

California Regulations Related to Drinking Water

July 2021

Sections amended, adopted, repealed, or not included in the previous version are highlighted in yellow. This revision includes adoption of the perchlorate DLR and Revised Total Coliform Rule regulations, effective July 1, 2021. In general, if the text in a section, subsection, or paragraph is highlighted, it is new. If only the section/paragraph number is highlighted, it was amended or repealed. Nonsubstantive revisions may not be shown. Please note that the water recycling criteria have been removed from this document, but may still be viewed in the “Recycled Water-Related Regulations” document here:

http://waternet.waterboards.ca.gov/ddw/law_books/

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**TITLE 17 CODE OF REGULATIONS
DIVISION 1. STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND STATE WATER
RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
CHAPTER 5. SANITATION (ENVIRONMENTAL)
SUBCHAPTER 1. ENGINEERING (SANITARY)
GROUP 4. DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES**

Article 1. General

§7583. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, the following terms are defined for the purpose of this Chapter:

(a) "Approved Water Supply" is a water supply whose potability is regulated by a State or local health agency.

(b) "Auxiliary Water Supply" is any water supply other than that received from a public water system.

(c) "Air-gap Separation (AG)" is a physical break between the supply line and a receiving vessel.

(d) "AWWA Standard" is an official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).

(e) "Cross-Connection" is an unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices, or other devices through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross-connections.

(f) "Double Check Valve Assembly (DC)" is an assembly of at least two independently acting check valves including tightly closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valve assembly and test cocks available for testing the water tightness of each check valve.

(g) "Health Agency" means the State Water Resources Control Board, or the local health officer with respect to a small water system.

(h) "Local Health Agency" means the county or city health authority.

(i) "Reclaimed Water" is a wastewater which as a result of treatment is suitable for uses other than potable use.

(j) "Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device (RP)" is a backflow preventer incorporating not less than two check valves, an automatically operated differential relief valve located between the two check valves, a tightly closing shut-off valve on each side of the check valve assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing.

(k) "User Connection" is the point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities.

(l) "Water Supplier" is the person who owns or operates the public water system.

(m) "Water User" is any person obtaining water from a public water supply.

§7584. Responsibility and scope of program.

The water supplier shall protect the public water supply from contamination by implementation of a cross-connection control program. The program, or any portion thereof, may be implemented directly by the water supplier or by means of a contract with the local health agency, or with another agency approved by the health agency. The water supplier's cross-connection control program shall for the purpose of addressing the requirements of Sections 7585 through 7605 include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

(a) The adoption of operating rules or ordinances to implement the cross-connection program.

(b) The conducting of surveys to identify water user premises where cross-connections are likely to occur,

(c) The provisions of backflow protection by the water user at the user's connection or within the user's premises or both,

(d) The provision of at least one person trained in cross-connection control to carry out the cross-connection program,

(e) The establishment of a procedure or system for testing backflow preventers, and

(f) The maintenance of records of locations, tests, and repairs of backflow preventers.

§7585. Evaluation of hazard.

The water supplier shall evaluate the degree of potential health hazard to the public water supply which may be created as a result of conditions existing on a user's premises. The water supplier, however, shall not be responsible for abatement of cross-connections which may exist within a user's premises. As a minimum, the evaluation

should consider: the existence of cross-connections, the nature of materials handled on the property, the probability of a backflow occurring, the degree of piping system complexity and the potential for piping system modification. Special consideration shall be given to the premises of the following types of water users:

(a) Premises where substances harmful to health are handled under pressure in a manner which could permit their entry into the public water system. This includes chemical or biological process waters and water from public water supplies which have deteriorated in sanitary quality.

(b) Premises having an auxiliary water supply, unless the auxiliary supply is accepted as an additional source by the water supplier and is approved by the health agency.

(c) Premises that have internal cross-connections that are not abated to the satisfaction of the water supplier or the health agency.

(d) Premises where cross-connections are likely to occur and entry is restricted so that cross-connection inspections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist.

(e) Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.

§7586. User supervisor.

The health agency and water supplier may, at their discretion, require an industrial water user to designate a user supervisor when the water user's premises has a multipiping system that convey various types of fluids, some of which may be hazardous and where changes in the piping system are frequently made. The user supervisor shall be responsible for the avoidance of cross-connections during the installation, operation and maintenance of the water user's pipelines and equipment.

Article 2. Protection of Water System

§7601. Approval of backflow preventers.

Backflow preventers required by this Chapter shall have passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a recognized testing organization which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the State Water Resources Control Board.

§7602. Construction of backflow preventers.

(a) Air-gap Separation. An Air-gap separation (AG) shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically from the flood rim of the receiving vessel to the supply pipe; however, in no case shall this separation be less than one inch.

(b) Double Check Valve Assembly. A required double check valve assembly (DC) shall, as a minimum, conform to the AWWA Standard C506-78 (R83) adopted on January 28, 1978 for Double Check Valve Type Backflow Preventive Devices which is herein incorporated by reference.

(c) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. A required reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device (RP) shall, as a minimum, conform to the AWWA Standard C506-78 (R83) adopted on January 28, 1978 for Reduced Pressure Principle Type Backflow Prevention Devices which is herein incorporated by reference.

§7603. Location of backflow preventers.

(a) Air-gap Separation. An air-gap separation shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and all piping between the user's connection and the receiving tank shall be entirely visible unless otherwise approved in writing by the water supplier and the health agency.

(b) Double Check Valve Assembly. A double check valve assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance.

(c) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed a minimum of twelve inches (12") above grade and not more than thirty-six inches (36") above grade measured from the bottom of the device and with a minimum of twelve inches (12") side clearance.

§7604. Type of protection required.

The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the public water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The type of protective device that may be required (listed in an increasing level of protection) includes: Double check Valve Assembly-(DC), Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device-(RP) and an Air gap Separation-(AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the water supplier. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the public water supply, at the water user's connection to premises with various degrees of hazard, are given in Table 1. Situations not covered in Table 1 shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the water supplier or health agency.

TABLE 1
TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
(a) Sewage and Hazardous Substances	
(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
(2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
(3) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected.	RP
(b) Auxiliary Water Supplies	
(1) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply which is interconnected with the public water system. A RP or DC may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier	AG
(2) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. A DC may be provided in lieu of a RP if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	RP
(c) Recycled water	
(1) Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the recycled water supply.	AG
(2) Premises where recycled water is used, other than as allowed in paragraph (3), and there is no interconnection with the potable water system.	RP
(3) Residences using recycled water for landscape irrigation as part of an approved dual plumbed use area established pursuant to sections 60313 through 60316 unless the recycled water supplier obtains approval of the local public water supplier, or the State Water Resources Control Board if the water supplier is also the supplier of the recycled water, to utilize an alternative backflow protection plan that includes an annual inspection and annual shutdown test of the recycled	DC

water and potable water systems pursuant to subsection 60316(a).

(d) Fire Protection Systems

(1) Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (not interconnected). DC

(2) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. AG

(3) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from private reservoirs or tanks are used. DC

(4) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where recycled water is used in a separate piping system within the same building. DC

(e) Dockside Watering Points and Marine Facilities

(1) Pier hydrants for supplying water to vessels for any purpose. RP

(2) Premises where there are marine facilities. RP

(f) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that do not exist. RP

(g) Premises where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established. RP

§7605. Testing and maintenance of backflow preventers.

(a) The water supplier shall assure that adequate maintenance and periodic testing are provided by the water user to ensure their proper operation.

(b) Backflow preventers shall be tested by persons who have demonstrated their competency in testing of these devices to the water supplier or health agency.

(c) Backflow preventers shall be tested at least annually or more frequently if determined to be necessary by the health agency or water supplier. When devices are found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(d) Backflow preventers shall be tested immediately after they are installed, relocated or repaired and not placed in service unless they are functioning as required.

(e) The water supplier shall notify the water user when testing of backflow preventers is needed. The notice shall contain the date when the test must be completed.

(f) Reports of testing and maintenance shall be maintained by the water supplier for a minimum of three years.

Article 5. Domestic Water Supply Reservoirs

§7625. Definitions

(a) “Domestic water supply reservoir” as used herein means a reservoir used to impound or store water intended solely or primarily for domestic purposes.

(b) “Distribution reservoir” as used herein means a reservoir, directly connected with the distribution system of the domestic water supply project, used primarily to care for fluctuations in demand which occur over short periods of from several hours to several days, or as local storage in case of emergency such as a break in a main supply line or failure of pumping plant.

§7626. Application for Permit

(a) Recreational use on and around a domestic water supply reservoir is prohibited unless specifically authorized in a water supply permit.

