2. the water sight glass required under Section 7.2.4 shall not be mandatory if an automated control to maintain the proper water-to-air ratio in the tank is provided.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6)(7)(17)(19).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1320 (June 2002), amended LR 38:2376 (September 2012).

§107. Provision for Grandfather Systems [formerly paragraph 12-002-3]

A. Permits issued, and approvals of plans and specifications granted prior to the effective date of this Code shall remain in effect as they pertain to the design of the supply unless the revision of such is determined necessary by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6)(7)(17)(19).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1320 (June 2002).

§109. Requirements for Sources of a Potable Water Supply [formerly paragraph 12-002-4]

A. Water supplied for potable purposes shall be:

1. obtained from a source free from pollution; or

2. obtained from a source adequately protected by natural agencies from the effects of pollution; or

3. adequately protected by artificial treatment.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1320 (June 2002).

Chapter 3. Water Quality Standards

§301. Mandatory Water Quality Standards for Public Water Systems

A. Each public water supply shall comply with the maximum contaminant levels, maximum residual disinfectant levels, and treatment technique requirements as prescribed and as applicable in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, the Louisiana Total Coliform Rule (Chapter 9 of this Part), the Louisiana Surface Water Treatment Rule (Chapter 11 of this Part), the Louisiana Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Chapter 13 of this Part), and the Louisiana Lead and Copper Rule (Chapter 17 of this Part). The state health officer, upon determining that a risk to human health may exist, reserves the right to limit exposure to any other contaminant. Further, each public water supply should comply with the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations. Treatment to remove questionable characteristics shall be approved by the state health officer.

B. Each public water supply shall comply with the monitoring and analytical requirements specified in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, the Louisiana Total Coliform Rule (Chapter 9 of this Part), the Louisiana Surface Water Treatment Rule (Chapter 11 of this Part), the Louisiana Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Chapter 13 of this Part), and the Louisiana Lead and Copper Rule (Chapter 17 of this Part), as applicable.

C. A laboratory certification program has been established to certify commercially and publicly owned laboratories to perform chemistry compliance monitoring analyses for public water systems and other potable water supply systems. Laboratories seeking certification in any chemistry category for which certification is offered must adhere to the rules and regulations governing laboratory certifications as contained in the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health's *laboratory certification regulations* (see LAC 48:V.Chapter 80). An annual certification fee will be assessed laboratories seeking certification from the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254(B)(7), R.S. 40:4(A)(8) and R.S. 40:5(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1321 (June 2002), amended LR 30:2327 (October 2004), LR 38:2376 (September 2012), LR 38:3232 (December 2012).

§303. Variances and/or Exemptions [formerly paragraph 12:002-6]

A. Upon determination that a public water supply is not in compliance with the maximum contaminant levels or treatment technique requirements of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, variances and/or exemptions may be issued by the state health officer in accord with Sections 1415 and 1416 of the Safe Drinking Water Act and Subpart K (Variances for Small System) of 40 CFR Part 142.

B. The owner of the public water supply which receives a variance and/or exemption shall fully and timely comply with all the terms and conditions of any compliance and/or implementation schedule specified by the state health officer in conjunction with the issuance of same.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1321 (June 2002).

§305. Reserved.

§307. Responsibility of Owner [formerly paragraph 12:003-1]

A. It shall be the duty of the mayor, or the person having responsible charge of a municipally owned water supply, or the legal or natural person owning a public water supply, to take all measures and precautions which are necessary to secure and ensure compliance with this Part of the Code, and such persons shall be held primarily responsible for the execution and compliance with regulations of this Code. A printed copy of this Part of the code shall be kept permanently posted in the office used by the authority owning or having charge of a public water supply.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1321 (June 2002).

§309. Plant Supervision and Control [formerly paragraph 12:003-2]

A. All public water supplies shall be under the supervision and control of a duly certified operator as per requirements of the State Operator Certification Act, Act 538 of 1972, as amended (R.S. 40:1141-1151).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8), R.S. 40:5 (5)(6), and R.S. 40:1148.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1321 (June 2002).

§311. Records [formerly paragraph 12:003-2]

A. Complete daily records of the operation of a public water system, including reports of laboratory control tests and any chemical test results required for compliance determination, shall be kept and retained as prescribed in the national primary drinking water regulations on forms approved by the state health officer. When specifically requested by the state health officer or required by other requirements of this Part, copies of these records shall be provided to the office designated by the state health officer within 10 days following the end of each calendar month. Additionally, all such records shall be signed by a certified operator in charge of the public water system and made available for review during inspections/sanitary surveys performed by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8) and 40:5.A.(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1321 (June 2002), amended LR 30:1195 (June 2004), LR 42:408 (March 2016), amended by the Department of Health, Office of Public Health, LR 43:85 (January 2017).

§313. Reserved.

§315. Security [formerly paragraph 12:003-5]

A. All public water supply wells, treatment units, tanks, etc., shall be located inside a fenced area that is capable of being locked; said areas shall be locked when unattended. The fence shall be resistant to climbing and at least 6 feet high.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1322 (June 2002).

§317. Water Systems Which Fluoridate/Plan to Fluoridate

A. Public water systems which fluoridate their water supply (or which plan to fluoridate their water supply) shall comply with the applicable requirements of LAC 48:V. Subpart 5 (Fluoridation).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8), R.S. 40:5 (2)(3)(5)(6)(7)(17), and R.S. 40:5.11(G).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 36:72 (January 2010).

§319. Significant Deficiencies Identified in Sanitary Surveys

A. The state health officer shall conduct a sanitary survey for all public water systems no less frequently than once every three years for community systems and no less frequently than once every five years for non-community systems.

1. The sanitary survey shall address the following eight specific elements:

a. source;

b. treatment;

c. distribution system;

d. finished water storage;

e. pumps, pump facilities, and controls;

f. monitoring, reporting, and data verification;

g. system management and operation; and

h. operator compliance with state requirements.

B. Public water systems shall respond in writing to confirm the correction of significant deficiencies identified in a sanitary survey report no later than 90 days after receipt of the report by the public water system. The public water system's written response shall specify the completed corrective action taken for each significant deficiency or specify a corrective action plan and schedule to address each significant deficiency noted in the sanitary survey report.

C. Upon receipt of the public water system's written response to significant deficiencies identified in a sanitary survey report, the state health officer shall review and approve the public water system's written schedule or shall notify the public water system in writing if the corrective action schedule is unacceptable and will make recommendations to amend the schedule so that the plan can be approved.

