

Water System Owner's and Operator's Responsibilities

Rule R309-102 Summary

Summary

Water system owners and operators are responsible for providing a safe and reliable supply of water to their customers.

Construction of Public Drinking Water Facilities

For all facility construction the owner and or operator must ensure that: a) plans and specifications are prepared b) approval, in writing, of the plans and specifications is obtained and c) construct proceeds in accordance with the approved plans.

Existing Water System Facilities

All public water systems must deliver water meeting the applicable Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCL's. Existing facilities must be brought into compliance with the design and construction standards if they are incapable of meeting the MCL's.

Operation and Maintenance Procedures

The following must be used in carrying out operation and maintenance procedures:

1. All chemicals added to water intended for human consumption must comply with National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard 60.
2. Chlorine, when used in the distribution system, must be added in sufficient quantity to achieve "breakpoint" and yield a detectable free chlorine residual. Residual checks must be taken daily.
3. All materials used to coat the interior surfaces of any finished water conveying or containing facility must comply with National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard 61.
4. All new and repaired water mains or appurtenances shall be disinfected in accordance with AWWA Standard C651.
5. After a reservoir has been constructed or entered for maintenance or re-coating, it must be disinfected in accordance with AWWA Standard C652.
6. Spring collection areas shall be periodically cleared of deep rooted vegetation to prevent root growth from clogging collection lines.
7. No pesticides or herbicides may be applied on a spring collection area without prior written approval.
8. All water system facilities must be secure.
9. Water systems operated seasonally must be disinfected and flushed in accordance with AWWA Standard C651 and C652 prior to each season's use.
10. All oil lubricated pumps for culinary wells must utilize food grade mineral oils.
11. No connection to the water system shall be allowed where water pressure at the point of connection will fall below 20 psi during the normal operating conditions.
12. Provide routine maintenance and repairs on existing facilities.

Cross Connection Control

The owners and operators of public water systems shall:

1. Not allow a cross connection which may jeopardize the quality or integrity of the water unless it is protected by an approved backflow prevention assembly.
2. Maintain an inventory of backflow prevention assemblies.
3. Cause that backflow prevention assemblies be inspected at least once a year.

Monitoring, Reporting and Keeping Records of Finished Water Quality

The owners and operators must: a) monitor water in accordance with the requirements set forth in R309-104 and meet the water quality standards set forth in R309-103, b) keep records of all water quality analysis and c) give public notice as set forth in R309-104.

Operational Reports

All water systems using chemical addition or specialized equipment for the treatment of drinking water must regularly complete operational reports.

Annual Reports

All community water systems are required to complete annual reports.

Operator Certification

All community water systems serving more than 800 individuals and all public water systems that treat surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water must have an appropriately certified operator in accordance with the requirements set forth in R309-301.

Emergencies

The Executive Secretary or the local health department must be informed by telephone {daytime at: (801) 536-4200 or after hours: at (801) 536-4123} of any "emergency situation". The term "emergency situation" includes the following:

1. The malfunction of any disinfection or treatment facility.
2. Muddy or discolored water.
3. The entry of untreated surface water and/or other contamination into the system.
4. A threat of sabotage has been received by the water supplier.
5. Any instance where a consumer reports becoming sick by drinking from a public water supply and the illness is substantiated by a doctor's diagnosis.
6. Periods of water outages (valve closures for repairs and maintenance are excluded).