(b) Within 30 calendar days of receipt of an application for a permit or petition for permit modification pursuant to Section 116525 or 116550, Health and Safety Code, the State Board shall inform the applicant in writing that it is either complete and accepted for filing or that it is deficient and what specific information or documentation is required to complete the application. An application is considered complete if it is in compliance with the requirements of Section 116530, Health and Safety Code. For proposed water system improvements, new water systems or a “project” as defined in Section 15378, Title 14, California Code of Regulations where environmental documentation is required, a copy of such documentation shall be included in the application.

(c) Within 90 calendar days from the date of filing of a completed application, the State Board shall inform the applicant in writing of its decision regarding an application.

(d) The State Board’s time periods for processing an application from the receipt of the initial application to the final decision regarding issuance or denial of a water permit based on the State Board’s actual performance during the two years preceding the proposal of this section, were as follows:

- (1) The median time was -7.5 months
- (2) The minimum time was -1.5 months
- (3) The maximum time was -85.5 months

§7627. Data to Accompany Application

(a) The application for a permit to allow recreational use shall be accompanied by detailed information, including but not limited to, the following:

(1) Maps showing the reservoir area, including location of water works facilities, area to be open for recreational use and location of sanitary facilities to be provided for the public.

(2) Data on the size of the reservoir, length of time of water storage in the reservoir, topography of the reservoir site, prevalence of wind-induced currents and other factors that may affect the quality of the stored water and movement of possible contaminants to the water intake.

(3) Data on the size of the protective zone to be provided between the area of recreational use and point of water withdrawal for the water supply.

(4) A statement describing the type of recreational use proposed and the maximum number of persons, cars, vehicles and boats allowed in the area.

(5) A description of the water supplier's program, personnel and financing to control the recreational use, including maintenance and operations of recreational and sanitary facilities, and supervision of the people permitted in the area.

§7629. Reservoirs for Which Permits May be Granted

When the State Board finds that the intended recreational use will not render the water supply as delivered to the consumers impure, unwholesome or unpotable, permit for such use will be issued. Subject to the State Board findings the following types of domestic water supply reservoirs may be used for recreational purposes:

(1) Reservoirs from which water is continuously and reliably treated by filtration and chlorination; provided that for smaller water systems, under special circumstances satisfactory to the State Board, approved dual chlorination may be acceptable;

(2) Reservoirs from which water is withdrawn by open channels or other conduits and subsequently stored again in reservoirs falling in the category of Section 7629(1) before reaching a distribution reservoir, or before entering the distribution system or a consumer's premises.

**TITLE 22 CODE OF REGULATIONS
DIVISION 4. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION**

Article 1. Definitions

§60001. Department.

Whenever the term “department” or “Department” is used in this division, it means the State Department of Public Health, unless otherwise specified.

§60002. State Board.

Whenever the term “State Board” is used in this division, it means the State Water Resources Control Board, unless otherwise specified.

§60003. Director.

Whenever the term “director” is used in this division, it means the Director, State Department of Public Health, unless otherwise specified.

Article 2. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements - Scope

§60098. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

The phrase “The monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the department that pertain to maximum contaminant levels” as used in Health and Safety Code section 116275, subdivision (c)(3) includes, but is not limited to, the requirements of Articles 18 and 20 of Chapter 15, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

CHAPTER 2. REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Article 1. General Requirements and Categorical Exemptions

§60100. General requirements.

The Department of Health Services incorporates by reference the objectives, criteria, and procedures as delineated in Chapters 1, 2, 2.5, 2.6, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Division 13, Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq., and the Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, California Administrative Code, Sections 15000 et seq.

§60101. Specific Activities Within Categorical Exempt Classes.

The following specific activities are determined by the Department to fall within the classes of categorical exemptions set forth in Sections 15300 et seq. of Title 14 of the California Administrative Code:

(a) Class 1: Existing Facilities.

(1) Any interior or exterior alteration of water treatment units, water supply systems, and pump station buildings where the alteration involves the addition, deletion, or modification of mechanical, electrical, or hydraulic controls.

(2) Maintenance, repair, replacement, or reconstruction to any water treatment process units, including structures, filters, pumps, and chlorinators.

(b) Class 2: Replacement or Reconstruction.

(1) Repair or replacement of any water service connections, meters, and valves for backflow prevention, air release, pressure regulating, shut-off and blow-off or flushing.

(2) Replacement or reconstruction of any existing water supply distribution lines, storage tanks and reservoirs of substantially the same size.

(3) Replacement or reconstruction of any water wells, pump stations and related appurtenances.

(c) Class 3: New Construction of Small Structures.

(1) Construction of any water supply and distribution lines of less than sixteen inches in diameter, and related appurtenances.

(2) Construction of any water storage tanks and reservoirs of less than 100,000 gallon capacity.

(d) Class 4: Minor Alterations to Land.

(1) Minor alterations to land, water, or vegetation on any officially existing designated wildlife management areas or fish production facilities for the purpose of reducing the environmental potential for nuisances or vector production.

(2) Any minor alterations to highway crossings for water supply and distribution lines.

CHAPTER 12. SAFE DRINKING WATER PROJECT FUNDING (Repealed)

CHAPTER 13. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Article 1. Definitions

§63750.10. Accredited Academic Institution.

"Accredited academic institution" means an academic institution accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges or an accrediting organization recognized by the Council of Post Secondary Education.

§63750.15. Certificate.

"Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the Department stating that the operator has met the requirements for a specific operator classification of the certification program.

§63750.20. Certified Distribution Operator.

"Certified distribution operator" means a distribution operator who possesses a valid certificate issued pursuant to this chapter.

§63750.25. Chief Operator.

"Chief operator" means the person who has overall responsibility for the day-to-day, hands-on, operation of a water treatment facility or the person who has overall responsibility for the day-to-day, hands-on, operation of a distribution system.

§63750.30. Comprehensive Operator Training Program.

"Comprehensive Operator Training Program" means an on-the-job training program that allows an operator to gain proficiency in all systems and processes related to a water treatment facility.

§63750.35. Contact Hour.

"Contact hour" means not less than 50 minutes of specialized training or a continuing education course.

§63750.40. Continuing Education Course.

"Continuing education course" means a presentation that transmits information related to the operation of a treatment facility and/or distribution system.

§63750.45. Distribution Operator.

"Distribution operator" means any person who maintains or operates any portion of a distribution system.

§63750.50. Distribution System.

"Distribution system" means any combination of pipes, tanks, pumps, etc., which delivers drinking water from a source or treatment facility to the consumer and includes:

(a) Disinfection facilities for which no *Giardia* or virus reduction is required pursuant to §64654 (a).

(b) The composite of all distribution systems of a public water system.

§63750.55. GED.

"GED" means a general equivalency diploma.

§63750.60. Interim Distribution Operator Certificate.

"Interim Distribution Operator Certificate" means a certificate issued by the Department pursuant to §63810.

§63750.65. Operator Experience.

"Operator experience" means the daily performance of activities consisting of the control or oversight of any process or operation at a water treatment facility or in a distribution system that may affect the quality or quantity of water.

§63750.70. Shift Operator.

"Shift operator" means a person in direct charge of the operation of a water treatment facility or distribution system for a specified period of the day.

§63750.75. Specialized Training.

"Specialized training" means college level courses providing at least 36 contact hours of training each in drinking water or waste water quality, drinking water or waste water treatment, drinking water distribution, or drinking water or waste water facility operation, offered by an accredited academic institution or an organization either accredited by the International Association of Continuing Education Training (IACET) or an authorized provider of IACET, or courses completed and deemed acceptable by the Department prior to January 1, 2001 for the purpose of operator certification.

§63750.85. Water treatment facility.

"Water treatment facility" means a group or assemblage of structures, equipment, and processes that treat or condition a water supply, affecting the physical, chemical, or bacteriological quality of water distributed or otherwise offered to the public for domestic use by a public water system as defined in Health and Safety Code §116275. Facilities consisting of only disinfection for which no *Giardia* or virus reduction is required pursuant to §64654(a) and which are under the control of a certified distribution operator are not included as water treatment facilities.

Article 2. Operator Certification Grades

§63765. Water Treatment Facility Staff Certification Requirements.

(a) Except as provided in (c), chief and shift operators shall possess valid operator certificates pursuant to Table 63765-A.

Table 63765-A
Minimum Certification Requirements for Chief and Shift Operators

<i>Treatment Facility Classification</i>	<i>Minimum Certification of Chief Operator</i>	<i>Minimum Certification of Shift Operator</i>
T1	T1	T1
T2	T2	T1
T3	T3	T2
T4	T4	T3
T5	T5	T3

(b) Treatment operators not designated by the water supplier as chief or shift operator pursuant to §64413.5 shall be certified but may hold certificates of any grade.

(c) Until January 1, 2003, a shift and/or chief operator may continue to be employed in that capacity provided that the operator:

(1) Is in compliance with the certification requirements that were in effect on December 31, 2000, and

(2) Has been in continuous employment since December 31, 2000 in a water treatment facility that has not modified its treatment process resulting in a change in classification.

