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**TITLE 252. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
CHAPTER 624. MINOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS**

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## SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Section

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### **252:624-1-1. Purpose, authority and applicability**

(a) **Purpose.** The purpose of this Chapter is to assure that minor public water supply systems are designed, constructed and operated to provide protection for the public health and environment.

(b) **Authority.** This Chapter is authorized by 27A O.S. §§ 2-2-101, 2-2-201, 2-6-303 and 2-6-304.

(c) **Applicability.** The rules in this Chapter apply to any person or entity, including any federal facility, that constructs, modifies or operates a minor public water supply system.

### **252:624-1-2. Definitions**

The following words, terms and acronyms, when used in the Chapter shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

**"Annular space"** means the opening between the surface or production casing and the side of the bore hole.

**"ANSI"** means the American National Standards Institute.

**"API"** means the American Petroleum Institute.

**"ASTM"** means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

**"AWWA"** means the American Water Works Association.

**"DEQ"** means the Department of Environmental Quality.

**"Disinfection"** means a process that inactivates pathogenic organisms in water using chlorination.

**"Drinking water standards"** means the list of maximum contaminant levels for drinking water for public water systems as determined by EPA.

**"EPA"** means the Environmental Protection Agency.

**"Human consumption"** means drinking, bathing, showering, food preparation, dishwashing, eye washing, or maintaining oral hygiene. For the purposes of this Chapter handwashing is not considered consumption.

**"Individual water system"** means a water system serving only one single-family residence.

**"Licensed well driller"** means and refers to the individual owner-proprietor or partnership, firm or corporation licensed by the OWRB to engage in the business of the commercial drilling, plugging, reconstruction and/or test drilling of water wells in the State of Oklahoma.

**"Minor public water supply system"** means a system of one or more water wells or surface water treatment plants that provides water to the public for human consumption:

(A) through pipes or other constructed conveyances

(B) for compensation or not,

(C) has fewer than 15 connections,

(D) serves fewer than 25 people, and

(E) is not an individual water system. A water system is not an individual water system if it serves:

(i) a single-family residence housing a commercial business that serves water to the

- public, or
- (ii) more than one dwelling, or
- (iii) one or more multi-family dwellings.
- (iv) Excluded from this definition are water systems that
  - (I) purchase water from a permitted water system, or
  - (II) only provide water to family members, or
  - (III) have a well for each single-family residence or each unit of a multi-family dwelling, or
  - (IV) qualify as a public water supply system in accordance with OAC 252:626.

**"Multi-family dwelling"** means a single structure designed and suitable for use of two or more families.

**"NSF"** means the National Sanitation Foundation.

**"NTU"** means Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

**"OWRB"** means the Oklahoma Water Resources Board.

**"PAS"** means Pitless Adapter Standard.

**"PPM"** means parts per million.

**"PSI"** means pounds per square inch.

**"PVC"** means polyvinylchloride.

**"Service line"** means the water supply line that runs between the water main and a residential structure, commercial structure or a water hydrant.

**"Slow sand filtration"** means a process involving passage of raw water through a bed of sand at low velocity (generally less than 50 gallons/ft<sup>2</sup>/day) resulting in substantial particulate removal by physical and biological mechanisms.

**"Turbidity"** means the amount of suspended material in water measured using a nephelometer and expressed in NTU's.

**"UL"** means Underwriter Laboratories.

**"VOC"** means volatile organic compound.

**"Water main"** means a public water supply line that carries potable water to more than one service line.

**"Water source"** means any lake, stream, spring or groundwater supply that is used as treated or untreated water for a minor public water supply system.

**"WSC"** means Water Systems Council.

### **252:624-1-3. Authorizations and permits**

(a) **Requirement for authorizations and permits.** This Chapter implements the Uniform Permitting Act, 27A O.S. § 2-14-101 *et seq.* and the rules promulgated thereunder. No one may construct a new minor public water supply system, amend an existing minor public water supply system or put an existing water well into use as a minor public water supply system until the requirements of 252:624-1-4 have been met and DEQ has issued to the owner of a minor public water supply system either:

- (1) an authorization to construct or amend a minor public water supply system under the general permit, the terms of which are the rules of this Chapter including a system for which a variance has been granted in accordance with 252:624-1-5; or
- (2) a permit to construct from DEQ's Water Quality Division issued pursuant to OAC 252:626. A permit to construct will be required when the proposed minor public water supply system cannot be constructed or modified according to the design standards in this Chapter; or
- (3) a permit to supply water which is subject to the following:
  - (A) Only minor public water supply systems constructed without an authorization to

construct and were being used to serve water to the public prior to June 1, 2011 qualify for a permit to supply water.

