

Readopt with amendment Env-Dw 716, eff. 1-1-10 (doc. #9620), to read as follows:

PART Env-Dw 716 FILTRATION, DISINFECTION, AND WASTE RECYCLING

Env-Dw 716.01 Purpose.

(a) The purpose of this part is to establish requirements for filtration, disinfection, and waste recycling as specified in 40 CFR 141 Subpart H, §§70-76, 40 CFR 141 Subpart P, §§170 - 175, 40 CFR 141 Subpart T, §§500 - 571, and 40 CFR 141 Subpart W, §§700-723, which, pursuant to 40 CFR § 141.1, constitute national primary drinking water requirements.

(b) To meet the purpose stated in (a), above, this part establishes:

- (1) Requirements for filtration and disinfection at public water systems supplied by a surface water source and public water systems supplied by a source of groundwater under the direct influence of surface water;
- (2) Treatment technique requirements in lieu of maximum contaminant levels for giardia lamblia, viruses, heterotrophic plate count bacteria, legionella, cryptosporidium, and turbidity; and
- (3) Criteria under which recycle provisions and recordkeeping requirements apply to public water systems that employ conventional filtration or direct filtration treatment and recycle spent backwash water, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes.

Env-Dw 716.02 Applicability. This part shall apply to each public water system (PWS) supplied by:

- (a) Surface water;
- (b) Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water; or
- (c) Any combination of surface water and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water.

Env-Dw 716.03 Definitions.

(a) “Backwash water” means the water and solids contained therein which is generated by the process of reversing the flow of water back through the filter media to remove entrapped solids.

~~(b) “Coagulation” means “coagulation” as defined at 40 CFR 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.~~
{now in Env-Dw 103}

~~(eb)~~ “Conventional filtration” means “conventional filtration treatment” as defined in 40 CFR § 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.

~~(dc)~~ “Cryptosporidium” means a microorganism found in raw water which may cause illness after ingestion.

~~(ed)~~ “Direct filtration” means “direct filtration” as defined in 40 CFR § 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.

~~(f)~~ “Disinfection” means “disinfection” as defined at 40 CFR 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.
{now in Env-Dw 103}

~~(g)~~ “Filtration” means “filtration” as defined in Env Ws 302.29 or successor rule in Env Dw 100, as reprinted in Appendix B.
{now in Env-Dw 103}

~~(he)~~ “Flocculation” means “flocculation” as defined in 40 CFR § 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.

~~(if)~~ “Giardia lamblia” means a microorganism found in raw water which can cause illness after ingestion.

~~(j) “Ground water under the direct influence of surface water” means “ground water under the direct influence of surface water” as defined in 40 CFR 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.~~

{now in Env-Dw 103}

~~(kg) “Legionella” means “legionella” as defined 40 CFR 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.~~

~~(l) “Owner” means “supplier of water” as defined in RSA 485:1 a, XVI, as reprinted in Appendix C.~~

{now in Env-Dw 103}

~~(m) “Public water system (PWS)” means “public water system” as defined in RSA 485:1 a, XV, as reprinted in Appendix C.~~

{now in Env-Dw 103}

~~(n) “PWS subject to this part” means a public water system that is in one of the categories listed in Env-Dw 716.02.~~

~~(o) “Sedimentation” means “sedimentation” as defined in 40 CFR § 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.~~

~~(p) “Surface water” means “surface water” as defined at 40 CFR 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.~~

{now in Env-Dw 103}

~~(q) “Virus” means “virus” as defined at 40 CFR § 141.2, as reprinted in Appendix B.~~

~~(r) “Waste recycling” means the return of spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, and liquids from a treatment solids dewatering processes to the core process for treatment.~~

Env-Dw 716.04 Filtration and Disinfection Required. The ~~owner~~***O/O*** of a PWS subject to this part shall comply with the filtration and disinfection requirements of 40 CFR §§ 141.70- ~~through 40 CFR 141.73~~.

Env-Dw 716.05 Analytical and Monitoring Requirements. The ~~owner~~***O/O*** of a PWS subject to this part shall comply with the analytical and monitoring requirements of 40 CFR § 141.74.

Env-Dw 716.06 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements. The ~~owner~~***O/O*** of a PWS subject to this part shall comply with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR § 141.75.

Env-Dw 716.07 Recycling Requirements. The ~~owner~~***O/O*** of a PWS subject to this part at which water is treated by conventional filtration or direct filtration and spent backwash water, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes are recycled shall comply with 40 CFR § 141.76.

Env-Dw 716.08 Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection Requirements. The ~~owner~~***O/O*** of a PWS subject to this part shall comply with the enhanced filtration and disinfection requirements of:

- (a) 40 CFR 141 Subpart P, §§170-175, if the PWS serves 10,000 persons or more; or
- (b) 40 CFR 141 Subpart T, §§500-571, if the PWS serves fewer than 10,000 persons.

Env-Dw 716.09 Enhanced Treatment for Cryptosporidium. The ~~owner~~***O/O*** of a PWS subject to this part shall comply with the enhanced treatment for cryptosporidium requirements of 40 CFR 141 Subpart W, §§700 -723.