(d) Operators who possessed treatment operator certificates valid as of December 31, 2000 shall be deemed to hold certificates pursuant to Table 63765-B.

Table 63765-B
Certificate Grade Equivalents

<i>Operator Certification Grades December 31, 2000</i>	<i>Operator Certification Grades January 1, 2001</i>
I	T1
II	T2
III	T3
IV	T4
V	T5

§63770. Distribution System Staff Certification Requirements.

(a) Chief and shift operators shall possess valid operator certificates pursuant to Table 63770-A.

Table 63770-A
Minimum Certification Requirements for Chief and Shift Operators

<i>Distribution System Classification</i>	<i>Minimum Certification of Chief Operator</i>	<i>Minimum Certification of Shift Operator</i>
D1	D1	D1
D2	D2	D1
D3	D3	D2
D4	D4	D3
D5	D5	D3

(b) Water systems shall utilize only certified distribution operators to make decisions addressing the following operational activities:

- (1) Install, tap, re-line, disinfect, test and connect water mains and appurtenances.
- (2) Shutdown, repair, disinfect and test broken water mains.
- (3) Oversee the flushing, cleaning, and pigging of existing water mains.
- (4) Pull, reset, rehabilitate, disinfect and test domestic water wells.
- (5) Stand-by emergency response duties for after hours distribution system operational emergencies.
- (6) Drain, clean, disinfect, and maintain distribution reservoirs.

(c) Water systems shall utilize either certified distribution operators or treatment operators that have been trained to make decisions addressing the following operational activities:

- (1) Operate pumps and related flow and pressure control and storage facilities manually or by using a system control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.
- (2) Maintain and/or adjust system flow and pressure requirements, control flows to meet consumer demands including fire flow demands and minimum pressure requirements.

(d) Water systems shall utilize either certified distribution operators or treatment operators to make decisions addressing the following operational activities:

- (1) Determine and control proper chemical dosage rates for wellhead disinfection and distribution residual maintenance.
- (2) Investigate water quality problems in the distribution system.

Article 3. Operator Examination Criteria and Applications

§63775. Eligibility Criteria for Taking a Water Treatment Operator Examination.

(a) An applicant who has had a certificate revoked, and not reinstated, for any reason other than failure to meet renewal requirements pursuant to §63840 shall not be eligible for water treatment operator examination at any grade level.

(b) In order to be eligible for taking the T1 operator exam, an applicant shall have a high school diploma or GED. The following experience and/or training may be substituted for a high school diploma or GED:

(1) Successful completion of the “Basic Small Water System Operations” course provided by the Department, or

(2) One year as an operator of a facility that required an understanding of chemical feeds, hydraulic systems, and pumps.

(c) In order to be eligible for taking the T2 operator exam, an applicant shall have:

(1) A high school diploma or GED. The following experience and/or training may be substituted for a high school diploma or GED:

(A) Successful completion of the “Basic Small Water System Operations” course provided by the Department, or

(B) One year as an operator of a facility that required an understanding of chemical feeds, hydraulic systems, and pumps.

(2) Successfully completed at least one course of specialized training covering the fundamentals of drinking water treatment.

(d) In order to be eligible for taking the T3 operator exam, an applicant shall have:

(1) A high school diploma or GED.

(2) Successfully completed a total of at least two courses of specialized training that includes at least one course covering the fundamentals of drinking water treatment.

(e) In order to be eligible for taking the T4 operator exam, an applicant shall have:

(1) A valid Grade T3 operator certificate.

(2) Successfully completed at least three courses of specialized training that includes at least two courses in drinking water treatment.

(f) In order to be eligible for taking the T5 operator exam, an applicant shall have:

(1) A valid Grade T4 operator certificate.

(2) Successfully completed at least four courses of specialized training that includes at least two courses in drinking water treatment.

(g) Specialized training courses used to fulfill the requirements of this Section may also be used to fulfill the requirements of §63780.

§63780. Eligibility Criteria for Taking a Distribution Operator Examination.

(a) An applicant who has had a certificate revoked, and not reinstated, for any reason other than failure to meet renewal requirements pursuant to §63840 shall not be eligible for distribution operator examination at any grade level.

(b) In order to be eligible for taking the D1 operator exam, an applicant shall have a high school diploma or GED. The following experience and/or training may be substituted for a high school diploma or GED:

(1) Successful completion of the “Basic Small Water System Operations” course provided by the Department, or

(2) One year as an operator of a facility that required an understanding of a piping system that included pumps, valves, and storage tanks.

(c) In order to be eligible for taking the D2 operator exam, an applicant shall have:

(1) A high school diploma or GED. The following experience and/or training may be substituted for a high school diploma or GED:

(A) Successful completion of the “Basic Small Water System Operations” course provided by the Department, or

(B) One year as an operator of a facility that required an understanding of a piping system that included pumps, valves, and storage tanks.

(2) Successfully completed a total of at least one course of specialized training in water supply principles.

(d) In order to be eligible for taking the D3 operator exam, an applicant shall have:

(1) A valid Grade D2 or interim Grade D3 or higher operator certificate.

(2) Successfully completed a total of at least two courses of specialized training that includes at least one course in water supply principles.

(e) In order to be eligible for taking the D4 operator exam, an applicant shall have:

(1) A valid Grade D3 or interim Grade D4 or higher operator certificate.

(2) Successfully completed at least three courses of specialized training that includes at least two courses in water supply principles.

(f) In order to be eligible for taking the D5 operator exam, an applicant shall have:

(1) A valid Grade D4 or interim Grade D5 operator certificate.

(2) Successfully completed at least four courses of specialized training that includes at least two courses in water supply principles.

(g) Specialized training courses used to fulfill the requirements of this § may also be used to fulfill the requirements of §63775.

§63785. Examination Application Content and Submittal.

(a) A complete application for examination shall include the following information:

(1) The applicant's full name, social security number (pursuant to the authority found in §100275 and 106910 of the Health and Safety Code and as required by §17520 of the Family Code, providing the social security number is mandatory. The social security number will be used for purposes of identification), date of birth, certificate number of any operator certificates ever held, mailing address, work telephone number, and home telephone number.

(2) The date of the examination for which the applicant is applying.

(3) The examination fee, pursuant to §63850.

(4) For T1, T2, D1, and D2 applicants one of the following:

(A) A copy of the applicant's high school diploma or the name and location of the high school and date of graduation; or

(B) A copy of the applicant's GED; or

(C) A certificate of completion for the "Basic Small Water System Operations" course provided by the Department; or

(D) The name, address, and phone number of each employer, the length of time employed, and the nature of the work performed that satisfies the requirements of §63775(b)(2) or (c)(1)(B) or 63780(b)(2) or (c)(1)(B).

(5) For T3 and D3 applicants, a copy of the applicant's high school diploma, or the name and location of the high school and date of graduation, or a copy of the applicant's GED.

(6) Copies of transcripts or certificates of completion of specialized training courses, as provided by the educational institution, claimed to meet the requirements of §63775 or 63780.

§63790. Filing Deadline and Requirement for Identification at Examination.

(a) For admission to an examination, a completed application shall be postmarked by the final filing date established by the Department.

(b) An examinee shall present their driver's license, photo identification (ID) card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles, or passport upon entry to the exam.

§63795. Examination Application Resubmittals and Reexaminations.

(a) Applications for examination that the Department determines are incomplete pursuant to §63785 or do not meet the qualification requirements pursuant to §63775 or 63780 may be amended within 12 months of the original submittal date for reconsideration without payment of an additional examination fee.

(b) Examinees may apply to retake the exam provided they submit an application that includes the following:

(1) Applicant name, social security number (pursuant to the authority found in §100275 and 106910 of the Health and Safety Code and as required by §17520 of the

Family Code, providing the social security number is mandatory. The social security number will be used for purposes of identification), current mailing address, grade for which applying, certificate number if currently certified, date of original application, and date of most recent exam taken.

(2) Payment of the reexamination fee pursuant to §63850.

Article 4. Operator Certification Criteria and Applications

§63800. Eligibility Criteria for Water Treatment Operator Certification.

(a) In order to be eligible for certification as a T1 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade T1 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification.

(b) In order to be eligible for certification as a T2 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade T2 or T3 operator certificate examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification.

(c) In order to be eligible for certification as a T3 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade T3 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification, and shall have completed the following:

(1) At least one year of operator experience working as a certified T2 operator for a T2 facility or higher, or a facility that, prior to January 1, 2001, would have met the criteria for classification as a T2 facility or higher pursuant to §64413.1.

(2) At least one additional year of operator experience working as a certified treatment operator.

(d) In order to be eligible for certification as a T4 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade T4 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification, and shall have completed the following:

(1) At least one year of operator experience working as a shift or chief operator, while holding a valid T3 operator certificate, at a T3 facility or higher, or a facility that, prior to January 1, 2001, would have met the criteria for classification as a T3 facility or higher pursuant to §64413.1, and

(2) At least three additional years of operator experience working as a certified treatment operator.

