.65 when used alone, or an effective size of 0.8 mm - 1.2 mm with a uniformity coefficient not greater than 1.65 when used as a cap. The anthracite shall meet the requirements of AWWA B100.~~

~~b. Sand. Sand shall have an effective size of 0.45 mm to 0.55 mm, a uniformity coefficient of not greater than 1.65, and shall meet the requirements of AWWA B100.~~

~~(c.) Granular activated carbon (GAC). Granular activated carbon media may be used in place of anthracite. There must be means for periodic treatment of granular activated carbon filter material for control of bacterial and other growths. Provisions must be made for replacement or regeneration if GAC is used for filtration.~~

~~(d.) Torpedo sand or garnet. A layer of torpedo sand or garnet shall be used as a supporting media for filter sand.~~

~~2. Sand for single media beds. The media shall be clean silica sand having a depth of not less than 24 inches (0.61 m), an effective size of from 0.45 mm to 0.55 mm, and a uniformity coefficient not greater than 1.65. A 3 inch (7.6 cm) layer of torpedo sand or other high density material shall be used as a supporting media for the filter~~

~~sand. The material shall have an effective size of 0.8 mm to 2.0 mm, and a uniformity coefficient not greater than 1.7.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(iii)) 3. Anthracite for single media beds. Clean crushed anthracite or a combination of sand and anthracite may be used. Such media shall have an effective size from 0.45 mm to 0.55 mm, and a uniformity coefficient not greater than 1.65.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(iii)(A)) 4.Gravel. When used as a supporting media, gravel shall consist of coarse aggregate in which a high proportion of the particles are rounded and tend toward a generally spherical or equidimensional shape. (moved to It shall possess sufficient strength and hardness to resist degradation during handling and use, be substantially free of harmful materials, and exceed the minimum density requirement. The gravel shall meet the requirements of AWWA B100.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ix)) 5.Multi-media. Filter beds of this type shall contain a depth of fine media made up of anthracite coal, specific gravity 1.5; silica sand, specific gravity 2.6; and garnet sand or ilemite, specific gravity 4.2 – 4.5.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ix)(A)) a. Bed depths and distribution of the media shall be determined by the water quality, but shall not be less than 10 inches (0.25 m) of fine sand and 24 inches (0.61 m) of coal. The relative size of the particles shall be such that hydraulic grading of the material during backwash will result in a filter bed with pore space graded progressively from coarse to fine in the direction of filtration (down).~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ix)(B)) b. The multi-media shall be supported on two layers of special high density gravel placed above the conventional silica gravel supporting bed. The special gravel shall have a specific gravity not less than 4.2. The bottom layer shall consist of particles passing No. 5 and retained on No. 12 U.S. mesh sieves and shall be 1-1/2 inches (3.8 cm) thick. The top layer shall consist of particles passing No. 12 and retained on No. 20 U.S. mesh sieves, and shall be 1-1/2 inches (3.8 cm) thick.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(iv)) 6. Dual media. Coal sand filters shall consist of a coarse coal layer above a layer of fine sand. The media shall consist of not less than 8 inches (20 cm) of sand and 15 inches (0.38 m) of coal on a torpedo sand or garnet layer support of not less than 3 inches (7.8 cm) on the gravel support.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(v))(VI) Filter bottoms. Acceptable filter bottoms and strainer systems shall be limited to pipe, perforated pipe laterals, tile block and perforated tile block. Perforated plate bottoms or plastic nozzles shall not be used.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(vi))(VII) Appurtenances. Every filter shall have influent and effluent sampling taps; indicating loss of head gauge; indicating effluent~~

~~turbidimeter; a waste drain for draining the filter compartment to waste; and a filter rate flow meter. Every filter shall provide polymer feed facilities including polymer mixing and storage tank and at least one feed pump for each filter compartment. On plants having a capacity in excess of 0.5 MGD, recorders shall be provided on the turbidimeters.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(vii))(VIII) Filter rate control. Filter rate control shall be such that the filter is not surged. Filter rate of flow shall not change at a rate greater than 0.3 gpm/ft2 (17.7 m3/m2·d) per minute. Filters that stop and restart during a cycle shall have a filter to waste system installed. Declining flow rate filters shall not be used unless the flow rate for each filter is controlled to rates less than allowed in 10 (i)(ii)(B) and there are four or more individual filters.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(viii))(IX) A filter to waste cycle shall be provided after the filter backwash operation. The filter to waste cycle shall be at least 10 minutes.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(x))(j) Diatomaceous earth filtration. These types of filters may be used as the filtration process to remove turbidity from surface waters where turbidities entering the filters do not exceed 25 TU and where total raw water coliforms do not exceed 100 organisms/100 ml. These filters may be used where the raw water quality exceeds the above limits when flocculation and sedimentation are used preceding the filters. Diatomaceous earth filters may also be used for removal of iron from groundwaters.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(x)(B))(i) Types of filters. Pressure or vacuum diatomaceous earth filtration units will be considered for approval.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(i)(ix)(C))(ii) Precoat. A precoating system shall be provided.~~

~~(A) A uniform precoat shall be applied hydraulically to each septum by introducing a precoat slurry to the filter influent line and employing a filter to waste or recirculation system.~~

~~(B) Feed capabilities. Diatomaceous earth in the amount of 0.20 lb/ft2 (1 Kg/m2) minimum of filter area shall be used with recirculation. When precoating is accomplished with a filter to waste system, 0.3 lbs/ft2 (1.5 Kg/m2) minimum shall be provided.~~

~~(iii) Body feed. A body feed system to apply diatomaceous earth slurry continuously during the filter run shall be provided. Continuous mixing of the body feed slurry tank during the filter cycle shall be provided.~~

~~(iv) Filtration.~~

~~(A) Rate of filtration. The maximum rate of filtration shall not exceed 1.5 gpm/ft2 (88.6 m3/m2·d) of septum area. The filtration rate shall be controlled by a positive means.~~

~~(B) Head loss. The head loss shall not exceed 30 psi (206 kPa) for pressure diatomaceous earth filters, or a vacuum of 15 inches of mercury (50.8 kPa) for vacuum system.~~

~~(C) Recirculation. A recirculation or holding pump shall be provided to maintain differential pressure across the filter when the unit is not in operation in order to prevent the filter cake from dropping off the filter elements. A minimum recirculation rate of 0.1 gallons per minute per square foot (5.9 m3/m2·d) of filter area shall be provided. The filter control system shall prevent automatic restart after power failure.~~

~~(D) Septum or filter element. The filter elements shall be structurally capable of withstanding maximum pressure and velocity variations during filtration and cleaning cycles, and shall be spaced so that not less than 2 inches (5.1 cm) are provided between elements or between any element and a wall.~~

~~(E) Inlet design. The filter influent shall be designed to prevent scour of the diatomaceous earth from the filter element.~~

~~(v) Appurtenances. Every filter shall provide sampling taps for raw and filtered water; loss of head or differential pressure gauge; rate of flow indicator, with totalizer; and a throttling valve used to reduce rates during adverse raw water conditions.~~

~~(vi) Monitoring. A continuous monitoring turbidimeter is required on the filter effluent from each filter unit for plants treating surface water.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(j))(k) Disinfection. Chlorine, chlorine dioxide, ozone or other disinfectant as approved by the administrator may be used for disinfection. Where the primary disinfectant is ozone, chlorination equipment shall be provided to enable maintaining a residual disinfectant throughout the distribution system. Automatic proportioning of disinfectant feed to flow rate is required where the plant flow control is automatic.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(j)(i))(i) Chlorination equipment.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(j)(i)(A)(A) Type. Solution feed gas chlorinators or hypochlorite feeders of the positive displacement type shall be provided.~~

~~(B) Capacity. The chlorinator capacity shall be such that a minimum 5 mg/L disinfection dose can be added on the maximum day. The equipment shall be of such design that it will operate accurately over the desired feeding range.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(j)(i)(D))(C) Standby equipment. Standby equipment of sufficient capacity shall be available to replace the largest chlorinator unit, except for a well water system providing no treatment other than disinfection.~~

~~(D) Automatic switchover. Automatic switch-over of chlorine cylinders shall be provided.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(j)(i)(B))(E) Diffuser. The chlorine solution injection/diffuser shall provide a rapid and thorough mix with all the water being treated. If the application point is to a pipeline discharging to a clearwell, the chlorine shall be added to the center of the pipe at least 10 pipe diameters upstream of the discharge into the clearwell.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(j)(i)(C))(F) Injector/Eductor. For gas feed chlorinators, the injector/eductor shall be selected based on solution water pressure, injector waterflow rate, feed point backpressure, and chlorine solution line length and size. The maximum feed point backpressure shall not exceed 110 psi (759 kPa). Where backpressure exceeds 110 psi (750 kPa), a chlorine solution pump shall be used. Gauges shall be provided for chlorine solution pressure, feed water pressure and chlorine gas pressure, or vacuum.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(j)(ii))(ii) Points of application and contact time.~~

~~(A) At plants treating surface water, provisions shall be made for applying disinfectant to the raw water, filter influent, and filtered water.~~

~~(B) For plants treating groundwater, provisions shall be made for applying disinfectant to a point in the finished water supply line prior to any commercial, industrial, or municipal user. Agricultural users may remove water from the supply line prior to disinfectant application point.~~

~~(C) Where free chlorine residual is provided, 1/2 hour contact time shall be provided for groundwaters and 2 hours for surface waters. Where combined residual chlorination is provided, 2 hours contact time for groundwater and 3 hours contact for surface water shall be provided.~~

~~(D) When chlorine is applied to a groundwater source for the purpose of maintaining a residual, no contact time is required.~~

~~(iii) Testing equipment. Chlorine residual test equipment recognized in the 15th Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater shall be provided and shall be capable of measuring residuals to the nearest 0.1 mg/L in the range below 0.5 mg/L, to the nearest 0.3 mg/L between 0.5 mg/L and 1.0 mg/L and to the nearest 0.5 mg/L between 1.0 mg/L and 2.0 mg/L.~~

~~(iv) Chlorinator piping.~~

~~(A) Cross-connection protection. The chlorinator water supply piping shall be designed to prevent contamination of the treated water supply. At all facilities treating surface water, pre- and post- chlorination systems shall be independent to prevent possible siphoning of partially treated water into the clearwell. The water supply to each eductor shall~~

~~have a separate shutoff valve. No master shutoff will be allowed. Chlorine solution feed water shall be finished water.~~

~~(B) Pipe material. The pipes carrying liquid or gaseous chlorine shall be Schedule 80 black steel pipe with forged steel fittings. Bushings shall not be used. Vacuum piping for gaseous chlorine may be polyethylene tubing. Gas piping between the chlorine pressure reducing valve of the chlorinator and the ejector shall be PVC or polyethylene. Piping for aqueous solutions of chlorine beyond the ejector shall be PVC, fiberglass or steel pipe lined with PVC or saran.~~

~~(v) Maximum withdrawal. The maximum withdrawal rate of gaseous chlorine shall be limited to 40 lbs/day (18.1 kg/day) for 100 or 150 lb (45.4 or 68.0 kg) cylinders and 400 lbs/day (181 kg/day) for 2,000 lb (907 kg) cylinders, unless chlorine evaporators are employed.~~

~~(vi) Ozonation equipment.~~

~~(A) Capacity. The ozonator capacity shall be such that an applied dose of at least 10 mg/L can be attained at the maximum daily flows. The equipment shall be of such design that it will operate 5 percent over the desired feeding range.~~

~~(B) Piping. Injection equipment and piping in contact with ozonated air and air water emulsions shall be of stainless steel, teflon or other material resistant to ozone. Valves carrying ozonized air shall be made of metal coated with ozone resistant materials.~~

~~(C) Application. Ozone may be applied to the water directly as a gas or by an injector system similar to a chlorine injector system. In gas applications, depth of submergence of the diffusers shall be a minimum of 10 feet (3.05 m). Diffusion shall be fine bubble or mixed.~~

~~(D) Contact time and point of application. Ozone shall be applied at a point which will provide contact time not less than 30 minutes. At plants treating surface water, provisions should be made for applying a disinfectant to the raw water, filter influent, filtered water and final contact basin. At plants treating groundwater, provisions should be made for applying ozone to the clear-well inlet.~~

~~(E) Testing equipment. Testing equipment shall enable measurement of residuals to the nearest 0.1 mg/L in the range below 0.5 mg/L and to the nearest 0.2 mg/L above 0.5 mg/L.~~

~~(F) Ozone destruct. An ozone destruct device shall be provided to destruct all ozone contractor off gases.~~

~~(G) The use of ozone for disinfection will be allowed only if a chlorine or combined chlorine residual is provided in the distribution system.~~

~~(l) Softening.~~

~~(i) Lime or lime soda process. Design standards for rapid mix, flocculation and sedimentation are the same as for conventional treatment previously outlined. Lime or lime soda softened effluent shall be filtered.~~

~~(A) Hydraulics. When split treatment is used, the bypass line shall be sized to carry total plant flow, and a means of measuring and splitting the flow shall be provided.~~

~~(B) Chemical feed point. Lime and recycled sludge shall be fed directly into the rapid mix basin.~~

~~(C) Stabilization. Provisions shall be made to chemically stabilize waters softened by the lime or lime soda process.~~

~~(D) Sludge collection. Mechanical sludge removal equipment shall be provided in the sedimentation basin. Sludge recycling to the rapid mix shall be provided.~~

~~(E) Disinfection. The use of excess lime shall not be considered a substitute for disinfection. Disinfection, as previously outlined, shall be provided.~~

~~(ii) Cation exchange process.~~

~~(A) Pretreatment requirements. Pretreatment is required when the content of iron, manganese, or a combination of the two, is 1 mg/L or more. Water with 5 units or more turbidity shall not be applied directly to the cation exchange softener.~~

~~(B) Design. The units may be of pressure or gravity type, of either an upflow or downflow design. Automatic regeneration based on volume of water softened shall be used. A manual override shall be provided on all automatic controls.~~

~~(C) Exchange capacity. The design capacity for hardness removal shall not exceed 20,000 grains per cubic foot (45,880 g/L) when resin is regenerated with 0.3 pounds (.14 kg) of salt per kilograin (2.29 g/L) of hardness removed.~~

~~(D) Depth of resin. The depth of the exchange resin shall not be less than 2 feet (0.6 m).~~

~~(E) Flow rates. The flow applied to the softening unit shall not exceed 7 gpm/ft2 (413 m3/m2·d) of bed area. The minimum backwash rate shall be 6 gpm/ft2 (354 m3/m2·d) of bed area or shall provide a minimum of 150 percent bed expansion at winter water temperatures. A positive means of controlling flow must be present.~~

~~(F) Underdrains and supporting gravel. The bottoms, strainer systems and support for the exchange resin shall conform to criteria provided for rapid rate gravity filters.~~

~~(G) Brine distribution. Facilities shall be included for even distribution of the brine over the entire surface of both upflow and downflow units.~~

~~(H) Cross-connection control. Backwash, rinse and air relief discharge pipes shall be installed in such a manner as to prevent any possibility of back siphonage.~~

~~(I) Bypass piping and equipment. A by-pass shall be provided around softening units to produce a blended water of desirable hardness. Totalizing meters must be installed on the bypass line and on each softener unit. An automatic proportioning or regulating device and shutoff valve shall be provided on the bypass line.~~

~~(J) Additional limitations.~~

~~(I) Silica gel resins shall not be used for waters having a pH above 8.4 or containing less than 6 mg/L silica and shall not be used when iron is present.~~

~~(II) When the applied water contains a chlorine residual, the cation exchange resin shall be a type that is not damaged by residual chlorine.~~

~~(III) Phenolic resin shall not be used.~~

~~(K) Brine and salt storage tanks.~~

~~(I) Salt dissolving or brine tanks and wet salt storage tanks shall be covered and constructed of corrosion-resistant materials.~~

~~(II) The makeup water inlet shall be protected from back siphonage. Water for filling the tank shall be distributed over the entire surface by pipes above the maximum brine level in the tank. The tanks shall be provided with an automatic declining level control system on the makeup water line.~~

~~(III) Wet salt storage basins shall be equipped with manholes or hatchways for access and for direct dumping of salt from truck or railcar. Openings shall be provided with raised curbs and watertight covers having overlapping edges similar to those required for finished water reservoirs.~~

~~(IV) Overflows, if provided, must be turned down, have a proper free fall discharge and be protected with corrosion-resistant screens or self-closing flap valves.~~

~~(V) Two wet salt storage tanks or compartments designed to operate independently shall be provided.~~

~~(VI) The salt shall be supported on graduated layers of gravel under which is a suitable means of collecting the brine.~~

~~(L) Salt and brine storage capacity. Total salt storage capacity shall provide for at least 30 days of operation.~~

~~(M) Brine pump or eductor. An eductor may be used to transfer brine from the brine tank to the softeners. If a pump is used, a brine measuring tank or means of metering shall be provided to obtain proper dilution.~~

~~(N) Stabilization. Facilities for stabilizing corrosion control shall be provided.~~

~~(O) Construction materials. Pipes and contact materials shall be resistant to the aggressiveness of salt. Plastic and red brass are acceptable piping materials. Steel and concrete shall be coated with a non-leaching protective coating which is compatible with salt and brine.~~

~~(P) Housing. Bagged salt and dry bulk salt storage shall be enclosed and separated from other operating areas in order to prevent damage to equipment.~~

~~(m) Aeration. Aeration may be used to help remove tastes and odors due to dissolved gases from decomposing organic matter; to reduce or remove objectionable amounts of carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, etc.; to introduce oxygen to assist in iron and/or manganese removal; and to strip volatile organic compounds for controlling the formation of trihalomethanes by removing the trihalomethane precursors.~~

~~(i) Natural draft aeration - tray type. The design shall provide perforations in the distribution pan to provide uniform distribution of water over the top tray. The discharge shall be through a series of three or more trays. Tray material shall be resistant to aggressiveness of the water and dissolved gases. The loading rate shall not exceed five gpm/ft2 (203 L/m2) of total tray area.~~

~~(ii) Forced or induced draft aeration. Devices shall:~~

~~(A) Be constructed and located so that air introduced into the column shall be free from obnoxious fumes, dust, and dirt. All sections of the aerator shall be easily reached or removed for maintenance.~~

~~(B) Provide distribution of water uniformly over the top tray and discharge through a series of five or more trays.~~

~~(C) Be constructed so that the water outlet is adequately sealed to prevent unwarranted loss of air. Material shall be resistant to the aggressiveness of the water and dissolved gases. Loading shall be provided at a rate not to exceed five gpm/ft2 (203 L/m2) of total tray area.~~

~~(iii) Pressure aeration. Pressure aeration may be used for oxidation purposes only; it is not acceptable for removing dissolved gases.~~

~~(iv) Protection of aerators. All aerators except those discharging to lime softening or clarification plants shall be protected from contamination by birds and insects by using louvers and 24 mesh screen.~~

~~(v) Disinfection. Disinfection must be provided as a final treatment to all waters receiving aeration treatment.~~

~~(vi) Bypass. A bypass shall be provided around all aeration units.~~

~~(vii) Volatile organics removal. Volatile organic compounds may be stripped by packed tower or diffused aeration methods.~~

~~(n) Iron and manganese control. Iron and manganese control, as used here, refers solely to treatment processes designed specifically for this purpose.~~

~~(i) Removal by oxidation, detention, and filtration.~~

~~(A) Oxidation. Oxidation may be accomplished by aeration or by chemical oxidation using chlorine, potassium permanganate, ozone, hydrogen peroxide, or chlorine dioxide.~~

~~(B) Detention following aeration. A minimum detention time of 20 minutes shall be provided following aeration. The detention basin shall be designed as a holding tank with sufficient baffling to prevent short-circuiting. Sedimentation basins shall be provided when treating water with iron and/or manganese above 2 mg/L, or where chemical coagulation is used to reduce the load on the filters. Provisions for sludge removal shall be made.~~

~~(C) Filtration. Gravity or pressure filters shall be provided. Where pressure filters are used, the following criteria supplements that found in Section 10(i).~~

~~(I) Rate of filtration. The rate shall not exceed 3 gpm/ft2 (176 m3/m2·d) of filter area.~~

~~(II) Design criteria. The filters shall have a minimum side wall shell height of 5 feet, and an air release valve on the highest point of each filter. Each filter shall have a means to observe the wastewater during backwashing and also a manhole to facilitate inspection and repairs.~~

~~(ii) Removal by the lime soda softening process. These processes shall conform to the lime soda process in Section 10(i).~~

~~(iii) Removal by manganese greensand filtration. Provide feed capability of potassium permanganate to the influent of a manganese greensand filter.~~

~~(A) An anthracite media cap of at least 6 inches (0.15 m) shall be provided over manganese green-sand.~~

~~(B) The filtration rate shall not exceed 4 gpm/ft2 (236 m3/m2·d).~~

~~(C) Provide a minimum backwash capability of 12 gpm/ft2 (708 m3/m2·d), with a rate control device.~~

~~(D) Air washing or surface washing is required.~~

~~(iv) Removal by ion exchange. This process of iron and manganese removal shall not be used for water containing more than 0.3 mg/L of iron, manganese or combination of the two. This process is not acceptable where either the raw water or washwater contains dissolved oxygen.~~

~~(v) Sequestration by polyphosphates. This process shall not be used when iron, manganese or a combination of the two as exceeds 1.0 mg/L. The total phosphate applied shall not exceed 10 mg/L as PO4. Where phosphate treatment is used, facilities shall be provided for maintaining a 0.5 mg/L free or combined chlorine residual at remote points in the distribution system.~~

~~(A) The stock phosphate solution tank shall be covered. Facilities shall be provided for disinfecting the solution tank. The facilities shall be capable of providing a minimum of 10 mg/L free chlorine residual.~~

~~(B) Polyphosphates shall not be applied ahead of iron and manganese removal treatment. The point of application shall be prior to any aeration, oxidation or disinfection if no iron or manganese removal treatment is provided.~~

~~(vi) Sequestration by sodium silicates. Sodium silicate sequestration of iron and manganese shall be used for groundwater supplies prior to air contact. Rapid oxidation of the metal ions by chlorine, chlorine dioxide, ozone, hydrogen peroxide, or other strong oxidant must accompany or closely precede the sodium silicate addition. Injection of sodium silicate shall not occur at a point more than 15 seconds after oxidation feed point. Feed and dilution equipment shall be sized on the basis of feed solutions stronger than 5 percent silica as Si02. Sodium silicate addition may be used only on water containing up to 2 mg/L of iron, manganese or a combination of the two. Sodium silicate addition shall not be used on waters where 20 mg/L or more Si02 is required or where the amount of added and naturally occurring silicate will exceed 60 mg/L as Si02.~~

~~(A) Facilities shall be provided for maintaining a chlorine residual of 0.5 mg/L throughout the distribution system.~~

~~(B) Sodium silicate shall not be applied ahead of iron or manganese removal treatment.~~

~~(vii) Testing equipment. Testing equipment shall be provided for all iron and manganese control plants.~~

~~(A) The equipment should have the capacity to measure the iron content to a minimum of 0.1 mg/L and the manganese content to a minimum of 0.05 mg/L.~~

~~(B) Where polyphoshate sequestration is practiced, phosphate testing equipment shall be provided.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l))(o) Fluoridation and defluoridation.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(i))(i) Fluoride compound storage. Storage tanks shall be covered; all storage shall be inside a building. Storage tanks for hydrofluosilic acid shall be vented to the atmosphere at a point outside the building.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(ii))(ii) Chemical feed equipment. Fluoride feed equipment shall meet the following requirements.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(ii)(A))(A) Scales or loss of weight recorders shall be provided for dry chemical feeds. Feeders shall be accurate to within five percent of any desired feed rate.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(ii)(B))(B) The point of application of hydrofluosilic acid, if into a horizontal pipe, shall be in the lower half of the pipe. Fluoride compound shall not be added before lime soda softening or ion exchange softening.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(ii)(C))(C) A fluoride solution shall be applied by a positive displacement pump having a stroke rate not less than 20 nor more than 95 strokes per minute. Fluoride solutions shall not be injected to a point of negative pressure.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(ii)(E))(D) All fluoride feed lines and dilution water lines shall be isolated from potable water supplies by either an air gap above the solution tank or a reduced pressure principal backflow preventor.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(ii)(F))(E) Water used for sodium flouride dissolution shall have a hardness not exceeding 50 mg/L. Softening shall be provided for the solution water where hardness exceeds 45 mg/L.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(ii)(G))(F) Flow meters for treated flow rate and fluoride solution water shall be provided.~~

~~(iii) Protective equipment. Protective equipment, including air purifying respirators approved by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health and emergency showers, shall be provided for operators handling fluoride compounds.~~

~~(iv) Dust control.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(iii))(A) Provisions shall be made to allow the transfer of dry fluoride compounds from shipping containers to storage bins or hoppers in such a way as to minimize the quantity of fluoride dust which may enter the room in which the equipment is installed. The enclosure shall be provided with an exhaust fan and dust filter which places the hopper under a negative pressure. Air exhausted from fluoride handling equipment shall discharge through a dust filter to the outside atmosphere of the building. The discharge shall not be located near a building fresh air intake.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(iii)(C))(B) A floor drain shall be provided.~~

~~(v) Testing equipment. Equipment shall be provided for measuring the quantity of fluoride in the water.~~

~~(vi) Defluoridation. Where fluoride removal is required the following methods are acceptable:~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(iv)(A))(A) Activated alumina may be employed in open gravity filter tanks or pressure filter tanks. The minimum media depth shall be 5 feet. The units shall not be loaded at a rate exceeding 4 gallons per minute per square foot (236 m3/m2·d). The activated alumina media shall be in mesh sizes ranging from 28 to 48. Regeneration facilities shall be provided to regenerate the media. These shall include both weak caustic and weak acid systems.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(l)(iv)(F))(B) Bone char filtration or lime softening with magnesium addition.~~

~~(p) Stabilization. Stabilized water is a water that does not tend to corrode the pipe nor deposit large quantities of scale.~~

~~(i) Carbon dioxide addition.~~

~~(A) Recarbonation basin design shall provide a minimum total detention time of 20 minutes. Two compartments consisting of a mixing compartment having a detention time of at least three minutes and a reaction compartment are required. Each compartment shall have a minimum depth of 8 feet (2.4 m).~~

~~(B) Plants generating carbon dioxide from combustion shall have top recarbonation tanks in order to dissipate carbon monoxide gas. Care shall be taken to prevent the basin off-gases from entering any treatment plant structure.~~

~~(C) The recarbonation basin shall be sloped to a drain.~~

~~(ii) Acid addition. Facilities shall be provided for feeding both acid and alkalinity, such as sodium carbonate, lime or sodium bicarbonate.~~