D. For all public water systems, the following have been determined by the state health officer to be significant deficiencies and shall be corrected in accordance with §319.B of this Part:

1. §105.A 105.B or 105.C of this Part;

2. §309.A of this Part;

3. There shall be no pathway for contamination into the well casing or discharge piping. The well site grading, the well slab and all well appurtenances including casing, sanitary seal, vent, and drawdown tube shall be maintained to prevent the introduction of contamination into the well casing and discharge piping;

4. Every potable water well, and the immediate appurtenances thereto that comprise the well, shall be located at a safe distance from all possible sources of contamination. The state health officer has deemed that due to the horizontal distance to a possible source of pollution

that is currently causing, or may reasonably be expected to cause contamination to be introduced into the water being delivered to consumers, action is necessary to eliminate or mitigate this potential source of contamination;

5. §315.A of this Part;

6. §325.A of this Part;

7. §327.A.15 of this Part;

8. §329.A.6 of this Part;

9. §331.A of this Part;

10. §335.E of this Part;

11. §337.C of this Part;

12. §343.A of this Part;

13. §344.A of this Part;

14. General equipment design shall be such that feeders will be able to supply, at all times, the necessary amounts of chemicals at an accurate rate throughout the range of feed;

15. For fluoride only, day tanks shall be provided where bulk storage of liquid chemical is provided, meet all the requirements of section 5.1.10 of the Ten State Standards, hold no more than a 30 hour supply, and be scale mounted or have a calibrated gauge painted or mounted on the side if liquid levels can be observed in a gauge tube or through translucent sidewalls of the tank. In opaque tanks, a gauge rod extending above a reference point at the top of the tank, attached to a float can be used. The ratio of the area of the tank to its height shall be such that unit readings are meaningful in relation to the total amount of chemical fed during a day;

16. No drain on a water storage structure shall have a direct connection to a sewer or storm drain. The design shall allow draining the storage facility for cleaning or maintenance without causing loss of pressure in the distribution system;

17. System shall have a monitoring plan that includes a list of all routine compliance samples required on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual basis and identify the sampling location where samples are to be collected. The public water system shall revise and re-submit its monitoring plan if changes to a plant or distribution system require changes to the sampling locations or if any significant changes to the disinfection methods are made. In addition, the public water system shall update and re-submit its monitoring plan when the system's sampling requirements or protocols change;

18. §1503.A.1 of this Part;

19. §1503.C of this Part;

20. Storage tanks and pipelines for liquid chemicals shall be specified for use with individual chemicals and shall not be used for different chemicals. Offloading areas shall be clearly labeled to prevent accidental cross-contamination;

21. Critical water system component is in poor condition or defective and indicative of failure or imminent failure. Component failure is expected to critically impact the quality or quantity of produced water;

22. All potable water systems shall be designed, constructed, and maintained so as to prevent leakage of water due to defective materials, improper jointing, corrosion, settling, impacts, freezing, or other causes. Valves and blow-offs shall be provided so that necessary repairs can be made with a minimum interruption of service; and

23. Other condition which is deemed by the state health officer to be a significant deficiency.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8) and R.S. 40:5.A.(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health, Office of Public Health, LR 43:85 (January 2017).

§321. Reporting Changes or NPDWR Violations in Public Water Supplies [formerly paragraph 12:005]

A. No person owning, or having by law the management control of any public water supply, shall take or cause to be taken for use for potable purposes, water from any auxiliary source other than a source or sources of water approved by the state health officer, or shall make any change whatsoever which may affect the sanitary quality of such water supply, without first having notified the state health officer.

B. Also, any violation of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations shall be reported to the state health officer within 48 hours after learning of any violation.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1322 (June 2002).

§323. Filtration [formerly paragraph 12:006]

A. All potable water derived from surface waters shall be filtered before distribution. Pressure filters shall not be used as the primary turbidity removal mechanism in the filtration of surface waters. On a case-by-case basis, the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) may allow pressure filters to be used as the primary turbidity removal mechanism in systems identified as being a groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDISW) system.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1322 (June 2002), amended LR 28:2514 (December 2002).

§325. Treatment Chemicals and Components [formerly paragraph 12:007]

A. Chemicals used in the treatment of water to be used for potable purposes shall either meet the standards of the American Water Works Association or meet NSF 60 requirements as verified by an ANSI accredited testing agency. System wetted components shall meet NSF 61 as verified by an ANSI accredited testing agency.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5.A. (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1322 (June 2002), amended by the Department of Health, Office of Public Health, LR 43:86 (January 2017).

§327. Ground Water Supplies [formerly paragraph 12:008-1]

A. All potable ground water supplies shall comply with the following requirements.

1. [formerly paragraph 12:008-2 Exclusion of Surface Water from Site] The ground surface within a safe horizontal distance of the source in all directions shall not be subject to flooding (as defined in Footnote 4 of §327.A.2 below) and shall be so graded and drained as to facilitate the rapid removal of surface water. This horizontal distance shall in no case be less than 50 feet for potable water supplies.

2. [formerly paragraph 12:008-3 Distances to Sources of Contamination] Every potable water well, and the immediate appurtenances thereto that comprise the well, shall be located at a safe distance from all possible sources of contamination, including but not limited to, privies, cesspools, septic tanks, subsurface tile systems, sewers, drains, barnyards and pits below the ground surface. The horizontal distance from any such possible source of pollution shall be as great as possible, but in no case less than the following minimum distances, except as otherwise approved by the state health officer.

Source	Distance in Feet
Septic tanks	50
Storm or sanitary sewer	50[1]
Cesspools, outdoor privies, oxidation ponds, subsurface absorption fields, pits, mechanical sewage treatment plants, etc.	100[2]
Another water-well	25[3]
Sanitary landfills, feed lots, manure piles, solid waste dumps and similar installations	100
Drainage canal, ditch or stream	50[4]

[1] This distance may be reduced to 30 feet if the sewer is of cast iron with leaded joints or Schedule 40 plastic pipe with water-tight joints.

[2] For a private water well this distance may be reduced to 50 feet.

[3] This minimum distance requirement does not take into consideration the effects of interference from pumping nearby wells in the same aquifer.

[4] Horizontally measured from the water's edge to the well at the highest water level which may have occurred in a 10-year period.

3. [formerly paragraph 12:008-4 Leakage from Toilets and Sewers] No toilet, sewer, soil pipe or drain shall be located above or where leakage therefrom can reach any water storage basin, reservoir or source of water supply.

4. [formerly paragraph 12:008-5 Pits Near Water Supply] There shall be no unauthorized pits or unfilled spaces below level of ground surface, any part of which is within 50 feet of such water supply, except properly constructed well, pump, or valve pits as covered under §329.A.4 of this Part.