(B) The minor public water supply system must meet drinking water standards.

(C) The minor public water supply system may be subject to additional monitoring requirements as determined by DEQ and may include other permit conditions necessary to assure compliance with drinking water standards.

(b) **Applying for authorizations.** An applicant seeking an authorization to construct or amend a minor public water supply system or obtain a permit to supply shall submit the following to DEQ:

(1) **Application form.** A completed and signed DEQ Form 624-001, "Application for a Minor Public Water Supply System."

(2) **Site drawing.** A site drawing that includes:

(A) property lines;

(B) location of the proposed or existing well;

(C) location of any one-hundred-year flood plains within one quarter (1/4) of a mile of the proposed or existing water well; and

(D) all potential sources of pollution within three hundred feet (300') of the proposed or existing water well.

(3) **Affidavit.** A completed and signed affidavit certifying that:

(A) the minor water system will be constructed or modified in accordance with the generic plans set forth in Appendix A; and

(B) the applicant:

(i) owns the property where the minor public water supply system will be located; or

(ii) has a current lease or easement for the purpose of constructing and operating the minor public water supply system.

(4) **Wellhead protection checklist.** A completed and signed DEQ Form 624-002, "Wellhead Protection Checklist."

(5) **Authorization fee.** The required authorization fee. [See 252:624-11 (relating to fees)].

(6) **Pre-existing systems.** If a pre-existing system is reclassified or newly discovered as a minor public water supply system they must also include with the application:

(A) any previous sample results,

(B) the OWRB Multi-purpose Well Completion & Plugging Report, and

(C) any other information as requested by DEQ.

(c) **Certification of Exemption.** Facilities that fall under the definition of a minor public water supply system, but do not provide water for human consumption shall submit a completed and signed DEQ form 624-013, "Certification of Exemption."

(1) In order to be approved for this exemption, facilities must not allow water from the source to be used for the following:

(A) drinking;

(B) showering or bathing;

(C) eye washing;

(D) food or beverage preparation;

(E) dishwashing; or

(F) oral hygiene.

(2) Facilities shall post signs at all sinks and faucets that state "NOT FOR CONSUMPTION".

#### **252:624-1-4. General requirements**

(a) **Ownership.** Minor public water supply systems shall be located only where one of the following can be met:

- (1) All parts of the minor public water supply system, including the wellhead, water mains and service lines, are or will be located on property that is:
  - (A) owned by the owner(s) of the minor public water supply system; and/or
  - (B) dedicated in a recorded easement (for the installation and operation of the minor public water supply system) to the owner of the minor public water supply system; or
- (2) All of the users of the minor public water supply system:
  - (A) own the property where the wellhead is or will be located; and
  - (B) own or have a dedicated recorded easement to the property where the mains are or will be located; or
- (3) The wellhead and water mains are or will be located on property that is owned by or dedicated to a home owners association:
  - (A) for which all of the users are members;
  - (B) that was established under the laws of the State of Oklahoma;
  - (C) that has the legal authority to own, maintain, repair and operate the minor public water supply system;
  - (D) that has by-laws providing that dissolution of the association cannot occur until the system is either abandoned or transferred to another viable operating entity; and
  - (E) that has the instrument creating the association on file in the office of the county clerk where the property is located; or
- (4) All components of the minor public water supply system, excluding service lines, are or will be located on property that is:
  - (A) owned by a municipality, rural water district, rural sewer district or federally recognized tribe; and/or
  - (B) dedicated to a municipality, rural water district, rural sewer district or federally recognized tribe in a recorded easement.

(b) **Flood plain restrictions.** The top of the well casing shall be located above the 100-year flood plain.

(c) **Laboratory.** All analyses required to be completed by a laboratory in this Chapter shall be performed by a laboratory accredited and certified by DEQ or EPA for the particular analyte.

(d) **Testing water source.** Water sources for proposed new minor public water supply systems shall be tested for applicable contaminants before supplying water to the public for the following:

- (1) **Nitrates.** A representative sample of the water from all proposed water source shall be tested by a laboratory for nitrates. Water sources containing nitrates higher than ten (10) ppm shall not be used as a water source for minor public water supply systems.
- (2) **VOCs.** Proposed minor public water supply system wells located within three-hundred feet (300') of petroleum underground storage tank shall have water samples analyzed for VOCs by a laboratory once a year. A water source containing VOCs higher than the applicable drinking water standards shall not be used as a water source for a minor public water supply system.
- (3) **Other contaminants.** Based on the location of the water source, DEQ shall have the authority to request testing for other contaminants.