~~(iii) Polyphosphates. The feeding of polyphosphates is applicable for sequestering calcium in lime softened water, corrosion control, and in conjunction with alkali feed following ion exchange softening. Chlorination equipment and feed points shall be available to chlorinate the phosphate solution tank to maintain a 10 mg/L free chlorine residual and to maintain a 0.5 mg/L residual in the distribution system.~~

~~(moved to 12 (n)(vii))(iv) Alkali feed. Unstable water created by ion exchange softening shall be stabilized by an alkali feed. An alkali feeder shall be provided for all ion exchange water softening plants.~~

~~(moved to 12 (n)(viii))(v) Control. Laboratory equipment shall be provided for determining the effectiveness of stabilization treatment. This shall include testing equipment for hardness, calcium, alkalinity, pH and magnesium, as a minimum.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(m))(q) Taste and odor control. Provision shall be made for the control of taste and odor at all surface water treatment plants.~~

~~(i) Flexibility. Plants treating water that is known to have taste and odor problems shall be provided with equipment that makes at least two of the control processes available.~~

~~(ii) Chlorination. When chlorination is used for the removal of some objectionable odors, two hours of contact time must be provided to complete the chemical reactions involved.~~

~~(iii) Chlorine dioxide. Chlorine dioxide can be used in the treatment of any taste and odor that is treatable by an oxidizing compound. Provisions shall be made for proper storing and handling of the sodium chlorite to eliminate any danger of explosion.~~

~~(iv) Powdered activated carbon. Provisions shall allow the addition of carbon to the presedimentation basin influent, rapid mix basin, and clarifier effluent. Carbon feed equipment shall be capable of feeding from 0 to 40 mg/L at plant design flows.~~

~~(iv) A provision shall be made for adequate dust control. Powdered activated carbon shall be handled as a potentially combustible material. It shall be stored and used in a building or compartment as nearly fireproof as possible. Carbon feeder rooms shall be designed for hazardous locations, National Electric Code, Class 1, Groups C and D, Division 1.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(m)(i))(v) Granular activated carbon adsorption units. Open or closed carbon contacting may be used for taste and odor control by adsorption of organics. The loading rate shall not exceed 10 gpm/ft2 (236 m3/m2·d). The minimum empty bed contact time shall be 20 minutes. Provisions shall be made for moving carbon to and from the contactors.~~

~~(vi) Potassium permanganate. The application point shall be in the raw water or ahead of the clarifier influent. Facilities shall be capable of feeding not less than 10 mg/L of permanganate.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(m)(iii))(vii) Ozone. Thirty minutes of contact time must be provided to complete the chemical reactions involved. The facilities shall be capable of an applied ozone feed rate of 15 mg/L minimum.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(n))(r) Microscreening. A microscreen will be allowed as a mechanical supplement to treatment. The microscreening shall be capable of removing suspended matter from the water by straining. It may be used to reduce nuisance organisms and organic loadings. It shall not be used in place of filtration or coagulation.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(n)(iii))(i) Screens shall be of a corrosion-resistant material, plastic or stainless steel.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(n)(iv))(ii) Bypass piping shall be provided around the unit.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(n)(v))(iii) Protection against back siphonage shall be provided when potable water is used for washing the screen.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(n)(vi))(iv) Washwaters shall be wasted and not recycled to the microscreen.~~

~~(s) Organics removal by granular carbon adsorption.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(m)(i)(C))(i) Adsorption of organics on granular activated carbon. Water to be treated may be contacted with granular activated carbon. The pH of the water shall be less than 9.0. The turbidity of the applied water shall be less than 2 TU when packed beds are used.~~

~~(ii) Contact time. The carbon beds or columns shall provide a minimum of 20 minutes of empty bed contact time at design flow. Surface loading rates shall not exceed 10 gpm/ft2 (590 m3/m2·d).~~

~~(iii) Carbon bed or column design.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(m)(i)(E))(A) If an upflow countercurrent contactors is used, it may be either packed or expanded. A single unit is acceptable. If a downflow contactor is used, two or more beds in parallel are required.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(m)(i)(F))(B) Contactors may be designed as open gravity units, or pressure beds. They may be constructed of concrete, steel, or fiberglass~~

~~reinforced plastic. Steel vessels shall be protected against corrosion by coaltar epoxy coating, rubber or glass lining, or other means.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(m)(i)(H))(C) All carbon beds or columns shall be equipped with provisions for flow reversal and bed expansion. Combination downflow filter contactors shall have backwashing facilities to provide up to 50 percent bed expansion and shall meet the same backwash criteria as rapid filters.~~

~~(D) Inlet and outlet screens shall be 304 or 316 stainless steel or other suitable materials.~~

~~(E) Carbon beds and columns shall have a means for removing spent carbon and introducing makeup or regenerated carbon.~~

~~(F) Pressure contactors shall be equipped with air-vacuum release valves fitted with a stainless steel screen, slot size 0.036 mm (0.14 inches), to prevent plugging with carbon.~~

~~(t) Radionuclides. Where radionuclide removal is practiced, the waste shall be evaluated for its classification as a hazardous or low level radioactive waste and disposed of as required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or other appropriate authority.~~

~~(u) Waste handling and disposal. Disposal of any waste sludge or liquid shall meet all the requirements of Chapter 11 of the Water Quality Rules and Regulations where applicable.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(r)(i))(i) Sanitary and laboratory wastes. The sanitary and laboratory wastes from water treatment plants, pumping stations, etc., shall not be recycled to any part of the water plant. Waste from these facilities must be discharged directly to a sanitary sewer system when feasible, or to an on-site waste treatment facility permitted by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(r)(ii))(ii) Brine waste. The waste from ion exchange plants, demineralization plants, etc., may not be recycled to the plant. Where discharging to a sanitary sewer, a holding tank shall be provided to prevent the overloading of the sewer and/or interference with the waste treatment processes. The effect of brine discharge to sewage lagoons may depend on the rate of evaporation from the lagoons. Where disposal to an off-site waste treatment system is proposed, it must be demonstrated that the sewer and the facility have the required capacity and dilution capability. The impact on any treatment system discharge shall be evaluated.~~

~~(iii) Lime softening sludge. Acceptable methods of treatment and disposal are as follows:~~

~~(A) Sludge lagoons. Lagoons shall be designed on the basis of providing a surface area of 0.7 acres (.28 ha) per million gallons per day (3785 m3/day) (average day) per 100 mg/L of hardness removed, based on a usable lagoon depth of 5 feet (1.5 m). At~~

~~least 2 lagoons shall be provided. An acceptable means of final sludge disposal must be provided. Provisions must be made for convenient cleaning of the lagoons.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(r)(iii)(A))(A) The design of lagoons shall provide for location above the 100-year flood or adequately protected from the 100-year flood. There shall be means of diverting surface water runoff so that it does not flow into the lagoons. Minimum free-board of 3 feet (0.66 m) shall be present. An adjustable decanting device for recycling the overflow shall be present. There shall be an accessible effluent sampling point.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(r)(iv))(B) Land application of liquid lime sludge shall comply with Part E of Chapter 11 of the Water Quality Rules and Regulations.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(r)(v))(C) Disposal at a suitable landfill shall be authorized by the Solid Waste Management Program of the Department of Environmental Quality.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(r)(vi))(D) Mechanical dewatering of sludge may be employed.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(r)(vii))(E) Recalcination of sludge may be employed.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(r)(viii))(F) Lime sludge drying beds shall not be used.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(s))(iv) Alum sludge.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(s)(i))(A) Lagooning may be used as a storage and interim disposal method for alum sludge. The volume of alum sludge storage lagoons shall be at least 100,000 gallons (378.5 m3) per 1,000,000 gpd (3,785 m3/d) of treatment plant capacity.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(s)(ii))(B) Discharge of alum sludge to sanitary sewers may be used only when the sewage system has the capability to adequately handle the flow and sludge.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(s)(iii))(C) Mechanical dewatering of sludge may be employed.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(s)(iv))(D) Alum sludge drying beds may be used.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(s)(v))(E) Alum sludge may be acid treated and recovered.~~

~~(moved to Section 12(s)(vi))(F) Disposal at a suitable landfill shall be authorized by the Solid Waste Management Program of the Department of Environmental Quality.~~

~~(v) Iron and manganese waste. Waste filter washwater from iron and manganese removal plants may be disposed by filtration, by lagooning, or by discharge to the sewer system.~~

~~(A) Sand filters. Sand filters should have a total filter area of not less than 100 square feet (9.29 m2) in a minimum of 2 compartments. The filter shall have sufficient surface area and capacity to contain, in a volume of 2 feet (0.61 m) above the level of the sand, the entire volume of washwater produced by washing the production filters.~~

~~(I) The filter shall not be subject to flooding by surface runoff or flood waters. Finished grade elevation shall be such as to facilitate maintenance, cleaning and removal of surface sand as required.~~

~~(II) The filter media shall consist of a minimum of 12 inches (30.4 cm) of sand, 3 inches (7.6 cm) of supporting small gravel or torpedo sand, and 9 inches (0.22 m) of gravel in graded layers. All sand and gravel shall be washed to remove fines. Filter sand shall have an effective size of 0.3 to 0.5 mm and a uniformity coefficient not to exceed 3.5.~~

~~(III) The filter shall be provided with an underdrain collection system, and provision shall be made for an accessible sample point.~~

~~(IV) Overflow devices from these filters shall not be permitted.~~

~~(V) Where freezing may occur, provisions shall be made for covering the filters during the winter months.~~

~~(VI) Iron and manganese waste filters shall provide an atmosphere air break between adjacent compartments that contain finished water and unfiltered water.~~

~~(B) Washwater recovery lagoons. Filter backwash wastewater may be recovered by washwater recovery lagoons. Decanted filter backwash wastewater from the lagoons shall be recycled to the head of the plant. Lagoons shall provide 250,000 gallons of storage (946 m3) for each 1,000,000 gallons per day (3,785 m3/day) of treatment capacity. Lagoons shall have a minimum usable depth of 3 feet (0.91 m), a length 4 times the width, and a width of at least 3 times the water depth.~~

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 2.8.1 and 2.9, testing and monitoring equipment; 2.10, sample taps; 2.11, facility water supply; 2.14, piping color code; and 5.0-5.4, chemical application, are herein incorporated by reference.

~~(formerly Section 8(a))~~(b) ~~Design basis.~~ The proposed design shall demonstrate the capacity of the water treatment or water production system ~~shall be~~ is designed for the maximum daily demand at the design year based on historical usage records. ~~Where water use records are not available to establish water use, the equivalent per capita water use shall be at least 125 gpd (475 liters per day) and 340 gpd (1,285 liters per day) to size facilities for average and maximum daily water demand, respectively.~~

~~(formerly Section 8(a))~~(i) Where water use records are not available to establish water use, the design shall include an equivalent per capita water use ~~shall be~~ of at least 125 gallons per day (gpd) ~~(475 liters per day)~~ for average daily water demand and 340 gpd ~~(1,285 liters per day) to size facilities~~ for ~~average and~~ maximum daily water demand~~, respectively~~.

Speak to whether the prescribed #s include some irrigation component, and/or whether irrigation should be considered separately.

~~(formerly Section 8(p))~~(ii) ~~Design capacities.~~ The plant capacity design shall include ~~maximum daily water demand, filter backwash quantities, and industrial water use. In the absence of data, filter backwash quantity shall be five percent of the maximum daily demand.~~ documentation of the consideration of:

~~(formerly Section 8(p))~~(A) M~~m~~aximum daily water demand~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 8(p))~~(B) Agricultural water use;

~~(formerly Section 8(p))~~(C) ~~and~~ I~~i~~ndustrial water use~~,~~; and

~~(formerly Section 8(p))~~(D) F~~f~~ilter backwash quantities. In the absence of data, filter backwash quantity shall be five percent of the maximum daily demand.

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(iii))~~(c) ~~Geological conditions.~~ The S~~s~~tructural design shall demonstrate consideration of ~~the seismic zone, groundwater, and soil support. Soils investigations shall be made, or adequate previous soils investigations shall be available to develop structural design.~~:

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(iii))~~(i) The seismic zone~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(iii))~~(ii) Groundwater~~,~~; and

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(iii))~~(iii) Soil support.

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(iii))~~(A) The applicant shall conduct ~~S~~soils investigations ~~shall be made,~~ or include documentation of adequate previous soils investigations ~~shall be available~~ used to develop the structural design.

~~(formerly Section 8(l))~~(B) Basin slabs shall be designed to successfully resist the hydrostatic uplift pressure or shall include an area dewatering system ~~or an area dewatering system shall be provided~~.

~~(formerly Section 8(l))~~(C) The applicant shall demonstrate ~~C~~considerations ~~must be given in structural design to~~ of long-span breakage in basins designed to resist uplift.

~~(formerly Section 8(b)(i))~~(d) ~~Location.~~ Proposed ~~T~~treatment facilities locations shall ~~be located such~~ demonstrate that:

~~(formerly Section 8(b)(i))~~(i) No sources of pollution ~~may~~ will affect the quality of the water supply or treatment system~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 8(b)(i))~~(ii) The ~~facilities~~ facility ~~shall not be located~~ location is not within 500 feet of landfills, garbage dumps, or wastewater treatment systems~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 8(b)(ii))~~(iii) ~~Flood protection.~~ All treatment process structures, mechanical equipment, and electrical equipment ~~shall~~ will be protected, accessible, and remain fully operational during ~~from~~ the maximum flood of record or the 100-year flood, whichever is greater. ~~The treatment facilities shall remain fully operational and accessible during the 100-year flood.~~

~~(formerly Section 8(e))~~(e) ~~Level of treatment.~~ Proposed ~~T~~treatment shall ~~be provided to~~ demonstrate the facility will produce potable water that is bacteriologically, chemically, radiologically, and physically safe, ~~as determined by the administrator~~ as required by 40 CFR Part 141.

~~(formerly Section 8(d)(i))~~(f) ~~Multiple units.~~ Designs for proposed ~~T~~treatment facilities with 100,000 ~~gallons per day (~~gpd~~)~~ ~~(378.5 m3/day)~~ capacity and over shall ~~provide~~ include duplicate units, as a minimum, for chemical feed, flocculation, clarification, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

~~(formerly Section 8(d)(i))~~(g) Designs for proposed ~~T~~treatment facilities under 100,000 gpd ~~(378.5 m3/day)~~ capacity shall ~~provide~~ include:

~~(formerly Section 8(d)(i))~~(i) Duplicate units as described ~~above~~ in paragraph (e) of this Section; or ~~may provide~~

~~(formerly Section 8(d)(i))~~(ii) ~~f~~Finished water system storage equal to twice the maximum daily demand~~.~~; and

(iii) Demonstration of consideration of plant design flexibility to account for future changes in source water quality, unexpected need to modify process piping, service area expansion, changing treatment technologies, and equipment life cycles and upgrades.

~~(formerly Section 8(d)(ii))~~(h) ~~Multiple equipment.~~ All treatment facility pumping shall provide the maximum daily demand flow with the largest single-unit not in service. Finished water pumping in combination with finished water storage that floats on the distribution systems shall provide the maximum hourly demand with the largest single-unit not in service. ~~When~~ For

designs that include fire protection ~~is provided~~, pumping, and finished water storage that floats on the system shall provide the fire demand plus the maximum daily demand, or the maximum hourly demand, whichever is greater.

~~(formerly Section 8(d)(iii))~~(i) ~~Alternative power source.~~ Where the finished water storage volume that floats on the distribution system is not capable of supplying the maximum daily demand, ~~an~~ the proposed design shall include alternative power ~~shall be provided~~ for the finished water pumps. ~~The combined finished water storage volume and pumping capacity supplied by alternative power shall be at least adequate to provide the maximum daily demand. Acceptable alternative power sources include an engine generator, engine drive pumps, or a second independent electrical supply.~~

~~(formerly Section 8(d)(iii))~~(i) The combined finished water storage volume and pumping capacity supplied by alternative power shall be at least adequate to provide the maximum daily demand.

~~(formerly Section 8(d)(iii))~~(ii) Acceptable alternative power sources include ~~an~~ engine generators, engine drive pumps, or a second independent electrical supply that provides sufficient power to run the system.

~~(formerly Section 8(e))~~(j) ~~Housing.~~ Process equipment, filters and appurtenances, disinfection, chemical feed and storage, electrical and controls, and pipe galleries shall be ~~housed~~ located in suitable structures.

~~(formerly Section 8(m))~~(k) All equipment not required to be in or on open basins, ~~(~~such as clarifier drives and flocculators~~)~~, shall be located in heated, lighted, and ventilated structures. ~~Structure entrances shall be above grade. Piping shall be buried below frost level, placed in heated structures, or provided with heat and insulated.~~

~~(formerly Section 8(m))~~(l) Piping shall be buried below frost level, placed in heated structures, or provided with heat and insulated.

~~(formerly Section 8(m))~~(m) Structure entrances shall be above grade.

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(i))~~(n) ~~onstruction materials.~~ Selected c~~C~~onstruction materials shall ~~be selected, apportioned, and/or protected to~~ provide water tightness, corrosion protection, and resistance to weather variations.

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(ii))~~(o) ~~Coatings.~~ Coatings used to protect structures, equipment, and piping shall be suitable for atmospheres containing moisture and low concentrations of chlorine. ~~Surfaces exposed in chemical areas shall be protected from chemical attack. Paints shall not contain lead, mercury, or other toxic metals or chemicals.~~

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(ii))~~(p) Surfaces exposed in chemical areas shall be protected from chemical attack.

~~(formerly Section 8(g)(ii))~~(q) Paints shall not contain lead, mercury, or other toxic metals or chemicals.

~~(formerly Section 8(k))~~(r) ~~Ventilation.~~ All enclosed spaces shall be provided with forced ventilation, except pumping station wetwells or clearwells. ~~In areas where there are open treatment units exposed to the room, ventilation shall be provided to limit relative humidity to less than 85 percent but not less than 6 air changes per hour. In electrical and equipment rooms, ventilation shall be provided to limit the temperature rise in the room to less than 15° F (8° C) above ambient, but not less than 6 air changes per hour. Rooms housing chlorine storage and/or feeders shall have provisions for exhausting the room contents in 2 minutes and continuous ventilation to provide not less than 12 air changes per hour.~~

~~(formerly Section 8(k))~~(i) In areas where there are open treatment units exposed to the room, ventilation shall be provided to limit relative humidity to less than 85 percent but not less than six air changes per hour.

~~(formerly Section 8(k))~~(ii) ~~In electrical and equipment rooms,~~ V~~v~~entilation in electrical and equipment rooms shall ~~be provided to~~ limit the temperature rise in the room to less than 15 ~~° F (8° C)~~ degrees Fahrenheit above ambient~~, but not less than~~ with at least six air changes per hour. ~~Rooms housing chlorine storage and/or feeders shall have provisions for exhausting the room contents in 2 minutes and continuous ventilation to provide not less than 12 air changes per hour.~~

~~(formerly Section 8(f)(i))~~(s) ~~Equipment location.~~ Service transformers and other critical electrical equipment shall be located above the 100-year flood and above grade. Transformers shall be located so that they are remote or protected by substantial barriers from traffic. Motor controls shall be located in superstructures and in rooms that do not contain corrosive atmospheres.

~~(formerly Section 8(i)(i))~~(t) ~~Metering.~~ All ~~The~~ treatment ~~facility~~ facilities shall have a flow measuring device provided for raw water influent and clear well effluent and ~~(formerly Section 8(i)(i)) All flow meters~~ each shall provide totalized flow. The accuracy of the device shall be at least plus or minus two percent of span.

~~(formerly Section 8(i)(iii))~~(i) ~~Controls.~~ Automatic controls shall be designed to permit manual override.

~~(formerly Section 8(i)(ii))~~(ii) ~~Type. All flow meters shall provide totalized flow.~~ For plants with a maximum daily flow of 50,000 gpd ~~(189 m3/d)~~ or more, the meter shall also record the instantaneous flow rate.

~~(formerly Section 8(i)(iv))~~(u) ~~Alarms.~~There shall be an alarm for ~~H~~high effluent turbidity and chlorine leaks ~~(~~when chlorine gas is used~~)~~ ~~shall be alarmed at an attended location~~. The alarm shall be located at an attended location.

~~(formerly Section 8(q))~~(v) ~~Monitoring equipment.~~Water treatment plants with a capacity of ~~0.5 mgd (1892.6 m3/d)~~ 500,000 gpd or more shall be provided with continuous finished water turbidimeters (including recorders).

Section 11. ~~Chemical Application~~ Source Development.

~~(a) General.~~

~~(i) Chemical application. Chemicals shall be applied by such means as to prevent backflow or back siphonage between multiple points of feed through common manifolds.~~

~~(ii) General equipment design. General equipment design shall be such that:~~

~~(A) Feeders will be able to supply the necessary amounts of chemical throughout the feed range at all times.~~

~~(B) Chemical contact materials and surfaces are resistant to the aggressiveness of the chemical solution.~~

~~(C) Corrosive chemicals are introduced in such a manner as to minimize potential for corrosion~~.

~~(D) Chemicals that are incompatible are not stored or handled together.~~

~~(E) All chemicals are conducted from the feeder to the point of application in separate conduits.~~

~~(F) Chemical feeders and pumps operate at no lower than 20 percent of the feed range.~~

~~(G) Slurry type chemicals, especially lime, are fed by gravity where practical.~~

~~(moved to Section 13(b))(b) Facility design.~~

~~(moved to Section 13(b)(i))(i) Number of feeders. A separate feeder shall be provided for each chemical applied.~~

~~(ii) Control. Feeders may be manually or automatically controlled. Automatic controls shall be designed to allow override by manual controls. Where plant flow rates are not manually controlled, chemical feed rates shall be automatically proportioned to flow.~~

~~Calibration cylinders shall be provided for each chemical system, enabling exact measurement of chemical feed dose.~~

~~(iii) Dry chemical feeders. Dry chemical feeders shall measure chemicals volumetrically or gravimetrically; they shall be provided with a solution water system and mixer in the solution tank and; shall completely enclose chemicals to prevent emission of dust to the operating room.~~

~~(iv) Positive displacement pumps. Positive displacement pumps shall be sized for the maximum pressure at the point of injection. A backpressure valve shall be provided in instances where chemicals can flow by gravity through the pump and pump check valves.~~

~~(v) Liquid chemical feeders - siphon control. Liquid chemical feeders shall be such that chemical solutions cannot be siphoned into the water supply.~~

~~(vi) Cross-connection control. Cross-connection control must be provided to assure that the service water lines discharging to solution tanks shall be protected from backflow and that liquid chemical solutions cannot be siphoned through solution feeders into the water supply. No direct connection shall exist between any sewer and a drain or overflow from the feeder, solution chamber or tank. All drains shall terminate at least 6 inches (0.15 m) or 2 pipe diameters, whichever is greater, above the overflow rim of a receiving sump, conduit or waste receptacle.~~

~~(vii) In-plant water supply. The in-plant water supply shall be of sufficient quantity and pressure to meet the chemical system needs. A minimum capability of 15 gpm at 50 psi is required.~~

~~There shall be a new means of controlling and measuring the water when used for preparing specific solution concentrations by dilution, i.e., rotometer and control valve. The water shall be properly treated for hardness when hardness affects the chemical solution.~~

~~(viii) Storage of chemicals.~~

~~(A) Storage space or tank volume shall be provided for at least 30 days of chemical supply. The storage shall provide protection from intermixing of 2 different chemicals.~~

~~(B) Storage tanks and pipelines for liquid chemicals shall be specific to the chemical and not for alternates.~~

~~(C) Liquid chemical storage tanks must have a liquid level indicator, an overflow and a receiving basin or drain capable of receiving accidental spills or over-flows, and be located in a contained area sized to store the total contents of a ruptured tank.~~

~~(moved to Section 13(b)(ii))(D) All chemical storage tanks shall be constructed of materials which are resistant to the chemical which they store. The tank shall not lose its structural integrity through chemical action or be subject to corrosion.~~

~~(ix) Solution and slurry tanks.~~

~~(A) Feed and dilution systems shall be designed to maintain uniform strength of solution in solution tanks. A mixer shall be provided to mix the tank contents when batching solutions. Continuous agitation shall be provided to maintain slurries in suspension. A means shall be provided to measure the solution level in the tank. Chemical solution tanks shall have a cover. Large tanks with access openings shall have such openings curbed and fitted with overhanging covers.~~

~~(B) Subsurface locations for solution tanks shall be free from sources of possible contamination, and assure positive drainage for groundwaters, accumulated water, chemical spills and overflows~~.