(e) In order to be eligible for certification as a T5 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade T5 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification, and shall have completed the following:

(1) At least two years of operator experience working as a shift or chief operator, while holding a valid T4 operator certificate, at a T4 facility or higher, or a facility that, prior to January 1, 2001, would have met the criteria for classification as a T4 facility or higher pursuant to §64413.1, and

(2) At least three additional years of operator experience working as a certified treatment operator.

(f) A degree earned at an accredited academic institution may be used to fulfill experience requirements in (c)(2), (d)(2), and (e)(2) as follows:

(1) An Associate degree or certificate in water or wastewater technology that includes at least 15 units of physical, chemical, or biological science may be used to fulfill 1 year of operator experience.

(2) A Bachelors degree in engineering or in physical, chemical, or biological sciences may be used to fulfill 1.5 years of operator experience.

(3) A Masters degree in engineering or in physical, chemical, or biological sciences may be used to fulfill 2 years of operator experience.

(g) A certified operator may substitute on a day-for-day basis the experience requirements in (c)(2) with experience gained while working with lead responsibility for water quality related projects or research.

(h) If the applicant has a bachelor of science or a master of science degree, completion of a comprehensive operator training program may be used to fulfill the operator experience requirements in (c)(1) and (d)(1). Completion of the training shall be verified in writing by the chief operator. The comprehensive operator training program shall be at least 6 months in duration and shall cover the following elements:

(1) California Safe Drinking Water Act and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

(2) Water treatment calculations.

(3) SCADA operation.

(4) Handling of laboratory chemicals used for drinking water analyses.

(5) Laboratory analyses conducted by operators.

(6) Safety training.

(7) Distribution system operation.

(8) Treatment chemical dosing and monitoring.

(9) Disinfectant dosing and monitoring.

(10) Treatment processes and controls.

(i) Experience gained as a certified waste water treatment plant operator, pursuant to California Water Code §13625 through 13633, may be used to fulfill up to two years of the operator experience requirements in (c)(2), (d)(2), and (e)(2). Each two months of experience as a waste water treatment plant operator shall be considered equivalent to one month of water treatment facility operator experience.

§63805. Eligibility Criteria for Distribution Operator Certification.

(a) In order to be eligible for certification as a D1 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade D1 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification.

(b) In order to be eligible for certification as a D2 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade D2 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification.

(c) In order to be eligible for certification as a D3 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade D3 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification, and shall have completed the following:

(1) At least one year of operator experience working as a certified D2 operator, interim D3 or higher operator, or temporary D3 operator for a D2 system or higher, or a system that, prior to January 1, 2001, would have met the criteria for classification as a D2 system or higher pursuant to §64413.3.

(2) At least one additional year of operator experience working as a distribution operator.

(d) In order to be eligible for certification as a D4 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade D4 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification, and shall have completed the following:

(1) At least one year of operator experience working as a certified D3, interim D4 or higher operator, or temporary D4 operator for a D3 system or higher, or a system that, prior to January 1, 2001, would have met the criteria for classification as a D3 facility or higher pursuant to §64413.3, and

(2) At least three additional years of operator experience working as a distribution operator.

(e) In order to be eligible for certification as a D5 operator, an applicant shall have passed a Grade D5 operator examination within the three years prior to submitting the application for certification, and shall have completed the following:

(1) At least two years of operator experience working as a certified D4, interim D5 operator, or temporary D5 operator for a D4 or D5 system, or a system that, prior to January 1, 2001, would have met the criteria for classification as a D4 or D5 system pursuant to §64413.3, and

(2) At least three additional years of operator experience working as a distribution operator.

(f) A degree earned at an accredited academic institution may be used to fulfill experience requirements in (c)(2), (d)(2), and (e)(2) as follows:

(1) An Associate degree, or certificate, in water or wastewater technology or distribution that includes at least 15 units of physical, chemical, or biological science may be used to fulfill 1 year of operator experience.

(2) A Bachelors degree in engineering or in physical, chemical, or biological sciences may be used to fulfill 1.5 years of operator experience.

(3) A Masters degree in engineering or in physical, chemical, or biological sciences may be used to fulfill 2 years of operator experience.

(g) A certified operator may substitute on a day-for-day basis the experience requirements in (c)(2) with experience gained while working with lead responsibility for water quality or quantity related projects or research.

§63810. Interim Certification of Distribution Operators.

(a) A distribution operator in a position responsible for making decisions identified in §63770 (b), (c), or (d) on December 31, 2000, shall be eligible for interim certification provided that the employing water supplier, as defined in §64402.20, submits an application which shall include for each employee:

(1) The employee's full name, social security number (pursuant to the authority found in §100275 and 106910 of the Health and Safety Code and as required by §17520 of the Family Code, providing the social security number is mandatory. The social security number will be used for purposes of identification), date of birth, certificate number of any operator certificates ever held, mailing address, work telephone number, and home telephone number.

(2) The grade at which the operator will be certified.

(3) The certification fee specified in Table 63850-C.

(b) Interim distribution operator certificates shall be effective as of January 1, 2001, and shall expire on January 1, 2004. Such certificates may be renewed only once for an additional 3 years and only if the water system has not received any notice of violation, citation, or order from the Department or EPA since January 1, 2001, unless the public water system can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that the violation was not the result of actions taken or not taken by the operator(s). After January 1, 2007, all interim operator certificates shall be invalid.

(c) In order to renew an interim certificate, a water supplier shall submit a renewal application between July 1, 2003 and September 1, 2003. The renewal application shall include the following:

(1) The operator's name, social security number (pursuant to the authority found in §100275 and 106910 of the Health and Safety Code and as required by §17520 of the Family Code, providing the social security number is mandatory. The social security number will be used for purposes of identification), current mailing address, certificate grade, and certificate number.

(2) Payment of the renewal fee specified in §63850(e).

(3) Documentation of continuing education contact hours as required by §63840.

§63815. CNAWWA Distribution Operator Certification.

(a) Distribution operators holding a valid California-Nevada section of the American Water Works Association (CNAWWA) distribution operator certificate on December 31, 2000, shall be deemed to have a distribution operator certification valid through December 31, 2001, pursuant to Table 63815-A.

Table 63815-A.
CNAWWA - California State Operator Grade Equivalents

<i>CNAWWA Grade</i>	<i>California State Grade</i>
1	D2
2	D3
3	D4
4	D5

(b) In order to renew a certification deemed valid pursuant to subsection(a), an operator shall submit a renewal application by September 1, 2001.

(c) The renewal application shall include the following:

(1) The applicant's name, social security number (pursuant to the authority found in §100275 and 106910 of the Health and Safety Code and as required by §17520 of the Family Code, providing the social security number is mandatory. The social security number will be used for purposes of identification), date of birth, current mailing address, work telephone number, home telephone number, certificate number of any operator certificates ever held, CNAWWA grade, and a copy of the CNAWWA certificate.

(2) Payment of the appropriate renewal fee specified in §63850(f).

(d) The initial renewal of a certificate deemed valid pursuant to subsection(a) shall be valid for a two-year period.

§63820. Temporary Distribution Operator Certification.

(a) Distribution operators who have received notice of qualification for examination shall be deemed to have a temporary distribution operator certification at the grade for which they have been qualified for examination. All temporary certifications will expire January 1, 2004 and shall not be renewable.

§63825. Restricted Operator Certification.

(a) A T1, T2, D1, or D2 restricted operator certificate may be issued without a written examination if the following conditions are met:

- (1) The water supplier, as defined in §64402.20, serves a disadvantaged community as defined in §63000.25; and
- (2) The Department has issued a citation or order to the water supplier for noncompliance with §64413.5 or 64413.7, or Health and Safety Code §116555(a)(4), (5), or (b); and
- (3) The water supplier submits an application pursuant to §63830 and pays the application and examination fee specified in §63850; and
- (4) The operator meets the criteria for taking the T1, T2, D1, or D2 exam and passes a performance test administered by the Department that measures his or her knowledge and ability to operate the specific treatment facility and/or distribution system without jeopardizing public health or safety.

(b) The restricted operator certificate shall be valid for three years. The certificate may be renewed if the water supplier continues to serve a disadvantaged community and submits an application pursuant to §63840 and the operator has met the continuing education requirements as specified in sub§63840(c).

(c) The restricted operator certificate is not transferable.

§63830. Certification Application Content and Submittal.

(a) A complete application for operator certification shall contain the following:

- (1) The applicant's full name, social security number (pursuant to the authority found in §100275 and 106910 of the Health and Safety Code and as required by §17520 of the Family Code, providing the social security number is mandatory. The social security number will be used for purposes of identification), date of birth, certificate number of any operator certificates ever held, mailing address, work telephone number, and home telephone number.