(e) **Construction.** All minor public water supply systems shall be constructed to meet or exceed the standards in accordance with the rules in this Chapter or the terms of their individual permit.

(f) **Disinfection prior to final inspection.** All parts of a minor public water supply system that will come in contact with potable water shall be disinfected prior to requesting a final inspection as required in 252:624-5-1.

(g) **Bacteriological testing prior to final inspection.** The applicant shall have test results from a laboratory that are negative for total coliform bacteria on two (2) consecutive days before

requesting a final inspection. [See 252:624-5-2 (relating to pre-operational disinfection and testing of finished water).]

(h) **Final inspection and approval required.** Water from a minor public water supply system shall not be offered to the public for consumption until DEQ conducts a final inspection and approves the construction. The applicant shall request a final inspection by submitting to DEQ the following:

- (1) a completed and signed DEQ Form 624-003, "Request for Final Inspection of Minor Public Water Supply System;"
- (2) test results from a laboratory showing the results of nitrate analysis and any other analyses performed;
- (3) test results from a laboratory showing two consecutive days of safe bacteriological testing following initial disinfection of a new well;
- (4) a completed and signed copy of the Multi-Purpose Well Completion & Plugging Report (OWRB form).

(i) **Operational standards.** All minor public water supply systems shall be operated in compliance with the operational standards in this Chapter.

(j) **Closure.** All abandoned minor public water supply systems shall be properly closed according to the standards in this Chapter.

#### **252:624-1-5. Variances**

A variance may be requested when construction of the well does not meet the standards set forth in this Chapter. Variance requests shall include DEQ form 624-012 (Application for a Variance) and any other information as requested by DEQ. Upon review, DEQ may approve alternative processes, equipment, separation distances, and other construction standards not specified in this Chapter. Any variance granted shall be at least as protective of human health and the environment as the standards set forth in this Chapter, and show that the intent of the rules of this Chapter are being met.

### **SUBCHAPTER 3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS**

#### Section

252:624-3-1. Design and construction of minor public water supply system wells

252:624-3-2. Design and construction of distribution systems

#### **252:624-3-1. Design and construction of minor public water supply system wells**

(a) **Licensed well driller.** Minor public water supply system wells shall be drilled and completed:

- (1) by a licensed well driller; and
- (2) in compliance with OWRB rules.

(b) **Well design.** Minor public water supply system wells shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the generic plans for minor public water supply systems located in Appendix A.

(c) **System capacity.** The daily production capacity of the minor public water supply system shall be designed to equal or exceed the maximum daily demand.

(d) **Separation distances.** Minor public water supply system wells shall meet the following minimum separation distances:

- (1) Fifty feet (50') from existing septic tanks and subsurface on-site sewage treatment systems. This separation distance shall be increased to one hundred feet (100') if the septic tank and/or subsurface on-site sewage treatment system is located in soil identified as:

- (A) coarse sand; or
  - (B) loamy coarse sand; or
  - (C) soils with a rock fragment content greater than thirty-five percent (35%) by volume having continuous voids greater than one millimeter.
- (2) Fifty feet (50') from:
    - (A) buildings that have been treated for termites;
    - (B) property lines; and
    - (C) sewer lines. If the sewer line is Schedule 40 PVC, then the separation distance from the sewer line may be decreased to ten feet (10'); and
  - (3) One hundred feet (100') from petroleum underground storage tanks and all other pollution sources.
  - (4) Three hundred (300') from the outside perimeter of an existing or proposed wastewater lagoon.
- (e) **Approved materials.** All materials that will come in contact with potable water must be approved by the NSF, UL, WSC or AWWA for use in public drinking water supplies and made of material that will not impart taste, odor, toxic substances or bacterial contamination to the water.
- (f) **Gravel pack.** If gravel pack is used, the gravel shall be disinfected by being immersed in a chlorine solution containing not less than two hundred (200) ppm of available chlorine.
- (g) **Grouting requirements.** Minor public water supply system wells shall be made watertight around the outside of the casing by grouting to a depth necessary to exclude pollution. In no case shall the depth of the grouting be less than twenty (20) continuous feet. The grout may be a bentonite grout, cement grout or a combination of the two. Grout must be installed so that bridging will not occur in the annular space.
- (1) The cement grout shall conform to ASTM Standard C150, mixed with no more than six (6) gallons of water per ninety-four pound (94 lb.) sack of cement. When the annular space is:
    - (A) one and one-half inches (1.5") thick, then additives may not be used to increase the cement's fluidity without prior approval by DEQ.
    - (B) greater than one and one-half inches (1.5"), then sand may be added to the grout mix with a ratio of no more than one part sand to one part cement.
    - (C) greater than four inches (4"), then one-half inch (.5") gravel or smaller may be added to the grout mix.
  - (2) The bentonite grout shall consist of chip, chunk or pelletized bentonite varieties that are hydrated to manufacturer's specifications. If bentonite grout is used the annular space shall be a minimum of two inches (2").
  - (3) Where a pitless adapter or unit is being installed, the grouting shall start below the junction of the pitless well adapter or unit where it attaches to the well casing and shall continue to at least twenty feet (20') below this junction.
- (h) **Well screens.** When well screens are used:
- (1) the screens shall be constructed of materials resistant to damage by ground water or cleaning operations; and
  - (2) the slot size shall be selected to prevent or minimize infiltration of the filter pack through the well screen.
- (i) **Slab around well casing.** The slab around the well casing shall:
- (1) be constructed with reinforced concrete not less than three and one-half inches (3.5") thick;
  - (2) extend at least twelve inches (12") from the well casing in all directions;
  - (3) extend at least three inches (3") above the surrounding ground; and
  - (4) slope at least one-eighth of an inch (1/8") per foot away from the well casing.