~~(C) Overflow pipes, when provided, shall be turned downward, with the end screened. They shall have a free fall discharge and be located where noticeable.~~

~~(D) Acid storage tanks must be vented to the outside atmosphere, but not through vents shared with any other material.~~

~~(E) Each tank shall be provided with a valved drain, protected against backflow by an air gap of 6 inches (0.15 m) or 2 pipe diameters, whichever is greater.~~

~~(x) Day tanks.~~

~~(A) Day tanks shall be provided where bulk storage of liquid chemical is provided and a dilute solution is to be fed, or where chemicals are manually batched. Day tanks shall meet the requirements of solution tanks. Tanks shall be properly labeled to designate the chemical contained.~~

~~(B) Hand pumps may be used to transfer chemicals from a carboy or drum. A tip rack may be used to permit withdrawal into a bucket from a spigot. Where motor-driven transfer pumps are provided, a liquid level limit switch and an overflow from the day tank shall be provided.~~

~~(C) Continuous agitation shall be provided to maintain chemical slurries in suspension. A mixer shall be provided to mix the initial dilution.~~

~~(xi) Feed lines:~~

~~(A) Shall be of durable material, resistant to the chemical handled.~~

~~(B) Shall be readily accessible for maintenance when located within structures.~~

~~(C) Shall be protected against freezing.~~

~~(D) Shall be readily cleanable by using plugged crosses for 90° bends.~~

~~(E) Shall slope upward from the chemical source to the feeder when conveying gases.~~

~~(F) Shall be designed consistent with scale-forming or solids-depositing properties of the water, chemical, solution, or mixtures conveyed.~~

~~(G) Shall be color coded.~~

~~(H) Shall have a connection for a flushing line.~~

~~(xii) Handling.~~

~~(A) Carts, elevators and other appropriate means shall be provided for lifting chemical containers.~~

~~(B) Provisions shall be made for the transfer of dry chemicals from shipping containers to storage bins or hoppers to minimize the quantity of dust which may enter the room in which the equipment is installed. Provisions shall also be made for disposing of empty bags, drums or barrels which will minimize exposure to dusts. Control may be provided by using:~~

~~(I) Vacuum/pneumatic equipment or closed conveyor systems.~~

~~(II) Facilities for emptying shipping containers in special enclosures.~~

~~(III) Exhaust fans and dust filters which put the hoppers or bins under negative pressure.~~

~~(C) Provision shall be made for measuring quantities of chemicals used to prepare feed solutions.~~

~~(xiii) Housing. Floor surfaces shall be smooth and impervious, slip-resistant and well drained with 2.5 percent minimum slope. Vents from feeders, storage facilities and equipment exhaust shall discharge to the outside atmosphere above grade and remote from air intakes.~~

~~(c) Specific chemicals.~~

~~(i) Chlorine gas.~~

~~(A) Respiratory protection equipment. Respiratory protection equipment, meeting the requirements of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), shall be available where chlorine gas is handled, and shall be stored at a convenient~~

~~location, but not inside any room where chlorine is used or stored. The units shall use compressed air, have at least a 30 minute capacity, and be compatible with or exactly the same as units used by the fire department responsible for the plant.~~

~~(B) Chlorine leak detection. Where ton containers are used, or where plants store more than 1000 lbs (454 kg) of chlorine, continuous electronic chlorine leak detection equipment shall be provided.~~

~~(C) Repair kits. Repair kits approved by the Chlorine Institute shall be provided for plants employing chlorine gas chlorination. The chlorine repair kits shall be available for each size container stored at the facility.~~

~~(D) Feed and storage areas. Chlorine gas feed and storage shall be enclosed and separated from other operating areas. The chlorine room shall be provided with a shatter resistant window installed in an interior wall. The room shall be constructed in such a manner that all openings between the chlorine room and the remainder of the plant are sealed. The doors shall be equipped with panic hardware, assuring ready means of exit and opening outward only to the building exterior.~~

~~(E) Ventilation. Where chlorine gas is used, the room shall have an exhaust ventilating system with a capacity which provides one complete air change every two minutes. The ventilating system shall take suction within 18 inches (0.46 m) of the floor, as far as practical from the door and air inlet, with the point of discharge so located as not to contaminate air intakes to any rooms or structures.~~

~~Air intakes shall be through louvers near the ceiling. Louvers for chlorine room air intake and exhaust shall facilitate airtight closure.~~

~~Separate switches for the fan and lights shall be located outside of the chlorine room and at the inspection window. Outside switches shall be protected from vandalism. A signal light indicating fan operation shall be provided at each entrance when the fan can be controlled from more than one point.~~

~~Vents from feeders and storage shall discharge to the outside atmosphere, above grade. The room location shall be on the prevailing downwind side of the building away from entrances, windows, louvers, walkways, etc.~~

~~Floor drains shall discharge to the outside of the building and shall not be connected to other internal or external drainage systems.~~

~~(F) Cylinders. Full and empty cylinders of chlorine gas shall be isolated from operating areas, restrained in position to prevent upset, stored in rooms separate from ammonia storage, and stored in areas not in direct sunlight or exposed to excessive heat.~~

~~(G) Heating. Chlorinator rooms shall be heated to 60° F (15.6° C) and be protected from excessive heat. Cylinders and gas lines shall be protected from temperatures above that of the feed equipment.~~

~~(H) Feed lines. Pressurized chlorine feed lines shall not carry chlorine gas beyond the chlorinator room.~~

~~(ii) Acids and caustics.~~

~~(A) Acids and caustics shall be kept in closed corrosion-resistant shipping containers or in covered bulk storage units.~~

~~(B) Acids and caustics shall be pumped in undiluted form from original containers or bulk storage units through suitable pipe or hose to the point of treatment or to a covered day tank.~~

~~(C) An emergency deluge shower and eye wash shall be provided where corrosive chemicals are stored or used.~~

~~(iii) Sodium chlorite. Provisions shall be made for proper storage and handling of sodium chlorite to eliminate any danger of explosion. No hydrocarbons or organics shall be stored with sodium chlorite.~~

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 3.1.4.1, design of intake structures; 3.1.4.3, off-stream raw water storage reservoirs; 3.1.6, impoundments and reservoirs; 3.2.1.1, source capacity; 3.2.4.3-3.2.4.4, surface or temporary steel casing and permanent steel casing pipe; 3.2.4.5-3.2.4.6, polyvinyl chloride plastic (PVC) well casing and other nonferrous casing materials; 3.2.4.8, screens; 3.2.4.9, grouting requirements for public water supply wells; 3.2.4.10, upper terminal well construction; 3.2.4.11, development; 3.2.4.12, disinfection of every new, modified, or reconditioned groundwater source; 3.2.4.13, capping requirements; 3.2.5, testing and records; 3.2.6.1, sand or gravel wells; 3.2.6.2, gravel pack material; 3.2.6.4, infiltration lines; 3.2.6.5, limestone or sandstone wells; 3.2.7, well pumps, discharge piping, and appurtenances; 3.2.7.3, discharge piping; 3.2.7.4, pitless well units; 3.2.7.6, casing vent requirements; 3.2.7.7, water level measurement; and 3.2.7.8, observation wells, are herein incorporated by reference.

This extensive cross reference will breed confusion.

(b) Surface water intake structures that operate in the winter shall be capable of minimizing the formation of ice on the intake.

(c) Transmission lines and interconnecting process piping shall be capable of withstanding the forces and conditions they will be subject to and comply with the following specifications for water service, as applicable:

(i) AWWA C200;

(ii) AWWA C207;

(iii) AWWA C208;

(iv) AWWA C220;

(v) AWWA C228;

(vi) AWWA C300;

(vi) AWWA C301;

(vi) AWWA C302;

(vi) AWWA C303;

(vi) AWWA C304;

(xi) AWWA C900;

(vi) AWWA C901;

(vi) AWWA C903;

(vi) AWWA C904;

(vi) AWWA C906;

(vi) AWWA C907;

(vi) AWWA C909;

(vi) AWWA C950;

(vi) ASTM A53;

(vi) ASTM A134;

(vi) ASTM A135;

(vi) ASTM A139;

(vi) ASTM D2846;

(vi) ASTM F480;

(vi) ASTM F645;

(vi) ASTM F877;

(vi) ASTM F23891;

(vi) ASTM F2806;

(vi) ASTM F2855;

(vi) ASTM F2969;

(vi) API 5L:

(A) Grade B;

(B) Grade X42;

(C) Grade X46;

(D) Grade X52;

(E) Grade X56;

(F) Grade X60;

(G) Grade X65;

(H) Grade X70; or

(I) Grade X80.

~~(formerly Section 9(a)(iii))~~(d) ~~Raw water supply piping. No~~ Designs shall not include any customer service connection ~~shall be provided~~ from the raw water transmission line to the treatment plant~~,~~ unless there are provisions to treat the water to meet ~~these standards~~ the requirements of this Chapter, or the sole purpose of the service is for irrigation or agricultural water use. For irrigation agricultural services, applicants shall conduct a hazard classification and implement appropriate backflow prevention.

~~(formerly Section 9(b))~~(e) Designs that include ~~G~~groundwater source development shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i))~~(i) ~~Number and capacity. The total developed groundwater source, along with other water sources, shall provide a combined capacity that shall equal or exceed the design maximum daily demand.~~ Proposed designs shall include ~~A~~a minimum of ~~2~~ two wells supplying twice the maximum daily demand, or ~~1~~ one well and finished water storage that together equal ~~to~~ twice the maximum daily demand ~~shall be provided~~. ~~Where 2~~

~~wells are provided, the sources shall be capable of equaling or exceeding the design average daily demand with the largest producing well out of service.~~

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(B))~~(ii) ~~Relation to sources of pollution. Every well shall be located further from any of the sources of pollution listed below.~~ ~~The~~ Wells shall maintain the following minimum isolation distances ~~listed below apply when domestic wastewater is the only wastewater present.~~:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(B)(I))~~(A) If domestic wastewater is the only wastewater present and the design domestic sewage flow is less than 2,000 ~~gallons per day~~ gpd ~~(7,560 L/day)~~, the following minimum isolation distance shall be maintained:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(A)(II)(A)~~ Table 1. Isolation Distances for Domestic Sewage Flows Less than 2,000 gpd

Source of Domestic Wastewater	*Minimum Distance to Well*
~~Sewer~~	~~50 feet~~
~~Septic tank~~	~~50 feet~~
~~Disposal field~~	~~100 feet (30.5 m)~~
~~Seepage pit~~	~~100 feet (30.5 m)~~
~~Cesspool~~	~~100 feet (30.5 m)~~
Storm and Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems	50 feet
Septic tank	50 feet
Absorption system	200 feet

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(B)(II))~~(B) If domestic wastewater is the only wastewater present and the design domestic sewage flow is greater than 2,000 gpd ~~(7,560 L/day)~~ but less than 10,000 gpd ~~(37,800 L/day)~~, the following minimum isolation distances shall be maintained:

Table 2. Isolation Distances for Domestic Sewage Flows Greater than 2,000 gpd

Source of Domestic Wastewater	*Minimum Distance to Well*
~~Sewer~~	~~50 feet~~
~~Septic tank~~	~~50 feet~~
~~Disposal field~~	~~200 feet~~
~~Seepage pit~~	~~200 feet~~
~~Cesspool~~	~~200 feet~~
Storm and Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems	50 feet

See subsequent notes in Section 16 RE table naming convention. Possibly call these out as Table 11-1 and 11-2.

Septic tank	50 feet
Absorption system	500 feet

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(B)(III))~~(C) ~~For systems larger~~ If domestic wastewater is the only wastewater present and the design domestic sewage flow is greater than 10,000 gallons per day ~~(37,800 L/day),~~ or non-domestic wastewater is present the required isolation distance shall be determined by a ~~hydrogeological~~ subsurface study, in accordance with the requirements of ~~Section 15 of Chapter 3 Water Quality Rules and Regulations~~ Water Quality Rules Chapter 3, Section 17(b), but shall not be less than those ~~listed above~~ required Tables 1 and 2 of this Section.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(C))~~(iii) ~~Relation to~~ Wells shall maintain the following minimum isolation distances from buildings and property lines~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(C)(I))~~(A) When a well is ~~adjacent to the~~ outside of a building, the well shall be located so that the ~~centerline~~ radius from the surface casing, ~~extended vertically,~~ will clear any projection from the building ~~by not less than 3 feet (0.91 m), and~~ or ~~will~~ clear any power line by not less than 10 feet ~~(3.05 m)~~.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(C)(II))~~(B) When a well is ~~to be~~ located inside a building, the top of the casing and any other well opening shall not terminate in the basement of the building, or in any pit or space that is below natural ground surface unless the well is completed with a properly protected submersible pump or provided with provisions for drainage to the ground surface that is not subject to flooding by surface water. Wells located in a structure ~~must~~ shall be accessible to pull the casing or the pump. The structure shall have overhead access.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(i)(D))~~(C) ~~Relation to property lines. Every w~~Wells shall be located at least 10 feet ~~(3.05 m)~~ from any property line.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(ii)~~(iv) Wells shall complete ~~T~~testing and maintain records as follows~~.~~:

Systems employing wells...

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(ii)(A))~~(A) ~~Yield and drawdown tests.~~ Yield and drawdown tests shall be performed on every production well after construction or subsequent treatment and prior to placement of the permanent pump. The test methods shall be clearly indicated in the specifications. The test pump capacity, at maximum anticipated drawdown, shall be at least 1.5 times the design rate anticipated. The test shall provide for continuous pumping for at least 24 hours or until stabilized drawdown has continued for at least ~~6~~ six hours when test pumped at 1.5 times the design pumping rate.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(ii)(B))~~(B) ~~Plumbness and alignment requirements.~~ Every well shall be tested for plumbness and alignment in accordance with AWWA ~~A-100~~ A100. ~~The test method and allowable tolerance shall be stated in the specifications.~~

(v) In addition to meeting the requirements of Section 8 of this Chapter, plans for wells developed through acidizing activities shall also include:

(A) Information on the geology of the area that contains descriptions of:

(I) Known or potential faults, fractures, springs, karst features (such as sinkholes and other similar features) within a one-mile radius of the proposed well; and

(II) Faults and fractures that may extend from the acidized zone into overlying and underlying geologic formations and a description of any measures that will be taken to ensure that the acidized solution does not migrate into any of those geologic formations.

(B) For wells developed within a radius of one mile of existing wells, applicants shall submit plans that analyze the risk and mitigation measures to be taken to prevent impacts to those wells. The submitted plans shall include the risk and mitigation measures for any potential effects to each existing well.

(C) Existing information on the location of other wells (such as water supply, oil and gas, mineral development wells) within a one-mile radius of the proposed well, including any wells that intercept the acidized zone, and for wells that intercept the acidized zone:

(I) An analysis of whether or not those wells that intercept the acidized zone have been properly plugged and abandoned;

(II) An analysis of whether or not those wells have been properly cased and cemented; and

(III) A description of what measures will be or have been taken to prevent the acidized solution from migrating vertically in the annular space or casing of the existing wells into overlying or underlying geologic formations.

(D) A description of the borehole drilling phase and what measures will be taken to minimize the introduction of lost circulation materials into aquifers when encountering under-pressured geologic formations or other factors that may lead to a loss of circulation;

(E) A description of the acid injection process and the measures that will be taken to ensure that injection pressures do not create fractures in the overlying and underlying geologic formations and through which the acidized solution may migrate;

(F) A description of the volume and content of the acid and any other chemical compounds to be used during acidizing activities, including the management of the acid

and chemical compounds prior to acidizing and final disposition of any acid, water, or chemical mixtures recovered from the well after acidizing activities are completed;

(G) A description of the measures that will be or have been taken to ensure that the recovery of the acidized solution is of sufficient duration and volume to eliminate the potential for acidic impacts to other wells completed within the injection zone; and

(H) A description of the methods to be performed to establish the placement and integrity of the annular seal and casing prior to acidization of the well.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(A))~~(vi) ~~Protection during construction.~~ During any well construction or modification, the well and surrounding area ~~must~~ shall be adequately protected to prevent any groundwater contamination. Surface water ~~must~~ shall be diverted away from the construction area.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(B))~~(vii) All ~~W~~wells ~~types and~~ shall comply with the following construction ~~methods~~ standards~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(I))~~(A) ~~Dug wells.~~ Dug wells shall be ~~used only where geological conditions preclude the possibility of developing an acceptable drilled well~~ constructed according to the State Engineer's standards~~.~~;

wells that employ a concrete apron

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(II)(2.))~~(B) Every drilled, driven, jetted, or bored well shall have an unperforated casing that extends from a minimum of 12 inches ~~(30 cm)~~ above ~~ground~~ the surface for concrete and 18 inches above natural ground surface ~~to at least 10 feet (3.05 m) below ground surface~~. ~~In unconsolidated formations, this casing shall extend to the water table or below. In consolidated formations, the casing may be terminated in rock or watertight clay above the water table.~~ The design shall demonstrate compliance with Water Quality Rules, Chapter 26.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(B)(X)(2.))~~(C) In gravel-packed wells, aquifers containing inferior quality water shall be sealed by pressure grouting, or with special packers or seals, to prevent such water from moving vertically in gravel-packed portions of the well. Gravel-packed wells shall meet the following sealing requirements:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(IV)(2.))~~(I) If a permanent surface casing is not installed, the annular opening between the casing and the drill hole shall be sealed in the top 10 feet ~~(3.05 m)~~ with concrete or cement grout~~.~~; or

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(IV)(2.))~~(II) If a permanent surface casing is installed, it shall extend to a depth of at least 10 feet ~~(3.05 m)~~. The annular opening between this outer casing and the inner casing shall be covered with a metal or cement seal.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(IV)(1.))~~(D) When ~~artesian~~ naturally flowing water is encountered in a well, unperforated casing shall extend into the confining layer overlying the ~~artesian~~ water-bearing zone. This casing shall be adequately sealed

with cement grout into the confining zone to prevent both surface and subsurface leakage from the ~~artesian~~ water-bearing zone. The method of construction shall be such that during the placing of the grout and the time required for it to set, no water shall flow through or around the annular space outside the casing, and no water pressure sufficient to disturb the grout prior to final set shall occur. ~~After the grout has set completely, d~~Drilling operations ~~may~~ shall not be continued into the ~~artesian~~ water-bearing zone until the grout has set completely. If leakage occurs around the well casing or adjacent to the well, the well shall be recompleted with any seals, packers or casing necessary to eliminate the leakage completely.

(I) Flowing wells shall be constructed to control the flow of water from the well. The well grouting shall be engineered to prevent the movement of water along the well casing and to prevent the migration of pressurized water into upper aquifers. A flow control device shall be installed into the wellhead to control the flow of water from the well. Overflows shall discharge a minimum of 18 inches above grade and flood level and discharge to an effective drainage structure.

(II) There shall be no direct connection between any discharge pipe and a sewer or other source of pollution.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(B)(X)(1.))~~(E) ~~Any time during the construction of a well that~~ If mineralized water or water known to be polluted is encountered during the construction of a well, the aquifer or aquifers containing such inferior quality water shall be adequately cased or sealed off ~~so that~~ to prevent water ~~shall not~~ from entering the well~~, nor will it move~~ and to prevent water from moving up or down the annular space; and ~~outside the well casing. If necessary, special seals or packers shall be installed to prevent movement of inferior quality water. Mineralized water may be used if it can be properly treated to meet all drinking water quality standards as determined by the administrator. When mineralized water is encountered, it shall not be mixed with any other waters from different aquifers within the well.~~

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(B)(X)(1.))~~(I) ~~If a well is penetrating multiple aquifers, mineralized water shall be excluded from the well if water is taken from other non-mineralized aquifers. If a~~ For wells ~~is~~ that ~~penetrating~~ penetrate multiple aquifers, mineralized water shall be excluded from the well if water is taken from other, non-mineralized aquifers.

(II) Applications that propose to use m~~M~~ineralized water ~~may be used~~ as a public water supply shall demonstrate ~~if it can be properly~~ the treat~~ed~~ment ~~to meet all~~ will comply with the drinking water quality standards ~~as determined by the administrator~~ required by the 40 CFR Part 141.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(B)(XI)(1.))~~(F) Existing oil ~~and~~ or gas wells, ~~seismic test holes,~~ private water wells, or ~~mineral~~ exploration test holes that can be completed to conform to all minimum construction standards required by this Chapter may be converted for use as a public water supply well~~s~~. ~~provided that the wells can be completed to conform to the minimum construction standards cited in this chapter. This does not relieve the applicant from~~

~~obtaining appropriate permits.~~The permit application shall identify all actions to be completed to achieve compliance with this Chapter.

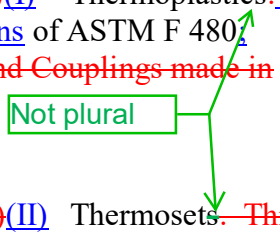
~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I))~~(viii) Casing~~. The casing~~ shall ~~provide structural stability to prevent casing collapse during installation as well as drill hole wall integrity when installed, be of required size to convey liquid at a specified injection/recovery rate and pressure, and~~ be of required size to convey liquid at a specified injection/recovery rate and pressure, shall be of required size to allow for sampling~~.~~, ~~and~~ shall meet the following requirements:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(2.)(c.))~~(A) High-strength carbon steel sheets or "well casing steel"~~.~~ ~~Each sheet of material~~ shall contain mill markings ~~which~~ that will identify the manufacturer and specify that the material is well casing steel ~~which~~ that complies with the chemical and physical properties published by the manufacturer.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(2.)(d.))~~(B) Stainless steel casing shall meet the provisions of ASTM A409 ~~"Standard Specification for Welded Large Diameter Austenitic Steel Pipe for Corrosive or High Temperature Service"~~.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.))~~(C) ~~Nonferrous casing materials. Nonferrous or plastic material may be used as a well casing. It must be resistant to the corrosiveness of the water and to the stresses to which it will be subjected during installation, grouting, and operation. The material shall be nontoxic. All joints shall be durable and watertight.~~ Nonferrous casing material shall be nontoxic, shall have joints that are durable and watertight, and:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(a.))~~(I) Thermoplastics~~.~~ ~~This~~ material used for well casing shall meet the ~~requirements~~ specifications of ASTM F 480~~, "Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Water Well Casing Pipe and Couplings made in Standard Dimension Ratios (SDR)".~~



~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(b.))~~(II) Thermosets~~. This~~ material used for well casing shall meet ~~the requirements of~~ one of the following specifications:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(b.))~~(1.) ASTM D2996 ~~"Standard Specification for Filament Wound Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Pipe.";~~

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(b.))~~(2.) ASTM D2997 ~~"Standard Specification for Centrifugally Cast Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Pipe.";~~

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(b.))~~(3.) ASTM D3517~~"Standard Specification for Reinforced Plastic Mortar Pressure Pipe." ~~; or

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(b.))~~(4.) AWWA C950.~~"AWWA Standards for Glass - Fiber - Reinforced Thermosetting - Resin Pressure Pipe."~~

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(c.))~~(II) Concrete pipe used for casing ~~should conform to~~ shall meet one of the following specifications

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(c.))~~(1.) ASTM C14 ~~"Standard Specifications for Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe.";~~

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(c.))~~(2.) ASTM C76 ~~"Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe.";~~

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(c.))~~(3.) AWWA C300 ~~"AWWA Standards for Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel Cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids.";~~ or

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(3.)(c.))~~(4.) AWWA C301 ~~"AWWA Standards for Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel Cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids.".~~

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(4.))~~(D) ~~Casing diameter.~~ The well casing diameter ~~(inside diameter)~~ and associated pump diameter shall ~~be a minimum of one size larger than the largest dimension/diameter of the pump or pumping structure~~ meet AWWA A100 minimum requirements for standard well-casing sizes for wells. If a reduction in casing diameter is made, there shall be adequate overlap of the casing to prevent misalignment and to prevent the movement of unstable sediment into the well. ~~To prevent the migration of mineralized, polluted, or otherwise inferior quality water, lead or neoprene packers shall be installed to seal the annular space between casings.~~

(x) Packers and screens for public water supply wells shall meet the following requirements:

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(I)(4.))~~(A) ~~To prevent the migration of mineralized, polluted, or otherwise inferior quality water, lead or neoprene packers shall be installed to seal the annular space between casings.~~ Neoprene packers shall be installed to seal the annular space between casings to prevent the migration of mineralized, polluted, or otherwise inferior quality water.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(III)(3.))~~(B) ~~For a nonhomogeneous aquifer having a uniformity coefficient less than 3.0 and an effective grain size less than 0.01 inches, an artificial filter or screen shall be used.~~An artificial filter or screen shall be used for nonhomogeneous aquifers that have a uniformity coefficient less than 3.0 and an effective grain size less than 0.01 inches.

(ix) The minimum grout thickness for public water supply wells shall be determined in accordance with AWWA Standard A100, part 4.7.8.3.

(x) Well seals shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The annular space shall be sealed to protect against contamination or pollution by the entrance of surface or shallow subsurface waters; and

(B) Annular seals shall be installed to provide protection for the casing against corrosion, to ensure the structural integrity of the casing, and to stabilize the upper formation.

If employed,

(xi) The concrete floor or apron of an upper terminal well construction for a public water supply well shall slope away from the casing at a slope of one inch per foot.

(xii) Well pumps shall be located at a point above the top of the well screen.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(D)(II))~~ (xxiii) ~~Submersible pumps.~~ Where a submersible pump is used, ~~the top of the casing shall be effectively sealed against the entrance of water under all conditions of vibration or movement of conductors or cables. The electrical cable shall be firmly attached to the rise pipe at 20 foot (6.1 m) intervals or less, and the pump shall be located at a point above the top of the well screen~~ a check valve (foot valve) shall be located in the tubing string above the pump in addition to the check valve located above ground to prevent negative pressures on the discharge piping.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(IV))~~(xxiv) ~~Pitless well units.~~ A pitless adaptor or well house shall be used where needed to protect the water system from freezing.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(IV))~~(xxv) A frost pit may be used only in conjunction with a properly protected pitless adaptor.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(vi))~~(xxvi) ~~Water level management. Every w~~Wells with diameters that are greater than ~~4~~ four inches ~~(10 cm) in diameter~~ shall be equipped with an ~~access port that will allow for the measurement of the depth to the water surface; or in the case of a flowing artesian well, with a pressure gauge that will indicate pressure. A~~an air line ~~used~~ for water level measurements or, ~~shall be provided on all wells greater than 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter. Installation of water level measuring equipment shall be made using corrosion-resistant materials attached firmly to the drop pipe or pump column and in such a manner as to prevent entrance of foreign materials.~~in the case of a flowing artesian well, with a pressure gauge that will indicate pressure.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(VII))~~(xxvii) ~~Discharge measuring device. Every~~ Each well shall ~~be piped so that~~ have a device capable of measuring the total well discharge ~~can be placed in operation at the well for well testing. Every well field (or when only one well is present, every well)~~ and shall have a device capable of measuring the total discharge from the field if there is more than one pump in operation.

~~(formerly Section 9(b)(iii)(C)(IX))~~(xxviii) ~~Well abandonment.~~ Test wells and groundwater sources ~~which~~ that are ~~not in use shall be~~ sealed for plugging and abandonment in accordance with requirements of Water Quality Rules Chapter 26, ~~Water Quality Rules and Regulations~~ Section 11 shall be sealed by filling with neat cement grout. The filling materials shall be applied to the well hole through a pipe, or tremie.

(f) Facilities that include spring development shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Spring collection systems shall be constructed to collect spring water while preventing contamination of the source from the ground surface or other contaminant sources.

(A) Spring water collection systems shall be developed where spring water is a minimum of three feet below the ground surface.

(B) Seepage springs shall have a trench for the collection site that extends at least six inches into the impervious layer, but not entirely through the impervious layer. Concentrated springs shall be developed down to bedrock.

(I) A bed of clean and disinfected rock shall be installed at the collection site extending the width of the spring from which water is being collected.

(II) The collection site shall:

(1.) Be covered with 60 mil plastic sheeting or an equivalent puncture-proof and water-proof barrier; and

(2.) Be protected from damage during back-fill and re-grading of the site to the original surface elevation with protective fabric or sand.

(C) Collecting walls shall be:

(I) Constructed immediately downstream of the collection site; and

What does this mean?
Wall thickness?

(II) Made of concrete, with a minimum width of six inches, or plastic; and No plastic spec?

(D) The spring water collection pipe shall be installed in accordance with the USDA NRCS Part 631 National Engineering Handbook, Chapter 32, part 631.3201(b)(iii) for delivery pipes.

(I) The size of the collection pipe shall be sufficient to convey the flow of the spring.

(II) Pipe material and appurtenances shall comply with allowable well construction material for water distribution in accordance with the standards listed in paragraph (c) of this Section.

(III) Appropriate bedding and cover material shall protect the pipe from damage and freezing.