5. [formerly paragraph 12:008-6 Satisfactory Earth Formation above the Water Bearing Stratum] The earth formations above the water-bearing stratum shall be of such character and depth as to exclude contamination of the source of supply by seepage from the surface of the ground.

6. [formerly paragraph 12:008-7 Minimum Depth of Casings and Curbings] All well and spring basin casings or curbings shall extend a safe distance below the ground surface. The minimum depth of casings or curbings shall not be less than 50 feet in the case of public water supplies and not less than 10 feet in the case of private water supplies.

7. [formerly paragraph 12:008-8 Height of Casings and Curbings] In wells with pipe casings, the casings shall project at least 12 inches above ground level or the top of the cover or floor, and the cover or floor shall slope away from the well casing or suction pipe in all directions. Dug well linings shall extend at least 12 inches above the ground surface and cover installed thereon. The cover shall be watertight, and its edges shall overlap and extend downward at least 2 inches over the walls or curbings of such wells. In flood-prone areas the top of the casing shall be at least 2 feet above the highest flood level which may have occurred in a 10-year period, but in no case less than 2 feet above the ground surface.

8. [formerly paragraph 12:008-9 Grouting] The annular space between the well casing and the bore hole shall be sealed with cement-bentonite slurry or neat cement. Community public supply wells shall be cemented to their full depth from the top of the producing aquifer to the ground surface; noncommunity public supply wells shall be cemented from a minimum depth of 50 feet to the ground surface; and private supply wells shall be cemented from a minimum depth of 10 feet to the ground surface.

9. [formerly paragraph 12:008-10 Cover or Floors] Every dug well, spring, or other structure used as a source of potable water, or for the storage of potable water, shall be provided with a watertight cover. Covers and every pump room floor shall be constructed of concrete or similar impervious material, and shall be elevated above the adjacent ground level and sloped to facilitate the rapid removal of water so as to provide drainage from the cover or floor and prevent contamination of the water supply. Such cover or floor shall be constructed so that there are no copings, parapets, or other features which may prevent proper drainage, or by which water can be held on the cover. Concrete floors or cover slabs shall be of such thickness and so reinforced as to carry the load which may be imposed upon it, but in no case less than 4 inches thick.

10. [formerly paragraph 12:008-11 Potable Water Well Seals and Covers] Every potable water well shall be provided with a watertight sanitary well seal at the top of the casing or pipe sleeve. For wells with solid pedestal foundations, the well casing shall project at least 1 inch above the level of the foundation, and a seal between the well casing and the opening in the pump base plate shall be used to effectively seal the base plate to the well casing.

11. [formerly paragraph 12:008-12 Potable Water Well Casing Vents] All potable water well casings shall be vented to atmosphere as provided in §327.A.12 below, with the exception that no vent will be required when single-pipe jet pumps are used.

12. [formerly paragraph 12:008-13 Potable Water Well Vents] All potable water well vents shall be so constructed and installed as to prevent the entrance of contamination. All vent openings shall be piped water tight to a point not less than 24 inches above the highest flood level which may have occurred in a 10-year period, but in no case less than 24 inches above the ground surface. Such vent openings and extensions thereof shall be not less than 1/2 inch in diameter, with extension pipe firmly attached thereto. The openings of the vent pipes shall face downward and shall be screened to prevent the entrance of foreign matter.

13. [formerly paragraph 12:008-14 Manholes] Manholes may be provided on dug wells, reservoirs, tanks, and other similar water supply structures. Every such manhole shall be fitted with a watertight collar or frame having edges which project at least 2 inches above the level of the surrounding surface, and shall be provided with a solid watertight cover having edges which overlap and project downward at least 2 inches around the outside of the frame. The cover shall be kept locked at all times, except when it is necessary to open the manhole.

14. [formerly paragraph 12:008-15 Well Construction Standards] All wells constructed to serve a potable water supply shall be constructed in accordance with *Louisiana Water Well Rules, Regulations, and Standards*. Drillers of wells to serve a potable water supply will comply with the requirements for licensing of water well drillers under state Act No. 715 of 1980 (R.S. 38:2226, 38:3098-3098.8) which is administered by the Louisiana Office of Public Works.

15. [formerly paragraph 12:008-16 Sampling Tap] All potable water supply wells shall be provided with a readily accessible faucet or tap on the well discharge line at the well for the collection of water samples. The faucet or tap shall be of the smooth nozzle type, shall be upstream of the well discharge line check valve and shall terminate in a downward direction.

16. [formerly paragraph 12:008-17 Disinfection of Wells] All new wells or existing wells on which repair work has been done shall be disinfected before being put into use as prescribed in §353.A of this Part.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(6)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (3)(5)(6)(9)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1322 (June 2002).

§329. Construction and Installation of Pumps [formerly paragraph 12:009-1]

A. All water pumps shall be so constructed and installed as to prevent contamination of the water supply.

1. [formerly paragraph 12:009-2 Hand Pump Head and Base] Every hand-operated pump shall have the pump head closed by a stuffing box or other suitable device to exclude contamination from the water chamber. The pump base shall be of solid one-piece recessed type of sufficient diameter and depth to admit the well casing as hereinafter provided. The top of the casing or sleeve of every well, equipped with such a pump, shall project into the base of the pump at least 1 inch above the bottom thereof and shall extend 12 inches above the level of the platform, well cover, or pump room floor on which the pump rests. The pump shall be fastened to the casing or sleeve. The pumps shall be of the self-priming type.

2. [formerly paragraph 12:009-3 Power Pump] Where pumps or pump motors are placed directly over the well, the pump or motor shall be supported on a base provided therefor. The well casing shall not be used to support pump or motor. This requirement shall not apply to submersible pumps/motors and single-pipe jet pumps/motors. The pump or motor housing shall have a solid watertight metal base without openings to form a cover for the well, recessed to admit the well casing or pump suction. The well casing or pump suction shall project into the base at least 1 inch above the bottom thereof, and at least 1 inch above the level of the foundation on which the pump rests. The well casing shall project at least 12 inches above ground level or the top of the floor.

3. [formerly paragraph 12:009-4] Where power pumps are not placed directly over the well, the well casing shall extend at least 12 inches above the floor of the pump house. In flood-prone areas the top of the casing shall extend at least 2 feet above the highest flood level which may have occurred in a 10-year period, but in no case less than 2 feet above the ground surface. The annular space between the well casing and the suction pipe shall be closed by a sanitary well seal to prevent the entrance of contamination.