- (2) Payment of certification fee pursuant to §63850.

- (3) For any experience being claimed to meet the experience requirements in §63800 or 63805, the name, address, and phone number of each employer, the length of time employed, and the nature of the work performed.

- (4) Employer verification of the experience being claimed in paragraph (3) with the signature of the chief operator or supervisor of each employer.

- (5) Copies of college transcripts if claiming any of the credits pursuant to §63800(f), 63800(h) and 63805(f).

- (6) Copies of transcripts or certificates of completion of specialized training courses claimed to meet minimum requirements.

§63835. Certification Application Resubmittal.

An applicant, whose application for certification failed to meet the requirements of this Article or Article 5, as determined by the Department, may reapply within 12 months of the original submittal date without payment of an additional certification or renewal fee.

Article 5. Certification Renewals, Delinquent Renewals and Fees

§63840. Certification Renewals.

(a) All certified operators shall notify the Department within 60 days of any change in address or name during the period of their certification.

(b) Any person wishing to maintain a valid operator certificate shall submit an application for renewal at least 120 days, but no more than 180 days, prior to expiration of the certification. The following items constitute a complete application for renewal:

(1) The applicant's name, social security number (pursuant to the authority found in §100275 and 106910 of the Health and Safety Code and as required by §17520 of the Family Code, providing the social security number is mandatory. The social security number will be used for purposes of identification), current mailing address, grade, and certificate number.

(2) Payment of the renewal fee specified in §63850(c), (d), (e), or (f).

(3) A list of successfully completed continuing education courses as required by subsection(c). The following information shall be provided for each course:

- (A) Title,
- (B) name of the instructor,
- (C) location,
- (D) date(s), and
- (E) number of contact hours.

(c) To be eligible for certificate renewal, certified operators possessing certificates that expire after December 31, 2003, shall have completed continuing education contact hours since the previous renewal or issuance of the certificate pursuant to Table 63840-A. No more than 25% of the contact hours shall be courses in operator safety.

Table 63840-A.
Required Continuing Education Contact Hours for Certificate Renewal

<i>Water Treatment Operators</i>	<i>Contact Hours Required</i>
Grade T1	12
Grade T2	16
Grade T3	24
Grade T4	36
Grade T5	36
<i>Distribution Operators</i>	
Grade D1	12
Grade D2	16
Grade D3	24
Grade D4	36
Grade D5	36

(1) Operators possessing both distribution and treatment certificates may apply continuing education credits to both certificates.

(2) Specialized training that is used to satisfy the requirements of §63775 or 63780 may be used to satisfy the continuing education requirements of Table 63840-A if obtained since the previous renewal or issuance of the certificate.

(d) Except as provided in §63815, each certificate renewed pursuant to (b) shall be valid for a period of three years.

§63845. Reinstatement.

(a) A certificate that has been revoked only for lack of payment may be reinstated within 1 year if all fees and penalties specified in §63850 are paid and the renewal application is complete.

(b) A certificate that has been revoked for failure to complete the continuing education contact hours required in Table 63840-A may be reinstated within six months if all requirements specified in Table 63840-A are met and penalties specified in §63850 are paid and the renewal application is complete. Contact hours obtained for reinstatement shall not be used to satisfy the requirements of the next renewal period.

(c) A certificate that has been revoked for more than one year shall not be renewed.

(d) The expiration date of a certificate that has been renewed pursuant to this section shall remain the same as if the previous certificate had been renewed prior to the expiration date.

§63850. Fees.

(a) Except as provided in subsection(e), payment of the fees specified in this § shall be made by a separate check or money order for each operator. The operator's name, and in the case of renewals, the operator's certificate number, shall be written on the check or money order.

(b) All fees submitted to the Department pursuant to this § are nonrefundable.

(c) Operator fees shall be pursuant to Table 63850-A.

**Table 63850-A.
Operator Fee Schedule**

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Examination Fee (\$)</i>	<i>Reexamination Fee (\$)</i>	<i>Certification Fee (\$)</i>	<i>Triennial Renewal Fee (\$)</i>
D1 or T1	50	30	70	70
D2 or T2	65	45	80	80
D3 or T3	100	70	120	120
D4 or T4	130	95	140	140
D5 or T5	155	120	140	140

(d) Operators who are certified or have been notified by the Department that they have met requirements for certification as both treatment and distribution operators shall pay the certification and renewal fees specified in Table 63850-B for each certificate.

**Table 63850-B.
Fee Schedule for Operators With Multiple Certificates**

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Certification Fee (\$ per Certificate)</i>	<i>Triennial Renewal Fee (\$) per Certificate</i>
D1 or T1	55	55
D2 or T2	60	60
D3 or T3	90	90
D4 or T4	105	105
D5 or T5	105	105

(e) The fee schedule for interim distribution operator certification is in Table 63850-C. The fees specified in this subsection may be paid by a single check or money order for all operators included in the application.

**Table 63850-C.
Interim Operator Fee Schedule**

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Certification Fee (\$)</i>	<i>Triennial Renewal Fee (\$)</i>
D1	70	70
D2	80	80
D3	120	120
D4	140	140
D5	140	140

(f) The fee schedule for distribution operators holding valid CNAWWA certificates pursuant to 63850(b) is in Table 63850-D.

**Table 63850-D.
CNAWWA Certification Fees**

<i>CNAWWA Grade</i>	<i>Biennial Renewal Fee Due in 2001 – valid for two years</i>
1	80
2	100
3	120
4	120

(g) A penalty fee of \$50 shall be paid for renewals submitted or resubmitted after the renewal due date but at least 45 days prior to the expiration date. A penalty fee of \$100 shall be paid for renewals submitted or resubmitted less than 45 days prior to the expiration date but within 1 year after the expiration date.

(h) A certificate replacement fee of \$25 shall be paid by any certificate holder requesting to have a lost, stolen, or destroyed certificate replaced.

CHAPTER 14. WATER PERMITS

Article 1. Applications

§64001. Water Permit Application.

A public water system shall submit an application for a permit or amended permit pursuant to section 116525 or section 116550, Health and Safety Code, respectively. For proposed water system improvements, new water systems, or a “project” as defined in section 15378, Title 14, California Code of Regulations where environmental documentation is required, a copy of such documentation shall be included in the application.

Article 3. State Small Water Systems

§64211. Permit Requirement.

(a) No person shall operate a state small water system unless a permit to operate the system has been issued by the local health officer.

(b) A state small water system shall submit a technical report to the local health officer as part of the permit application. The report shall describe the proposed or existing system as follows: service area, distribution system including storage and pumping facilities, the water source including source capacity, water quality, and any water treatment facilities. The report shall identify the owner of the system and the party responsible for day to day operation of the system. The report shall include a plan for

notification of those served by the system under emergency conditions. The report shall describe the operating plan for the system and shall specify how the responsible party will respond to failure of major system components.

(c) A change in ownership of a state small water system shall require the submission of a new application.

(d) A state small water system shall provide the following notice to the consumers served by the state small water system: "The domestic water supply for this area is provided by a state small water system. State regulatory requirements for operation of a state small water system are less extensive than requirements for larger public water systems. If you have questions concerning your water supply, you should contact [insert (1) name of water system, (2) name of responsible person, and (3) telephone number] or your local health department." This notice shall be by direct delivery on an annual basis or by continuous posting at a central location within the area served by the state small water system.

§64212. Bacteriological Quality Monitoring.

(a) A water supplier operating a state small water system shall collect a minimum of one routine sample from the distribution system at least once every three months. The sample shall be analyzed for the presence of total coliform bacteria by a laboratory certified by the State Board for bacteriological analyses pursuant to Article 3, commencing with section 100825, of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101, Health and Safety Code. The results of the analyses shall be reported to the local health officer no later than the 10th day of the month following receipt of the results by the state small water system.

(b) If any routine sample is total coliform-positive, the water supplier shall collect a repeat sample from the same location within 48 hours of being notified of the positive result. If the repeat sample is also total coliform-positive, the sample shall also be analyzed for the presence of fecal coliforms or *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). The water supplier shall notify the local health officer within 48 hours from the time the results are received and shall take corrective actions as directed by the local health officer to eliminate the cause of the positive samples.

(c) A local health office may require a state small water system to sample the distribution system each month, in lieu of the requirements of subsection (a), if the system has bacteriological contamination problems indicated by more than one total-coliform positive sample during the most recent 24 months of operation. The monthly sample shall be analyzed for the presence of total coliform bacteria by a laboratory certified by the State Board for bacteriological analyses pursuant to Article 3, commencing with section 100825, of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101, Health and Safety Code. The results of the analyses shall be reported to the local health officer no

later than the 10th day of the month following receipt of the results by the state small water system.

§64213. Chemical Quality Monitoring.