(ii) The horizontal setback for spring development shall be no less than the setback distances in (b)(iv) of this section.

(iii) All potential sources of contamination shall be removed from the spring protection area.

(iv) The spring collection site shall include fencing or other protective features that are constructed and secured to exclude large animals and unauthorized persons from entering.

(A) Fencing shall be designed to withstand animals and snow loading. Other protective systems may be proposed.

(B) Fencing shall include an entry point to allow access by authorized persons for inspection and maintenance activities.

(v) The spring collection site shall include a diversion ditch that is constructed on the upstream side of the spring collection site to route surface water flows away from the collection area. The diversion ditch shall be located a minimum of 10 feet away from the collection wall.

(vi) The spring collection site shall be equipped to disinfect water prior to distribution and shall include sampling ports before and after the disinfection application point.

(vii) Spring boxes shall comply with the finished water storage requirements of Section 14 of this Chapter.

Section 12. ~~Pumping Facilities~~ Treatment.

~~(moved to Section 14(g)(iv))(a) Total dynamic head. The total dynamic head rating of pumping units shall be based on pipe friction, pressure losses from piping entrances, exits, appurtenances (bends, valves, etc.), and static head at the design flow.~~

~~(b) Location.~~

~~(i) The pumping station shall be elevated or protected to a minimum of 3 feet above the 100-year flood elevation, or 3 feet above the highest recorded flood elevation, whichever is higher.~~

~~(ii) The station shall be accessible to operating personnel at all times, and during all weather.~~

~~(iii) The site around the station shall be graded to lead surface drainage away from the station.~~

~~(iv) The station shall have security installed to prevent vandalism and entrance by unauthorized persons or animals.~~

~~(c) Pumping stations - raw and finished water.~~

~~(i) They shall have outward opening doors.~~

~~(ii) They shall have a floor elevation or a main level entry of at least 6 inches above finished grade. All floors shall slope at least 2-1/2 inches in every 10 feet to a suitable drain. Pumps shall have an outlet for drainage from pump glands without discharging onto the floor.~~

~~(iii) They shall have any underground structures waterproofed.~~

~~(d) Wetwells. Finished water wetwells shall be covered. All vents shall be turned down and screened. Finished water wetwells shall be located above the groundwater table and the top of the walls from the wetwell shall be at least 18 inches above finished grade.~~

~~(e) Equipment servicing. Pump stations shall be provided with craneways, hoist beams, eyebolts, or other facilities for servicing or removing pumps, motors or other heavy equipment. They shall be rated for not less than 50 percent more than the weight of the heaviest single item to be lifted. Openings in floors and roofs shall be provided as needed for removal of heavy or bulky equipment.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(b))(f) Stairways and ladders. Stairways or ladders shall be provided between all floors, and in pits or compartments which must be entered. They shall have handrails on both sides, and treads of non-slip material. The Wyoming Occupational Health and Safety Rules and Regulations shall be complied with.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(c))(g) Heating. Provisions shall be made for heating to maintain a minimum temperature of 40° F (4° C) if not typically occupied and 50° F (10° C) if occupied.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(d))(h) Ventilation. All accessible pumping station areas shall be ventilated. Ventilation may be continuous or intermittent. If intermittent, ventilation in areas normally visited by operating personnel shall be started automatically at not greater than 30 minute intervals. Permanently installed drywell ventilation shall provide at least 6 air changes per hour if continuous, and 12 air changes per hour if intermittent. Intermittent ventilating equipment shall ensure starting upon entry of operating personnel. Wetwells shall be designed to permit the use of portable blowers that will exhaust the space and continue to supply fresh air during access periods.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(e))(i) Dehumidification. In below ground pumping stations, a means for dehumidification shall be provided. The facilities shall be sized to maintain the dewpoint at least 2 below the coldest anticipated temperature of water to be conveyed in the pipes.~~

~~(j) Lighting. Lighting levels shall be sufficient to permit safe operation and maintenance of all equipment within the pumping stations, but not less than 30 foot candles. All areas shall be lit in such a manner that the failure of 1 lighting fixture or lamp will not cause the area to be completely dark.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(f))(k) Sanitary and other conveniences. All pumping stations that are manned for four or more hours per day shall be provided with potable water, lavatory and toilet facilities. Wastes shall be discharged to the sanitary sewer or to an on-site waste treatment system.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(g))(l) Pumps. At least two pumping units shall be provided. With the largest pump out of service, the remaining pump or pumps shall be capable of providing the maximum pumping rate of the system.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(g)(ii))(m) Suction lift. Pumps shall be selected so that the net positive suction head required at maximum flow (NPSHR) is less than the net positive suction head available (NPSHA) minus 4 feet (1.2 m) based on the hydraulic conditions and altitude of the pumping station. If this condition is not met, then priming shall be provided.~~

~~Priming water must not be of lesser sanitary quality than that of the water being pumped. Vacuum priming may be used.~~

~~When an air operated ejector is used, the screened intake shall draw clean air from a point at least 10 feet above the ground or other source of possible contamination.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(g)(iii))(n) Surge control. Piping systems shall be designed to withstand the maximum possible surge (water hammer) from the pumping station, or adequate surge control provided to protect the piping. Pressure relief valves are not acceptable surge control.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(h))(o) Booster pumps.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(h)(i))(i)Booster pumps shall not produce a pressure less than 5 psi in suction lines. Where the suction line has service connections, booster pump intake pressure shall be at least 35 psi (138 kPa) when the pump is in normal operation and shall be provided with a low pressure cutoff switch if the suction line pressure is a minimum of 20 psi (69 kPa).~~

~~(moved to Section 14(h)(iii))(ii) Automatic or remote control devices shall have a range between the start and cutoff pressure which will prevent cycling of more than 1 start every 15 minutes.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(h)(iv))(iii) In-line booster pumps shall be accessible for servicing and repairs. The access opening and vault shall be large enough to remove the pump.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(h)(v))(iv) Individual home booster pumps shall not be allowed for any individual service from the public water supply main.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(h)(vi))(p) Automatic and remote controlled stations. Conditions that may affect continuous delivery of water shall be alarmed at an attended location.~~

~~(q) Appurtenances.~~

~~(i) Valves.~~

~~(A) All pumps except submersibles shall have a suction and discharge valve to permit satisfactory operation, maintenance and repair of the equipment. Submersible pumps shall have a check valve and discharge valve to permit satisfactory operation, maintenance and repair of the equipment.~~

~~(B) If foot valves are necessary, they shall have a net valve area of at least 2-1/2 times the area of the suction pipe and they shall be screened.~~

~~(moved the Section 14(i)(i))(C) Each pump shall have an individual suction line or the lines shall be so manifolded that they will ensure similar hydraulic and operating conditions.~~

~~(D) Check. All pumps shall be provided with a check valve located between the pump and the discharge shutoff valve, except where arranged so that backflow is not possible under normal operating conditions.~~

~~(moved to Section 14(i)(i))(E) Air release. Air release valves shall be provided where the pipe crown is dropped in elevation.~~

~~(ii) Gauges. Each pump shall have a standard pressure gauge on its discharge line. Each pump shall have a compound gauge on its suction line, except wet pit type pumps.~~

~~(iii) Water seals. Water seals shall not be supplied with water of a lesser sanitary quality than that of the water being pumped. Where pumps are sealed with potable water and are pumping water of lesser sanitary quality, the seal shall be supplied from a break tank open to atmospheric pressure. The tank shall have an air gap of at least 6 inches (0.15 m) or 2 pipe diameters, whichever is greater, between the feeder line and the spill line of the tank.~~

~~(iv) Controls. Pumps, their prime movers and accessories, shall be controlled in such a manner that they will operate at rated capacity without overload. Provision shall be made to prevent energizing the motor in the event of a backspin cycle. Electrical controls shall be located above grade.~~

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 4.2.1(b) and 4.2.1(c), presedimentation for inlets and bypasses; 4.2.2, coagulation; 4.2.4(b), sedimentation by inlet devices; 4.2.4(c), sedimentation by velocity; 4.2.4(d), sedimentation by outlet devices; 4.3.4.2, 4.4.4.3 (a)(b)(d), 4.3.4.4 through 4.3.4.8 and 4.3.4.9 (b)(e)(f), the design of slow sand filters; 4.3.1.1, pretreatement of rapid rate gravity filters; 4.3.1.4, structural details and hydraulics; 4.3.1.6 (a) thru (c), 4.3.1.6 (d)(1), 4.3.1.6 (d)(2), 4.3.1.6 (d)(4) and 4.3.1.6 (e)(1), filter materials; 4.3.3.6, diatomaceous earth filtration pre-coat; 4.3.3.7, diatomaceous earth body feed system; 4.3.3.8, diatomaceous earth filtration design; 4.3.3.10(a)(1-4), diatomaceous earth appurtenances; 4.3.3.10(b)(6,) diatomaceous earth filtration monitoring; 4.4, disinfection; 4.4.4.3, automatic switch-over; 4.4.1 (a) and (b), contact time, CT, and point(s) of application; 4.4.4.7, cross-connection protection; 4.4.4.8 is herein incorporated by reference for pipe material; 4.4.5 through 4.4.5., chloramines; 4.4.6 through 4.4.6.9 and 4.4.6.11, ozone; 4.5.1, 4.5.1.1, and 4.5.1.3 through 4.5.1.9, softening; 4.5.2.1 through 4.5.2.5, 4.5.2.7 through 4.5.2.11, 4.5.2.13 (a-f), 4.5.2.14, 4.5.2.15,4.5.2.18, 4.5.2.19 and 4.5.3, cation exchange process; 4.6 through 4.6.14 are herein incorporated by reference for anion exchange treatment; 4.7 through 4.7.5.3, 4.7.5.4(b-f), and 4.7.5.5 through 4.7.11, aeration; 4.8 through 4.8.4, 4.8.6, and 4.8.7, iron and manganese control; 4.9.3, 4.9.5(c), and 4.9.6, carbon dioxide addition, phosphate system design, and pH/alkalinity adjustment; 4.10 through 4.10.4 and 4.10.8, taste and odor control; 4.11 through 4.11.3, membrane technologies for public water supplies; 9.3 and 9.3(a)(1-2), precipitative softening sludge, 9.4.1, lagoons; and 9.5 through 9.5.3, "red water" waste, are herein incorporated by reference.

Would it take less room to just add the text of each section?

~~(formerly Section 10(a))~~(b) ~~Design capacity.~~ The designed capacity of the water treatment or water production system shall be ~~designed~~ for the maximum daily demand at the design year.

~~(formerly Section 10(b))~~(i) Presedimentation~~.~~ shall be required for ~~R~~raw waters ~~which~~ that have episodes of turbidity in excess of 1,000 TU for a period of one week or longer ~~shall be presettled~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(b)(i))~~(ii) ~~Detention time.~~ Basins without mechanical sludge collection equipment shall have a minimum detention time of three days. Basins with mechanical sludge collection equipment shall have a minimum detention time of three hours.

~~(formerly Section 10(b)(iv))~~(iii) ~~Bottom slope.~~ Basins shall have a bottom slope to drain of ¼ inch per foot ~~(20 mm/m)~~ without mechanical sludge collection equipment and ~~2~~ two inches per foot ~~(16 cm/m)~~ with mechanical sludge collection equipment.

~~(formerly Section 10(b)(iii))~~(iv) ~~Drains.~~ Basins shall have a minimum of one~~, 8 inch (20 cm)~~ eight-inch drain line to completely dewater the facility.

~~(formerly Section 10(c))~~(c) ~~Rapid mix.~~ Rapid dispersal of chemicals throughout the water shall be accomplished by mechanical mixers, jet mixers, static mixers, or hydraulic jump.

~~(formerly Section 10(c)(i))~~(i) ~~Mixing intensity.~~ For mechanical mixers, the minimum Gt (velocity gradient (sec-1) x t (sec)) provided at maximum daily flow shall be 27,000.

~~(formerly Section 10(c)(ii))~~(ii) ~~Mixing time.~~ The detention time in a flash mixing chamber shall not exceed 30 seconds at maximum daily flow conditions.

~~(formerly Section 10(c)(iii))~~(iii) ~~Drain.~~ The basin shall have a drain.

~~(formerly Section 10(d))~~(d) Flocculation shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:~~ The low-velocity agitation of chemically treated water shall be accomplished by mechanical flocculators.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(d))~~(i) Mechanical flocculators shall be used for ~~The~~ low-velocity agitation of chemically treated water ~~shall be accomplished by mechanical flocculators~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(d)(i))~~(ii) ~~Detention time. A~~ The minimum detention time of 10 minutes ~~detention time~~ shall be provided.

~~(formerly Section 10(d)(iii))~~(iii) ~~Drains. Flocculation b~~Basins shall have a minimum of one drain line to dewater the facility.

~~(formerly Section 10(d)(ii))~~(iv) ~~Mixing intensity.~~ The velocity gradient (G value) ~~imposed~~ shall be adjustable ~~by providing~~ through the use of variable speed drives~~, or shall be designed to~~ The velocity gradient for single basin systems shall be 30 sec-1~~, if a single basin is provided,~~ 20 sec-1 in the final basin of a two stage system, and 10 sec-1 in the final basin of a three stage system. ~~For a single speed drive system, the tip speed of the mixer shall not exceed 3 feet per second (0.91 m/sec). Variable speed drives shall provide tip speeds of 0.5 to 3.0 feet per second (0.15-0.91 m/sec).~~

~~(formerly Section 10(d)(ii))~~(v) ~~For a single speed drive system, t~~The tip speed for a single speed drive system ~~of the mixer~~ shall not exceed 3 feet per second ~~(0.91 m/sec)~~ (ft/sec). Variable speed drives shall provide tip speeds ~~of~~ between 0.5 ~~to~~ and 3.0 ~~feet per second (0.15-0.91 m/sec)~~ ft/sec.

~~(formerly Section 10(d)(iv))~~(vi) ~~Piping.~~ The velocity of flocculated water through pipes or conduits to settling basins shall not be less than 0.5 ft/sec or greater than 1.5 ~~feet per second (0.15-0.46 m/sec)~~ ft/sec.

~~(formerly Section 10(e))~~(e) Sedimentation basins shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 10(e)(i))~~(i) ~~Diameter.~~ The maximum diameter in circular basins shall be 80 feet.

~~(formerly Section 10(e)(iv))~~(ii) ~~Side water depth.~~ The minimum basin side water depth shall be ~~8~~ eight feet ~~(2.43 m)~~ if mechanical sludge collection equipment is provided or ~~basins or~~ basin sludge hopper segments are less than 100 square feet ~~(9.3 m)~~ in surface area and 15 feet ~~(4.6 m)~~ if basins are manually cleaned. ~~Mechanical sludge collection equipment includes mechanically driven drives that use scrapers or differential water level to collect the sludge.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(e)(v))~~(iii) ~~Freeboard.~~ The outer walls of the settling basins shall extend at least 12 inches ~~(30.5 cm)~~ above the surrounding ground and provide at least 12 inches ~~(30.5 cm)~~ of freeboard to the water surface. Where the basin walls are less than ~~4~~ four feet ~~(1.22 m)~~ above the surrounding ground, a fence or other debris barrier shall be provided on the wall.

~~(formerly Section 10(e)(xi))~~(iv) ~~Drainage.~~ Basin bottoms shall slope toward the drain at not less than ~~1~~ one inch per foot ~~(8 cm/m)~~ where mechanical sludge collection equipment is provided and ¼ inch per foot ~~(2 cm/m)~~ where no mechanical sludge collection equipment is provided.

~~(formerly Section 10(e)(ii))~~(v) ~~Overflow rate.~~ The basin overflow rate shall not exceed 1,000 gpd/ft^2 ~~(41 m3/m2d)~~ at design conditions.

~~(formerly Section 10(e)(viii))~~(vi) ~~Sludge collection.~~ Mechanical sludge collection shall be provided ~~I~~if settleable organics are present in the water or if ~~there is a history of organically related taste and odor problems, mechanical sludge collection shall be provided~~ if the source water exceeds secondary maximum contaminant levels identified at 40 CFR 143.3.

~~(formerly Section 10(e)(ix))~~(vii) ~~Sludge removal. Sludge removal design shall provide that sludge~~ ~~p~~Pipes for removing sludge shall ~~be~~ not be less than ~~6~~ six inches ~~(15.2 cm)~~ in diameter and arranged to facilitate cleaning. Valves on ~~the~~ sludge lines shall be located outside the tank.

~~(formerly Section 10(f))~~(f) Facilities with ~~S~~softening sedimentation ~~–~~ or clarification~~.~~ ~~Conventional sedimentation - clarification as described above shall be provided in softening operations, except~~ for ~~softening~~ softened ~~a~~ groundwater ~~supply~~ sources ~~of constant quality. Where a groundwater supply is softened, the requirements may be modified as follows~~shall meet the following requirements:

~~(formerly Section 10(f)(i))~~(i) ~~Overflow rate.~~ The basin overflow rate ~~at the design flow~~ shall not exceed ~~2,100~~ 21,000 gpd/ft2 ~~(86 m3/m2·d).~~ at the design flow; and

~~(formerly Section 10(f)(ii))~~(ii) ~~Sludge.~~ Mechanical sludge removal shall be provided and shall be designed to handle a load of 40 lbs/~~foot~~ ft ~~(60 kg/m)~~ of collector ~~scraper~~ scrapper arm length.

Spelling

~~(formerly Section 10(g))~~(g) ~~Solids contact units.~~ ~~These treatment~~ Solids contact units are acceptable for combined softening and clarification of well water where water quality characteristics are not variable and the flow rates are uniform and consistent. ~~The~~ Solids contact units shall ~~be designed to meet the criteria detailed previously~~ meet the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (e) of this Section~~.~~ and may be considered under the following circumstances:

~~(formerly Section 10(g)(i))~~(i) ~~Such~~ Solids contact units may be considered for use as clarifiers without softening when they are designed ~~to meet the criteria detailed in the~~ as conventional sedimentation ~~clarification.~~units; and

~~(formerly Section 10(g)(ii))~~(ii) ~~These~~ Solids contact units may ~~also~~ be used for other treatment ~~purposes,~~ processes such as rapid mixing~~,~~ or flocculation~~, etc.,~~ when the individual components of the ~~solids contact~~ units are designed ~~in accordance with the design criteria~~ for that ~~individual~~ specific treatment process ~~as described above~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(h))~~(h) ~~Settling tube clarifiers. Shallow depth sedimentation devices or tube clarifier systems of the essentially horizontal or steeply inclined types~~ Tube clarifiers that are horizontal or steeply inclined may be used when designed as follows:

~~(formerly Section 10(h)(iv))~~(i) ~~Loading rates.~~ The maximum ~~over~~flow rate shall be less than 2.0 ~~gpm/sq ft (62.7 m3/m2·d)~~ gpm/ft^2 based on the surface area of the basin covered by the tubes.

~~(formerly Section 10(h)(iii))~~(ii) ~~Tube placement.~~ The ~~T~~top~~s~~ of the tubes shall be more than 12 inches ~~(0.3 m)~~ from the underside of the launder and more than 18 inches ~~(0.46 m)~~ from the water surface. ~~(formerly Section 10(h)(v))~~ The spacing ~~between~~ of the effluent launder~~s~~ shall not ~~exceed~~ be more than three times the distance from the water surface to the top of the tube modules.

~~(formerly Section 10(h)(i))~~(iii) ~~Sludge removal.~~ Sludge shall be removed using 45-degree or steeper hoppered bottoms, ~~or~~ mechanical devices that move the sludge to hoppers, or devices that remove settled sludge from the basin floor using differential hydraulic level.

~~(formerly Section 10(h)(ii))~~(iv) ~~Tube cleaning.~~ A method of tube cleaning shall be provided. This may include ~~a~~ provisions for ~~obtaining~~ a rapid reduction in clarifier water surface elevation, a water jet spray system, or an air scour system. ~~Where~~ If cleaning is automatic, controls shall ~~be provided to~~ cease clarifier operation during tube cleaning and a 20-minute rest period.

~~(formerly Section 10(i))~~(i) Filtration~~.~~ systems shall comply with the following requirements:

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(i))~~(i) ~~Pressure granular media filters.~~ Vertical or horizontal pressure filters shall not be used ~~for~~ on ~~filtration of~~ surface waters. Pressure filters may be used for groundwater filtration, including iron and manganese removal.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(A))~~(A) Slow rate sand filters~~. These types of filters~~ may be used when maximum ~~raw water~~ turbidity is less than 50 turbidity units (TUs) and the turbidity present is not ~~attributable to~~ caused by colloidal clay. ~~Maximum color shall not exceed 30 units.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(A))~~(B) Maximum color shall not exceed 30 units.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(III))~~(ii) Washwater troughs shall comply with the following requirements~~. Washwater troughs shall be constructed to provide for not more than 6 feet (1.8 m) clear distance between troughs. The troughs shall not cover more than 25 percent of filter area.~~:

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(III))~~(A) ~~The~~ Washwater troughs shall not cover more than 25 percent of the filter area.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(III)(1.))~~(B) The ~~M~~minimum ~~clearance~~ distance between the bottom of the trough and the top of unexpanded media shall be 12 inches ~~(30.5 cm)~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(III)(2.))~~(C) The ~~M~~minimum distance between the weir of the trough and the unexpanded media shall be 30 inches ~~(0.76 m)~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(III))~~(D) ~~Washwater troughs shall be constructed to provide for not~~ There shall be no more than ~~6~~ six feet ~~(1.8 m)~~ clear distance between troughs.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(III)(3~~(E) The trough and ~~washwater waste~~ wastewater line shall be sized ~~to carry~~ for a filter backwash rate of 20 gpm/ft^2 ~~(1181 m3/m2·d)~~ plus a surface wash rate of 2~~.0~~ gpm/ft^2 ~~(118 m3/m2·d)~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(1.))~~(F) The backwash system shall be sized to provide a minimum backwash ~~flow rate~~ flowrate of 20 gpm/ft^2 ~~(1181 m3/m2·d)~~. ~~Washwater storage shall be designed to provide two 20 minute washes in rapid succession. Where multiple units are not required and only one filter compartment is present, backwash storage capabilities may be reduced to provide one 20 minute backwash. Where pumps are used to provide backwash to the filter or to supply water to a washwater tank, the washwater pumps shall be in duplicate.~~ or a rate necessary to provide a 50 percent expansion of the filter bed.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(1.))~~(G) The system and ~~Washwater~~ wash water storage shall be designed to provide two, 20-minute washes in rapid succession.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(1.))~~(I) ~~Where multiple units are not required and only one filter compartment is present, backwash storage capabilities may be reduced to provide one 20 minute backwash.~~If only one filter is provided, the backwash system needs to provide only one 20-minute backwash.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(1.))~~(II) ~~Where~~ If pumps are used to ~~provide~~ convey ~~backwash~~ water to the filter(s) or to ~~supply water to a~~ the ~~washwater~~ wash water tank, ~~the washwater~~ two identical pumps shall be ~~in duplicate~~ provided.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(2.))~~(H) ~~The backwash and surface wash washwater supply~~ Washwater shall be filtered and disinfected.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(3.))~~(I) The ~~Washwater~~ washwater rate shall be controlled ~~by a separate valve, manual or automatic,~~ on the main ~~washwater~~ wash water line. ~~Washwater~~ The ~~flow rate~~ flowrate shall be metered and indicated.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(4.))~~(J) Air-assisted backwash systems may be used when the design precludes disturbing the gravel support.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(5.))~~(K) A surface wash system shall be provided. The system shall be capable of supplying 0.5 gpm/ft^2 ~~(29.5 m3/m2·d)~~ for a system with rotating arms and 2~~.0~~ gpm/ft^2 ~~(118 m3/m2·d)~~ ~~with~~ for fixed nozzles, at a minimum pressure of fifty (50) psi ~~(344 kPa)~~. The surface wash ~~shall use filtered and disinfected water or air and filtered disinfected water~~ can be air-assisted. ~~The supply system shall be provided with adequate backflow prevention.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IV)(5.))~~(L) ~~The~~ Both backwash and surface wash supply systems shall be provided with adequate backflow prevention.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(3.))~~(iii) ~~Anthracite for s~~Single media beds~~.~~ shall use either ~~C~~clean crushed anthracite or a ~~combination of~~ sand and anthracite ~~may be used~~ mixture. ~~Such~~ The media shall have an effective size ~~from~~ of 0.45 ~~mm to~~ – 0.55 mm~~,~~ and a uniformity coefficient not greater than 1.65.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(4.))~~(A) ~~Gravel.~~ When gravel is used as a supporting media, ~~gravel~~ it shall consist of coarse aggregate in which ~~a high proportion of the particles are~~ most of it is ~~rounded~~ round and ~~tend toward a generally spherical or equidimensional~~ of similar size and shape. ~~It shall possess sufficient strength and hardness to resist degradation during handling and use, be substantially free of harmful materials, and exceed the minimum density requirement. The gravel shall meet the requirements of AWWA B100.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(4.))~~(B) ~~It~~ Gravel as supporting media shall ~~possess~~ have sufficient strength and hardness to resist degradation during handling and use, be ~~substantially~~ free of harmful materials~~,~~ and exceed the minimum density requirements.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(4.))~~(C) The gravel shall ~~meet~~ also comply with ~~the requirements of~~ AWWA B100 specifications.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(6.))~~(iv) Dual media~~.~~ ~~C~~coal sand filters shall consist of a coarse layer of coal ~~layer~~ not less than 15 inches deep above a layer of fine sand not less than eight inches deep on a torpedo sand or garnet layer of support not less than three inches on gravel support.. ~~The media shall consist of not less than 8 inches (20 cm) of sand and 15 inches (0.38 m) of coal on a torpedo sand or garnet layer support of not less than 3 inches (7.8 cm) on the gravel support.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VI))~~(v) Filter bottoms~~.~~ ~~Acceptable filter bottoms~~ and strainer systems shall be limited to pipe, perforated pipe laterals, tile block, and perforated tile block. Perforated plate bottoms or plastic nozzles shall not be used.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VII))~~(vi) ~~Appurtenances.~~ Every filter shall have: ~~influent and effluent sampling taps; indicating loss of head gauge; indicating effluent turbidimeter; a waste drain for draining the filter compartment to waste; and a filter rate flow meter. Every filter shall provide polymer feed facilities including polymer mixing and storage tank and at least one feed pump for each filter compartment. On plants having a capacity in excess of 0.5 MGD, recorders shall be provided on the turbidimeters.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VII))~~(A) ~~i~~Influent and effluent ~~sampling~~ taps;

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VII))~~(B) A ~~indicating loss of~~ head loss gauge;

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VII))~~(C) An indicating effluent turbidimeter;

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VII))~~(D) ~~a~~ A waste drain for draining the filter ~~compartment~~ component to waste; ~~and~~

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VII))~~(E) ~~a~~ A filter rate ~~flow meter~~ flow meter~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VII))~~(F) ~~Every filter shall provide~~ ~~p~~Polymer feed facilities including polymer mixing, ~~and~~ storage tank and at least one feed pump for each filter compartment~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VII))~~(G) ~~On plants having a capacity in excess of 0.5 MGD, r~~Recorders ~~shall be provided~~ on the turbidimeters if the facility has a capacity in excess of 0.5 MGD.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(VIII))~~(vii) ~~Filter rate control.~~ Filter rate control shall be such that the filter is not surged. The f~~F~~ilter rate of flow shall not change ~~at a rate greater~~

more than 0.3 gpm/ft^2 ~~(17.7 m3/m2·d)~~ per minute. A ~~F~~filter~~s~~ that stops and restarts during a cycle shall have a filter-to-waste system installed. Declining flow rate filters shall not be used unless the flow rate for each filter is controlled to a rate~~s~~ less than allowed in ~~10 (i)(ii)(B)~~ paragraph (j)(iii) of this Section and there are four ~~or~~ more individual filters.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(IX))~~(viii) A filter to waste cycle shall be provided after the filter backwash operation. The filter to waste cycle shall be at least 10 minutes.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(5.))~~(ix) Multi-media~~.~~ ~~F~~filter beds ~~of this type~~ shall contain a depth of fine media made up of anthracite ~~coal~~ (specific gravity 1.5), ~~specific gravity 1.5;~~ silica sand (specific gravity 2.6), ~~specific gravity 2.6;~~ and garnet sand or ilemite (specific gravity 4.2-4.5)~~,~~ ~~specific gravity 4.2 – 4.5~~. ~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(5.)(a.))~~ The b~~B~~ed depths and distribution ~~of the media~~ shall be determined by the water quality~~,~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(5.)(a.))~~(A) ~~Bed depths and distribution shall be determined by the water quality but~~ There shall not be less than 10 inches ~~(0.25 m)~~ of fine sand and 24 inches ~~(0.61 m)~~ of ~~coal~~ anthracite. The relative size of the ~~particles~~ media shall be such that hydraulic grading of the material during backwash will result in a ~~filter bed with~~ pore space ~~graded~~ that progressively goes from coarse to fine in the direction of ~~filtration (down)~~ flow.