4. [formerly paragraph 12:009-5 Well, Pump, Valve, and Pipe Pits] No well head, well casing, pump, or pumping machinery shall be located in any pit, room, or space extending below ground level, or in any room or space above the ground which is walled in or otherwise enclosed so that it does not have drainage by gravity to the surface of the ground, except in accordance with design approved by the state health officer, provided, that this shall not apply to a dug well properly constructed as herein prescribed.

5. [formerly paragraph 12:009-6 Pump House] All pump houses shall be properly constructed to prevent flooding, and shall be provided with floor drainage.

6. [formerly paragraph 12:009-7 Lubrication of Pump Bearings] Well pump bearings shall be lubricated with oil of a safe, sanitary quality or potable water.

7. [formerly paragraph 12:009-8 Priming of Power Pumps] Power pumps requiring priming shall be primed only with potable water.

8. [formerly paragraph 12:009-9 Priming of Hand Pumps] Hand-operated pumps shall have cylinders submerged so that priming shall not be necessary. No pail and rope, bailer, or chain-bucket systems shall be used.

9. [formerly paragraph 12:009-10 Airlift Systems] The air compressor and appurtenances for any airlift system or mechanical aerating apparatus used in connection with a potable ground water supply, shall be installed and operated in accordance with plans and specifications that have been approved as part of a permit issued by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1323 (June 2002).

§331. Well Abandonment [formerly paragraph 12:010]

A. Abandoned water wells and well holes shall be plugged in accordance with the *Louisiana Water Well Rules, Regulations, and Standards*.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (3)(5)(6)(9)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1324 (June 2002).

§333. Reservoir Sanitation [formerly paragraph 12:011-1]

A. The state health officer may designate any water body, or a part of any water body, as a reservoir, where, in its use as a water source for public water supply, the control of other uses of the water body, or designated part of the water body, and its watershed, is necessary to protect public health.

1. [formerly paragraph 12:011-2] No cesspool, privy or other place for the deposit or storage of human excrement shall be located within 50 feet of the high water mark of any reservoir, stream, brook, or other watercourse flowing into any reservoir, and no place of this character shall be located within 250 feet of the high water mark of any reservoir or watercourse as above mentioned, unless such receptacle is so constructed that no portion of the contents can escape or be washed into the reservoir or watercourse.

2. [formerly paragraph 12:011-3] No stable, pigpen, chicken house or other structure where the excrement of animals or fowls is allowed to accumulate, shall be located within 50 feet of the high water mark of any reservoir or watercourse as above mentioned, and no structure of this character shall be located within 250 feet of the high water mark of such waters unless provision is made for preventing manure or other polluting materials from flowing or being washed into such waters.

3. [formerly paragraph 12:011-4] Boating, fishing, water skiing and swimming on any reservoir or watercourse as above mentioned shall be prohibited, or otherwise restricted by the state health officer, when it has been determined that the public served by the public water supply using the reservoir as a water source is exposed to a health hazard, and that such prohibitions or restrictions are therefore necessary. In any case, the aforementioned activities shall be prohibited within 100 feet of the water intake point of the public water supply.

4. [formerly paragraph 12:011-5 Industrial Wastes] No industrial waste which may cause objectionable changes in the quality of water used as a source of a public water supply shall be discharged into any lake, pond, reservoir, stream, underground water stratum, or into any place from which the waste may flow, or be carried into a source of public water supply. (Note: This was formerly numbered 12:024.).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(6)(8)(11) and R.S. 40:5 (3)(5)(6)(9)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1324 (June 2002).

§335. Distribution [formerly paragraph 12:012-1]

Editor's Note: The text in this Section will be effective on January 1, 2013.

A. All potable water distribution systems shall be designed, constructed, and maintained so as to prevent leakage of water due to defective materials, improper jointing, corrosion, settling, impacts, freezing, or other causes. Valves and blow-offs shall be provided so that necessary repairs can be made with a minimum interruption of service.

B.1. Any solder or flux which is used in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a residential or nonresidential facility providing water for human consumption shall be lead free (i.e., shall not contain more than 0.2 percent lead). Any pipe, pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, fixture, and any other appurtenance which is used in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a residential or nonresidential facility providing water for human consumption shall be lead free (i.e., shall not contain more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, fixtures, and any other appurtenances).

2. Exception. The lead free requirement of Paragraph B.1 above shall not apply to:

a. leaded joints necessary for the repair of existing cast iron pipes;

b. pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, fixtures and any other appurtenances, including backflow preventers, that are used exclusively for nonpotable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption; or,

c. toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger.

C.1. Water Piping Quality. All potable water pipes, pipe related products and materials that join or seal pipes and pipe related products shall be evaluated and listed as conforming with a national consensus product (or material) standard, ANSI/NSF Standard 61, and NSF/ANSI 372. Any solder or flux which is used in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a residential or nonresidential facility providing water for human consumption shall be lead free.

2. Exception. The lead free requirement of Paragraph C.1 above shall not apply to:

a. leaded joints necessary for the repair of existing cast iron pipes;

b. pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, or fixtures, including backflow preventers, that are used

exclusively for nonpotable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption; or,

c. toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger.

D. [formerly paragraph 12:012-3] Where pumps are used to draw water from a water supply distribution system or are placed in a system to increase the line pressure, provision must be made to limit the pressure on the suction side of the pump to not less than 15 psi (pounds per square inch) gauge. Where the use of automatic pressure cut-offs is not possible, such pumps must draw water from a tank, supplied with water from a water distribution system through an air gap as per Part XIV of this Code.

E. [formerly paragraph 12:012-4] All public water supplies shall be operated and maintained to provide a minimum positive pressure of 15 psi gauge at all service connections at all times.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(8), R.S. 40:5(5)(6), and R.S. 40:1299.27.1.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1325 (June 2002), amended LR 38:2794 (November 2012).

§337. Storage [formerly paragraph 12:013-1]

A. All finished water storage tanks shall be tightly covered and of watertight construction and made of concrete, steel or other materials approved for this purpose by the state health officer. When located wholly or partly below ground, such storage basins shall be of corrosion resistant materials.

B. [formerly paragraph 12:013-2] Cisterns used for potable water shall be provided with a rain water cut-off, suitable to deflect the first washings of the roof and prevent contamination of the water. Cisterns shall be tightly covered, and screened with 18-mesh wire screen.

C. [formerly paragraph 12:013-3 Vent Openings] Any vent, overflow, or water level control gauge provided on tanks or other structures containing water for any potable water supply shall be constructed so as to prevent the entrance of birds, insects, dust or other contaminating material. Openings or vents shall face downward and shall be not less than 2 feet above the floor of a pump room, the roof or cover of a tank, the ground surface or the surface of other water supply structures.