(a) A water supplier operating a state small water system shall sample each source of supply prior to any treatment at least once. The sample shall be analyzed by a laboratory, certified by the State Board pursuant to Article 3, commencing with section 100825, of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101, Health and Safety Code, for fluoride, iron, manganese, chlorides, total dissolved solids, and the inorganic chemicals listed in table 64431-A, section 64431.

(b) A groundwater source that has been designated as vulnerable by the local health officer pursuant to criteria set forth in sections 64445(d)(1) and (2) shall be sampled by the water supplier operating the state small water system at least once prior to any treatment and analyzed for volatile organic compounds in accordance with approved methods specified in section 64415. The analysis shall be performed by a laboratory certified by the State Board to perform analyses for organic chemicals pursuant to Article 3, commencing with section 100825, of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101, Health and Safety Code.

(c) The results of the laboratory analyses shall be submitted to the local health officer by the state small water system no later than the 10th day of the month following receipt of the results by the state small water system. A copy of the results of the analyses and a comparison of the results with the maximum contaminant levels for those contaminants listed in table 64431-A, section 64431 and table 64444-A, section 64444, shall be distributed by the state small water system to each regular user of the water system within 90 days of receiving the results. A copy of the distribution notice shall be provided to the local health officer.

(d) A water supplier operating a state small water system shall comply with any corrective actions ordered by the local health officer for any chemical contaminant which exceeds the maximum contaminant level.

§64214. Service Connection Limitation.

No state small water system shall add additional service connections to the system such that the total number of service connections served by the system exceeds 14 before the water system has applied for and received a permit to operate as a public water system from the State Board.

§64215. Water Supply Requirements.

Prior to receiving permit approval, a state small water system which was not in existence on November 12, 1991 shall demonstrate to the local health officer that sufficient water is available from the water system's sources and distribution storage

facilities to supply a minimum of three gallons per minute for at least 24 hours for each service connection served by the system.

§64216. Mutual Associations Prohibited.

No state small water system which was not in existence on November 12, 1991 shall be issued a permit to operate if the water supplier is an unincorporated association organized under Title 3 (commencing with Section 20000) of Division 3 of the Corporations Code.

§64217. Surface Water Treatment Requirement.

All state small water systems using surface water as a source of supply shall provide continuous disinfection treatment of the water prior to entry to the distribution system.

Article 4. Local Primacy Delegation

§64251. Definitions.

(a) For the purpose of this Article the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Small Water System" means a community water system except those serving 200 or more service connections, or any noncommunity or nontransient noncommunity water system.

(2) "Primacy Delegation Agreement" means the document, issued by the State Board and signed by the local health officer, delegating primacy to a local health officer.

(3) "Routine Inspection" means an on-site review of a small water system which includes, but is not limited to, inspections of system operations, operation and maintenance records, system facilities and equipment.

(4) "Sanitary Survey" means an on-site review of a small water system which includes, in addition to the elements of a routine inspection, an evaluation of the watershed for surface water sources and vulnerability assessments for groundwater sources.

§64252. Primacy Delegation Application.

(a) The primacy delegation application submitted by a local health officer pursuant to section 116330 of the Health and Safety Code shall describe how the primacy requirements of this article will be complied with and shall contain the following information relating to the small water system program to be delegated:

(1) The number of staff persons, percentage of time and personnel classification of each staff person, and a description of the program responsibilities of each person involved in the small water system program;

(2) A proposed program budget projecting both revenues and expenditures for the first year of the program. The expenditures categories shall include personnel, general expense (i.e., rent, supplies and communications), travel, equipment, data management, any other specific services to be provided (e.g., laboratory), administrative overhead and other indirect charges. The anticipated revenues shall

specify all planned sources of revenues to be used for support of the small water system program;

(3) A description of engineering and legal resources to be used in conducting the program;

(4) A description of the electronic data management system to be used to comply with the requirements of section 64256(e) and the compatibility of the proposed system with the data management system used by the State Board;

(5) A description of the current status of compliance with Division 104, Part 1, Chapters 4 and 5; Division 104, Part 12, Chapters 4 and 5 of the Health and Safety Code and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 17, and 17.5 of the small water systems within the county. This description shall include the following:

(A) All violations of drinking water monitoring or reporting requirements by any of the systems during the 12 months preceding the submission of the application for primacy;

(B) All violations of standards of California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 17, and 17.5 during the 12 months preceding the submission of the application for primacy; and

(C) All enforcement actions against small water systems taken by the county during the 12 months preceding the submission of the application for primacy.

(6) A current inventory list of the small water systems within the county. For each small water system the inventory list shall specify the system name, water system identification number, mailing address, type of system (community, nontransient noncommunity or noncommunity), name and address and phone number of the responsible party, type of ownership, type of water source, type of treatment if any, dates of operation for seasonally operated systems, and either:

(A) For a community water system, the number of service connections; or

(B) For a noncommunity or nontransient noncommunity water system, the average monthly population served.

(7) Demonstration that the local primacy agency will be able to immediately undertake the activities specified as local primacy program requirements in section 64253 at the time of delegation; and

(8) An annual workplan, as required pursuant to section 64260, which, at the discretion of the State Board, may be submitted separately following the State Board's review of the remainder of the application.

(b) The application shall be signed by the local health officer or by a local official with the authority to submit the application on behalf of the county.

§64253. Local Primacy Agency Minimum Program Requirements.

Each local primacy agency shall conduct a regulatory program for small water systems within its jurisdiction that complies with all of the requirements set forth in sections 64254, 64255, 64256, 64257, and 64258.

§64254. Permits.

(a) A local primacy agency shall issue and maintain a valid drinking water permit for all small water systems within its jurisdiction in accordance with sections 116525 through 116550 of the Health and Safety Code. The permit shall include terms and conditions, including compliance schedules, that are necessary to assure that water served will comply with Division 104, Part 1, Chapters 4 and 5; Division 104, Part 12, Chapters 4 and 5 of the Health and Safety Code, and Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 16, 17, and 17.5, and Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Group 4 of the California Code of Regulations.

(b) All existing permits shall be reviewed and updated as necessary at least every ten years.

(c) A copy of all permit applications for proposed new community water systems under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency that are designed to serve 200 or more service connections shall be submitted to the State Board. The local primacy agency shall not issue a permit for these systems unless the State Board concurs that the systems are capable of complying with Division 104, Part 1, Chapters 4 and 5; Division 104, Part 12, Chapters 4 and 5 of the Health and Safety Code, and Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 16, 17, and 17.5, and Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Group 4 of the California Code of Regulations.

§64255. Surveillance.

(a) A local primacy agency shall establish and maintain an inventory of all small water systems under its jurisdiction. The inventory shall be updated at least annually and shall include the following information for each system:

- (1) All of the information specified in section 64252(a)(6);
- (2) The name and telephone number of the operator of any treatment facilities utilized by the system; and
- (3) A copy of the current emergency notification plan required pursuant to section 116460 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) A local primacy agency shall conduct a routine inspection of each small water system within its jurisdiction as follows:

- (1) At least once every two years on each small water system utilizing a surface water source as defined in section 64651.10;
- (2) At least once every two years on each small water system utilizing groundwater that is treated in order to meet drinking water standards; and
- (3) At least once every five years on each small water system utilizing groundwater without treatment.

(c) A local primacy agency shall conduct a sanitary survey of each small water system within its jurisdiction at least once every five years. A sanitary survey may be conducted in lieu of any routine inspection.

(d) A local primacy agency shall identify any deficiencies found during the routine inspection or sanitary survey and shall submit a follow-up notice to the small water system describing such deficiencies and prescribing a time schedule for corrective action. The notice shall be sent to the small water system within 60 days of the routine inspection or sanitary survey.

(e) A local primacy agency shall complete a routine inspection or sanitary survey report for each routine inspection or sanitary survey conducted within 90 days of completion of the sanitary survey or routine inspection.

(f) A local primacy agency shall determine which small water systems under its jurisdiction utilize surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water and are subject to surface water treatment requirements as specified in section 64650.

§64256. Sampling and Monitoring.

(a) A local primacy agency shall notify each small water system under its jurisdiction in writing of the monitoring requirements for that system pursuant to Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 17, and 17.5 of the California Code of Regulations. The notice shall identify the specific contaminants to be monitored, the type of laboratory analyses required for each contaminant, the frequency of sampling, and any other sampling and reporting requirements applicable to that system.

(b) A local primacy agency shall ensure that each small water system under its jurisdiction complies with the sample siting plan requirements of section 64422.

(c) A local primacy agency shall establish a tracking system to assure that all required sampling and laboratory analyses are completed and reported by the small water systems pursuant to Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 17, and 17.5 of the California Code of Regulations. The tracking system shall include the date the sample was collected, the type or purpose of the sample, and the laboratory result.

(d) A local primacy agency shall maintain an ongoing record of the status of compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements of California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 17, and 17.5 of each small water system.