(j) **Pitless well adaptors and units.** A pitless well unit or pitless adapter may be used if it meets the standards of most recent PAS-97-CC(04) in a listing maintained by the WSC, and installation is performed in a manner meeting or exceeding manufacturer's installation requirements.

(k) **Wellhead.** The wellhead shall be constructed as follows:

(1) The well casing shall extend at least:

(A) twelve inches (12") above the concrete slab; and

(B) two feet (2') above the 100-year flood plain or the highest known flood elevation, whichever is higher.

(2) The top of the casing shall be sealed with a well seal or a cap. The well seal or cap shall be WSC approved.

(3) The discharge piping shall:

(A) be equipped with a:

(i) check valve;

(ii) shutoff valve;

(iii) pressure gauge; and

(iv) sampling tap located between the wellhead and the shutoff valve.

(B) have all exposed piping, valves and appurtenances protected against physical damage and freezing.

(C) be properly anchored to prevent movement.

(D) be protected against surge or water hammer.

(E) not be connected to any source of contamination or be configured to allow back siphonage from any source of pollution.

(4) There shall be access to disinfect the well.

(5) There shall be a properly constructed well casing vent that:

(A) vents to the atmosphere and prevents a vacuum in the well casing, unless designed for vacuum operation.

(B) is fitted into the well cap or pump base so as to form a water-tight connection.

(C) terminates in a full one hundred eighty degree (180°) bend above the top of the well casing.

(D) has a corrosion resistant screen covering the vent opening. The openings in the screen must not be larger than 24-mesh.

(l) **Full-time disinfection.** When disinfection is required [see 252:624-5-2 and 7-1(c) (relating to sampling and testing)], either a positive displacement hypochlorite chlorinator or an NSF approved tablet chlorinator shall be provided prior to distribution. The water supply piping for the chlorinator shall be designed to prevent back-siphonage or cross connections with non-potable water.

(m) **Electrical controls.** All electrical controls shall be protected from flooding.

(n) **Well security.** Minor public water supply systems shall be protected from vandalism, trespass and sabotage by either having:

(1) the wellhead located in a locked well house; or

(2) a locked cap on the wellhead.

### **252:624-3-2. Design and construction of distribution systems**

(a) **Minimum pressure of 25 psi.** The distribution system shall be designed and constructed to maintain a minimum pressure of twenty-five (25) psi throughout the distribution system under normal operating conditions including peak demand.

(b) **Material specifications.** All materials used in the construction of the distribution system, including piping, fittings, valves, gaskets, packing and other joint materials, shall meet the latest



specifications issued by AWWA, ASTM, NSF, or ANSI for use in public drinking water supply systems. When distribution lines are installed in soil or groundwater that is contaminated by organic compounds, the pipe and joint materials shall be made of materials that are not subject to permeation by organic compounds.

(c) **Sizing of water lines.** Water lines shall be sized to furnish water at the volume and pressure required by the most current International Plumbing Code.

(d) **Separation of water lines from potential sources of pollution.** The following are the required horizontal and vertical separation distances between water lines and potential sources of pollution.