~~(formerly Section 10(i)(ii)(B)(V)(5.)(b.))~~ (B) The multi-media shall be supported on two layers of special high-density gravel placed above the conventional silica gravel supporting bed. The special gravel shall have a specific gravity not less than 4.2. The bottom layer shall consist of particles passing ~~No.~~ U.S. Standard 5 mesh sieves and retained ~~on~~ in ~~No.~~ U.S. Standard 12 ~~U.S.~~ mesh sieves and shall be 1 ½ inches ~~(3.8 cm)~~ thick. The top layer shall consist of particles passing ~~No.~~ U.S. Standard 12 mesh sieves and retained on U.S. Standard ~~No.~~ 20 ~~U.S.~~ mesh sieves~~,~~ and shall be 1 ½ inches ~~(3.8 cm)~~ thick.

~~(formerly Section 10(j))~~(x) Diatomaceous earth filtration shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:~~ These types of filters may be used as the filtration process to remove turbidity from surface waters where turbidities entering the filters do not exceed 25 TU and where total raw water coliforms do not exceed 100 organisms/100 ml. These filters may be used where the raw water quality exceeds the above limits when flocculation and sedimentation are used preceding the filters. Diatomaceous earth filters may also be used for removal of iron from groundwaters.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(j))~~(A) ~~These types of~~ Diatomaceous earth filters may be used:

~~(formerly Section 10(j))~~(I) ~~filters may be used as the filtration process~~ ~~t~~To remove turbidity from surface waters where turbidities entering the filters do not exceed 25 TU and where total raw water coliforms do not exceed 100 organisms/100 ml.

~~(formerly Section 10(j))~~(II) ~~These filters may be used w~~Where the raw water quality exceeds the ~~above~~ previously mentioned limits when flocculation and sedimentation are used preceding the filters.

~~(formerly Section 10(j))~~(III) ~~Diatomaceous earth filters may also be used for removal of~~ To remove iron from groundwaters.

~~(formerly Section 10(j)(i))~~(B) ~~Types of filters.~~ The diatomaceous earth filtration units shall be of the ~~P~~pressure or vacuum ~~diatomaceous earth filtration units will be considered for approval~~ type.

~~(formerly Section 10(j)(ii))~~(C) ~~Precoat.~~ A precoating system shall be provided.

Add a section addressing cartridge filtration.

~~(formerly Section 10(k))~~(j) Disinfection equipment shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~: ~~Chlorine, chlorine dioxide, ozone or other disinfectant as approved by the administrator may be used for disinfection. Where the primary disinfectant is ozone, chlorination equipment shall be provided to enable maintaining a residual disinfectant throughout the distribution system. Automatic proportioning of disinfectant feed to flow rate is required where the plant flow control is automatic.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(k)(i))~~(i) Chlorination equipment shall comply with the following requirements:~~.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(k)(i)(A))~~(A) ~~Type.~~ ~~Solution feed gas chlorinators or hypochlorite feeders of the positive displacement type~~ Positive displacement pumps shall be provided for solution feed gas chlorinators or hypochlorite feeders.

~~(formerly Section 10(k)(i)(E))~~(B) ~~Diffuser.~~ The chlorine solution ~~injection~~ injector/diffuser shall provide a rapid and thorough mix with all the water being treated. If the application point is to a pipeline discharging to a clearwell, the chlorine shall be added to the center of the pipe at least 10 pipe diameters upstream of the discharge into the clearwell.

misspelled

~~(formerly Section 10(k)(i)(F))~~(C) ~~Injector/Eductor.~~ For gas ~~feed~~ chlorinators, the injector/~~eductor~~ educator shall be selected based on solution ~~water~~ pressure, injector ~~waterflow rate~~ water flowrate, feed point backpressure, and chlorine solution line length and size. The maximum feed point backpressure shall not exceed 110 psi ~~(759 kPa)~~. Where backpressure exceeds 110 psi ~~(750 kPa)~~, a chlorine solution pump shall be used. Gauges shall be provided for chlorine solution pressure, feed water pressure and chlorine gas pressure~~,~~ or vacuum.

~~(formerly Section 10(k)(i)(C))~~(D) ~~Standby equipment.~~ Standby equipment of sufficient capacity shall be available ~~to replace~~ with the largest chlorinator unit out of service, except for a well ~~water~~ system providing no treatment other than disinfection.

~~(formerly Section 10(k)(ii))~~(ii) Points of application and contact time shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:

(A) Filtration types shall comply with the contact time and minimum chlorine residuals required in Table 3 of this Section. Contact times assume a baffling factor of 0.1 unless documentation justifying the use of a higher baffling factor is provided. Contact time requirements are based on worst-case operating conditions of water temperature of 32.9 degrees Fahrenheit and pH of 9.

Provide the flexibility for the designer to calculate project specific, requ'd CT.

Table 12-1?

Table 3. Required Contact Time and Residual by Filtration Type

Filtration Type	**Required Contact Time (minutes), 0.4 mg/L minimum chlorine residual**	**Required Contact Time (minutes), 1.0 mg/L minimum chlorine residual**
Conventional Filtration	162.5	73
Direct Filtration, Bag or Cartridge Filtration, Slow Sand Filtration, Diatomaceous Earth Filtration	325	146
Membrane Filtration (MF or UF)	30	12

(B) When chlorine is applied to a groundwater source to maintain a residual, no contact time is required.

(k) Disinfection via ultraviolet light shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Proposed designs for ultraviolet light shall include the following information in the ultraviolet reactor influent water quality analysis:

(A) Influent temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)

(B) UV Transmittance (UVT) at 254 nm

(C) Total Hardness (mg/L as $CaCO_3$)

(D) pH

(E) Alkalinity (mg/L as $CaCO_3$)

(F) Total Iron (mg/L) Influent < 0.3mg/L

(G) Calcium (mg/L)

(H) Total Manganese (mg/L) Influent <0.03 mg/L

(ii) Proposed designs for ultraviolet disinfection systems shall include the following information:

(A) The maximum, average, and minimum flowrates;

(B) A matrix that idenfies paired flow and ultraviolet treatment values;

(C) A description of the organisms targeted for inactivation;

(D) Log Inactivation requirements

(E) Operating approach (UV intensity vs. Calculated dose)

(F) Maximum and minimum operating pressures

(G) Maximum pressure at the UV reactor

(H) UV system redundancy

(I) Lamp cleaning strategy

(J) Mercury trap for broken UV lamps

(K) Maximum headloss through the UV reactor

(L) The UV reactor(s) shall be hydrostatically tested to 1.5 times the rated operating pressure.

(M) The UV reactor(s) shall be designed to ensure that plant personnel can change lamps and the UV intensity meter without draining the reactor; and

(N) The units shall meet NSF/ANSI Standard 55 or NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard 61.

(iii) Ultraviolet treatment systems shall be designed to comply with the following dose requirements:

(A) The UV disinfection system shall deliver the Reduced Equivalent Dose (RED) at the end of lamp life, with fouled sleeves.

(B) The RED shall incorporate a Combined Age and Fouling Factor (CAF), calculated as

CAF = EOLL x FF.

EOLL is the ratio of the lamp output at the end of life relative to the new lamp output

FF is the fouling factor.

(C) The EOLL shall be 75 percent of the new lamp output.

(D) The FF shall be:

(I) 0.5 for UV systems with no sleeve wiping system;

(II) 0.75 for UV systems with mechanical wiping only; or

(III) 0.95 for UV systems with a combined online chemical and mechanical cleaning.

(E) The RED shall be delivered under maximum flow and design (UVT) condition, with the larger UV unit out of service.

(iv) Ultraviolet disinfection shall comply with the following validation requirements:

(A) The applicant shall submit the manufacturer's bioassay validation report for the proposed UV reactor with the permit application.

(B) The bioassay testing and results shall demonstrate validation by an independent third party in full compliance with the U.S. EPA's Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidance Manual.

(C) The owner and engineer shall submit a certification to the Administrator if validation requirements are adjusted and identify each of the equipment and system modifications required to ensure that the appropriate dosage is provided for the inactivation requirements.

(D) Bioassay testing shall evaluate reactor performance over the range of:

(I) Flowrates (maximum, average, and minimum);

(II) UVT from 70 percent to 98 percent (measured at 254 nm, 1 cm path length); and

(III) RED at maximum flowrate and design UVT conditions.

(E) The bioassay testing shall incorporate the range of design and operating conditions described in paragraph (o)(i) of this Section for UV Light.

(F) Extrapolations to flowrates, UV transmittance values or UV doses outside the range actually tested, are not permitted.

(G) Bioassay testing shall also verify that the headloss generated by the proposed reactor is less than or equal to the specified limits.

(v) Ultraviolet disinfection hydraulics shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) The inlet and outlet piping configuration to the UV reactor shall result in a UV dose delivery that is equal to or greater than the dose delivered when the UV reactor was validated.

(B) If the UV reactor validation is performed off-site, the applicant shall refer to the validation report to determine the validated inlet and outlet conditions that apply to the site-specific requirements.

(C) Ultraviolet hydraulic piping shall comply with at least one of the following requirements:

(I) The piping configuration shall consist of a minimum of 10 pipe diameters of straight pipe upstream and five pipe diameters of straight pipe downstream of the UV reactors. Additional pipe diameters above the minimum may be required in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines for electromagnetic or other flowmeter installation.

(II) The inlet and outlet piping configurations shall be identical to those constructed for the UV reactor validation; or

(III) If on-site validation or custom off-site validation is planned, the inlet and outlet piping hydraulics must be designed according to the manufacturer recommendations and to accommodate any site-specific constraints.

(vi) Ultraviolet control and measurement instrumentation for each reactor shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) Each reactor shall be capable of measuring UV intensity and lamp status (on/off);

(B) Each reactor shall be capable of measuring or calculating the UV transmittance;

(C) Piping for each UV reactor shall be sized and configured in accordance with the validated operating conditions and maintain equal headloss through each reactor over the range of validated flowrates. Each UV reactor shall not be by-passed;

(D) Each UV reactor train shall have a dedicated flow meter to confirm the validated operating conditions;

(E) UV lamps in the UV reactor shall be submerged at all times during operation; and

(F) The specific configuration of the UV reactor(s) within a facility will dictate the use of air release, air/vacuum or combination air valves to prevent air pockets and negative pressure conditions. The design shall verify that the UV manufacturer was consulted to determine any equipment-specific air release and pressure control valve requirements.

(G) Each UV reactor shall have the piping configured so that it can be isolated and removed from service while the other UV reactor(s) remain in service.

(H) A booster pump shall be used if the head loss constraints indicate that a pump is necessary. The UV reactor shall be sized accordingly.

(vii) The applicant shall describe the dose monitoring strategy and the operational approach for the UV reactor that complies with the approaches described in EPA's Ultraviolet Disinfection Guideline Manual, part 3.5.2.

(viii) The cleaning system for each UV reactor shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) Each UV reactor shall be equipped with an automatic online mechanical lamp sleeve cleaning system. The addition of chemical cleaning to the mechanical system is optional.

(B) The UV sensor shall include mechanical cleaning capabilities with an automatically initiated and controlled cleaning cycle.

(C) The UV reactor(s) shall be fully operational and shall provide validated dose requirements during system cleaning.

(ix) The minimum spare parts kept at a facility shall include the following:

(A) 20 percent of the UV Lamps;

(B) Five percent of the lamp sleeves; and

(C) One UV intensity sensor.

~~(formerly Section 10(o))~~(l) Facilities that propose disinfection via ~~F~~fluoridation and defluoridation shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(i))~~(i) Fluoride ~~compound~~ storage designs shall demonstrate~~.~~: ~~Storage tanks shall be covered; all storage shall be inside a building. Storage tanks for hydrofluosilic acid shall be vented to the atmosphere at a point outside the building.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(i))~~(A) Fluoride ~~S~~storage tanks shall be covered;

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(i))~~(B) A~~a~~ll other storage shall be inside a building~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(i))~~(C) Storage tanks ~~for~~ of hydrofluosilic acid shall be vented to the atmosphere at a point outside the building.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(ii))~~(ii) ~~Chemical feed equipment.~~ Fluoride feed equipment shall meet the following requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(ii)(A))~~(A) There shall be ~~S~~scales or ~~loss of~~ weight loss recorders ~~shall be provided~~ for dry chemical feeds. The ~~F~~feeders shall be accurate to within five percent of any desired feed rate.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(ii)(B))~~(B) The ~~point of~~ application of hydrofluosilic acid, if into a horizontal pipe, shall be in the lower half of the pipe. Fluoride compounds shall not be added before lime soda ~~softening~~ or ion exchange softening.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(ii)(C))~~(C) A fluoride solution shall be applied by a positive displacement pump ~~having a stroke rate not less than 20 nor more than 95 strokes per minute~~. ~~Fluoride solutions shall not be injected to a point of negative pressure~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(ii)(C))~~(D) ~~Fluoride~~ The solution~~s~~ shall not be injected ~~to~~ into a point of negative pressure.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(ii)(D))~~(E) All fluoride feed lines and dilution water lines shall be isolated from the potable water supplies by either an air gap above the solution tank or a reduced pressure ~~principal~~ principle backflow ~~preventor~~ preventer.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(ii)(E))~~(F) Water used for sodium flouride ~~dissolution~~ solution shall have a hardness not exceeding ~~50 mg/L~~ 45 mg/L. ~~Softening shall be provided for the solution water where hardness exceeds 45 mg/L.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(ii)(F))~~(G) Flow meters for treated water flow ~~rate~~ and fluoride solution water shall be provided.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(iv)(A))~~(iii) Provisions shall be made to allow the transfer of dry fluoride compounds from shipping containers to storage bins or hoppers ~~in such a way as to~~ that minimize the quantity of fluoride dust ~~which~~ that ~~may~~ enters the room ~~in which~~ where the equipment is installed. ~~The enclosure shall be provided with an exhaust fan and dust~~

~~filter which places the hopper under a negative pressure. Air exhausted from fluoride handling equipment shall discharge through a dust filter to the outside atmosphere of the building. The discharge shall not be fresh air intake.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(iv)(A))~~(A) ~~The enclosure~~ The transfer system shall be ~~provided~~ equipped with an exhaust fan and dust filter ~~which~~ that places the hopper or storage bin under negative pressure.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(iv)(A))~~(B) Air exhausted from fluoride handling equipment shall discharge through a dust filter to the atmosphere outside the building. The discharge shall not be ~~located near a building~~ within 50 feet of a fresh air intake for the building~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(iv)(B))~~(C) A floor drain shall be provided for cleaning equipment and maintenance.

(iv) The following methods are acceptable for fluoride removal:

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(vi)(A))~~(A) Activated alumina may be ~~employed~~ used in open gravity filters ~~tanks~~ or pressure filter tanks. ~~The minimum media depth shall be 5 feet. The units shall not be loaded at a rate exceeding 4 gallons per minute per square foot (236 m3/m2·d). The activated alumina media shall be in mesh sizes ranging from 28 to 48. Regeneration facilities shall be provided to regenerate the media. These shall include both weak caustic and weak acid systems.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(vi)(A))~~(B) The minimum media depth shall be ~~5~~ five feet.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(vi)(A))~~(C) The ~~units shall not be loaded~~ oading loading ~~at a~~ rate ~~exceeding~~ shall not exceed 4 ~~gallons per minute per square foot~~ gpm/ft^2 ~~(236 m3/m2·d)~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(vi)(A))~~(D) The mesh size for the ~~activated~~ alumina media shall be ~~in mesh sizes ranging from~~ between #28 ~~to~~ and #48.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(vi)(A))~~(E) Media ~~R~~regeneration facilities shall be provided ~~to regenerate the media. These~~ and shall include both weak caustic and weak acid systems.

~~(formerly Section 10(o)(vi)(B))~~(F) Bone char filtration or lime softening with magnesium addition.

(v) Water that is unstable due either to natural causes or to subsequent treatment shall be stabilized.

(vi) Facilities shall have the capability of feeding both acid and alkalinity.

~~(formerly Section 10(q)(iv))~~(vii) ~~Alkali feed.~~ Unstable water created by ion exchange softening shall be stabilized by an alkali feed.~~An alkali feeder shall be provided for all ion exchange water softening plants.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(q)(v))~~(viii) ~~Control.~~ Laboratory equipment shall be provided ~~for~~ to ~~determining~~ determine the effectiveness of stabilization treatment. This shall include testing equipment for hardness, calcium, alkalinity, pH, and magnesium~~,~~ at ~~as~~ a minimum.

~~(formerly Section 10(q))~~(m) Taste and odor control equipment~~. Provision shall be made for the control of taste and odor at all surface water treatment plants.~~shall comply with the following requirements:

~~(formerly Section 10(q)(v))~~(i) ~~Granular activated carbon adsorption units.~~ Open or closed, granular activated carbon ~~contacting~~ absorption units may be used to absorb organics for taste and odor control, ~~by adsorption of organics~~ subject to the following requirements.~~:~~ ~~The loading rate shall not exceed 10 gpm/ft2 (236 m3/m2·d). The minimum empty bed contact time shall be 20 minutes. Provisions shall be made for moving carbon to and from the contactors.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(q)(v))~~(A) The loading rate shall not exceed 10 gpm/ft^2 ~~(236 m3/m2·d)~~.

~~(formerly Section 10(q)(v))~~(B) The minimum empty bed contact time shall be 20 minutes.

~~(formerly Section 10(s)(i))~~(C) ~~Adsorption of organics on granular activated carbon. Water to be treated may be contacted with granular activated carbon.~~ The pH of the water shall be less than 9.0 with a turbidity of less than 2 TU when using packed beds.. ~~The turbidity of the applied water shall be less than 2 TU when packed beds are used.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(q)(v))~~(D) There shall be ~~P~~provisions ~~shall be made~~ for moving carbon to and from the contactors.

~~(formerly Section 10(s)(iii)(A))~~(E) ~~If an upflow countercurrent contactors is used, it may be either packed or expanded. A single unit is acceptable. If a downflow contactor is used, two or more beds in parallel are required.~~ Contactors may be upflow or downflow design. A single unit is acceptable for countercurrent upflow designs. Downflow designs shall have two or more parallel units.

~~(formerly Section 10(s)(iii)(B))~~(F) Contactors ~~may~~ shall be designed as open gravity ~~units,~~ or pressure bed~~s~~. ~~They may be constructed of concrete, steel, or fiberglass reinforced plastic. Steel vessels shall be protected against corrosion by coaltar epoxy coating, rubber or glass lining, or other means.~~Pressure contactors shall have an air-vacuum relief valve fitted with a stainless-steel screen to prevent plugging.

~~(formerly Section 10(s)(iii)(B))~~(G) ~~They may be constructed~~ The contactor materials of construction shall be concrete, steel, or fiberglass reinforced plastic. Steel vessels shall be protected against corrosion ~~by coaltar epoxy coating, rubber or glass lining, or other means~~. Inlet and outlet screens shall be made of stainless steel or other suitable materials.

~~(formerly Section 10(s)(iii)(C))~~(H) ~~All carbon beds or columns~~ There shall be ~~equipped with~~ provisions for flow reversal and bed expansion. ~~Combination downflow filter contactors shall have b~~Backwashing facilities ~~to~~ shall provide up to 50 percent bed expansion and ~~shall~~ meet the ~~same~~ backwash criteria as rapid filters.

~~(formerly Section 10(q)(vii))~~(iii) ~~Ozone.~~ If ozone is used for taste and odor control, there shall be at least ~~Thirty~~ 30 minutes of contact time ~~must be provided~~ to complete ~~the~~ all chemical reactions ~~involved~~. The ~~facilities shall be capable of an~~ minimum applied feed rate of ozone ~~feed rate of~~ shall be 15 mg/L minimum.

~~(formerly Section 10(r))~~(n) ~~Microscreening.~~ Microscreens shall comply with the following requirements: ~~A microscreen will be allowed as a mechanical supplement to treatment. The microscreening shall be capable of removing suspended matter from the water by straining. It may be used to reduce nuisance organisms and organic loadings. It shall not be used in place of filtration or coagulation.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(r))~~(i) A microscreen ~~will~~ shall be allowed as a ~~mechanical~~ supplement to treatment but it shall not be used in place of filtration or coagulation~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 10(r))~~(ii) The ~~microscreening~~ screen shall be capable of removing suspended matter from the water by straining~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 10(r)(i))~~(iii) Screens shall be made of ~~a~~ corrosion-resistant material~~, plastic or stainless steel.~~;

~~(formerly Section 10(r)(ii))~~(iv) Bypass piping shall around the unit shall be provided ~~around the unit.~~;

strike shall

~~(formerly Section 10(r)(iii))~~(v) There shall be p~~P~~rotection against back siphonage ~~shall be provided~~ when potable water is used for washing the screen~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 10(r)(iv))~~(vi) ~~Washwaters~~ Wash water shall be wasted and not recycled to the microscreen.

(o) Membrane technologies shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Proposed membrane treatment processes shall comply with the requirements of Section 6 of this Chapter. Protocols for pilot plant testing shall incorporate guidance or procedures from the Membrane Filtration Guidance Manual, Chapter 6.

Who publishes this manual and where do you get it?

(ii) All proposed membrane filters shall demonstrate third-party validation for the removal of giardia or cryptosporidium. Removal efficiency shall be determined through challenge testing as outlined in the Membrane Filtration Guidance Manual and one of the following:

(iii) Membranes that are used as final compliance filters of a multiple treatment barrier approach shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 141; or

(iv) All surface water or groundwater under direct influence (GWUDI) systems using membrane technology shall demonstrate minimum disinfection that meets 4.0-Log virus inactivation.

(p) Bag and cartridge filters shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Facilities that propose bag or cartridge filters shall comply with the procedures identified in Section 6 of this Chapter.

(A) Filter performance will be based on cryptosporidium oocyst removal;

(B) The filter shall demonstrate at least a 2-log removal of particle size 1 micron and above;

(C) Removal efficiency shall be determined through challenge testing as outlined in Membrane Filtration Guidance Manual, Chapter 3; and

(D) The performance demonstration shall be specific to the corresponding housing and type or model of filter. Any other combination of housing and filter that could be used for treatment shall also demonstrate filter efficiency.

(ii) Applicants shall include documentation that the proposed bag or cartridge filter has received third-party validation for the removal of giardia and cryptosporidium.

(iii) Filter and housing specifications shall include a description of the materials of construction, surface area per filter, the minimum and maximum operating pressure, and shall be evaluated under NSF/ANSI 53.

(iv) System components such as housing, bags, cartridges, gaskets, and O-rings shall comply with NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 for leaching of contaminants.

(v) A means for monitoring the performance of the filter shall be provided and shall include at a minimum flow meters and valves, pressure gauges, and sample taps.

(vi) The proposed design shall specify chemical compatibility limitations.

(vii) A minimum of two filter housings shall be provided.

(A) Bag or cartridge filters that are used as final compliance filters of a multiple treatment barrier approach shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 141.

(viii) All surface water or GWUDI systems using bag or cartridge filter technology shall provide at minimum disinfection that meets 4.0-Log virus inactivation and 0.5-Log Giardia inactivation.

(q) Pre-engineered water treatment plants shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Pre-engineered water treatment plants shall be permitted on a case-by-case basis for specific process applications and flow rates. Multiple units may be installed in parallel to accommodate flow rates.

(ii) Pre-engineered water treatment plant equipment shall be designed in accordance with NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 and NSF/ANSI/CAN 372.

(iv) Pre-engineered water treatment plants shall comply with the procedures in Section 6 of this Chapter to obtain data that demonstrates the treatment effectiveness of the treatment for the source water and the proposed application.

(v) Each component and process of the pre-engineered water treatment plant shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable design criteria of the respective treatment processes of this Chapter.