D. [formerly paragraph 12:013-4 Coatings] Paints or other materials used in the coating of the interior of cisterns, tanks or other containers in which potable water is processed or stored shall be nontoxic to humans and shall be of such composition that the palatability of the water stored or processed shall not be adversely affected. The "Standard for Coating Steel Water Storage Tanks" (AWWA D102-11) published by the American Water Works Association shall be complied with. Determination of acceptability of coatings for potable water applications by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency may be considered evidence of compliance with this Subsection. (The AWWA Standard can be obtained from the American Water Works Association, 6666 W. Quincy Ave., Denver, Colo. 80235.)

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8) and R.S. 40:5(5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1325 (June 2002), amended LR 38:2376 (September 2012).

§339. Protection of Suction Pipes [formerly paragraph 12:014-1]

A. All subsurface suction piping, such as that leading from detached wells or reservoirs, shall be protected against the entrance of contamination.

B. [formerly paragraph 12:014-2] Valve boxes shall be provided for valves on buried suction lines. Every such valve box shall project at least 6 inches above the floor if in a room or building, and at least 12 inches above the ground if not enclosed in a building. The top of the box shall be provided with a cover with overlapping edges.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (3)(5)(6)(9)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1325 (June 2002).

§341. Separation of Water Mains and Sewer Mains [formerly paragraph 12:015]

A. Sewer and water mains shall be laid in separate trenches not less than 6 feet apart horizontally, when installed in parallel. Crossing water and sewer mains shall have a minimum vertical separation of 18 inches. In cases where it is not possible to maintain a 6 foot horizontal separation, the state health officer may allow a waiver of this requirement on a case by case basis if supported by data from the design engineer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(6)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6)(9).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1325 (June 2002).

§343. Cross Connections [formerly paragraph 12:016-1]

A. There shall be no physical connection between a public water supply and any other water supply which is not of equal sanitary quality and under an equal degree of official supervision; and there shall be no connection or arrangement by which unsafe water, hazardous fluid or contamination may enter a public water supply system.

B. [formerly paragraph 12:016-2] Water from any potable water supply complying with these requirements may be supplied to any other system containing water of questionable quality only by means of an independent line discharging not less than a distance equal to two times the pipe diameter or 2 inches, whichever is greater, above the overflow level of storage units open to atmospheric pressure or by other methods approved by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(7)(8) and R.S. 40:5(A). (3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1325 (June 2002), amended by the Department of Health, Office of Public Health, LR 43:86 (January 2017).

§344. Protection of Water Supply/Containment Practices

A. As used in this Section, "mandatory containment practices" means the containment practices prescribed in and required by the state *Uniform Construction Code*, LAC 17:I, including maintenance and testing requirements, and any additional or related requirements of this Part.

B. In order to protect its water supply from potential contamination, each water supplier shall develop and implement a written backflow prevention plan outlining the policies and procedures it will use to verify that its customers comply with mandatory containment practices, and shall make a reasonable effort to ensure that only customers who comply with mandatory containment practices connect or remain connected to its water supply.

C. Unless otherwise directed by the state health officer, a water supplier shall disconnect or refuse to connect customers who:

1. fail to comply with mandatory containment practices; or

2. fail to provide or allow adequate confirmation of such compliance.

D. If a water supplier has a reasonable basis to believe that an unprotected or improperly protected cross connection exists on the premise of any customer not required to comply with mandatory containment practices, the water supplier shall take reasonable steps to perform one or more of the following:

1. confirm that the cross connection on the premise is eliminated or does not exist;

2. confirm that approved fixture isolation backflow protection is installed at the cross connection on the premise in accordance with the fixture isolation practices prescribed in and required by the state *Uniform Construction Code* (LAC 17:I);

3. confirm that approved containment backflow protection is installed; or

4. discontinue water service to the customer.

E. When deemed necessary to protect public health, the state health officer may issue an administrative order or emergency order requiring a water supplier to comply with this Section.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(8) and 40:5(A)(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 38:2795 (November 2012), amended by the Department of Health, Office of Public Health, LR 42:1094 (July 2016).

§345. Connection with Unsafe Water Sources Forbidden [formerly paragraph 12:017]

A. There shall be no cross-connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, inter-connection or other arrangement, including overhead leakage, whereby water from a source that does not comply with these regulations may be discharged or drawn into any potable water supply which does comply with these requirements. The use of valves, including check or back pressure valves, is not considered protection against return flow, or back-siphonage, or for the prevention of flow of water from an unapproved source into an approved system.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(7)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1326 (June 2002).

§346. Installer, Repairer, Tester and Maintainer Qualifications for Backflow Prevention Devices and Methods

A. Installer/Repairer/Maintainer Qualifications. Backflow preventers shall be installed, repaired and/or maintained by a state Plumbing Board of Louisiana (SPBLA) -licensed plumber who holds an SPBLA water supply protection specialist endorsement on his/her plumbing license pursuant to R.S. 37:1361 et seq., and its implementing regulations (LAC 46:LV.101 et seq.). Backflow preventers associated with a landscape irrigation system may be installed, repaired and/or maintained by a Horticulture Commission of Louisiana-licensed landscape irrigation contractor who holds an SPBLA-issued special water supply protection specialist endorsement in accordance with R.S. 3:3808(P). Backflow preventers located on public property or otherwise under the complete control of the water supplier (for example, water meter and the piping upstream of the water meter, if provided), may be installed, repaired and/or maintained by a backflow prevention assembly repairer who meets the ASSE 5130-2009 (backflow prevention assembly repairer professional qualification standard) or other individuals holding a backflow prevention assembly repairer certificate from a nationally recognized backflow certification organization approved by the state health officer.

B. Field Tester Qualifications. Backflow preventers shall be tested by a state Plumbing Board of Louisiana (SPBLA) -licensed plumber who holds an SPBLA water supply protection specialist endorsement on his/her plumbing license pursuant to R.S. 37:1361 et seq., and its implementing regulations (LAC 46:LV.101 et seq.); or, by a backflow prevention assembly tester who meets ASSE 5110-2009 (backflow prevention assembly tester professional qualification standard), or other individuals holding a testing certificate from a nationally recognized backflow certification organization approved by the state health officer. Backflow preventers associated with a landscape irrigation system may be tested by a Horticulture Commission of Louisiana-licensed landscape irrigation contractor who holds an SPBLA-issued special water supply

protection specialist endorsement in accordance with R.S. 3:3808(P).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8) and R.S. 40:5(A)(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health, Office of Public Health, LR 42:1095 (July 2016).