(1) **Horizontal separations.** Water lines shall be located a minimum of:

(A) five feet (5') from any existing or proposed storm sewers, septic tanks, aerobic treatment units, trash tanks, sewage pump tanks, raw water lines, petroleum product lines, natural gas lines and other buried utility lines.

(B) ten feet (10') from any existing or proposed sewer line.

(C) fifteen feet (15') from any on-site sewage dispersal field.

(D) ten feet (10') from any petroleum underground storage tank and/or line, when the water lines are made of cast iron.

(E) fifty feet (50') from any petroleum underground storage tank and/or line, when the water lines are made of PVC.

(2) **Vertical separations.** When a water line crosses a sewer line, there shall be a minimum vertical separation distance of twenty-four inches (24") between the water line and the sewer line. The piping shall be arranged so that the joints in the water line do not cross within ten feet (10') of any joints in the sewer line.

(3) **Special conditions.** When it is impossible to obtain the horizontal and vertical separation distances listed in this Subsection, the sewer shall be constructed equal to water line specifications.

(e) **Depth of water mains.** Water mains shall be installed at least thirty inches (30") deep or have sufficient insulation to prevent freezing.

(f) **Bedding for water lines.** Water lines shall be bedded in rock-free material to a depth of at least six inches (6") below the bottom of the pipe. The bedding material shall be tamped in layers around the pipe and to a sufficient height above the pipe to adequately support and protect the pipe.

(g) **Blocking.** Reaction blocking, tie rods, or joints shall be provided to prevent movement of the water line at all tees, bends, plugs and hydrants.

(h) **Dead ends in water main.** An approved flushing hydrant or blow-off valve shall be installed at each dead end in the water main. Flushing devices shall not be connected directly to any sewer.

## **SUBCHAPTER 5. PRE-OPERATIONAL DISINFECTION AND TESTING**

### Section

252:624-5-1. Disinfection and flushing required prior to placing minor public water supply systems into operation

252:624-5-2. Testing prior to placing minor public water supply systems into operation

### **252:624-5-1. Disinfection and flushing required prior to placing minor public water supply systems into operation**

(a) **Disinfection.** All parts of a minor public water supply system that may come in contact with potable water shall be disinfected prior to offering water from the system to the public for consumption.

(1) **Completed wells.** Completed wells shall be disinfected by mixing enough chlorine in the well water to maintain a chlorine residual of fifty (50) ppm for at least twelve (12) hours.

(2) **Clear wells.** Clear wells shall be disinfected by filling the clearwell with water and enough chlorine to maintain a chlorine residual of fifty (50) ppm for at least twelve (12) hours.

(3) **Piping, pumps and fixtures.** All piping, pumps and fixtures in the minor public water supply system shall be disinfected by:

(A) drawing the 50 ppm chlorine solution from the well or clearwell through all of the water mains, distribution lines and plumbing fixtures until a chlorine odor is detected; and

(B) allowing the chlorinated water to sit in the lines and fixtures for twelve (12) hours.

(b) **Flushing.** Once the disinfection procedure outlined in (a) of this Section has been completed, the system shall be flushed until a chlorine odor cannot be detected at any point in the system.

### **252:624-5-2. Testing prior to placing minor public water supply systems into operation**

(a) **Water samples.** Following the disinfection and flushing procedure outlined in OAC 252:624-5-1, water samples shall be collected from the distribution system at the tap located the farthest distance from the wellhead on two (2) consecutive days and submitted to a laboratory for bacteriological analysis.

(b) **Testing results.**

(1) **Total coliform positive test results.** If either of the sample results required in (a) of this Section come back positive for coliform bacteria, then the disinfection and flushing procedure outlined in OAC 252:624-5-1 shall be repeated. When two (2) consecutive days of coliform negative samples cannot be obtained despite repeated disinfection efforts, then full-time disinfection will be mandatory.

(2) **Fecal coliform positive.** If any of the sample results required in (a) of this Section come back positive for fecal coliform, then a retake sample must be submitted for analysis at a laboratory. If the results of a retake sample come back positive for fecal coliform, then the source water cannot be used for a minor public water supply well. If additional cleaning and disinfection of the well results in safe bacteriological samples, DEQ may evaluate the sampling history to determine if the well is approvable as a minor public water supply well.

(3) **Total coliform negative test results.** If the sample results required in (a) of this Section come back negative for coliform bacteria for two (2) consecutive days, then the minor public water supply system may be put into operation after receiving approval from DEQ following the required final inspection [see OAC 252:624-1-4(h) (relating to final inspections)].