(e) A local primacy agency shall establish a system to assure that the water quality monitoring data submitted by the small water systems is routinely reviewed for

compliance with the requirements of Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 17, and 17.5 of the California Code of Regulations. The monitoring reports shall be reviewed each month for each small water system and the data entered into the data management system at least monthly.

§64257. Reporting.

(a) The following reports shall be submitted monthly in an electronic data format to the State Board no later than the last day of the month following the period being reported:

(1) A report listing all small water systems that failed during the previous month to comply with drinking water monitoring and reporting regulations of Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 17, and 17.5 of the California Code of Regulations; and

(2) A compliance report containing the following information for each small water system under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency that is in violation of Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 15, 15.5, 17, and 17.5 of the California Code of Regulations:

(A) The name and water system identification number of the system;

(B) A description of the type of violation and the standard violated; and

(C) A description of any enforcement action taken by the local primacy agency with respect to the violation.

(b) The following reports shall be submitted quarterly in an electronic data format to the State Board no later than the last day of the quarter following the quarter being reported:

(1) A list of domestic water supply permits for small water systems that have been issued, amended, or renewed during the reporting period. The list shall include the name and the identification number of the water system; and

(2) A list of the small water systems for which a routine inspection or sanitary survey was conducted during the reporting period. The list shall indicate the name and identification number of the small water system and the type of routine inspection or sanitary survey performed.

(c) An updated inventory of small water systems under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency shall be submitted annually in an electronic format to the State Board no later than August 15 of each year.

§64258. Enforcement.

(a) A local primacy agency shall take enforcement actions as necessary to assure that all small water systems under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency are in compliance with Division 104, Part 1, Chapters 4 and 5; Division 104, Part 12, Chapters 4 and 5 of the Health and Safety Code, and California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Group 4 and Title 22, Division 4, Chapters 14, 15, 15.5, 16, 17, and 17.5.

(b) A local primacy agency shall notify each small water system under their jurisdiction of any new state or federal drinking water requirements applicable to those systems.

§64259. Program Management.

(a) A local primacy agency shall establish and maintain a time accounting system for determining the amount of reimbursement to be billed to each small water system pursuant to section 116595 of the Health and Safety Code. The hourly cost rate of the local primacy agency shall be determined using the criteria set forth in section 116590(b) of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) A local primacy agency shall establish and maintain an individual file for each small water system under its jurisdiction. The following information shall be maintained in the file:

- (1) The current operating permit and all technical reports supporting it;
- (2) Permit applications, permit technical reports, permits, and amended permits for a minimum of 10 years;
- (3) The most recent plans, specifications, and other information submitted by the water system pertaining to sources of supply, treatment works, storage facilities, and distribution system, including water quality monitoring plans and total coliform siting plans;
- (4) Inspection and sanitary survey reports for a minimum of 10 years;
- (5) Copies of bacteriological water quality analyses for a minimum of 5 years; copies of all other water quality analyses for a minimum of 10 years;
- (6) Correspondence, memoranda, and other written records pertaining to the system issued or written within the past three years; and
- (7) Copies of all compliance orders, citations, court actions, and other enforcement documentation.

§64260. Workplans.

(a) Each local primacy agency shall develop and submit to the State Board a proposed annual program workplan for the upcoming fiscal year. The local primacy agency shall submit the proposed annual workplan to the State Board no later than May 1 of each year for the fiscal year commencing July 1 of that year; except for the initial proposed annual workplan submitted in accordance with section 64252.

(b) The workplan developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall describe the activities proposed to be performed by the local primacy agency during the forthcoming fiscal year and shall include:

- (1) The anticipated number of new small water system permits to be issued and the proposed number of existing community or noncommunity permits (designated by category) to be updated or amended.

(2) A description of how the small water system inventory specified in section 64255 (a) will be maintained.

(3) A description of how the surveillance activities specified in section 64255 (b) through (f) will be conducted and the priorities to be used in determining the activities to be performed.

(4) The number of planned routine inspections and sanitary surveys to be performed for each category of small water systems (community, noncommunity and nontransient noncommunity).

(5) A listing of small water systems proposed for enforcement action and the priorities to be used in determining these systems.

CHAPTER 14.5 FEES

Article 1. Public Water System Annual Fees

§64300. Definitions.

(a) "Disadvantaged community" means a community with a median annual household income of less than eighty percent (80%) of the statewide median annual household income.

(b) "Wholesaler" means a public water system that sells water to other public water systems. A public water system that has 1,000 or more service connections or that sells water only on a short-term or intermittent basis is not a wholesaler.

§64305. Fee Schedule for Annual Fees

(a) Each public water system shall pay an annual fee to the State Board in the amount provided in Table 64305-A.

TABLE 64305-A —Public Water Systems Annual Fee

Water System Type	Fee
Community Water System	
100 or fewer service connections	\$250.00 or \$6.00 per service connection, whichever is greater.
100 or fewer service connections (disadvantaged community)	\$100.00
101 to 1,000 service connections	\$6.00 per service connection
101 to 1,000 service connections (disadvantaged community)	\$100 plus \$2.00 per each service connection greater than 100
1,001 to 5,000 service connections	\$6.00 per each of first 1,000 service connections plus \$3.50 per each service connection greater than 1,000
1,001 to 5,000 service connections (disadvantaged community)	\$100 plus \$2.00 per each service connection greater than 100
5,001 to 15,000 service connections	\$6.00 per each of first 1,000 service connections plus \$3.50 per each service connection greater than 1,000 but less than 5,001 plus \$2.00 per each service connection greater than 5,000
5,001 to 15,000 service connections (disadvantaged community)	\$100 plus \$2.00 per each service connection greater than 100
15,001 or more service connections	\$6.00 per each of first 1,000 service connections plus \$3.50 per each service connection greater than 1,000 but less than 5,001 plus \$2.00 per each service connection greater than 5,000 but less than 15,001 plus \$1.35 per each service connection greater than 15,000
15,001 or more service connections (disadvantaged community)	\$100 plus \$2.00 per each service connection greater than 100 but less than 15,001 plus \$1.35 per each service connection greater than 15,000
Nontransient Noncommunity Water System	\$2.00 per person served, but not less than \$456.00.
Transient Noncommunity Water System	\$800.00.
Wholesaler	\$6,000.00 plus \$1.36 per each MG ¹

¹"Million Gallons" means the annual average, rounded to the nearest million, as reported to the State Board by the wholesaler for the three most recent years of data

available, of the total gallons of water that the wholesaler produced from surface water and from groundwater and gallons of finished water that the wholesaler purchased or received from another public water system.

§64310. Reduction of Fees for Public Water Systems Serving Disadvantaged Community.

(a) A public water system must pay the full amount of the annual fee unless it requests and receives from the State Board a determination that its annual fees are reduced because it is a community water system that serves a disadvantaged community in which case the fee to be paid is the amount for a disadvantaged community as shown in Table 64305-A.

(b) To qualify for the reduction provided for in subsection (a), a public water system must certify, and provide documentation to the State Board upon request, that it serves a disadvantaged community.

§64315. Payment of Fees

(a) Each fee required by this chapter shall be paid to the State Board within forty five (45) calendar days of the date of the invoice, except that this date may be extended by the State Board for good cause, which shall be determined at the State Board's sole discretion.

CHAPTER 15. DOMESTIC WATER QUALITY AND MONITORING REGULATIONS

Article 1. Definitions

§64400. Acute Risk.

"Acute risk" means the potential for a contaminant or disinfectant residual to cause acute health effects, i.e., death, damage or illness, as a result of a single period of exposure of a duration measured in seconds, minutes, hours, or days.

§64400.02. Approved Surface Water.

"Approved surface water" has the same meaning as defined in Section 64651.10.

§64400.03. Clean Compliance History.

"Clean compliance history" means a record of no bacteriological monitoring violations under sections 64423, 64424, and 64425, no MCL violations under section 64426.1, no coliform treatment technique violations under section 64426.6, and no coliform treatment technique trigger exceedances under section 64426.7.

§64400.05. Combined Distribution System.

"Combined distribution system" means the interconnected distribution system consisting of the distribution systems of wholesale systems and of the consecutive systems that receive finished water.

§64400.10. Community Water System.

"Community water system" means a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents.

§64400.20. Compliance Cycle.

"Compliance cycle" means the nine-year calendar year cycle during which public water systems shall monitor. Each compliance cycle consists of three three-year compliance periods. The first calendar year cycle began 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.

§64400.25. Compliance Period.

"Compliance period" means a three-year calendar year period within a compliance cycle. 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.

§64400.28. Confluent Growth.

"Confluent growth" means a continuous bacterial growth covering the entire filtration area of a membrane filter, or a portion thereof, in which bacterial colonies are not discrete.

§64400.29. Consecutive System.

"Consecutive system" means a public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems.

§64400.30. Customer.

"Customer" means a service connection to which water is delivered by a community water system or a person that receives water from a nontransient-noncommunity water system for more than six months of the year.