§347. Connections to Public Water Supply [formerly paragraph 12:018]

A. All inhabited premises and buildings located within 300 feet of an approved public water supply shall be connected with such supply, provided that the property owner is legally entitled to make such a connection. The state health officer may grant permission to use water from some other source.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1326 (June 2002).

§349. Protection during Construction [formerly paragraph 12:019]

A. All potable water supplies which are hereafter constructed, reconstructed, or extensively altered shall be protected to prevent contamination of the source during construction.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1326 (June 2002).

§351. Disinfection of Potable Water Supply Systems [formerly paragraph 12:020-1]

A. Pipes, pumps, and other parts of water supply systems shall be disinfected when deemed necessary by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1326 (June 2002).

§353. Disinfection of New Water Supplies [formerly paragraph 12:020-2]

A. Pumps, pipes, wells, tanks and other parts of new systems shall be thoroughly disinfected by the use of chlorine or chlorine compounds before being placed in use. The rate of application of chlorine shall be in such proportion to the rate of water entering the pipe or other appurtenances that the chlorine dose applied to the water shall be at least 50 mg/l. Chlorinated water shall be retained long enough to destroy non-spore-forming bacteria. The period shall be at least three hours and preferably longer, as may be directed. After the chlorine treated water has been retained for the required time, the chlorine residual at pipe extremities and at other representative points shall be at least 5 mg/l. If the residual is less than 5 mg/l, the disinfection procedure shall be repeated until a 5 mg/l residual is obtained, as required above.

B. [formerly paragraph 12:020-3] Large storage tanks may be disinfected by washing down the interior of the tank with a chlorine solution having at least 200 mg/l available chlorine and then washing the interior of the tank with potable water and wasting the wash water.

C. [formerly paragraph 12:020-4] Water from new systems, or from new parts of existing systems, shall not be furnished for consumer's use until tests performed by a laboratory which is certified by the state heath officer have shown the new system or new part of the system to be free from contamination by coliform bacteria (following EPA approved procedures prescribed in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, Nineteenth Edition). Samples shall not be collected from the new facilities until such new facilities have been disinfected as prescribed in §353.A above, and the chlorinated water thoroughly flushed from the system.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 (B)(7), R.S. 40:4 (A)(8), and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1326 (June 2002).

§355. Mandatory Disinfection [formerly paragraph 12:021-1]

A. Routine, continuous disinfection is required of all public water systems.

1. Where a continuous chloramination (i.e., chlorine with ammonia addition) method is used, water being delivered to the distribution system shall contain a minimum concentration of 0.5 mg/l of chloramine residual (measured as total chlorine).

2. Where a continuous free chlorination method is used, water being delivered to the distribution system shall contain a minimum concentration of free chlorine residual in accordance with the following table.

Table 355.A.2	
pH Value	**Free Chlorine Residual**
up to 7.0	0.5 mg/l
7.0 to 8.0	0.6 mg/l
8.0 to 9.0	0.8 mg/l
over 9.0	1.0 mg/l

a. Table 355.A.2 does not apply to systems using chloramines.

b. pH values shall be measured in accordance with the methods set forth in §1105.D. of this Part.

B. All new groundwater systems installed after the effective date of these regulations shall provide at least 30 minutes contact time prior to the first customer. It is recommended that all existing systems provide the 30 minutes contact time prior to the first customer. Additions to or extensions of existing systems are exempt from the 30 minutes contact time.

C. Public water systems which use surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water shall meet the requirements of applicable Sections of the surface water Treatment rule (LAC 51:XII.Chapter 11) as it

pertains to CT and *Giardia*, *Cryptosporidium*, and virus removal/ inactivation/disinfection requirements.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8)(13) and R.S. 40:5(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1326 (June 2002), amended LR 28:2514 (December 2002), LR 35:1240 (July 2009), LR 38:2376 (September 2012), LR 42:408 (March 2016).

§357. Minimum Disinfection Residuals [formerly paragraph 12:021-2]

A. Disinfection equipment shall be operated to maintain disinfectant residuals in each finished water storage tank and at all points throughout the distribution system at all times in accordance with the following minimum levels:

1. a free chlorine residual of 0.5 mg/l; or

2. a chloramine residual (measured as total chlorine) of 0.5 mg/l for those systems that feed ammonia.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8)(13) and R.S. 40:5(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1327 (June 2002), amended LR 42:409 (March 2016).

§358. Treatment Technique Requirement

A. Unless holding a valid variance from mandatory disinfection, each public water system using ground water as its source of water supply shall incur a treatment technique violation when it fails to comply with the minimum residual disinfectant concentration (0.5 mg/l free chlorine or total chlorine) in more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected each month from the distribution system for any two consecutive months. Upon the determination that a treatment technique violation has occurred, the public water system shall provide tier 2 public notification in accordance with §1907.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8)(13) and R.S. 40:5(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 42:409 (March 2016).

§359. Other Methods of Disinfection [formerly paragraph 12:021-3]

A. Where chlorination is not used as the primary disinfectant, chlorine or chloramines shall be used as the secondary disinfectant to provide the residuals required in §357.A of this Part. Other methods shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1327 (June 2002).

§361. Implementation of Disinfection Requirements

A. A public water system not holding a disinfection variance on November 6, 2013 shall comply with the requirements of §355.A, §357, §367.C, and §367.G of this Part on the later of:

1. February 1, 2014; or

2. the expiration date of any additional time for compliance beyond February 1, 2014 granted by the state health officer. A request for additional time may be submitted in writing prior to February 1, 2014 only, and shall provide detailed justification and rationale for the additional time requested. The state health officer may grant such additional time if significant infrastructure improvements are required to achieve compliance with said requirements.