## **SUBCHAPTER 7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

### Section

252:624-7-1. General operation and maintenance provisions

252:624-7-2. Additional maintenance requirements for slow sand filtration systems

### **252:624-7-1. General operation and maintenance provisions**

(a) **Owner responsibilities.** The owner of a minor public water supply system shall be responsible for:

(1) operating and maintaining the minor public water supply system in accordance with the terms of the authorization or permit;

(2) operating and maintaining the minor public water supply system in compliance with this Chapter;

- (3) repairing or replacing any broken or malfunctioning components of the minor public water supply system as soon as practicable;
  - (4) immediately notifying all consumers of the need to heat the water to a full rolling boil for one minute before consumption or to discontinue the use of the water when repeat water samples test positive for total or fecal coliform;
  - (5) immediately submitting to DEQ copies of any laboratory analysis results that exceed any drinking water standard(s); and
  - (6) immediately notifying all customers of the result of any analysis that exceeds drinking water standards and any precautionary measures necessary to protect the public health.
- (b) **Minimum pressure.** The minor public water supply system shall be operated to maintain a minimum pressure of twenty-five (25) psi throughout the distribution system under normal operating conditions including peak demand periods.
- (c) **Sampling.** The water from minor public water supply systems shall be sampled and analyzed by a laboratory once a year for coliform bacteria. If the sample results come back:
- (1) positive for coliform bacteria, then the disinfection procedure outlined in OAC 252:624-5-1 shall be repeated and a follow-up sample shall be collected for laboratory analysis.
    - (A) If the follow-up bacteriological analysis comes back negative, then the bacteriological sampling shall be done on a monthly basis until a sample comes back coliform negative without disinfection.
    - (B) When a coliform negative sample cannot be obtained after three disinfection attempts, then full-time disinfection will be required.
  - (2) positive for fecal coliform, then a retake must be submitted for analysis at a laboratory. If the results of the retake sample come back positive for fecal coliform, then full-time disinfection will be mandatory.
  - (3) negative for coliform bacteria, then the minor public water supply system may continue or begin to serve water to the public.
- (d) **Chlorine monitoring.** When disinfection is mandatory, a free chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm shall be maintained at the farthest point in the distribution system. The free chlorine residual at the farthest point in the distribution system shall be monitored daily. The free chlorine residual shall be analyzed in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater."
- (e) **VOCs.** Minor public water supply system wells located within three hundred feet (300') of petroleum underground storage tanks shall have water samples analyzed for VOCs by a laboratory once a year. A water source containing VOCs higher than the applicable drinking water standards shall not be used as a water source for minor public water supply system.
- (f) **Additional testing.** Systems that treat for the removal of regulated contaminants shall have samples analyzed for those contaminants by a laboratory at a frequency specified by DEQ.
- (g) **Records.** Records of all control tests and the results of all laboratory analyses shall be maintained at the facility for a period of ten (10) years.
- (h) **Security.** All security measures, including locks on well houses and wellheads, shall be maintained to prevent vandalism, trespass and sabotage.
- (i) **Seasonal Systems.** Systems, which operate on an intermittent or seasonal basis, shall submit bacteriological samples on two (2) consecutive days prior to placing the system into operation. The system can be placed into operation only after the samples are shown to be safe.

**252:624-7-2. Additional maintenance requirements for slow sand filtration systems**

- (a) **Source water turbidity.** Slow sand filtration systems shall not receive source water with a turbidity of more than thirty (30) NTU.
- (b) **Finished water turbidity.** The finished water turbidity of slow sand filtration systems shall be measured once per day while the minor public water supply system is in operation. The finished water turbidity must be below one (1.0) NTU.
- (c) **Filter sand depth and specifications.** The depth of the filter sand in a slow sand filtration system shall be maintained at a depth of at least twenty-four inches (24"). Replacement filter media shall consist of clean silica with an effective size between 0.30 to 0.65 mm and a uniformity coefficient lower than 3.0.
- (d) **Maximum filtration rate.** Slow sand filtration systems shall be operated so that the rate of filtration does not exceed fifty (50) gal/ft<sup>2</sup> of filter area per day.
- (e) **Backwash.** Slow sand filtration shall not be backwashed.

## **SUBCHAPTER 9. CLOSURE**

### Section

252:624-9-1. Minor public water supply system well abandonment

#### **252:624-9-1. Minor public water supply system well abandonment**

Any minor public water supply system well that is permanently removed from service shall be permanently plugged in accordance with OWRB rules. If the well was constructed to prevent undesirable exchange of water from one aquifer to another, the well may be sealed with a locked sanitary well seal instead of being plugged. A copy of the Multi-Purpose Well Completion & Plugging Report shall be submitted to DEQ.

