Rule 3. Public Water Supply Construction Permits

327 IAC 8-3-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-12; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 25-31

Sec. 1. In addition to the definitions contained in IC 13-11-2 and 327 IAC 1, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Connection ban" means an order imposed by the commissioner in accordance with section 4.2 of this rule.
(2) "Distribution system" means the piping, storage structures, pumps, and controls used to deliver water to the public.
(3) "Early warning order" means an order imposed by the commissioner in accordance with section 4.2 of this rule.
(4) "Experimental permit" means a construction permit issued for an installation, treatment process, or technique for which extensive experience and records of use have not been accumulated to meet the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.
(5) "Normal operating pressure" means the water main pressure maintained regardless of public service load in the absence of extenuating circumstances.
(6) "Operator" means the person in direct or responsible charge and supervising the operation of a wastewater or water treatment plant or a water distribution system.
(7) "Peak operating flowrate" means the flowrate equal to maximum achievable capacity of the public water system.
(8) "Professional engineer" means a person who is registered as a professional engineer by the Indiana state board of registration for professional engineers under IC 25-31.
(9) "Public water system" means a public water supply for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen (15) service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year. The term includes any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system, t and used primarily in connection with such system and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with

such system.

(10) "Satisfactory quality" means the physical, chemical, and bacteriological quality of drinking water meeting the requirements set forth in this article.

(11) "Two (2) year average peak" means the arithmetic mean of the highest five (5) daily pumpages as reported over the previous two (2) year period on the public water system's monthly report of operations on record with the department. If the public water system is less than two (2) years old, the term means the arithmetic mean of the highest five (5) daily pumpages as reported on the public water system's monthly report of operations on record with the department.

(12) "Water main" means any pipe located between all entry points to the distribution system and all customer service connection meters.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-1; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 709; filed Oct 22, 1991, 5:00 p.m.: 15 IR 223; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2493; filed Mar 6, 2000, 7:56 a.m.: 23 IR 1626; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3-1.1 Proof of capacity

Authority: IC 13-13-5; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-21-3
Affected: IC 13-18-16

Sec. 1.1. (a) A new community public water supply system and a new nontransient noncommunity public water supply system that will commence operation after October 1, 1999, must fulfill the requirements of 327 IAC 8-3.6 prior to making a submission to the commissioner for a permit to construct as described in sections 2 and 3 of this rule.

(b) The commissioner shall deny and return to the applicant a construction permit application, plans, or specifications that are submitted for review without the proof of public water supply system technical, financial, and managerial capacity as required by 327 IAC 8-3.6. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-1.1; filed Aug 10, 1999, 8:54 a.m.: 22 IR 3678; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3-2 Permits for construction of public water supplies; exemptions, experimental construction permits, emergency construction permits, after-the-fact construction permits

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 2. (a) No person shall cause or allow the construction, installation, or modification of any facility, equipment, or device for any public water system without having a valid construction permit issued by the commissioner, except for replacement of equipment of similar design and capacity, none of which will change adversely the plant operation, its hydraulic design or waste products, or the distribution system design, operation, or capacity.

(b) After the commissioner has granted a construction permit, no changes in the application, plans, or specifications shall be made other than changes involving the replacement of equipment of similar design and capacity, none of which will change adversely the plant operation, its hydraulic design or waste products, or the distribution system design, operation, or capacity without first submitting in writing to the commissioner a detailed statement of such proposed changes and receiving an amended construction permit from the commissioner. Construction permits shall become void if the construction is not started within one (1) year from the date of issuance of the permit unless the duration of the permit has been extended by the commissioner after receiving a written request from the permittee, prior to the expiration of the permit, requesting such extension with no other changes to the permit, application, plans, or specifications as approved by the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner shall have the authority to specify in the permit any limits and conditions necessary to meet the issuance requirements of section 4 of this rule.

(d) The commissioner may revoke any construction permit for noncompliance with the limits and conditions specified in the permit, or if significant and unapproved changes are made in construction that differ from the application, plans, and specifications on which the issuance of the permit was based.

(e) The commissioner may issue construction permits for public water system facilities, equipment, or devices that are to be installed or constructed in stages. These construction permits may allow site preparation or foundation construction to begin where the following conditions have been met:

(1) Plans and specifications for additional facilities, equipment, or devices that will be used in the treatment, pumping, withdrawal, or conveyance of water for public consumption must be approved by the commissioner prior to the construction of said facilities, equipment, or devices in accordance with this section.