(r) Wastes shall be handled and disposed of as follows:

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(i))~~(i) ~~Sanitary and laboratory wastes.~~ The sanitary and laboratory waste~~s~~ from water treatment plants, pumping stations, ~~etc.~~or simple well systems, shall not be recycled to any part of the water plant. Waste from these facilities ~~must~~ shall be discharged directly ~~to~~ into a sanitary sewer system ~~when feasible, or to an on-site waste treatment facility permitted by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality~~. ~~Waste from these facilities be discharged directly a sanitary sewer~~ when feasible or a permitted, on-site disposal system.

and/or is applicable

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(ii))~~(ii) Brine waste~~. The waste~~ from ion exchange plants, demineralization plants, ~~etc.~~, and other similar facilities may not be recycled to the water plant. Where discharging to a sanitary sewer, a holding tank shall be provided to prevent the overloading of the sewer and~~/or~~ interference with the waste treatment process~~es~~. ~~The effect of brine discharge to sewage lagoons may depend on the rate of evaporation from the lagoons.~~ Where disposal to an off-site waste treatment system is proposed, ~~it must be demonstrated that~~ the sewer and ~~the~~ treatment facility shall have the required capacity and dilution capability. ~~The impact on any treatment system discharge shall be evaluated.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iii)(A))~~(iii) The design of sludge lagoons shall ~~provide~~ also include: ~~for location above the 100-year flood or adequately protected from the 100-year flood. There shall be means of diverting surface water runoff so that it does not flow into the lagoons. Minimum free-board of 3 feet (0.66 m) shall be present. An adjustable decanting device for recycling the overflow shall be present. There shall be an accessible effluent sampling point.~~

(A) ~~for~~ The location of the lagoon shall be protected from ~~above~~ the 100-year flood ~~or adequately protected from the 100-year flood~~.

(B) ~~There shall be~~ A means of diverting surface water runoff so that it does not flow into the lagoon~~s~~.

(C) ~~Minimum free-board~~ The freeboard shall be a minimum of ~~3~~ three feet ~~(0.66 m) shall be present~~.

(D) An adjustable decanting device for recycling the overflow ~~shall be present~~.

(E) ~~There shall be a~~An accessible effluent sampling point.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iii)(B))~~(iv) Land application of liquid lime softening sludge; ~~shall comply with Part E of Chapter 11 of the Water Quality Rules and Regulations.~~

may be employed

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iii)(C))~~(v) Disposal at a ~~suitable~~ landfill; ~~shall be authorized by the Solid Waste Management Program of the Department of Environmental Quality.~~

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iii)(D))~~(vi) Mechanical dewatering of sludge may be ~~employed~~ used.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iii)(E))~~(vii) Recalcination of sludge may be ~~employed~~ used.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iii)(F))~~(viii) Lime sludge drying beds shall not be ~~used~~ allowed.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iv))~~(s) Acceptable methods of treatment and disposal of ~~A~~alum sludge~~.~~ are as follows:

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iv)(A))~~(i) ~~Lagooning~~ Lagoons may be used as ~~a~~ storage and interim disposal ~~method for alum sludge~~. Lagoons used for storage shall have a ~~The~~ volume of ~~alum sludge storage lagoons shall be~~ at least 100,000 gallons ~~(378.5 m3)~~ ~~per~~ for every 1,000,000 gpd ~~(3,785 m3/d)~~ of facility water ~~treatment plant~~ treating capacity.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iv)(B))~~(ii) ~~Discharge of alum sludge to sanitary sewers may be used only when the sewage system has the capability to adequately handle the flow and sludge.~~ Alum sludge may be discharged to the sanitary sewer only when the system is capable of handling the waste and with the approval of the owner of the sewer system.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iv)(C))~~(iii) Mechanical dewatering ~~of sludge~~ may be ~~employed~~ used.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iv)(D))~~(iv) Alum sludge drying beds may be used.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iv)(E))~~(v) Alum sludge may be acid-treated and recovered.

~~(formerly Section 10(u)(iv)(F))~~(vi) Disposal at a ~~suitable~~ landfill ~~shall be authorized by the Solid Waste Management Program of the Department of Environmental Quality~~.

Section 13. ~~Finished Water Storage~~ Chemical Application.

~~(moved to Section 15(b))(a) General. Steel finished water storage structures shall be provided using the requirements of the AWWA D100 or AWWA D103. All tank design and foundation design shall be performed by a registered professional engineer and the plans or contractor-furnished information shall so designate the registered engineer providing the design. Materials other than steel may be used for water storage tanks.~~

~~(i) Sizing. Storage facilities shall have the capacity to meet domestic demands, and where required, fire protection storage.~~

~~(A) Water systems serving less than 50,000 gallons (189 m^3) on the design average daily demand shall provide clearwell and system storage capacity equal to the average daily demand.~~

~~(B) Water systems serving from 50,000 to 500,000 gallons (189-1,892 m^3) on the design average daily demand shall provide clearwell and system storage capacity equal to the average daily demand plus fire storage, based on recommendations established by the State Fire Marshall or local fire agency.~~

~~(C) Water systems serving in excess of 500,000 gallons (1.892 m3) on the design average daily demand shall provide clearwell and system storage capacity equal to 25 percent of the design maximum daily demand, plus added fire storage based on recommendations established by the State Fire Marshall or local fire agency.~~

~~(moved to Section 15(c)(iv))(D) Storage need not be provided in a well supply system where a minimum of two wells are provided and the maximum hour demand or fire demand, whichever is greater, can be supplied with the largest well out of service.~~

~~(ii) Location of ground level reservoirs.~~

~~(A) The bottom of reservoirs and standpipes shall be above or protected from the 100 year flood or highest flood of record, whichever is greater.~~

~~(B) When the bottom is below normal ground surface, it shall be placed above the groundwater table. Sewers, drains, standing water, and similar sources of possible contamination must be kept at least 50 feet (15.2 m) from the reservoir. Watermain pipe, pressure tested in place to 50 psi (345 kPa) without leakage, may be used for gravity sewers at distances greater than 20 feet (6.1 m) and less than 50 feet (15.2 m).~~

~~(C) The top of the reservoir walls shall not be less than 18 inches (0.46 m) above normal ground surface. Clearwells constructed under filters are exempted from this requirement when the total design gives the same protection.~~

~~(iii) Protection. All finished water storage structures shall have suitable watertight roofs which exclude birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust.~~

~~(iv) Protection from trespassers. Security-type fencing, locks on access manholes, and other precautions shall be provided to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage at above ground storage facilities. Below ground level storage facilities may be exempt from the fencing requirements.~~

~~(v) Drains. No drain on a water storage structure may have a direct connection to a sewer or storm drain. Water storage structures drained to sewer or storm drains shall be drained through piping which allows an air gap such that the drain pipe is at least three pipe diameters above the ground level at the drain point to the sanitary or storm drain.~~

~~(vi) Overflow. All water storage structures shall be provided with an overflow which is brought down to an elevation between 12 and 24 inches (0.3-0.61 m) above the ground surface, and discharges over a drainage inlet structure or a splash plate. No overflow may be connected directly to a sewer or a storm drain. All overflow pipes shall be located so that any discharge is visible.~~

~~(A) When an internal overflow pipe is used on elevated tanks, it shall be located in the access tube. For vertical drops on other types of storage facilities, the overflow pipe shall be located on the outside of the structure.~~

~~(moved to Section 15(h(i))(B) The overflow of a ground level structure shall open downward and be screened with noncorrodible screen installed within the pipe at a location least susceptible to damage by vandalism.~~

~~(C) The overflow pipe shall be of sufficient diameter to permit wasting of water in excess of the filling rate.~~

~~(vii) Access. Finished water storage structures shall be designed with access to the interior for cleaning and maintenance. Manholes above the waterline shall be framed at least 4 inches (0.1 m) above the surface of the roof at the opening; on ground level structures, manholes should be elevated a minimum of 24 inches (0.61 m) above the top. The manholes shall be fitted with a solid watertight cover which overlaps the framed opening and extends down around the frame at least 2 inches (5 cm). The cover shall be hinged at 1 side and shall have a locking device. The man-hold shall have a minimum inside opening diameter of 24 inches.~~

~~(moved to Section 15(k))(viii) Vents. Finished water storage structures shall be vented. Overflows shall not be considered as vents. Open construction between the sidewall and roof is not permissible. Vents shall prevent the entrance of surface water and rainwater, and shall exclude birds and animals.~~

~~(moved to Section 15(k)(i))(A) For elevated tanks and standpipes, 24 mesh noncorrodible screen may be used.~~

~~(B) For ground level structures, the vents shall terminate in an inverted U construction with the opening a minimum of 24 inches (0.61 m) above the roof and covered with 24 mesh noncorrodible screen installed within the pipe at a location least susceptible to vandalism.~~

~~(ix) Roof and sidewall. The roof and sidewalls of all structures shall be watertight with no openings except properly constructed vents, manholes, overflows, risers, drains, pump mountings, control ports, or piping for inflow and outflow.~~

~~(x) Painting and/or cathodic protection. Protection shall be given to metal surfaces by paints or other protective coatings, by cathodic protective devices, or by both. Materials and procedures shall conform to AWWA Standard D102. Paint systems, after proper curing, shall not transfer any substance to the water which will be toxic or cause tastes or odors. Paints containing lead or mercury shall not be used. All paints and other protective coatings shall be compatible.~~

~~(xi) Disinfection. Finished water storage structures shall be specified to be disinfected in accordance with AWWA Standard D105. Sampling shall be specified.~~

~~(b) Plant storage.~~

~~(i) Washwater tanks. Washwater tanks shall be sized, in conjunction with available pump units and finished water storage, to provide the backwash water required by Section 10 (i). The storage and pumping shall be sized so that a minimum of two filters may be backwashed in rapid succession.~~

~~(moved to Section 15(o))(ii) Clearwell. Clearwell storage shall be sized, in conjunction with distribution system storage, to relieve the filters from having to follow fluctuations in water use. Where water is pumped from clearwater storage to the system, an overflow shall be provided.~~

~~(iii) Adjacent compartments. Finished water must be separated from unfinished water in adjacent compartments by double walls.~~

~~(moved to Section 15(o)(iii))(iv) Basins and wetwells. Receiving basins and pump wetwells for finished water shall be designed as finished water storage structures.~~

~~(c) Hydropneumatic tanks. Hydropneumatic (pressure) tanks may be used as the only storage facility when the system serves less than 50 homes. When servicing more than 50 homes, ground or elevated storage designed in accordance with Section 13(a) should be provided. Pressure tank storage is not to be considered for fire protection purposes. Pressure tanks shall meet ASME code requirements or local laws and regulations for the construction and installation of unfired pressure vessels.~~

~~(i) Location. The tank shall be located above normal ground surface and be completely housed.~~

~~(ii) Sizing. The capacity of the wells and pumps in a hydropneumatic system shall be at least 10 times the average daily consumption rate. The gross volume of the hydropneumatic tank, in gallons, shall be at least 10 times the capacity of the largest pump, rated in gallons per minute. For example, a 250 gpm (1,364 m3/d) pump should have a 2,500 gallon (9.46 m3) pressure tank.~~

~~(iii) Piping. The tank shall be plumbed with bypass piping.~~

~~(iv) Appurtenances. Each tank shall have an access manhole, a drain, and control equipment consisting of pressure gauge, water tight glass, automatic or manual air blowoff, means for adding air, and pressure operated startstop controls for the pumps.~~

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 5.0.2(f), backflow or back siphonage prevention; 5.0.3, chemical application general equipment design; 5.1.2(a-d), control of chemicals fed; 5.1.3, dry chemical feeders; 5.1.4, positive displacement solution feed pumps; 5.1.5, siphon control for liquid chemical feeders; 5.1.6, cross-connection control; 5.1.8, in-plant water supply; 5.1.9(a)(1-3), 5.1.9(b) and (d), storage of chemicals; 5.1.10, bulk liquid storage tanks; 5.1.11 is herein incorporated by reference for day tanks; 5.1.12, feed lines; 5.1.13 for handling; 5.1.14, housing; 5.3.2, respiratory protection for operators; 5.3.3, leak detection systems; 5.4.1 (d)(1-5), 5.4.1 (d)(7-10), 5.4.1 (f) and (h), are herein incorporated by reference for the design of chlorine feed and storage areas; 5.4.2, design of acid and caustic systems; 5.4.3, design of sodium chlorite systems; and 5.4.4, design of sodium hypochlorite systems, are herein incorporated by reference.

~~(formerly Section 11(b))~~(b) Chemical application ~~F~~facility designs shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 11(b)(i))~~(i) ~~Number of feeders.~~ A separate feeder shall be ~~provided~~ used for each chemical applied.

~~(formerly Section 11(b)(viii)(D))~~(ii) ~~All c~~Chemical storage tanks shall be constructed of materials ~~which~~ that are resistant to the chemicals ~~which they store~~ stored. The tank shall ~~not lose its~~ maintain structural integrity ~~through chemical action or be subject to corrosion~~ while in use.

Section 14. ~~Distribution Systems~~ Pumping Facilities.

~~(a) Materials.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(b))(i) Types of commercial pipe approved for water systems include:~~

~~(moved to Section 16(b)(i))(A) PVC water pipe: ASTM D2241, less than 4" diameter (10 cm); AWWA C900: 4" (10 cm) and larger diameter.~~

~~(B) Asbestos cement pressure pipe: AWWA C400.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(b)(ii))(C) Ductile iron pipe: AWWA C151.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(b)(iii))(D) Glass fiber - reinforced thermosetting - resin pressure pipe: AWWA C950.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(b)(iv))(E) Polyethelyene: AWWA C901.~~

~~(F) Polybutelyene: AWWA C902.~~

~~(ii) Used materials. Watermains and valves which have been used previously for conveying potable water may be reused provided they are in good working order and can meet these standards. No other used materials may be employed.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(c)(iii) Joints. Packing and jointing materials used in the joints of pipe shall be flexible and durable. Flanged piping shall not be used for buried service except for connections to valves; push-on or mechanical joints shall be used.~~

~~(iv) Service connections. Service connections shall mean and include any water line or pipe connected to a distribution supply main or pipe for the purpose of conveying water to a building or dwelling. All service connections shall be constructed in conformance with the Uniform Plumbing Code.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(d))(b) Watermain design.~~

~~(i) Pressure. All watermains, including those not designed to provide fire protection, shall be sized after a hydraulic analysis based on flow demands and pressure requirements. The system shall be designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 20 psi (138 kPa) at ground level at all points in the distribution system under all conditions of flow. The normal working pressure in the distribution system shall be not less than 35 psi (276 kPa)~~.

~~(ii) Diameter. The minimum size of a watermain for providing fire protection and serving fire hydrants shall be 6 inches (0.15 m) diameter when service is provided from 2 directions, or where the maximum length of 6 inches pipe serving the hydrant from 1 direction does not exceed 250 feet, or 8 inches (0.2 m) where service is provided from 1 direction only. Larger size mains shall be provided as necessary to allow the withdrawal of the required fire flow while maintaining the minimum residual pressure of 20 psi (138 kPa).~~

~~(moved to Section 16(d)(i))(iii) Fire protection. When fire protection is to be provided, system design shall be such that fire flows can be served.~~

~~(iv) Small mains. Any main smaller than 6 inches (0.15 m) shall be justified by hydraulic analysis and future water use.~~

~~(v) Hydrants. Only watermains designed to carry fire flows shall have fire hydrants connected to them.~~

~~(vi) Deadends. Deadends shall be minimized by looping.~~

~~(vii) Flushing. Where deadend mains occur they shall be provided with a flushing hydrant or blowoff for flushing purposes. Flushing devices shall be sized to provide flows which will give a velocity of 2.5 feet per second minimum in the watermain being flushed. No flushing device shall be directly connected to any sewer.~~

~~(e) Valves. Valves shall be provided on watermains so that inconvenience and sanitary hazards will be minimized during repairs. Valves shall be located at not more than 500 foot (152 m) intervals in commercial districts and at not more than 1 block or 800 foot (244 m) intervals in other districts.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(e))(d) Hydrants.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(e)(i))(i) Hydrant leads. The hydrant lead shall be a minimum of 6 inches (0.15 m) in diameter. Valves shall be installed in all hydrant leads.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(e)(iii))(ii) Protection from freezing. Provisions shall be made to protect fire hydrant leads and barrels from freezing. The use of hydrant weep holes is not allowed when groundwater levels are above the gravel drain area. In these cases it will be necessary to pump the hydrant dry or use other means of dewatering.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(e)(v))(iii) Drainage. Hydrant drains shall not be connected to or located within 10 feet (3.05 m) of sanitary sewers or storm drains.~~

~~(e) Air relief valves; Valve, meter and blowoff chambers.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(f))(i) Air relief valves. In all transmission lines and in distribution lines 16 inches and larger at high points (where the water pipe crown elevation falls~~

~~below the pipe invert elevation), provisions shall be made for air relief. Fire hydrants or active service taps may be substituted for air relief valves on 6- and 8-inch lines. Manholes or chambers for automatic air relief valves shall be designed to prevent submerging the valve with groundwater or surface water.~~

~~(ii) Chamber drainage. Chambers, pits or man-holes containing valves, blowoffs, meters, or other such appurtenances to a distribution system, shall not be connected directly to any storm drain or sanitary sewer, nor shall blowoffs or air relief valves be connected directly to any sewer. Such chambers or pits shall be drained to the surface of the ground where they are not subject to flooding by surface water or to absorption pits underground. Where drainage cannot be provided, a sump for a permanent or portable pump shall be provided.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(g))(formerly Section 14)(f) Excavation, bedding, installation, backfill.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(g)(i))(i)Excavation. The trench bottom shall be excavated for the pipe bell. All rock shall be removed within 6 inches (15.2 cm) of the pipe. The trench shall be dewatered for all work.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(h))(ii) Bedding. Bedding shall be designed in accordance with ASTM C12 - types A, B, C - for rigid pipe and ASTM D2321 - types I, II, III - for flexible pipe.~~

~~(iii) Installation. The pipe shall be joined to assure a watertight fitting. Ductile iron pipe shall be installed in accordance with AWWA 600 and PVC piping shall be installed in accordance with AWWA manual M23.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(j))(iv) Backfill. Backfill shall be performed without disturbing pipe alignment. Backfill shall not contain debris, frozen material, unstable material, or large clods. Stones greater than 3 inches (7.6 cm) in diameter shall not be placed within 2 feet (0.6 m) of pipe. Compaction shall be to a density equal to or greater than the surrounding soil.~~

~~(v) Cover. All watermains shall be located to protect them from freezing and frost heave.~~

~~(vi) Blocking. All tees, bends, plugs, and hydrants shall be provided with reaction blocking, tie rods, or joints designed to prevent movement.~~

~~(vii) Pressure and leakage testing. All types of installed pipe shall be specified to be pressure tested and leakage tested in accordance with AWWA Standard C600.~~

~~(viii) Disinfection. All new, cleaned, repaired, or reused watermains shall be specified to be disinfected in accordance with AWWA Standard C601. Specifications shall include detailed procedures for the adequate flushing, disinfection, and microbiological testing of all watermains.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(k))(g) Separation of watermains, sanitary sewers and storm sewers.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(k)(i))(i)Horizontal and vertical separation from sewer lines. Minimum horizontal separation shall be 10 feet (3 m) where the invert of the watermain is less than 1.5 feet (0.46 m) above the crown of the sewer line. Minimum vertical separation shall be 1.5 feet (0.46 m) at crossings. Joints in sewers at crossings shall be located at least 10 feet (3 m) from water mains. The upper line of a crossing shall be specially supported. Where vertical and/or horizontal clearances cannot be maintained, the sewer or water line shall be placed in a separate conduit pipe.~~

~~(formerly Section 14)(g)(ii) Sewer manholes. No water pipe shall pass through or come in contact with any part of a sewer manhole.~~

~~(h) Surface water crossings.~~

~~(i) Above water crossings. The pipe shall be adequately supported and anchored, protected from damage and freezing, and accessible for repair or replacement.~~

~~(ii) Underwater crossings. A minimum cover of 2 feet (0.61 m) shall be provided over the pipe. When crossing water courses which are greater than 15 feet (4.6 m) in width, the following shall be provided:~~

~~(A) The pipe shall be of special construction, having flexible watertight joints.~~

~~(B) Valves shall be provided at both ends of water crossings so that the section can be isolated for testing or repair; the valves shall be easily accessible and not subject to flooding; and the valve closest to the supply source shall be located in a manhole.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l))(i) Cross-connections.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l))(i)(i) Cross-connections. There shall be no water service connection installed or maintained between a public water supply and any water user whereby unsafe water or contamination may backflow into the public water supply.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(A))(A) Applicability. In order to protect all public water supplies from the possibility of the introduction of contamination due to cross connections, the water supplier shall require backflow prevention devices for each water service connection in accordance with Table 1 which appears at the end of this section, with the exception of (B)(I) residential water service connections and (B)(II) domestic non-residential water service connections. The water supplier shall take appropriate actions which may include immediate disconnection for any water user that fails to maintain a properly installed backflow prevention device or comply with other measures as identified in Section 14 (i) of these regulations.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(A)(I))(I) Any high hazard non-residential connection to any public water supply shall be protected by the appropriate backflow prevention device.~~

~~(II) Any service connection made to facilities constructed under a permit to construct issued after adoption of this regulation, Section 14 (i), shall be in full compliance with this section. This requirement applies to all service connections made or initially activated after the adoption of this regulation.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(A)(II))(III) Water suppliers shall establish record keeping and management procedures to ensure that requirements of this regulation for installation and maintenance of backflow prevention devices are being met.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(B))(B) The method of backflow control, selected from Table 1, shall be determined based upon the degree of hazard of the cross connection and the cause of the potential backflow. Hazards shall be classified as high hazard or low hazard. The potential cause of the backflow shall be identified as being back-siphonage or back-pressure.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(B)(I))(I) Residential water service connections shall be considered to be low hazard back-siphonage connections, unless determined otherwise by a hazard classification.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(B)(II))(II) Domestic non-residential water service connections shall be considered to be low hazard back-pressure connections, unless determined otherwise by a hazard classification conducted by the water supplier. Examples include schools without laboratories, churches, office buildings, warehouses, motels, etc~~.

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(B)(III))(III) Any water user's system with an auxiliary source of supply shall be considered to be a high hazard, back pressure cross connection. A reduced pressure principle backflow device shall be installed at the water service connection to any water user's system with an auxiliary source of supply.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(B)(IV))(IV) All water loading stations shall be considered high hazard connections. A device, assembly, or method consistent with Table 1 shall be provided.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(B)(V))(V) Non-domestic commercial or industrial water service connections shall be considered to be high hazard back pressure connections, unless determined otherwise by a hazard classification. Examples include restaurants, refineries, chemical mixing facilities, sewage treatment plants, mortuaries, laboratories, laundries, dry cleaners, irrigation systems, facilities producing or utilizing hazardous substances, etc. For some of these service connections, a hazard classification may result in a determination of a back-siphonage or low hazard classification. The backflow prevention device required shall be appropriate to the hazard classification. Where potential high hazards exist within the non-residential water user's system, even though such high hazards may~~

~~be isolated at the point of use, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed and maintained at the water service connection.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(C))(C) Determination of the hazard classification of a water service connection is the responsibility of the water supplier. The water supplier may require the water user to furnish a hazard classification survey to be used to determine the hazard classification.~~

~~(moved to 5(o))(D) Hazard classifications shall be conducted by hazard classification surveyors that are certified by the USC-Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, the American Association of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE), or by another state certification program approved by the administrator, or by a water distribution system operator also certified as a backflow device tester employed by the public water supplier for the service where the survey is being conducted.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(E))(E) All backflow prevention devices must be in-line serviceable (repairable), in-line testable except for devices meeting ASSE Standard #1024, and installed in accordance with manufacturer instructions and applicable plumbing codes.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(F))(F) All backflow prevention devices must have a certification by an approved third party certification agency. Approved certification agencies are:~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(F)(I))(I) American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE),~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(F)(II))(II) International Association of Plumbing/Mechanical officials (IAPMO), and~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(F)(III))(III) Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University Of Southern California (USC_FCCCHR).~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(G))(G) Backflow prevention devices at water service connections shall be inspected and certified by a certified backflow assembly tester at the time of installation. Certification of the assembly tester shall be by one of the following:~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(G)(I))(I) The American Society Sanitary Engineers (ASSE),~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(G)(II))(II) American Backflow Prevention Association (ABPA),~~

~~(III) A state certification program approved by the administrator.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(H))(H) Backflow prevention devices installed at high hazard non- residential cross connections shall be inspected and tested on an annual basis by a certified backflow assembly tester.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(I))(I) The administrator may conduct inspections of backflow prevention devices. If any device is found to be defective or functioning improperly, it must be immediately repaired or replaced. Failure to make necessary repairs to a backflow prevention device will be cause for the water service connection to be terminated.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(i)(J))(J) All public water suppliers shall report any high hazard backflow incident within seven (7) days to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division. The backflow incident shall be reported on a form provided by the administrator.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l)(ii))(ii) Recycling water. Neither steam condensate nor cooling water from engine jackets or other heat exchange devices shall be returned to the public water supply after it has passed through the water service connection.~~

~~(moved to Section 16(l))(ii) TABLE 1~~
~~Backflow Prevention Devices, Assemblies and Methods~~

	~~Degree of Hazard~~				
~~Device, Assembly or Method~~	~~Low Hazard~~		~~High Hazard~~		~~Notes~~
	~~Back-Siphonage~~	~~Back-Pressure~~	~~Back-Siphonage~~	~~Back-Pressure~~	
~~Airgap~~	~~X~~		~~X~~		~~See Note 1~~
~~Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker~~	~~X~~		~~X~~		~~Not allowed under continuous pressure~~
~~Spill-proof Pressure-type Vacuum~~	~~X~~		~~X~~		
~~Double Check Valve Backflow Preventer~~	~~X~~	~~X~~			
~~Pressure Vacuum Breaker~~	~~X~~		~~X~~		
~~Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow~~	~~X~~	~~X~~	~~X~~	~~X~~	~~See Note 2~~

~~Dual Check~~	~~X~~				~~Restricted to residential services~~

~~Note 1 Minimum Airgap for Water Distribution. For spouts with an effective opening diameter of one-half inch or less, the minimum airgap when the discharge is not affected by side walls shall be one inch. The minimum airgap when the discharge is affected by sidewalls shall be one and one-half inches. For effective openings greater than one-half inch, the minimum airgap shall be two times the effective opening diameter when the discharge is not affected by side walls. The minimum airgap when the discharge is affected by sidewalls shall be three times the effective opening diameter.~~

~~Note 2 Extreme Hazards. In the case of any water user's system where, in the opinion of the water supplier or the administrator, an undue health threat is posed because of the presence of extremely toxic substances or potential back pressures in excess of the design working pressure of the device, the water supplier may require an air gap at the water service connection to protect the public water system.~~

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 6.1, pumping facility location; parts 6.2(b-e), the general design of the pump station; 6.2.1, suction wells; 6.2.2(a-b), equipment servicing; 6.3.2, pump priming; 6.6.1, valves; 6.6.3, gauges and meters; 6.6.4, water seals; 6.6.5, controls, and 6.6.6, standby power, are herein incorporated by reference.