## **SUBCHAPTER 11. FEES**

### Section

252:624-11-1. Fees

252:624-11-2. Fee escalator based on Consumer Price Index (CPI)

#### **252:624-11-1. Fees**

- (a) **Authorization fee.** Effective July 1, 2011, the fee for an authorization to modify an existing or construct a new minor public water supply system shall be \$200.00.
- (b) **Annual operating fee.** The owner of a minor public water supply system shall pay DEQ an annual operating fee of \$175.00.

#### **252:624-11-2. Fee escalator based on Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

To assist in meeting rising cost to DEQ associated with minor water supply program, the fees set out in Subchapter 11 shall be automatically adjusted on July 1, 2012, and every year thereafter on July 1, to correspond to the percentage, if any, by which the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the most recent calendar year exceeds the CPI for the previous calendar year. DEQ may round the adjusted fees up to the nearest dollar. DEQ may waive collection of an automatic increase in a given year if it determines other revenues, including appropriated state general revenue funds, have increased sufficiently to make the funds generated by the automatic adjustment unnecessary in that year. A waiver does not affect future automatic adjustments.

- (1) Any automatic fee adjustment under this subsection may be averted or eliminated, or the adjustment percentage may be modified, by rule promulgated pursuant to the Oklahoma

Administrative Procedures Act. The rulemaking process may be initiated in any manner provided by law, including a petition for rulemaking pursuant to 75 O.S. § 305 and OAC 252:4-5-3 by any person affected by the automatic fee adjustment.

(2) If the United States Department of Labor ceases to publish the CPI or revises the methodology or base years, no further automatic fee adjustments shall occur until new automatic fee adjustment rule is promulgated pursuant to the Oklahoma Administrative Procedures Act.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, "Consumer Price Index" or "CPI" means the Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (U.S. All Items, Current Series, 1982 -1984=100, CUUR0000SA0) published by the United States Department of Labor. The CPI for a calendar year is the figure denoted by the Department of Labor as the "Annual" index figure calendar year.