(2) Public water system facilities, equipment, or devices that are not used for the treatment, pumping, withdrawal, or conveyance of water for public consumption must conform to the requirements of the "Recommended Standards for Water Works" established by the Great Lakes—Upper Mississippi River Board of State Public Health and Environmental Managers, and the American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards.

(f) In order to encourage the development of new or more efficient treatment processes, the following type of construction permits may be issued:

(1) Experimental construction permits may be issued by the commissioner for installations, treatment processes, or techniques that have not developed extensive experience or records of use in the state of Indiana, provided that the applicant submits evidence that the installation, process, or technique will produce drinking water of satisfactory quality and normal operating pressure at the peak operating flowrate in accordance with this article.

(2) Regular construction permits may be issued for installations, treatment processes, or techniques that have been used for sufficient time to show that the installation, treatment process, or technique will produce drinking water of satisfactory quality and normal operating pressure at the peak operating flowrate in accordance with this article.

(g) For an emergency condition, as a result of a drought, storm, flood, or other natural or manmade disaster, the commissioner may issue an emergency construction permit.

(h) An after-the-fact construction permit must be obtained from the commissioner upon notification to the public water system by the commissioner of completed or progressing construction, installation, or modification of any facility, equipment, or device for any public water system lacking a valid construction permit issued from the department, except where replacement of equipment of similar design and capacity will not change adversely the plant operation, its hydraulic design or waste products, or the distribution system design, operation, or capacity. The following additional conditions apply to after-the-fact construction permits:

(1) The commissioner may order that no additional construction may commence or continue progress until the after-the-fact construction permit has been obtained.

(2) As-built plans and specifications certified by a professional engineer registered in Indiana, covering all work performed without a valid construction permit issued by the commissioner must be submitted to the commissioner within one hundred twenty (120) days of notification to the public water system by the commissioner.

(3) Modifications as required by the commissioner after review of the as-built plans and specifications shall be made within the time limits specified by the commissioner.

(4) The commissioner may require interim measures taken during review of an after-the-fact construction permit, including boil orders to ensure safe drinking water of satisfactory quality and normal operating pressure at the peak operating flowrate in accordance with this article.

(5) An after-the-fact construction permit does not relieve a public water system or any other person of any liability for construction without a valid permit from the commissioner.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-2; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 709; filed Oct 22, 1991, 5:00 p.m.: 15 IR 224; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2494; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3-3 Application for permits

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 4-21.5-3-5; IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 3. (a) A properly executed application form shall accompany the plans and specifications submitted to the commissioner for the purposes of obtaining a permit. Application forms may be obtained from the commissioner upon request or computer-generated if the computer-generated form is similar in appearance and identical in content to the form generated by the commissioner. A properly executed application form shall include the following:

(1) Name, address, identification number, and telephone number of the public water system.

(2) Name, address, and telephone number of the engineering firm and the developing firm.

(3) Name, address, and title of the person who is to receive the permit (generally the person representing the funding entity

of the construction project).

(4) Location, brief description, and source of funding for the construction project.

(5) A list and corresponding mailing labels of all potentially affected parties as defined by IC 4-21.5-3-5(b).

(6) A dated signature certifying that, to the best of the public water system's knowledge, all potentially affected parties, as defined by IC 4-21.5-3-5(b), have been listed.

(b) The applications, plans, and specifications along with any reports and other information shall be submitted using a format and meeting content requirements approved by the commissioner.

(c) All plans, specifications, and applications must be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer registered in Indiana and shall bear the seal and certification of the professional engineer certifying that construction of the proposed project following the application, plans, and specifications will produce drinking water of satisfactory quality and normal operating pressure at the peak operating flowrate in accordance with this article.

(d) A proposed construction project that is the subject of an application for a construction permit must be entirely independently based on existing public water system facilities or proposed construction projects with effective construction permits, issued by the commissioner, that are not the subject of the application.

(e) The commissioner may require additional information, within the context of a permit application, to determine whether the proposed facility will meet the issuance requirements of section 4 of this rule.

(f) Whenever the commissioner requires information, within the context of a permit application, regarding existing water supply facilities or water treatment works, or regarding the operation and maintenance thereof, this information shall be submitted to the commissioner within thirty (30) days of such request.

(g) A public water system proposing to install or construct facilities, equipment, or devices under a staged permitting process must submit the following along with the initial permit application as allowed under section 2(e) of this rule:

(1) A proposed schedule for the construction of the entire project.