B. A public water system holding a disinfection variance on November 6, 2013 shall comply with one of the following options by February 1, 2014:

1. implement continuous disinfection that complies with the requirements of §355.A, §357, §367.C, and §367.G of this Part;

2. request additional time for complying with the requirements of §355.A, §357, §367.C, and §367.G of this Part by submitting a written request, if significant infrastructure improvements are required to achieve compliance therewith or extraordinary circumstances exist with regard to the introduction of disinfection to the system. Such written request shall provide detailed justification and rationale for the additional time requested;

3. (This option shall be available only if the public water system's potable water distribution piping is utilized for onsite industrial processes.) notify the state health officer in writing that in lieu of implementing continuous disinfection, the public water system has provided, and will thereafter provide on a quarterly basis, notification to all system users, in a manner compliant with §1907 of this Part, that the system does not disinfect its water. The notification shall state that because the water is not disinfected, the water quality is unknown in regard to the *Naegleria fowleri* amoeba. A public water system selecting this option must sign an acknowledgement form, to be developed by the state health officer, stating that the public water system understands the risks presented by the lack of disinfection and that the public water system maintains responsibility for ensuring the safety of its water for end users; or

4. (This option shall be available only if the public water system's potable water distribution piping is utilized for onsite industrial processes.) request approval of an alternate plan providing water quality and public health protection equivalent to the requirements of §355.A and §357 of this Part. The state health officer may approve such a plan only if it is supported by peer reviewed, generally accepted research and science.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8)(13) and R.S. 40:5(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 42:409 (March 2016).

§363. Revocation of Variances [formerly paragraph 12:021-5]

A. A variance from mandatory disinfection shall be revoked when a public water system has a bacteriological MCL violation. When a variance is revoked, the system shall install mandatory continuous disinfection as stated in §355

of this Part within the times specified in a compliance schedule submitted to and approved by the state health officer. Such schedule shall be submitted within 10 days of receipt of notice of revocation.

B. Except for variances held by qualifying public water systems that comply with §361.B.3 of this Part or receive approval of an alternate plan under §361.B.4 of this Part, any variance concerning the mandatory disinfection requirements of §355 and/or §357 of this Part held by a public water system as of November 6, 2013 shall be automatically revoked on the later of:

1. February 1, 2014;

2. the expiration date of any additional time for compliance granted by the state health officer under §361.B.2 of this Part; or

3. the denial of a request for approval of an alternate plan submitted under §361.B.4 of this Part.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8)(13) and R.S. 40:5(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1327 (June 2002), amended LR 42:409 (March 2016).

§365. Batch Disinfection [formerly paragraph 12:021-6]

A. The state health officer may allow batch disinfection for emergency purposes. Batch disinfection shall not be considered a method of continuous disinfection.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8)(13) and R.S. 40:5 (2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1327 (June 2002).

§367. Disinfectant Residual Monitoring and Record Keeping [formerly paragraph 12:021-7]

A. Disinfectant Residual Monitoring in Treatment Plant. A public water system shall measure the residual disinfectant concentration in water being delivered to the distribution system at least once per day.

B. Disinfectant Residual Monitoring in Distribution System. A public water system shall measure the residual disinfectant concentration within the distribution system:

1. by sampling at the same points in the distribution system and at the same times that samples for total coliforms are required to be collected by the public water system under this Part;

2. by sampling at an additional number of sites calculated by multiplying 0.25 times the number of total coliform samples the public water system is required under this Part to take on a monthly or quarterly basis, rounding any mixed (fractional) number product up to the next whole number. These additional residual monitoring samples shall be taken from sites in low flow areas and extremities in the distribution system at regular time intervals throughout the applicable monthly or quarterly sampling period; and

3. by sampling at the site that represents the maximum residence time (MRT) in the distribution system at least once per day.

C. A public water system shall increase sampling to not less than daily at any site in the distribution system that has a measured disinfectant residual concentration of less than 0.5 mg/l free chlorine or 0.5 mg/l chloramine residual (measured as total chlorine) until such disinfectant residual concentration is achieved at such site.

D. The records of the measurement and sampling required under Subsections A and B of this Section shall be maintained on forms approved by the state health officer and shall be retained as prescribed in the national primary drinking water regulations, and shall be made available for review upon request by the state health officer.

E. Each public water system shall submit a monitoring plan to the state health officer for review and approval. The monitoring plan shall be submitted in a format approved by the state health officer and shall include all the total coliform and disinfectant residual monitoring sites required under this Section and §903.A of this Part. All monitoring sites shall be identified along with a 911 street address, a latitude/longitude coordinate, and a brief description of the site location. A public water system in existence as of November 6, 2013 shall submit such a monitoring plan no later than January 1, 2014 and shall update the monitoring plan as requested by the state health officer and/or as monitoring sites change.

F. Chlorine residuals shall be measured in accordance with the analytical methods set forth in §1105.C of this Part.

G. Where a continuous chloramination (i.e., chlorine with ammonia addition) method is used or where water that is provided to customers contains chloramines, a nitrification control plan shall be developed and submitted to the state health officer. A public water system in existence as of November 6, 2013 shall submit and comply with such a nitrification control plan no later than January 1, 2017. The plan shall conform to the guidelines contained in industry standards such as the American Water Works Association's *M56 Manual on Nitrification* and contain at least the following information:

1. at a minimum, the following parameters shall be monitored and recorded in accordance with the following:

a. free ammonia at least once per week in water being delivered to the distribution system (i.e., point of entry) unless an alternate measurement or method is approved by the state health officer;

b. nitrite at least once per quarter and in response to an action level trigger within the distribution system at sites prone to nitrification such as storage tanks and low flow areas;

2. a response plan with expected water quality ranges and action levels to control nitrification and ensure compliance with §357 of this Part.

H. Public water systems utilizing chloramination shall review and update the nitrification control plan required

under Subsection G of this Section as requested by the state health officer.

1. In addition, the nitrification control plan and monitoring results shall be retained on-site for a minimum of five years and shall be made available to the state health officer upon request and/or when the public water system fails to comply with §357 of this Part.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4(A)(8)(13) and 40:5(2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1327 (June 2002), amended LR 30:1195 (June 2004), LR 42:409 (March 2016).

§369. Water Shall Be Provided [formerly paragraph 12:022-1]

A. It shall be the duty of the owner or manager of any premises occupied as a residence, hotel, lodging house, tenement house, office building, shop, factory, or waiting room or depot of a railroad or other common carrier to provide a safe supply of potable water for human consumption and for sanitary purposes.

B. [formerly paragraph 12:022-2] In all cases where the owner or owners of the property or premises referred to in this Code shall not reside in the place where the property is situated, or when such property shall belong to an estate, succession or corporation, it shall be the duty of the agent, or representative of the owners thereof, or the persons who shall have charge of said property for the owners thereof, or who shall collect the rent of such premises, if the same is rented, to provide and furnish such premises with a safe and adequate potable water supply. In case such person shall fail or neglect to supply the same to such premises, within 15 days after due notice, he shall be in violation of the provisions of this Part.

C. [formerly paragraph 12:022-3] Each public, parochial and private school shall be provided with a potable water supply which is approved as to source, location, and distribution by the state health officer.

D. [formerly paragraph 12:022-4] It shall be the duty of all employers to supply an adequate, safe, potable water supply for all employees.