**APPENDIX A. GENERIC PLANS FOR MINOR PUBLIC WATER  
SUPPLY SYSTEM**

**Figure 1. Wellhead and slab (Overhead View)**

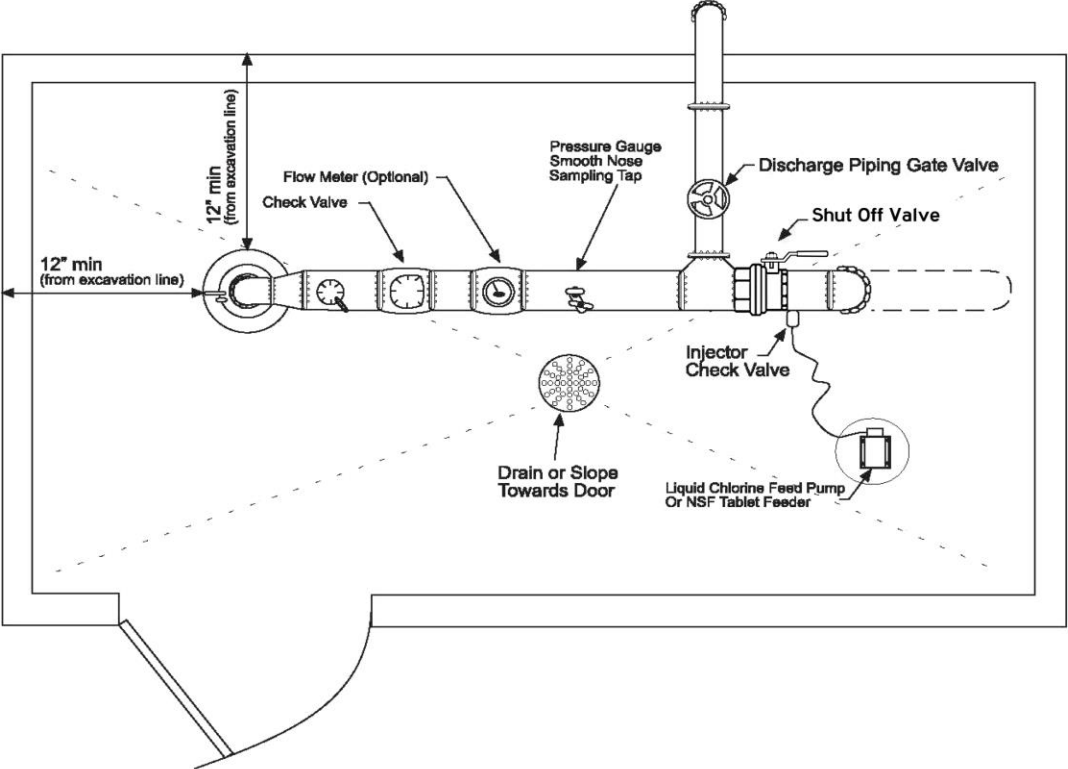
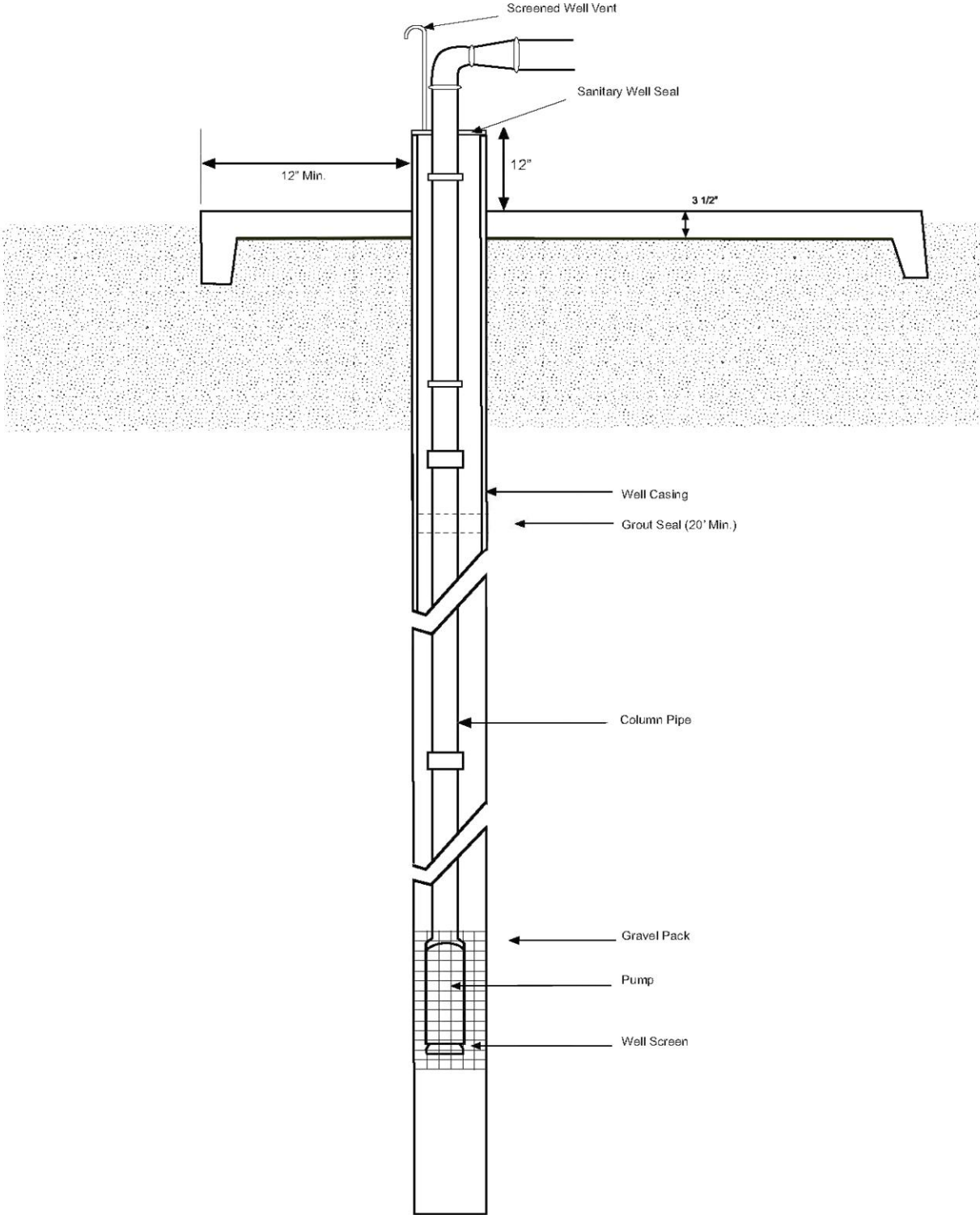




Figure 3. Well





**Figure 4. Pitless Well Unit or Adapter**