~~(formerly Section 12(f))~~(b) Stairways and/ ~~ladders. Stairways~~ or ladders shall be provided between all floors, and in pits or compartments ~~which~~ that must be entered. ~~They shall have handrails on both sides, and treads of non-slip material. The Wyoming Occupational Health and Safety Rules and Regulations shall be complied with.~~

~~(formerly Section 12(g))~~(c) ~~Heating. Provisions~~ Pumping facilities shall be ~~made for heating~~ heated to maintain a minimum temperature of 40~~°~~ ~~F~~ degrees Fahrenheit ~~(4° C)~~ if ~~not~~ typically unoccupied and 50~~°~~ ~~F~~ degrees Fahrenheit ~~(10° C)~~ if normally occupied.

~~(formerly Section 12(h))~~(d) Pumping station ~~V~~ventilation~~.~~ designs shall demonstrate that: ~~All accessible pumping station areas shall be ventilated. Ventilation may be continuous or intermittent. If intermittent, ventilation in areas normally visited by operating personnel shall be started automatically at not greater than 30 minute intervals. Permanently installed drywell ventilation shall provide at least 6 air changes per hour if continuous, and 12 air changes per hour if intermittent. Intermittent ventilating equipment shall ensure starting upon entry of operating personnel. Wetwells shall be designed to permit the use of portable blowers that will exhaust the space and continue to supply fresh air during access periods.~~

~~(formerly Section 12(h))~~(i) All ~~accessible~~ areas of the pumping station that are accessible ~~areas~~ shall be ventilated.

~~(formerly Section 12(h))~~(ii) Ventilation may be continuous or intermittent.

~~(formerly Section 12(h))~~(iii) ~~Permanently installed d~~Drywell ventilation shall provide~~: at least 6 air changes per hour if continuous, and 12 air changes per hour if intermittent.~~

~~(formerly Section 12(h))~~(A) ~~a~~At least 6 air changes per hour if continuous~~,~~; and ~~12 air changes per hour if intermittent.~~

~~(formerly Section 12(h))~~(B) At least 30 air changes per hour ~~I~~if intermittent~~,~~ with an automatic start upon operator entry into the area. ~~ventilation in areas normally visited by operating personnel shall be started automatically at not greater than 30 minute intervals. Intermittent ventilating equipment shall ensure starting upon entry of operating personnel.~~

~~(formerly Section 12(h))~~(iv) Wetwell~~s~~ ventilation shall provide 12 continuous air changes per hour or 60 intermittent air changes per hour and be designed to permit the use of portable blowers that will exhaust the space and ~~continue to~~ supply fresh air during the access periods.

~~(formerly Section 12(i))~~(e) Dehumidification~~.~~ equipment shall be provided i~~I~~n below ground pumping stations~~,~~. ~~a means for dehumidification shall be provided.~~ The ~~facilities~~ equipment shall be sized to maintain ~~the~~ a dewpoint at least 2 degrees Fahrenheit below the coldest anticipated temperature of the water to be conveyed in the pipes.

~~(formerly Section 12(k))~~(f) ~~Sanitary and other conveniences.~~ All pumping stations that are manned ~~for~~ four or more hours per day shall be provided with potable water, lavatory, and toilet facilities. The ~~W~~waste~~s~~ shall be discharged to the sanitary sewer or ~~to~~ an on-site waste treatment system.

(g) Pump~~s.~~ design shall comply with the following requirements: ~~At least two pumping units shall be provided. With the largest pump out of service, the remaining pump or pumps shall be capable of providing the maximum pumping rate of the system.~~

~~(formerly Section 12(l))~~(i) At least two ~~pumping units~~ pumps shall be provided. With the largest pump out of service, the remaining pump or pumps shall be capable of providing the maximum pumping ~~rate~~ capacity of the system.

~~(formerly Section 12(m))~~(ii) ~~Suction lift.~~ Pumps shall be selected ~~so~~ such that the net positive suction head required ~~at maximum flow~~ (NPSHR) is less than the net positive suction head available (NPSHA) minus four (4) feet ~~(1.2 m)~~ based on ~~the~~ hydraulic conditions and the altitude of the pump~~ing station~~ installation. If this condition ~~is not met~~ cannot be satisfied, ~~then~~ a means of priming shall be provided.

(iii)~~(formerly Section 12(n))~~ Surge control~~. Piping systems~~ shall be ~~designed to withstand the maximum possible surge (water hammer) from the pumping station, or adequate surge control~~ provided to protect the piping. Pressure relief valves are not acceptable as surge control.

~~(formerly Section 12(a))~~(iv) ~~Total dynamic head.~~ The calculated total dynamic head ~~rating of~~ for pumping units shall be based on pipe friction, pressure losses from ~~piping~~ pipe entrances, exits, appurtenances (~~bends,valves, etc.~~ such as valves and bends), and static head at the design flow.

~~(formerly Section 12(o))~~(h) Booster pumps shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 12(o)(i))~~(i) Booster pumps shall not produce ~~a pressure~~ less than 5 psi in suction lines. ~~Where~~ If the suction line has service connections, ~~booster pump intake~~ the pressure shall be at least 35 psi ~~(138 kPa)~~ ~~when the pump is in~~ during normal operation and shall ~~be provided with~~ have a low-pressure cutoff switch ~~if the suction line pressure is a minimum of~~ to maintain at least 20 psi ~~(69 kPa)~~.

(ii) For booster pumps used for fire suppression, no person shall install or maintain a water service connection to any premises where a fire pump has been installed on the service line to or within such premises unless the pump is equipped with one of the following:

(A) A low suction throttling valve or pilot-operated valve installed in the discharge piping that maintains positive pressure in the suction piping while monitoring pressure in the suction piping through a sensing line. The valve shall throttle the discharge of the pump when necessary so that suction pressure will not be reduced below 20 psi gauge when the pump is operating; or

(B) A variable-speed suction limiting control that is used to maintain a minimum positive suction pressure at the pump inlet by reducing the pump driver speed while monitoring pressure in the suction piping through a sensing line. The limiting control shall be set so that the suction pressure will not be reduced below 20 psi gauge while the pump is operating.

~~(formerly Section 12(o)(ii))~~(iii) Automatic or remote controlled ~~devices~~ pumps shall have a range between the start and cutoff pressure ~~which~~ that will prevent the pump from cycling ~~of~~ more than ~~1~~ one start every 15 minutes.

~~(formerly Section 12(o)(iii))~~(iv) In-line booster pumps shall be accessible for ~~servicing and repairs~~ maintenance. ~~The~~ There shall be access openings, as needed, ~~and vault shall be large enough to~~ to allow the ~~remove~~ removal of the pump.

~~(formerly Section 12(o))~~(v) Individual home booster pumps shall not be allowed for any individual service from the public water supply main.

~~(formerly Section 12(p))~~(vi) ~~Automatic and remote controlled stations. Conditions that may affect continuous delivery of water shall be alarmed at an attended location.~~ Un-manned or remotely controlled pump stations shall have an alarm at an operator attended location for any conditions that may affect the continuous delivery of water.

(i) Pumping facility valves shall comply with the following requirements:

~~(formerly Section 12(q)(i))(E)~~(i) ~~Air release.~~ Air release valves shall be provided where the pipe crown is dropped in elevation.

~~(formerly Section 12(q)(i))(C)~~(ii) Each pump shall have an individual suction line or the lines shall ~~be so~~ manifolded such that they will ensure similar hydraulic and operating conditions.

Section 15. ~~Laboratory Requirements~~ Finished Water Storage.

~~(moved to Section 17(a))(a) Test procedures. Test procedures for analysis of monitoring samples shall conform to the 15th Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(b))(b) Testing requirements. All treatment plants shall have the capability to perform or contract for the self-monitoring analytical work required by the Safe Drinking Water Act and/or state regulation. All plants shall, in addition, be capable of performing or contracting the analytical work required to assure good management and control of plant operation and performance.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(c))(c) Minimum requirements.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(c)(i))(i) Location and space. The laboratory shall be located away from vibrating machinery or equipment which might have adverse effects on the performance of laboratory instruments or the analyst and shall be designed to prevent adverse effects from vibration.~~

~~(i) Where a full-time chemist is proposed to work in the laboratory, a minimum of 400 square feet (37.2 m2) of floor space shall be provided in the laboratory. If more than two persons will be working in the laboratory, 100 square feet (9.3 m2) of additional space shall be provided for each additional person.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(c)(ii))(ii) Materials. Walls shall have an easily cleaned, durable and impervious surface. Two exit doors or openings shall be located to permit a straight exit from the laboratory; one exit shall be directly to the outside of the building. Panic hardware shall be used. Interior doors shall have glass windows.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(c)(iii))(iii) Cabinets and bench tops. Cabinet and storage space shall be provided for dust-free storage of instruments and glassware.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(c)(iii))(iii) Bench top height shall be 30 inches (0.91 m). Tops should be field joined into a continuous surface with acid, alkali, and solvent resistant cements.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(c)(iv))(iv) Hoods. Fume hoods shall be provided where reflux or heating of toxic or hazardous materials is required. A hood shall not be situated near a doorway, unless a secondary means of exit is provided. All switches, electrical outlets, and utility~~

~~and baffle adjustment handles shall be located outside the hood. Light fixtures shall be explosion-proof. Twenty-four hour continuous exhaust capability shall be provided. Exhaust fans shall be explosion-proof.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(c)(v))(v) Sinks. The laboratory shall have a minimum of 2 sinks per 400 ft2 (37.2 m2) (not including cup sinks). Sinks shall be double well with drainboards and shall be made of epoxy resin or plastic. All water fixtures shall be provided with reduced pressure zone backflow preventers. Traps constructed of glass, plastic, or lead and accessible for cleaning shall be provided.~~

~~(vi) Ventilation and lighting. Laboratories shall be separately heated and cooled, with external air supply for 100 percent makeup volume. Separate exhaust ventilation shall be provided. Ventilation outlet locations shall be remote from ventilation inlets.~~

~~(vi) Lighting shall provide 100 foot candles at the bench top.~~

~~(vii) Gas. If gas is required in the laboratory, natural gas shall be supplied.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(c)(vi)) (viii) Water still. Distilled water shall conform to the quality specified by Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 15th Edition.~~

~~(ix) Emergency shower and eye wash. All laboratories shall be equipped with an emergency eye wash and shower that is located within the laboratory.~~

~~(moved to Section 17(d))(d) Portable testing equipment. Portable testing equipment shall be provided where necessary for operational control testing.~~

7.0.1 7.0.3

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 7.01, sizing; 7.0.2, finished water storage structures; 7.03, contamination protection for storage structures; 7.0.4, security for storage structures; 7.0.5, drain design for storage structures; 7.0.7, overflow design for storage structures; 7.0.8, finished water storage access; 7.0.9, vents; 7.0.10, roof and sidewall design; 7.0.17, painting and cathodic protection; 7.0.18, disinfection; 7.1.1, filter washwater tanks; and 7.2 through 7.2.4, hydropneumatic tank systems, are herein incorporated by reference.

~~(formerly Section 13(a))~~(b) ~~General. Steel finished water storage structures shall be provided using the requirements of the AWWA D100 or AWWA D103. All tank design and foundation design shall be performed by a registered professional engineer and the plans or contractor-furnished information shall so designate the registered engineer providing the design. Materials other than steel may be used for water storage tanks.~~Finished water storage structures shall comply with the following requirements:

~~(formerly Section 13(a))~~(i) ~~Steel finished water storage structures shall be provided using the requirements of the AWWA D100 or AWWA D103.~~ Water storage structures shall comply with the following standards for storage tanks, standpipes, ground storage reservoirs that are described in AWWA M42, clearwells, and elevated storage:

(A) AWWA D100;

(B) AWWA D102;

(C) AWWA D103;

(D) AWWA D104;

(E) AWWA D106;

(F) AWWA D107;

(G) AWWA D108;

(H) AWWA D110;

(I) AWWA D115;

(J) AWWA D120;

(K) AWWA D121;

~~(formerly Section 13(a))~~(ii) All tank ~~design~~ and foundation design shall be performed by a Wyoming registered professional engineer. ~~and t~~The plans or contractor-furnished information shall ~~so designate the registered engineer providing the design~~ be signed and sealed by a Wyoming registered professional engineer.

(iii) All new or modified water storage tanks shall have the inlet and outlet connections separated from each other as much as is practical.

(c) Storage facility designs shall demonstrate:

(ii) The average daily demand will require a daily fill of 20 percent of the total storage volume for surface water sources and 10 percent for groundwater sources. The minimum inlet velocity shall be 10 ft/sec.

(iii) For designs that demonstrate the storage tank has a small daily demand and a high fire water storage requirement, or the storage tank water age of 100 percent filled in a 24 hour period will have an average of greater than two days, the design shall demonstrate that a a volume equal to at least 20 percent of the tank volume will be delivered to the storage tank each time pumping is initiated.

What does this mean? State more clearly.

~~(formerly Section 13(a)(i)(D))~~(iv) ~~Storage need not be provided in a well supply system where~~ For designs with well systems that provide a minimum of two wells ~~are provided and~~ that can supply either the maximum hourly demand or the fire demand, whichever

is greater, ~~can be supplied with the largest well out of service~~storage is not required. These systems shall demonstrate that they will provide alternative power for the finished water pumps.

(d) Storage structure design shall eliminate short-circuiting.

(e) A mixing system shall be considered to address disinfection by-product formation, stratification, stagnation, freezing, and other water age issues.

(f) Overflow and drain lines shall be protected with a mechanical device such as a sealed flapper valve or duckbill valve, or #24 mesh non-corrodible screen.

(g) Overflow lines protected with a mechanical device shall install a #4 mesh non-corrodible screen or finer to prevent the entrance of birds or rodents.

(h) If overflow lines are protected with #24 mesh non-corrodible screen, the design shall demonstrate prevention of screen clogging that would lead to structural storage tank damage.

~~(formerly Section 13(a)(vi)(B))~~(i) The screen shall be installed within ~~T~~the overflow line ~~of a ground level structure shall open downward and be screened with noncorrodible screen installed within the pipe~~ at a location that is not ~~least~~ susceptible to ~~damage by~~ vandalism and that allows for the overflow line to be operational during an overflow event.

(ii) The screen with the smallest openings shall be accesible for replacement and shall be the outermost screen.

(i) Overflow designs shall demonstrate the provisions that will be included to prevent mechanical devices from freezing shut.

(j) Overflow lines shall not be considered as vents.

~~(formerly Section 13(a)(viii))~~(k) ~~Vents. Finished water storage structures shall be vented. Overflows shall not be considered as vents. Open construction between the sidewall and roof is not permissible.~~ Vents shall ~~prevent the entrance of~~ be designed to protect the tank from contaminants including but not limited to surface water, ~~and rainwater,~~ stormwater runoff, insects, rodents, and ~~shall exclude~~ birds ~~and animals~~.

~~(formerly Section 13(a)(viii)(A))~~(i) ~~For elevated tanks and standpipes,~~ All openings shall be protected with #24 mesh ~~noncorrodible~~ non-corrodible screen ~~may be used~~ or a combination of #24 mesh and coarser mesh non-corrodible screen.

(ii) The design shall demonstrate consideration of site conditions, freezing, frosting, and provide justification including precautions for snow depth.

(A) The design shall demonstrate consideration of frost free or frost proof vents; and

(B) The design shall demonstrate consideration of a pressure/vacuum, frost-proof release vents that will need to protect openings with #24 mesh non-corrodible screen.

(l) Vent openings shall be at least 24 inches above the nearest horizontal surface.

(m) Elevated tanks shall be designed to remove snow via tank geometry to prevent snow build up clogging vents.

(n) Vent designs shall include calculations that verify the required volume of flow is achievable through the proposed vent pipe and screen combination.

(o) Finished water plant water storage shall comply with the following requirements:

~~(formerly Section 13(b)(ii))~~(i) ~~Clearwell.~~ Clearwell storage shall be sized, in conjunction with distribution system storage, to relieve the filter~~s~~ ~~from~~ of having to follow fluctuations in water use. Where water is pumped from ~~clearwater~~ clearwell storage to the system, an overflow shall be provided.

(ii) If unfinished water is stored in compartments adjacent to finished water, the unfinished and finished water shall be separated by double walls.

~~(formerly Section 13(b))(iv)~~(iii) ~~Basins and wetwells.~~ Receiving basins and ~~pump~~ wetwells ~~for finished water~~ shall be designed as finished water storage structures and shall comply with the requirements of this Section.

Section 16. ~~Operation and Maintenance Manuals~~ Distribution Systems.

~~(moved to Section 18(a))(a) Where required. Plant operation and maintenance manuals are required for each new or modified treatment or pumping facility. The manuals shall provide the following information as a minimum:~~

~~(moved to Section 18(a)(i))(i) Introduction.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(a)(ii))(ii) Description of facilities and unit processes within the plant from influent structures through effluent structures.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(a)(iii)(iii) Plant control system.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(a)(iv))(iv) Utilities and systems.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(a)(v))(v) Emergency operation and response.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(a)(vi))(vi) Permit requirements and other regulatory requirements.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(a)(vii))(vii) Staffing needs.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(a)(ix))(viii) Index to manufacturer's manuals.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(b))(b) When required. Acceptance of the final operation and maintenance manuals is required prior to plant startup.~~

~~(c) Description of facilities. The description of facilities and unit processes shall include the size, capacity, model number (where applicable) and intended loading rate.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(c)(i) Each unit. The manual shall describe each unit, including the function, the controls, the lubrication and maintenance schedule. The manual shall also include start-up operations; routine operations; abnormal operations; emergency or power outage operations; bypass procedures; and safety.~~

~~(ii) Flow diagrams. The manual shall provide flow diagrams of the entire process, as well as individual unit processes. The flow diagrams shall show the flow options under the various operational conditions listed above.~~

~~(d) Operating parameters. The O & M manual shall provide the design criteria for each unit process. The data shall include the number, type, capacity, sizes, etc., and other information, as applicable.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(c)(iii))(e) Troubleshooting guide. Each equipment maintenance manual shall include a section on troubleshooting. These manuals are to be indexed in the plant O & M manual. The troubleshooting guide shall include typical operation problems and solutions. The guide shall include a telephone number for factory troubleshooting assistance.~~

~~(f) Emergency procedures. The plant O & M manual shall detail emergency operations procedures for possible foreseeable emergencies, including power outage, equipment failure, development of unsafe conditions, and other emergency conditions. The details shall include valve positions, flow control settings, and other information to ensure continued operation of the facility at maximum possible efficiency.~~

~~The manual shall also detail emergency notification procedures to be followed to protect health and safety under various emergency conditions.~~

~~(g) Safety. The manual shall provide general information on safety in and around the plant and its components. Each unit process discussion shall include applicable safety procedures and precautions. For unit processes or operations having extreme hazards (such as chlorine, closed tanks, etc.), the discussion shall detail appropriate protection, rescue procedures, and necessary safety equipment.~~

~~(moved to Section 18(c)(iv))(h) Maintenance manuals. Maintenance manuals shall be required for each piece of equipment. These manuals must meet the requirements of the~~

~~engineer and contractor for installation and startup of equipment. The information included in the manufacturer's manuals shall not be included in the O & M manual.~~

~~The manual shall have a neatly typewritten table of contents for each volume arranged in a systematic order. The general contents shall include product data; drawings; written text as required to supplement product data for the particular installation; and a copy of each warranty, bond and service contract issued.~~

~~The manuals for equipment and systems shall include a description of unit and component parts; operating procedures; maintenance procedures and schedules; service and lubrication schedule; sequence of control operation; a parts list; and a recommended spare parts list.~~

(a) 2018 TSS, parts 8.2, system design; 8.3, valves; 8.6, valve, meter and blow-off chambers; 8.7.3, cover; 8.7.4, blocking; 8.7.6, pressure and leakage testing; 8.7.7, disinfection; 8.8.6, sewer manholes, inlets, and structures; 8.9.1, above-water crossings; 8.9.2, underwater crossings, are herein incorporated by reference.

~~(formerly Section 14(a)(i))~~(b) ~~Types~~ Distribution systems shall be constructed of commercial pipe ~~approved for water systems include~~ that conform to the following standards:

conforms

~~(formerly Section 14)(a)(i)(A))~~(i) PVC ~~water~~ pipe: ~~ASTM D2241, less than 4" diameter (10 cm); AWWA C900: 4" (10 cm) and larger diameter.~~

~~(formerly Section 14)(a)(i)(A))~~(A) ~~ASTM D2241, l~~Less than ~~4"~~ four inches diameter ~~(10 cm)~~, ASTM D 2241; or

~~(formerly Section 14)(a)(i)(A)~~(B) ~~AWWA C900: 4" (10 cm)~~ Four inches and larger diameter, AWWA C900.

~~(formerly Section 14)(a)(i)(C))~~(ii) Ductile iron ~~pipe:~~, AWWA C151~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 14)(a)(i)(D))~~(iii) ~~Glass fiber - reinforced thermosetting - resin pressure pipe:~~ Fiberglass pressure pipe, AWWA C950~~.~~; or

~~(formerly Section 14)(a)(i)(E))~~(iv) ~~Polyethelyene~~ Polyethylene pipe~~:~~, AWWA C901~~.~~;

Add polyethylene large diameter, AWWA C906

~~(formerly Section 14(a)(iii))~~(c) ~~Joints. Packing and jointing materials used in the joints of pipe shall be flexible and durable.~~ Flanged piping shall ~~not be used for buried service except for connections to valves; push-on or mechanical joints shall be used~~ only be allowed for connection to valves.

~~(formerly Section 14(b))~~(d) Watermains ~~design~~ shall meet the following design requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 14(b)(iii))~~(i) ~~Fire protection.~~ When fire protection is ~~to be~~ provided, the system ~~design~~ shall be ~~such that~~ designed to also serve fire flows ~~can be served~~.

~~(formerly Section 14(b)(v))~~(ii) ~~Hydrants.~~ Only ~~watermains~~ mains designed ~~to carry~~ for fire flows shall have ~~fire~~ hydrants connected to them.

~~(formerly Section 14(d))~~(e) Hydrants~~.~~shall:

~~(formerly Section 14(d)(i))~~(i) ~~Hydrant leads. The~~ Have hydrant leads ~~shall be~~ a minimum of ~~6~~ six inches ~~(0.15 m)~~ in diameter. ~~Valves shall be installed in all hydrant leads~~.

~~(formerly Section 14(d)(i))~~(ii) Have v~~V~~alves ~~shall be~~ installed. ~~in all hydrant leads.~~ Keep this clause.

~~(formerly Section 14(d)(ii))~~(iii) Be ~~Protection~~ protected from freezing~~.~~ at hydrant leads and barrels. ~~Provisions shall be made to protect fire hydrant leads and barrels from freezing. The use of hydrant weep holes is not allowed when groundwater levels are above the gravel drain area. In these cases it will be necessary to pump the hydrant dry or use other means of dewatering.~~

~~(formerly Section 14(d)(ii))~~(iv) ~~The use of hydrant weep holes is not allowed when groundwater levels are above the gravel drain area. In these cases it will be necessary to pump the hydrant dry or use other means of dewatering.~~Where groundwater levels are above the gravel drain area, hydrants shall be pumped dry or otherwise dewatered and hydrant weep holes shall not be used; and

~~(formerly Section 14(d)(iii))~~(v) ~~Drainage. Hydrant~~ Have drains ~~shall not be~~ that are not connected to or located within 10 feet ~~(3.05 m)~~ of a sanitary sewer~~s~~ or storm drain~~s~~.

~~(formerly Section 14(e)(i))~~(f) ~~Air relief valves.~~ In all transmission ~~lines~~ and ~~in~~ distribution lines 16 inches and larger at high points ~~(where the water pipe crown elevation falls below the pipe invert elevation)~~, ~~provisions~~ hydrants shall ~~be made~~ have provisions for air relief. ~~Fire hydrants or active service taps may be substituted for air relief valves on 6- and 8-inch lines. Manholes or chambers for automatic air relief valves shall be designed to prevent submerging the valve with groundwater or surface water.~~

Keep the old wording. FH are not the only means of air relief and this instance calls for auto air relief. This revision totally misses intent.

~~(formerly Section 14(e)(i))~~(i) Fire hydrants or active service taps may be substituted for air relief valves on 6- and 8-inch lines.

~~(formerly Section 14(e)(i))~~(ii) Manholes or chambers for automatic air relief valves shall be designed to prevent submerging the valve with groundwater or surface water.

~~(formerly Section 14(f))~~(g) ~~Excavation, bedding, installation, backfill.~~Where excavation is performed for distribution systems:

~~(formerly Section 14)(f)(i)~~(i) ~~Excavation.~~The trench bottom shall be excavated for the ~~pipe bell~~ bell of the pipe. ~~All rock shall be removed within 6 inches (15.2 cm) of the pipe. The trench shall be dewatered for all work.~~

~~(formerly Section 14)(f)(i)~~(ii) All rock shall be removed within ~~6~~ six inches ~~(15.2 cm)~~ of the pipe.

~~(formerly Section 14)(f)(i)~~(iii) The trench shall be dewatered for all work.

Add "involving pipe that is jointed in the trench".

~~(formerly Section 14(f)(ii))~~(h) ~~Bedding.~~ Distribution system ~~B~~bedding for rigid pipe shall be designed in accordance with ASTM C12 ~~- types~~ Classes A, B, or C ~~- for rigid pipe.~~ ~~and~~ Flexible pipe bedding shall be designed in accordance with ASTM D2321 ~~- types~~ Class I, II, or III ~~- for flexible pipe~~.

(i) Distribution system pipe shall be joined to ensure a watertight fitting and installed in accordance with the following standards, as applicable:

(A) For ductile iron pipe, AWWA C600;

(B) For PVC pipe, AWWA M23;

(C) For HDPE pipe, AWWA M55.

~~(formerly Section 14)(f)(iv)~~(j) ~~Backfill.~~ Backfill for distribution systems shall: ~~be performed without disturbing pipe alignment. Backfill shall not contain debris, frozen material, unstable material, or large clods. Stones greater than 3 inches (7.6 cm) in diameter shall not be placed within 2 feet (0.6 m) of pipe. Compaction shall be to a density equal to or greater than the surrounding soil.~~

~~(formerly Section 14)(f)(iv)~~(A) B~~b~~e performed without disturbing pipe alignment~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 14)(f)(iv)~~(B) ~~Backfill shall n~~Not contain debris, frozen material, unstable material, or large clods~~.~~;

include placement of

~~(formerly Section 14)(f)(iv)~~(C) Not ~~place~~ rocks or ~~S~~stones greater than ~~3~~ three inches ~~(7.6 cm)~~ in diameter ~~shall not be placed~~ within ~~2~~ two feet ~~(0.6 m)~~ of pipe~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 14)(f)(iv)~~(D) ~~Compaction shall be~~ Be compacted to a density equal to or greater than the surrounding soil.