(2) A proposed schedule for the application or applications for the remainder of the staged parts of the total construction project.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-3; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 710; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2496; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3-4 Issuance requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 4. The commissioner may deny the application for any permit required by this rule unless the applicant submits evidence that the following issuance requirements are met:

(1) The facility is designed to be constructed, modified, or installed, and operated in such a manner that it will not violate any of the sanitary or health regulations or requirements existing at the time of application for the permit.

(2) The facility conforms to the design criteria in the "Recommended Standards for Water Works" established by the Great Lakes—Upper Mississippi River Board of State Public Health and Environmental Managers, the American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards, or is based on such criteria acceptable to the commissioner which the applicant shows will produce drinking water of satisfactory quality and normal operating pressure at the peak operating flowrate in accordance with this article.

(3) The facility will conform to any additional requirements specified by the commissioner to produce consistently satisfactory results.

(4) The plans for wastewater disposal meet the requirements of the commissioner.

(5) All additional substantiating information requested by the commissioner has been submitted.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-4; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 710; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2496; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3-4.2 Public water system water main extension early warning order and connection ban

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 4-21.5; IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 4.2. (a) For use in this section, the public water system's capacity shall be calculated by the methods outlined in 327 IAC 8-3.3.

(b) The commissioner may issue an early warning order to a public water system if the public water system's highest daily pumpage, as reported over the previous two (2) year period, on the public water system's monthly report of operations, on record with the department, exceeds ninety percent (90%) of the public water system's capacity.

(c) An early warning order shall require the public water system to submit one (1) of the following within one hundred twenty (120) days of the date of an early warning order:

(1) A report regarding the public water system's:

(A) technical, managerial, and financial capacity demonstrating that the public water system can maintain normal operations and remain viable; and

(B) anticipated capacity utilization plans covering, in the minimum, the upcoming twenty-four (24) months.

(2) A report regarding the public water system's proposed plans covering, in the minimum, the upcoming twenty-four (24) months to increase the capacity of the public water system or to decrease the customer demand.

(3) A report demonstrating that the public water system's current two (2) year average peak does not exceed ninety percent (90%) of the public water system's capacity.

(d) The commissioner may impose a connection ban under circumstances where:

(1) one hundred twenty (120) calender days have passed since the issuance date of the early warning order;

(2) the public water system's current two (2) year average peak exceeds ninety percent (90%) of the public water system's capacity; and

(3) one (1) of the following has occurred:

(A) The public water system has not complied with subsection (c).

(B) The public water system has failed to demonstrate that the public water system's technical, managerial, and financial capacity can maintain normal operations and remain viable.

(C) The public water system has failed to implement the public water system's proposed twenty-four (24) month plan to increase the capacity of the public water system or decrease the customer demand.

(e) The connection ban imposed by the commissioner shall prohibit the connection of additional water main extensions to the public water system.

(f) The commissioner shall give written notification to the public water system, by certified mail with return receipt requested, of the decision to impose an early warning order or a connection ban.

(g) The commissioner may terminate an early warning order or a connection ban only after the commissioner has approved one (1) of the following:

(1) A report submitted pursuant to subsection (c).

(2) A report demonstrating that the public water system's current two (2) year average peak does not exceed ninety percent (90%) of the public water system's capacity.

(h) A project with a valid construction permit, issued by the commissioner, with an effective date preceding a connection ban issued by the commissioner, is exempt from the connection ban.

(i) An emergency construction permit, as described in section 2(f) of this rule, may be issued by the commissioner to a public water system with a connection ban.

(j) A public water system aggrieved by the imposition of an early warning order, a connection ban, or a denial to terminate an early warning order or a connection ban may appeal the decision of the commissioner at a hearing held in accordance with IC 4-21.5. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-4.2; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2497; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3-5 Modification or revocation of permits

Authority: IC 13-7-7-5; IC 13-7-14-5
Affected: IC 13-7-7-5; IC 13-7-10-5; IC 13-7-14-5