APPENDIX A: STATUTES/REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTED

Rule Section(s)	State Statute(s) Implemented	Federal Regulation(s) Implemented
Env-Dw 716	RSA 485:3, I & VI RSA 485:41, II & IV	40 CFR 141 Subpart H (§§70-76) 40 CFR 141 Subpart P (§§171-175) 40 CFR 141 Subpart T (§§500-571) 40 CFR 141 Subpart W (§§700-723)

APPENDIX B: FEDERAL DEFINITIONS

40 CFR §141.2

Coagulation means a process using coagulant chemicals and mixing by which colloidal and suspended materials are destabilized and agglomerated into flocs.

Compliance cycle means the nine-year calendar year cycle during which public water systems must monitor. Each compliance cycle consists of three three-year compliance periods. The first calendar year cycle begins January 1, 1993 and ends December 31, 2001; the second begins January 1, 2002 and ends December 31, 2010; the third begins January 1, 2011 and ends December 31, 2019.

Compliance period means a three-year calendar period within a compliance cycle. Each compliance cycle has three three-year compliance periods. Within the first compliance cycle, the first compliance period runs from January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1995; the second from January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1998, the third from January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2001.

Conventional filtration treatment means a series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal.

Corrosion inhibitor means a substance capable of reducing the corrosivity of water toward metal plumbing materials, especially lead and copper, by forming a protective film on the interior surface of those materials.

Direct filtration means a series of processes including coagulation and filtration but excluding sedimentation resulting in substantial particulate removal.

Disinfection means a process which inactivates pathogenic organisms in water by chemical oxidants or equivalent agents.

Domestic or other non-distribution system plumbing problem means a coliform contamination problem in a public water system with more than one service connection that is limited to the specific service connection from which a coliform-positive sample was taken.

Dose equivalent means the product of the absorbed dose from ionizing radiation and such factors as account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the type of radiation and its distribution in the body as specified the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements (ICRU).

Flocculation means a process to enhance agglomeration or collection of smaller floc particles into larger, more easily settleable particles through gentle stirring by hydraulic or mechanical means.

Ground-water under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI) means any water beneath the surface of the ground with significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia* or *Cryptosporidium*, or significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions.

Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5) mean the sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter of the haloacetic acid compounds (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid), rounded to 2 significant figures after addition.

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Explanatory comments in *{bracketed blue italics}*

Initial compliance period means the first full three-year compliance period which begins at least 18 months after promulgation, except for contaminants listed at §141.61(a)(19)-(21), (c) (19)-(33), and § 141.62(b)(11)-(15), initial compliance period means the first full three-year compliance period after promulgation for systems with 150 or more service connections (January 1993-December 1995), and first full three-year compliance period after the effective date of the regulation (January 1996-December 1998) for systems having fewer than 150 service connections.

Large water system, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a water system that serves more than 50,000 persons.

Lead service line means a service line made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet and any lead pigtail, gooseneck or other fitting which is connected to such lead line.

Legionella means a genus of bacteria, some species of which have caused a type of pneumonia called legionnaires disease.

Level 1 assessment is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. It is conducted by the system operator or owner. Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g. whether a ground water system is disinfected); existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing. The system must conduct the assessment consistent with any State directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system.

Level 2 assessment is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. A Level 2 assessment provides a more detailed examination of the system (including the system's monitoring and operational practices) than does a Level 1 assessment through the use of more comprehensive investigation and review of available information, additional internal and external resources, and other relevant practices. It is conducted by an individual approved by the State, which may include the system operator. Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected); existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing. The system must conduct the assessment consistent with any State directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system. The system must comply with any expedited actions or additional actions required by the State in the case of an E. coli MCL violation.

Man-made beta particle and photon emitters mean all radionuclides emitting beta particles and/or photons listed in Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentration of Radionuclides in Air or Water for Occupational Exposure, NBS Handbook 69, except the daughter products of thorium-232, uranium-235 and uranium-238.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) means a level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

Medium-size water system, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a water system that serves greater than 3,300 and less than or equal to 50,000 persons.

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Explanatory comments in *{bracketed blue italics}*

Near the first service connection means at one of the 20 percent of all service connections in the entire system that are nearest the water supply treatment facility, as measured by water transport time within the distribution system.

Point-of-entry treatment device” (POE) means a treatment device applied to the drinking water entering a house or building for the purpose of reducing contaminants in the drinking water distributed throughout the house or building.

Point-of-use treatment device (POU) means a treatment device applied to a single tap used for the purpose of reducing contaminants in drinking water at that one tap.

Repeat compliance period means any subsequent compliance period after the initial compliance period.

Residual disinfectant concentration (“C” in CT calculations) means the concentration of disinfectant measured in mg/l in a representative sample of water.

Sedimentation means a process for removal of solids before filtration by gravity or separation.

Small water system, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a water system that serves 3,300 persons or fewer.

Surface water means all water which is open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff.

Too numerous to count means that the total number of bacterial colonies exceeds 200 on a 47-mm diameter membrane filter used for coliform detection.

Virus means a virus of fecal origin which is infectious to humans by waterborne transmission.

40 CFR §141.91 Recordkeeping requirements:

“Any system subject to the requirements of this subpart shall retain on its premises original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, State determinations, and any other information required by §§141.81 through 141.88. Each water system shall retain the records required by this section for no fewer than 12 years.”