§64400.32. Detected.

"Detected" means at or above the detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR).

§64400.34. Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR).

“Detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR)” means the designated minimum level at or above which any analytical finding of a contaminant in drinking water resulting from monitoring required under this chapter shall be reported to the State Board.

§64400.36. Dual Sample Set.

“Dual sample set” means a set of two samples collected at the same time and same location, with one sample analyzed for TTHM and the other sample analyzed for HAA5.

§64400.38. Enhanced Coagulation.

“Enhanced coagulation” means the addition of sufficient coagulant for improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by conventional filtration treatment.

§64400.40. Enhanced Softening.

“Enhanced softening” means the improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by precipitative softening.

§64400.41. Finished Water.

“Finished water” means the water that is introduced into the distribution system of a public water system and is intended for distribution and consumption without further treatment, except as treatment necessary to maintain water quality in the distribution system (e.g., booster disinfection, addition of corrosion control chemicals).

§64400.42. Fluoridation.

“Fluoridation” means the addition of fluoride to drinking water to achieve an optimal level, pursuant to Section 64433.2, that protects and maintains dental health.

§64400.45. GAC10.

“GAC10” means granular activated carbon filter beds with an empty-bed contact time of 10 minutes based on average daily flow and a carbon reactivation frequency of once every 180 days, except that the reactivation frequency for GAC10 used as a best available technology for compliance with the TTHM and HAA5 MCLs monitored pursuant to section 64534.2(d) shall be once every 120 days.

§64400.46. GAC20.

“GAC20” means granular activated carbon filter beds with an empty-bed contact time of 20 minutes based on average daily flow and a carbon reactivation frequency of once every 240 days.

§64400.47. Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water or GWUDI.

“Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water” or “GWUDI” has the same meaning as defined in Section 64651.50.

§64400.49. Haloacetic Acids (Five) or HAA5.

“Haloacetic acids (five)” or “HAA5” means the sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter (mg/L) of the haloacetic acid compounds (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid), rounded to two significant figures after addition.

§64400.50. Initial Compliance Period.

“Initial compliance period” means the first full three-year compliance period which began January 1, 1993, for existing systems. For new systems, the “initial compliance period” means the period in which the State Board grants the permit.

§64400.60. Initial Finding.

“Initial finding” means the first laboratory result from a water source showing the presence of an organic chemical listed in §64444, Table 64444-A.

§64400.62. IOC.

“IOC” means inorganic chemical.

§64400.63. Level 1 Assessment.

“Level 1 assessment” means 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.

§64400.64. Level 2 Assessment.

“Level 2 assessment” means an evaluation, that 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, 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.

§64400.66. Locational Running Annual Average or LRAA.

“Locational running annual average” or “LRAA” means the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

§64400.67. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL.

“Maximum residual disinfectant level” or “MRDL” means a level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

§64400.70. MCL.

“MCL” means maximum contaminant level.

§64400.80. Nontransient-noncommunity Water System.

“Nontransient-noncommunity water system” means a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least the same 25 persons over 6 months per year.

§64400.90. Operational Evaluation Levels or OEL.

“Operational evaluation level” or “OEL” means the sum of the two previous quarters’ TTHM results plus twice the current quarter’s TTHM result, divided by 4 to determine an average; or the sum of the two previous quarters’ HAA5 results plus twice the current quarter’s HAA5 result, divided by 4 to determine an average.

§64400.93 Possible Contaminating Activity (PCA).

“Possible contaminating activity (PCA)” means a human activity that is an actual or potential origin of contamination for a drinking water source and includes sources of both microbiological and chemical contaminants that could have adverse effects upon human health.

§64400.95. Protected Water Source.

“Protected water source” means an aquifer that provides physical exclusion of microbial contamination.

§64401. Repeat Compliance Period.

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

§64401.10. Repeat Sample.

“Repeat sample” means a required sample collected following a total coliform-positive sample.

§64401.20. Replacement Sample.

“Replacement sample” means a sample collected to replace an invalidated sample.

§64401.30. Routine Sample.

“Routine sample” means a bacteriological sample the water supplier is required to collect on a regular basis, or one which the supplier is required to collect for a system not in compliance with Sections 64650 through 64666 when treated water turbidity exceeds 1 nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU), pursuant to §64423(b).

§64401.35. Sanitary Defect.

“Sanitary defect” means a defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure or imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place.

§64401.40. Sanitary Survey.

“Sanitary survey” means an on-site review of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.

§64401.45. Seasonal System.

“Seasonal system” means a nontransient-noncommunity water system or transient-noncommunity water system that is not operated as a public water system on a year-round basis and starts up and shuts down at the beginning and end of each operating season.

§64401.50. Significant Rise in Bacterial Count.

“Significant rise in bacterial count” means an increase in coliform bacteria, as determined in §64426, when associated with a suspected waterborne illness or disruption of physical works or operating procedures.

§64401.55. SOC.

“SOC” means synthetic organic chemical.

§64401.57. Source Water Assessment.

“Source water assessment” means an evaluation of a drinking water source that includes delineation of the boundaries of the source area, identification of PCAs within the delineated area, a determination of the PCAs to which the source is most vulnerable, and a summary of the vulnerability of the source to contamination.

§64401.60. Standby Source.

“Standby source” means a source which is used only for emergency purposes pursuant to §64414.

§64401.65. SUVA.

“SUVA” means Specific Ultraviolet Absorption at 254 nanometers (nm), an indicator of the humic content of a water. It is calculated by dividing a sample’s ultraviolet absorption at a wavelength of 254 nm (UV_{254}) (in m^{-1}) by its concentration of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) (in mg/L).

§64401.70. System with a Single Service Connection.

“System with a single service connection” means a system which supplies drinking water to consumers via a single service line.

§64401.71. Tier 1 Public Notice.

“Tier 1 public notice” means a public notice issued in response to the events listed in subsection 64463.1(a) and in the manner specified in subsections 64463.1(b) and (c).

§64401.72. Tier 2 Public Notice.

“Tier 2 public notice” means a public notice issued in response to the events listed in section 64463.4(a) and in the manner specified in subsections 64463.4(b) and (c).

§64401.73. Tier 3 Public Notice.

“Tier 3 public notice” means a public notice issued in response to the events listed in section 64463.7(a) and in the manner specified in subsections 64463.7(b), and (c) or (d).

§64401.75. Too Numerous to Count.

“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.

§64401.80. Total Coliform-positive.

“Total coliform-positive” means a sample result in which the presence of total coliforms has been demonstrated.

§64401.82. Total Organic Carbon or TOC.

“Total organic carbon” or “TOC” means total organic carbon reported in units of milligrams per liter (mg/L), as measured using heat, oxygen, ultraviolet irradiation, chemical oxidants, or combinations of these oxidants that convert organic carbon to carbon dioxide, rounded to two significant figures.

§64401.85. Transient-noncommunity Water System.

“Transient-noncommunity water system” means a public water system that is not a community water system or a nontransient-noncommunity water system.

§64401.90. Treatment.

“Treatment” means physical, biological, or chemical processes, including blending, designed to affect water quality parameters to render the water acceptable for domestic use.

§64401.92. Total Trihalomethanes or TTHM.

“Total Trihalomethanes” or “TTHM” means the sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter (mg/L) of the trihalomethane compounds (bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane), rounded to two significant figures after addition.

§64401.95. VOC.

“VOC” means volatile organic chemical.

§64402. Vulnerable System.

“Vulnerable system” means a water system which has any water source which in the judgment of the State Board, has a risk of containing an organic contaminant, based on an assessment as set forth in §64445(d)(1).

§64402.10. Water Source.

“Water source” means an individual groundwater source or an individual surface water intake. Sources which have not been designated as standby sources shall be deemed to be water sources.

§64402.20. Water Supplier.

“Water supplier”, “person operating a public water system” or “supplier of water” means any person who owns or operates a public water system. These terms will be used interchangeably in this chapter.

(a) “Wholesale water supplier,” or “wholesaler” means any person who treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.

(b) “Retail water supplier,” or “retailer” means

(1) Any person who owns or operates any distribution facilities and any related collection, treatment, or storage facilities under the control of the operator of the public water system which are used primarily in connection with the public water system; or

(2) Any person who owns or operates any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under the control of the operator of the public water system which are used primarily in connection with the public water system.

§64402.30. Wholesale System.

“Wholesale system” means a public water system that treats source water as necessary to produce finished water and then delivers some or all of that finished water to another public water system. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems.

Article 2. General Requirements**§64412. Determination of Persons Served.**

(a) The number of persons served by a community water system shall be determined by the water system using one of the following methods:

(1) Utilizing the most recent United States census data, or more recent special census data certified by the California Department of Finance, for the service area served by the water system;

(2) Multiplying the number of service connections served by the water system by 3.3 to determine the total population served;