E. [formerly paragraph 12:022-5] Wherever a public water supply is available, no other supply shall be furnished for potable purposes to employees in any factory or industrial plant, or other place of business, unless such other supply is approved by the state health officer. If no public water supply is available, the water for potable purposes shall be of safe, sanitary quality approved by the state health officer. If the water supply for industrial or fire protection purposes is obtained entirely or in part from a source not approved for potable purposes, this supply shall be distributed through an independent piping system having no connection with the system carrying potable water. All faucets or other outlets furnishing water which is not safe for potable purposes shall be conspicuously so marked.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(4)(5)(8)(10) and R.S. 40:5 (2)(3)(5)(6)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1327 (June 2002).

§371. Public Drinking Fountains [formerly paragraph 12:023-1]

A. All public drinking fountains shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Louisiana State Plumbing Code (LSPC). Drinking fountains and coolers shall be constructed of lead free materials as specified in §335.B of this Part.

B. [formerly paragraph 12:023-2] Water fountains and coolers shall be so constructed that the ice or other refrigerant used for cooling cannot come in contact with the water.

C. [formerly paragraph 12:023-3] Where water coolers or supply tanks used for drinking water are not directly connected to the source of supply, arrangements for filling the containers shall be such as to prevent contamination of the water.

D. [formerly paragraph 12:023-4] The use of a common drinking cup is prohibited.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4.A(7)(8) and 40:5(5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1328 (June 2002), amended LR 38:2795 (November 2012).

§373. Potable Water Loading Stations [formerly paragraph 12:024]

A. Portable hoses used for filling water containers shall be provided with a metal disk at the nozzle to prevent contact of nozzle with ground or floors. When not in use, the portable hoses shall be protected from dirt and contamination by storage in a tightly enclosed cabinet and shall have a cap to cover the nozzle.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(7)(8) and R.S. 40:5 (5)(6).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1328 (June 2002).

§375. Issuance of Emergency Boil Notices [formerly paragraph 12:025]

A. An emergency boil notice, when it is deemed necessary to protect public health, shall be authorized only by the state health officer. Once implemented, said notice may be rescinded or cancelled only by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:4 (A)(8)(13) and R.S. 40:5. (2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1328 (June 2002).

§377. Adoption by Reference [formerly paragraph 12:026]

A. The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, as defined in §101 of this Part, are hereby incorporated by reference into this Part of the sanitary code and shall have the same force and effect of state law as any other Section of

this Part just as if they had been fully published herein. Every public water system shall comply with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as defined herein. When the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as defined herein and the state's own rules and/or regulations applicable to public water systems conflict, the state's own rules and/or regulations shall govern [e.g., the Louisiana Total Coliform Rule (Chapter 9 of this Part, formerly Appendix C) provisions shall govern when any of the federal Total Coliform Rule provisions are found to conflict].

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 (B)(7), R.S. 40:4 (A)(8), and R.S. 40:5 (2)(3)(5)(6)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1328 (June 2002).

Chapter 5. Civil Penalty Assessment Rule [formerly appendix A]

§501. Statement of Purpose [formerly section 1.1 of paragraph I of appendix A]

A. This rule is intended to be a mechanism to secure rapid and full compliance with the requirements of the state sanitary code and other applicable laws and regulations relative to public water systems providing safe drinking water. It is not intended as a revenue gathering mechanism, and the Safe Drinking Water Program is not dependent upon any level of penalty revenue to balance its budget. It is based on the principle of reasonable enforcement guidelines to be vigorously implemented. As defined by R.S. 40:5.9, penalties may be assessed only on the basis of non-compliance with corrective orders, rather than on the basis of the mere existence of a violation.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:5.9 (A)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1328 (June 2002).

§503. General Provisions [formerly section 2.1 of paragraph II of appendix A]

A. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the state health officer from modifying the contents of an administrative order if changes are warranted to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations or to allow for the practical ability to comply with the items so ordered. It is incumbent upon the person to whom the administrative order was issued to submit a written request for order modifications when, for instance, it is realized that compliance cannot be achieved within the time constraints specified in the order due to unforeseen problems or delays such as inclement weather conditions. Such requests shall be considered if the request is received by the state health officer not later than five days before the compliance deadline expires. In order to show proof and date of service, the person requesting any order modifications shall do so by at least one of the following methods:

1. use of the United States Postal Service via certified mail-return receipt requested, registered mail-return receipt requested, or express mail-return receipt requested;

2. transmission by facsimile machine will also be accepted; however, the state health officer shall be deemed not to have officially received a facsimile transmission until such time as the requester has received a written acknowledgment, via facsimile or mail, of receipt from the Office of Public Health. Said acknowledgment of receipt shall state the date when the Office of Public Health actually received the transmission and this date, regardless the sender's transmission date, shall be used in the determination of whether or not the time limit stated above was met. It is the responsibility of the sender to ask the Office of Public Health for a written acknowledgment of receipt of any facsimile transmissions which may be sent to the state health officer;

3. use of a private shipping service, such as United Parcel Service, Federal Express, etc., when such a service can provide a written receipt to the sender stating the date of delivery to the state health officer.

B. [formerly Section 2.2 of Paragraph II of Appendix A] Additionally, nothing herein shall be construed to mandate that the state health officer is required to assess penalties in the event of noncompliance with a provision of an administrative compliance order issued pursuant to R.S. 40:5.9; however, this rule is intended to delineate the procedure for calculating the monetary amount of the civil penalty assessment after the state health officer has decided to assess and impose penalties for noncompliance.

C. [formerly Section 2.3 of Paragraph II of Appendix A] When reference is made to a public water system herein, such reference is limited to an individual public water system uniquely identified by its own Public Water System Identification Number (PWS ID No.).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:5.9 (A)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1329 (June 2002).

§505. Calculation of Daily Penalties [formerly section 3.1 of paragraph III of appendix A]

A. R.S. 40:5.9(A) authorizes the state health officer to assess a civil penalty up to $3,000 a day for each day of violation and for each act of violation of a provision of an administrative compliance order.

B. [formerly section 3.2 of paragraph III of appendix A] For purposes of implementation of R.S. 40:5.9, violation of one or more provisions of an administrative compliance order shall be handled as follows.

1. All violations for a given public water system shall be handled as a package (i.e., the statutory maximum daily penalty of $3,000 per day per violation will be handled as a maximum daily penalty of $3,000 per day per public water system regardless of the number of individual violations). The daily penalty assessment amount shall be based upon the most serious uncorrected violation. As the level of