~~(formerly Section 14(g))~~(k) Distribution systems shall meet the following requirements for ~~S~~separation of watermains~~,~~ from sanitary ~~sewers~~ and storm sewers~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 14(g)(i))~~(i) ~~Horizontal and vertical separation from sewer lines.~~ The ~~M~~minimum horizontal separation from sewer lines shall be 10 feet ~~(3 m)~~ where the invert of

the watermain is less than 1.5 feet ~~(0.46 m)~~ above the crown of the sewer line~~.~~; ~~Minimum vertical separation shall be 1.5 feet (0.46 m) at crossings. Joints in sewers at crossings shall be located at least 10 feet (3 m) from water mains. The upper line of a crossing shall be specially supported. Where vertical and/or horizontal clearances cannot be maintained, the sewer or water line shall be placed in a separate conduit pipe.~~

~~(formerly Section 14(g)(i))~~(ii) The ~~M~~minimum vertical separation shall be 1.5 feet ~~(0.46 m)~~ at crossings~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 14(g)(i))~~(iii) Joints in ~~sewers~~ sewer lines at crossings shall be located at least 10 feet ~~(3 m)~~ from water mains~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 14(g)(i))~~(iv) The upper line of a crossing shall be specially supported~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 14(g)(i))~~(v) Where the minimum vertical ~~and/~~or horizontal ~~clearances~~ separation distances required by this Section cannot be ~~maintained~~ met, the sewer or water line shall be placed in a separate conduit pipe.

Not the only acceptable method, per DEQ policy. Also list sewer installed w/pressure-rated pipe and flow-fill.

(vi) Flow-fill for pipelines shall comply with the following:

(A) Cement-treated fill, non-shrink backfill, low density concrete backfill, or structural backfill may be used as flow-fill when the material has a 28-day compressive strength of 30-60 psi.

(B) The pipe to be encased shall be laid on a four to six inch of bed of washed gravel that has been widened, with the walls of the trench benched away from the center-line of the trench, so the pipe is uniformly supported over the length or supported on blocks no further than 10 feet apart.

(C) The flow-fill and washed gravel or blocks shall rest on an undisturbed trench bottom.

(D) The pipe shall not move laterally or float during placement of the flow-fill. The line and grade of the pipe shall be maintained.

(E) The flow-fill shall extend from trench sidewall to trench sidewall and extend at least two inches above the top of the pipe.

(vii) Flow-fill for pipe crossings shall comply with the following:

(A) To the extent possible, there shall be no joints or taps within nine feet of the crossing.

(B) The flow-fill shall extend from undisturbed earth at the bottom of the lower pipe to at least two inches above the top of the upper pipe.

(C) The block of flow-fill shall be wide enough to ensure the structural integrity of the installation.

(D) Pipes that cross one another ~~may be~~ shall be vertically separated by a minimum of two inches when encased in flow-fill.

Cross-connection prevention

~~(formerly Section 14(i))~~(l) Cross-connections shall comply with the following requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i))~~(i) ~~Cross-connections.~~ There shall be no water service connection installed or maintained between a public water supply and any water user whereby unsafe water or contamination may backflow into the public water supply.

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(A))~~(A) ~~Applicability.~~ In order to protect all public water supplies from the possibility of the introduction of contamination due to cross -connections, the water supplier shall require backflow prevention devices for each water service connection in accordance with ~~Table 1 which appears at the end of this section~~ Table 4 of this Section, with the exception of (B)(I) residential water service connections and (B)(II) domestic non-residential water service connections. The water supplier shall take appropriate actions ~~which~~ that may include immediate disconnection for any water user that fails to maintain a properly installed backflow prevention device or comply with other measures as identified in ~~Section 14 (i) of these regulations~~this Section.

Rethink table labels, as Section # - 1, 2, etc.

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(A)(I))~~(I) Any high hazard non-residential connection to any public water supply shall be protected by the ~~appropriate~~ backflow prevention device required by Table ~~1~~. → 16-1 (or 4, if the current convention is kept)

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(A)(III))~~(II) Water suppliers shall establish record keeping and management procedures to ensure that requirements of this regulation for installation and maintenance of backflow prevention devices are being met.

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(B)~~(B) The method of backflow control, selected from Table 1, shall be determined based upon the degree of hazard of the cross-connection and the cause of the potential backflow. Hazards shall be classified as high hazard or low hazard. The potential cause of the backflow shall be identified as being back-siphonage or back-pressure.

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(B)(I))~~(I) Residential water service connections shall be considered to be low hazard back-siphonage connections~~,~~ unless determined otherwise by a ~~h~~Hazard ~~c~~Classification.

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(B)(II))~~(II) Domestic non-residential water service connections (such as schools without laboratories, churches, office buildings, warehouses, and motels) shall be considered to be low hazard back-pressure connections~~,~~ unless

determined otherwise by a ~~h~~Hazard ~~c~~Classification conducted by the water supplier. ~~Examples include schools without laboratories, churches, office buildings, warehouses, motels, etc.~~

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(B)(III))~~(III) Any water user's system with an auxiliary source of supply shall be considered to be a high hazard, back-pressure cross-connection. A reduced pressure principle backflow device shall be installed at the water service connection to any water user's system with an auxiliary source of supply.

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(B)(IV))~~(IV) All water loading stations shall be considered high hazard connections. A device, assembly, or method consistent with Table 1 shall be provided.

16-1 (or 4)

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(B)(V))~~(V) Non-domestic commercial or industrial water service connections (such as restaurants, refineries, chemical mixing facilities, sewage treatment plants, mortuaries, laboratories, laundries, dry cleaners, irrigation systems, and facilities producing or utilizing hazardous substances) shall be considered to be high hazard back-pressure connections, unless determined otherwise by a ~~h~~Hazard ~~c~~Classification. ~~Examples include restaurants, refineries, chemical mixing facilities, sewage treatment plants, mortuaries, laboratories, laundries, dry cleaners, irrigation systems, facilities producing or utilizing hazardous substances, etc.~~ For some of these service connections, a ~~h~~Hazard ~~c~~Classification may result in a determination of a back-siphonage or low hazard classification. The backflow prevention device required shall be appropriate to the degree of hazard established by the ~~h~~Hazard ~~c~~Classification. Where potential high hazards exist within the non-residential water user's system, even though such high hazards may be isolated at the point of use, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed and maintained at the water service connection.

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(C)~~(C) ~~—~~Determination of the hazard classification of a water service connection is the responsibility of the water supplier. The water supplier may require the water user to furnish a ~~h~~Hazard ~~c~~Classification ~~s~~Survey to be used to determine the ~~h~~Hazard ~~c~~Classification.

Hazard

(D) Hazard Classification Surveys ~~that have been~~ conducted by Hazard~~ous~~ Classification Surveyors that have been certified by another state certification program shall include the following information for Administrator approval:

Hazard (typical)

(I) Documentation that indicates the Hazard~~ous~~ Classification Surveyor has received certification from the regulatory agency that issued the current certification that states the name of the Hazard~~ous~~ Classification Surveyor, the status of their certification, the date originally issued, the expiration date, and the classification for which the Hazard~~ous~~ Classification Surveyor is certified; and

(II) Any disciplinary action imposed against the applicant; if any.

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(E))~~(E) All backflow prevention devices ~~must~~ shall be in-line serviceable (repairable), in-line testable except for devices meeting ASSE ~~Standard #~~1024, and installed in accordance with manufacturer instructions and applicable plumbing codes.

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(F))~~(F) All backflow prevention devices must have a certification by an approved third party certification agency. Approved certification agencies are:

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(F)(I)~~(I) American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE),

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(F)(II)~~(II) International Association of Plumbing/Mechanical officials (IAPMO)~~,~~; and

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(F)(III)~~(III) Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University Of Southern California (USC-FCCCHR).

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(G))~~(G) Backflow prevention devices at water service connections shall be inspected and certified by a certified backflow assembly tester at the time of installation. Certification of the assembly tester shall be by one of the following:

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(G)(I)~~(I) The American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE)~~,~~; or

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(G)(II)~~(II) American Backflow Prevention Association (ABPA)~~,~~;

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(H)~~(H) Backflow prevention devices installed at high hazard non- residential-cross connections shall be inspected and tested on an annual basis by a certified backflow assembly tester.

~~(formerly Section 14(i)(i)(I))~~(I) ~~The administrator may conduct inspections of backflow prevention devices.~~ If any device is found to be defective or functioning improperly, it ~~must~~ shall be immediately repaired or replaced. Failure to make necessary repairs to a backflow prevention device will be cause for the water service connection to be terminated.

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(i)(J)~~(J) All public water suppliers shall report any high hazard backflow incident within seven ~~(7)~~ days to the ~~Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality~~ Division. The backflow incident shall be reported on a form provided by the ~~a~~Administrator.

~~(formerly Section 14)(i)(ii)~~(ii) ~~Recycling water.~~ Neither steam condensate nor cooling water from engine jackets or other heat exchange devices shall be returned to the public water supply after it has passed through the water service connection.

or 16-1

~~TABLE 1~~ Table 4. Backflow Prevention Devices, Assemblies and Methods

Device, Assembly or Method	Degree of Hazard				Notes
	Low Hazard		High Hazard		
	Back-Siphonage	Back-Pressure	Back-Siphonage	Back-Pressure	
Airgap	X		X		See Note 1
Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker	X		X		Not allowed under continuous pressure
Spill-proof Pressure-type Vacuum	X		X		
Double Check Valve Backflow Preventer	X	X			
Pressure Vacuum Breaker	X		X		
Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow	X	X	X	X	See Note 2
Dual Check	X				Restricted to residential services

Note 1: Minimum Airgap for Water Distribution. For spouts with an effective opening diameter of ½ inch or less, the minimum airgap when the discharge is not affected by side walls shall be one inch. The minimum airgap when the discharge is affected by sidewalls shall be 1 ½ inches. For effective openings greater than ½ inch, the minimum airgap shall be two times the effective opening diameter when the discharge is not affected by sidewalls. The minimum airgap when the discharge is affected by sidewalls shall be three times the effective opening diameter.

Note 2: Extreme Hazards. In the case of any water user's system where, in the opinion of the water supplier or the Administrator, an undue health threat is posed because of the presence of extremely toxic substances or potential back pressures in excess of the design working pressure of the device, the water supplier may require an airgap at the water service connection to protect the public water system. Then why isn't this instance checked in the Table?

Section 17. Laboratory Requirements.

~~(formerly Section 15)(a)~~(a) ~~Test procedures.~~ Test procedures for analysis of monitoring samples shall conform to the ~~15th Edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*~~ Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

~~(formerly Section 15(b))~~(b) ~~Testing requirements.~~ All treatment plants shall have the capability to perform or contract for the self-monitoring analytical work required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, ~~and/or state regulation~~ 42 U.S.C. §300f et seq. All plants shall, in addition, be capable of performing or contracting the analytical work required to assure good management and control of plant operation and performance.

~~(formerly Section 15(c))~~(c) All laboratories used for the tests, analysis, and monitoring required by this Section shall meet the following ~~Minimum~~ requirements~~.~~:

~~(formerly Section 15(c)(i))~~(i) ~~Location and space.~~ The laboratory shall be located away from vibrating machinery or equipment ~~which~~ that might have adverse effects on the performance of laboratory instruments or the analyst and shall be designed to prevent adverse effects from vibration.

~~(formerly Section 15)(c)(ii)~~(ii) ~~Materials.~~ Walls shall have an easily cleaned, durable and impervious surface. ~~Two exit doors or openings shall be located to permit a straight exit from the laboratory; one exit shall be directly to the outside of the building. Panic hardware shall be used. Interior doors shall have glass windows.~~

~~(formerly Section 15)(c)(iii)~~(iii) ~~Cabinets and bench tops.~~ Cabinet and storage space shall be provided for dust-free storage of instruments and glassware. ~~(formerly Section 15)(c)(iii)~~ Bench top height shall be 30 inches ~~(0.91 m)~~. ~~Tops~~ Benchtops ~~should~~ shall be field joined into a continuous surface with acid, alkali, and solvent-resistant cement~~s~~.

~~(formerly Section 15(c)(iv))~~(iv) ~~Hoods.~~ Fume hoods shall be provided where reflux or heating of toxic or hazardous materials is required. A hood shall not be situated near a doorway, unless a secondary means of exit is provided. All fume hood switches, electrical outlets, and utility and baffle adjustment handles shall be located outside the hood. Light fixtures shall be explosion-proof. ~~Twenty-four hour~~ 24-hour continuous exhaust capability shall be provided. Exhaust fans shall be explosion-proof.

~~(formerly Section 15)(c)(v)~~(v) ~~Sinks.~~ The laboratory shall have a minimum of ~~2~~ two sinks per 400 ~~ft^2 (37.2 m^2)~~ square feet (not including cup sinks). Sinks shall be double well with drainboards and shall be made of epoxy resin or plastic. All water fixtures shall ~~be provided with~~ have reduced pressure zone backflow preventers. Traps shall be constructed of glass, plastic, or lead and accessible for cleaning ~~shall be provided~~.

~~(formerly Section 15)(c)(viii)~~(vi) ~~Water still.~~ Distilled water shall conform to the quality specified by ~~*Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 15th Edition*~~ Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

~~(formerly Section 15)(d)~~(d) ~~Portable testing equipment.~~ Portable testing equipment shall be provided where necessary for operational control testing.

Section 18. Operation and Maintenance Manuals.

~~(formerly Section 16(a))~~(a) ~~Where required. Plant operation and maintenance manuals are required for each new or modified treatment or pumping facility.~~ Each new or modified treatment or pumping facility shall have an operation and maintenance manual (O & M Manual) located at the facility. The manuals shall provide the following information as a minimum:

~~(formerly Section 16)(a)(i))~~(i) Introduction~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 16(a)(ii))~~(ii) Description of facilities and unit processes within the plant from influent structures through effluent structures~~.~~;

(A) The size, capacity, model number (where applicable), and intended loading rate of facilities and unit processes;

(B) A description of each unit, including the function, the controls, the lubrication, and maintenance schedule;

(C) A description of start-up operations, routine operations, abnormal operations, emergency or power outage operations, bypass procedures, and safety;

(D) Flow diagrams of the entire process, as well as individual unit processes that show the flow options under the various operational conditions listed in paragraph (a)(ii) of this Section; and.

(E) The design criteria for each unit process, including the number, type, capacity, sizes, and other relevant information.

~~(formerly Section 16(a)(iii))~~(iii) Plant control system~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 16)(a)(iv)~~(iv) Utilities and systems~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 16)(a)(v)~~(v) Emergency ~~operation and response.~~ procedures, including:

(A) Details of emergency operations procedures for possible foreseeable emergencies, such as power outage, equipment failure, development of unsafe conditions, and other emergency conditions;

(B) Emergency operations valve positions, flow control settings, and other information to ensure continued operation of the facility at maximum possible efficiency during emergencies; and

(C) Emergency notification procedures to be followed to protect health and safety under various emergency conditions.

~~(formerly Section 16)(a)(vi)~~(vi) Permit requirements and other regulatory requirements~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 16)(a)(vii)~~(vii) Staffing needs~~.~~;

~~(formerly Section 16)(a)(viii)~~(viii) Index ~~to~~ of manufacturer's manuals~~.~~;

(ix) Index of equipment maintenance manuals; and

(x) General information on safety in and around the plant and its components, including the following safety information:

(A) Each unit process discussion shall include applicable safety procedures and precautions; and

(B) For unit processes or operations having extreme hazards (such as chlorine and closed tanks), the discussion shall detail appropriate protection, rescue procedures, and necessary safety equipment.

~~(formerly Section 16)(b)~~(b) ~~When required. Acceptance of the final operation and maintenance manuals~~ Administrator approval of the final O & M Manual is required prior to plant startup.

~~(formerly Section 16)(c)(i)~~(c) ~~Each unit. The~~ Public water supply facilities shall have an equipment maintenance manual located at the facility for each piece of equipment. Each equipment maintenance manual shall: ~~describe each unit, including the function, the controls, the lubrication and maintenance schedule. The manual shall also include start-up operations; routine operations; abnormal operations; emergency or power outage operations; bypass procedures; and safety.~~

(i) Have a typewritten table of contents for each volume arranged in a systematic order;

(ii) Include the following general contents:

(A) Product data;

(B) Drawings;

(C) Written text as required to supplement product data for the particular installation;

(D) A copy of each warranty, bond, and service contract issued;

(E) A description of unit and component parts;

(F) Operating procedures;

(G) Maintenance procedures and schedules;

(H) Service and lubrication schedule;

(I) Sequence of control operation;

(J) A parts list; and

(K) A recommended spare parts list.

~~(formerly Section 16(e))~~(iii) ~~Troubleshooting guide. Each equipment maintenance manual shall i~~Include a section on troubleshooting~~.~~ that shall include: ~~These manuals are to be indexed in the plant O & M manual. The troubleshooting guide shall include typical operation problems and solutions. The guide shall include a telephone number for factory troubleshooting assistance.~~

~~(formerly Section 16(e))~~(A) ~~t~~Typical operation problems and solutions~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 16(e))~~(B) ~~a~~A telephone number for factory troubleshooting assistance~~.~~; and

~~(formerly Section 16)(h))~~(iv) ~~Maintenance manuals. Maintenance manuals shall be required for each piece of equipment. These manuals must m~~Meet the requirements of the engineer and contractor for installation and startup of equipment. ~~The information included in the manufacturer's manuals shall not be included in the O & M manual.~~

Section 19. Incorporation by Reference.

(a) The following codes, standards, rules, and regulations referenced in this Chapter are incorporated by reference:

(i) American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53, Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (2019), referred to as "NSF/ANSI 53;"

(ii) American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation Standard 55, Ultraviolet Microbiological Water Treatment Systems (2020), referred to as "NSF/ANSI 55;"

(iii) American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation Standard 61, Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects NSF/ANSI/CAN 61-2020/NSF/ANSI/CAN 600-2021, referred to as "NSF/ANSI/CAN 61-2020/NSF/ANSI/CAN 600-2021;"

(iv) American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation Standard 372, Drinking Water System Components-Lead Content 372-20, referred to as "NSF/ANSI/CAN 372-20;"

(v) American Petroleum Institute Specification 5L, Line Pipe, Forty-Sixth Edition (2019), referred to as "API 5L;"

(vi) American Water Works Association Standard A100, Water Wells, A100-20, referred to as "AWWA A100-20;"

(vii) American Water Works Association Standard C200, Steel Water Pipe, 6 In. (150 mm) and Larger, C200-17 (2017), referred to as "AWWA C200;"

(vii) American Water Works Association Standard C300, Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type, C300-11 (2011), referred to as "AWWA C300;"

(viii) American Water Works Association Standard C301, Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type, C301-14 (2014), referred to as "AWWA C301;"

(ix) American Water Works Association Standard C600, Installation of Ductile-Iron Mains and Their Appurtenances, C600-10 (2010), referred to as "AWWA C600;"

(x) American Water Works Association Standard C601, AWWA Standard for Disinfecting Water Mains, C601-81 (1981), referred to as "AWWA C601;"

(xi) American Water Works Association Standard C652, Disinfection of Water Storage Facilities, C652 (2011), referred to as "AWWA C652;"

(xii) American Water Works Association Standard C900, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (100 mm through 300 mm), for Water Transmission and Distribution, C900-07 (2007), referred to as "AWWA C900;"

(xiii) American Water Works Association Standard C901, Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing, 3/4 In. (19 mm) Through 3 In. (76 mm), for Water Service, C901-17 (2017), referred to as "AWWA C901;"

AWWA C906

(xiv) American Water Works Association Standard C950, Fiberglass Pressure Pipe, C950-13 (2013), referred to as "AWWA C950;"

(xv) American Water Works Association Standard D100, Welded Carbon Steel Tanks for Water Storage, D100-11 (2011), referred to as "AWWA D100-11;"

(xvi) American Water Works Association Standard D102, Coating Steel Water-Storage Tanks, D102-17 (2017), referred to as "AWWA D102-21;"

(xvii) American Water Works Association Standard D103, Factory-Coated Bolted Carbon Steel Tanks for Water Storage, D103-19, referred to as "AWWA D103-19;"

(xviii) American Water Works Association Standard D104-17, Automatically Controlled, Impressed-Current Cathodic Protection for the Interior of Steel Water Storage, referred to as "AWWA D104-17;"

(xix) American Water Works Association Standard D106-20, Sacrificial anode Cathodic Protection Systems for the Interior Submerged Surfaces of Steel Water Storage Tanks, referred to as "AWWA D106-20;"

(xx) American Water Works Association Standard D107-16, Composite Elevated Tanks for Water Storage, referred to as "AWWA D107-16;"

(xxi) American Water Works Association Standard D108-19, Aluminum Dome Roofs for Water Storage Facilities, referred to as "AWWA D108-19;"

(xxii) American Water Works Association Standard D110-13 (R18), Wire- and Strand-Wound, Circular, Prestressed Concrete Water Tanks, referred to as "AWWA D110-13 (R18);"

(xxiii) American Water Works Association Standard D115-20, Tendon-Prestressed Concrete Water Tanks, referred to as "AWWA D115-20;"

(xxiv) American Water Works Association Standard D120-19, Thermosetting Fiberglass-Reinforced Plastic Tanks, referred to as "AWWA D120-19;"

(xxv) American Water Works Association Standard D121-12, Bolted Aboveground Thermosetting Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic Panel-Type Tanks for Water Storage, referred to as "AWWA D121-12;"

(xxvi) American Water Works Association Standard M23-20, PVC Pipe – Design and Installation, Third Edition, M23, referred to as "AWWA M23-20;"

(xxvii) American Water Works Association Standard M55-20, PE Pipe-Design and Installation, Second Edition, M55, referred to as "M55-20;"

(xxviii)American Water Works Association Manual M42, Steel Water Storage Tanks, 2013, referred to as "AWWA M42;"

(xxix) American National Standards Institute ASSE Standard 1024, Dual Check Backflow Preventers, ASSE 1024-17 (2017), referred to as "ASSE 1024;"

(xxx) ASTM International Standard A53, Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless, A53M-18 (2018), referred to as "ASTM A53;"

(xxxi) ASTM International Standard A134, Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded (Sizes NPS 16 and Over), A134M-18 (2018), referred to as "ASTM A134;"

(xxxii) ASTM International Standard A135, Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel Pipe, A135M-19 (2019), referred to as "ASTM A135;"

(xxxiii)ASTM International Standard ASTM A139 / A139M – 16, Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Pipe (NPS 4 and Over), (2016), referred to as "ASTM A139;"

(xxxiv)ASTM International Standard A409, Standard Specification for Welded Large Diameter Austenitic Steel Pipe for Corrosive or High-Temperature Service, A409M-15 (2015), referred to as "ASTM A409;"

(xxxv) ASTM International Standard C12, Standard Practice for Installing Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines, C12-17 (2017), referred to as "ASTM C12;"

(xxxvi)ASTM International Standard C14, Standard Specification for Nonreinforced Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe, C14-15a (2015), referred to as "ASTM C14;"

(xxxvi)ASTM International Standard C76, Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe, C76-19a (2019), referred to as "ASTM C76;"

(xxxvii) ASTM International Standard D2321, Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications, D2321-18 (2018), referred to as "ASTM D2321;"

(xxxviii) ASTM International Standard D2846, Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Hot- and Cold-Water Distribution Systems, ASTM D2846/D2846M-19A (2019), referred to as "ASTM D2846;"

(xxix) ASTM International Standard D2996, Standard Specification for Filament-Wound "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe, D2996-17 (2017), referred to as "ASTM D2996;"

(xl) ASTM International Standard D2997, Standard Specification for Centrifugally Cast "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe, D2997-15 (2015), referred to as "ASTM D2997;"

(xli) ASTM International Standard D3517, Standard Specification for "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pressure Pipe, D3517-19 (2019), referred to as "ASTM D3517;"

(xlii) ASTM International Standard F480, Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Well Casing Pipe and Couplings Made in Standard Dimension Ratios (SDR), SCH 40 and SCH 80, F480-14 (2014), referred to as "ASTM F480;"

(xliii) ASTM International Standard F645, Standard Guide for Selection, Design, and Installation of Thermoplastic Water- Pressure Piping Systems, ASTM F645-18b, (2018), referred to as "ASTM F645;"

(xliv) ASTM International Standard F877, Standard Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Hot- and Cold-Water Distribution Systems, ASTM F877-20, (2020), referred to as "ASTM F877;"

(xlv) ASTM International Standard F2389, Standard Specification for Pressure-rated Polypropylene (PP) Piping Systems, ASTM F2389-21, (2021), referred to as "ASTM F2389;"

(xlvi) ASTM International Standard F2806, Standard Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe (Metric SDR-PR), ASTM F2806-20, (2020), referred to as "ASTM F2806;"

(xlvii) ASTM International Standard F2855, Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride)/Aluminum/Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC-AL-CPVC) Composite Pressure Tubing ASTM F2855-19, (2019), referred to as "ASTM F2855;"

(xlviii) ASTM International Standard F2969,Standard Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) IPS Dimensioned Pressure Pipe ASTM F2969-12(2020), (2020), referred to as "ASTM F2969;"

(xlix) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, published by American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Environment Federation, 23rd Edition (2018), referred to as "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater;" and

(l) Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 141, in effect as of July 1, 2011, available at: http://www.ecfr.gov.

(li) Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR 143.3, in effect as of July 1, 2021; available at: http://www.ecfr.gov

(lii) Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR 173.3(e), in effect as of November 7, 2018, available at: http://www.ecfr.gov.

(liii) United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Part 631 National Engineering Handbook, Chapter 32 Well Design and Spring Development, Part 631.3201(b)(iii), in effect as of January 2010, available at https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=26985.wba

(liv) Recommended Standards for Water Works, published by Great Lakes Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, (2018), referred to as "2018 TSS."

(lv) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidance Manual For The Final Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, 2006, referred to as "U.S. EPA's Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidance Manual, "available at https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=600006T3.txt

(lvi) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Membrane Filtration Guidance Manual, 2005, referred to as "Membrane Filtration Guidance Manual , "available at https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/P1008S15.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=2006+Thru+2010&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A%5Czyfiles%5CIndex%20Data%5C06thru10%5CTxt%5C00000021%5CP1008S15.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=hpfr&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyPURL

(b) For these codes, standards, rules, and regulations incorporated by reference:

(i) The Environmental Quality Council has determined that incorporation of the full text in these rules would be cumbersome or inefficient given the length or nature of the rules;

(ii) This Chapter does not incorporate later amendments or editions of incorporated codes, standards, rules, and regulations.

(iii) All incorporated codes, standards, rules, and regulations are available for public inspection at the Department's Cheyenne office. Contact information for the Cheyenne office may be obtained at http://deq.wyoming.gov or from (307) 777-7937.