Sec. 5. Permits shall be modified or revoked pursuant to the provision of IC 13-7-10-5. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-5; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 pm: 11 IR 711; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3-5.5 Duration of the commissioner's review of an application, plans, and specifications
Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-15-4-11; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 5.5. (a) The commissioner must approve or deny a construction permit application:
(1) for water treatment facilities within a total of one hundred twenty (120) days; or
(2) for all other proposed construction to a public water system within a total of sixty (60) days.
(b) The total of days, as specified in subsection (a), shall include all calendar days from the commissioner's date-stamped receipt of the application, plans, specifications, and, if required, fee, excluding the calendar days between the following activities:
(1) A commissioner's written notification to the applicant that the application, plans, and specifications do not fulfill the requirements of section 4 of this rule or are incomplete, inaccurate, or indicate the proposed construction will not produce drinking water of satisfactory quality and normal operating pressure at the peak operating flowrate in accordance with this article.
(2) The commissioner's date-stamped receipt of the applicant's submittal of additional information subsequent to the commissioner's notification, as described in subdivision (1) to demonstrate that the application, plans, and specifications fulfill the requirements of section 4 of this rule and are complete, are accurate, and indicate the proposed construction will produce drinking water of satisfactory quality and normal operating pressure at the peak operating flowrate in accordance with this article.
(c) The commissioner's failure to comply with this section is subject to IC 13-15-4-11. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-5.5; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2497; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3-5.7 Notification of construction
Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 5.7. The permittee must notify the commissioner a minimum of ten (10) days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state of Indiana holidays, before exercising a permit issued by the commissioner in accordance with this rule. The notification must include the following information:
(1) The construction permit number assigned by the commissioner.
(2) The location of the construction.
(3) A description of the construction.
(4) Anticipated duration of the construction.
(5) The phone number of the permittee or permittee's representative who will be present during the construction.
(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-5.7; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2498; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3-6 Permit no defense to violations
Authority: IC 13-7-7-5; IC 13-7-14-5
Affected: IC 13-7-7-5; IC 13-7-14-5

Sec. 6. The possession of any permit authorized by this rule (327 IAC 8-3) shall not be construed to authorize the holder of the permit to violate any law of the state of Indiana or rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-6; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 pm: 11 IR 711; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3-7 Fees
Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-16-1-2; IC 13-18-2; IC 36-1-2-23

Sec. 7. (a) The following governmental entities shall be excluded from payment of fee as described in subsection (b):
(1) County, municipality, or township that is defined as a unit under IC 36-1-2-23.

(2) A nonprofit organization.
(3) A conservancy district.
(4) A school corporation.
(5) A regional water or sewage district.
(b) The following fee schedule has been established to defer administrative costs, pursuant to IC 13-16-1-2:

TYPE	PROCESSING FEE
New public water supply treatment plant:	
Ground water:	
Up to 500,000 gallons per day	$875
Greater than 500,000 gallons per day	$1,750
Surface water:	
Up to 500,000 gallons per day	$1,250
Greater than 500,000 gallons per day	$2,500
Public water supply treatment plant expansion:	
Up to fifty percent (50%) design capacity:	
Greater than 500,000 gallons per day	$1,250
Up to 500,000 gallons per day	$625
Greater than fifty percent (50%) design capacity:	
Greater than 500,000 gallons per day	$2,500
Up to 500,000 gallons per day	$1,250
Other water treatment facilities:	
Wells	$500
Pump or pump station	$100
Chemical addition	$250
Storage tank	$200
Miscellaneous process modification	$50 per process
All water distribution system:	
2,501 - 5,000 linear feet	$150
5,001 - 10,000 linear feet	$250
Greater than 10,000 linear feet	$500

(c) A fee shall be remitted with each application made in accordance with the schedule in subsection (b). Checks shall be made payable to the department of environmental management.

(d) The fee shall not be refundable once staff review and processing of the permit application has commenced. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-7; filed Oct 22, 1991, 5:00 p.m.: 15 IR 225; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2498; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3-8 Incorporation by reference

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 8. Recommended Standards for Waterworks, 1997 Edition, Great Lakes—Upper Mississippi River Board of State Public Health and Environmental Managers, is incorporated by reference into this rule and may be obtained from Health Education Services, P.O. Box 7126, Albany, New York 12224 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3-8; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2499; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

Rule 3.1. Permitting Authority of Units for Water Main Extension Construction

327 IAC 8-3.1-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-12; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2;IC 25-31; IC 36-1-2-23

Sec. 1. In addition to the applicable definitions contained in IC 13-11-2 and 327 IAC 8-3.2-1, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Professional engineer" means a person registered as a professional engineer by the Indiana state board of registration for professional engineers under IC 25-31.

(2) "Water main" means any pipe located between all entry points to the distribution system and all customer service connection meters.

(3) "Unit" means county, municipality, or township as set forth in IC 36-1-2-23.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.1-1; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2499; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.1-2 Permitting authority and responsibilities

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-12; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 2. (a) The plans for a water main extension are not required to be submitted to any state agency for a permit, permission, or review, unless required by the federal law, if the following are met:

(1) A person submits plans to a unit concerning the design or construction of a public water main.

(2) A professional engineer prepared the plans.

(3) The unit provided a review of the plans by a qualified engineer and subsequently approved the plans.

(4) All other requirements specified in this rule and all other rules adopted by the water pollution control board are met.

(b) The proposed construction of a water main must be in accordance with the following:

(1) The Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300f-300j-26, as amended*.

(2) The Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, as amended**.

(c) The other requirements specified in rules that have been adopted by the water pollution control board and must be adhered to in the permitting of a public water main include the following:

(1) 327 IAC 8-1: Public Water Supply Direct Additive and Indirect Additive Standards.

(2) 327 IAC 8-2: Drinking Water Standards.

(3) 327 IAC 8-3.2: Technical Standards for Water Mains.

(4) 327 IAC 8-3.3: Public Water System Quantity Requirement Standards.

(5) 327 IAC 8-7 *[327 IAC 8-7 was repealed filed Jun 7, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3379.]*: Water Supply and Distribution Systems; Schools and Related Buildings.

(6) 327 IAC 8-8 *[327 IAC 8-8 was repealed filed Jun 7, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3379.]*: Water Supply and Distribution Systems; Mobile Home Parks.

(7) 327 IAC 8-9 *[327 IAC 8-9 was repealed filed Jun 7, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3379.]*: Water Supply and Distribution Systems; Agricultural Camps.

(8) 327 IAC 8-10: Cross Connections; Control; Operation.

(d) Units shall notify the commissioner of all public water main construction permits that the unit has issued by submitting to the department, on the effective date of the permit, a copy of each issued permit. Each submission shall contain the following information for each issued permit:

(1) Identification number that has been issued by the local unit.

(2) Effective date of the permit.

(3) The county where the construction project is to be located.

(4) The location of the construction project in terms of the following:

(A) Nearest public intersection.

(B) Quarter section, section, township, and range of the approximate center of the construction project.

(C) If the information requested by clause (B) is not available, the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of

the construction project to the nearest fifteen (15) seconds.

(5) The maximum number of proposed service connections to the water main.

(6) A description and numerical count of the type or types of facilities to be located at each proposed service connection whether:

(A) residential;

(B) commercial; or

(C) industrial.

(7) A project layout map on an eight and one-half (8.5) inch by eleven (11) inch sheet of paper.

(e) The commissioner may approve alternatives to the notification procedure described in subsection (d) if requested. The alternative notification procedure must provide equivalent information to that required under subsection (d) to be considered for approval.

*The Safe Drinking Water Act as amended on August 6, 1996, is incorporated by reference and may be found at 42 U.S.C. 300f to 42 U.S.C. 300j-26 and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

**The Clean Water Act in effect on January 1, 1989, and amended on December 16, 1996, is incorporated by reference and may be found at 33 U.S.C. 1251 to 33 U.S.C. 1387 and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.1-2; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2499; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

Rule 3.2. Technical Standards for Water Mains

327 IAC 8-3.2-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 25-31

Sec. 1. In addition to the definitions contained in IC 13-11-2 and 327 IAC 8-3-1, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "100-year flood" means a flood with an occurrence probability of one percent (1%) each year as determined by the Indiana department of natural resources.

(2) "Accessories" means the constituent elements of a water main, such as pipes, fittings, valves, pumps, and hydrants.

(3) "ASTM standards" means the recommended standards certified by the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(4) "AWWA/ANS standards" means the American National Standard approved by the American Water Works Association.

(5) "Dead-end main" means a portion of a water main that has flow in only one (1) direction and has no planned future extension.

(6) "Fire flow" means the rate of water flow intended for providing fire protection.

(7) "Nonpermeable" means to be constructed of ductile iron with solvent resistant gasket materials or welded steel pipes.

(8) "Normal operating pressure" means the water main pressure maintained regardless of public service load in the absence of extenuating circumstances.

(9) "Professional engineer" means a person who is registered as a professional engineer by the Indiana state board of registration for professional engineers under IC 25-31.

(10) "Transmission main" means any pipe that:

(A) transports water from a surface water intake to a surface water treatment plant;

(B) transports water from a ground water intake (well) to a water treatment plant (if present);

(C) transports finished water from the treatment plant (if present) to the entry point of the distribution system; or

(D) is installed for the purpose of interconnecting separate public water systems.

(11) "Two (2) year average peak" means the arithmetic mean of the highest five (5) daily pumpages as reported over the previous two (2) year period on the public water system's monthly report of operations on record with the department. If the public water system is less than two (2) years old, the term means the arithmetic mean of the highest five (5) daily pumpages

as reported on the public water system's monthly report of operations on record with the department.

(12) "Water main" means any pipe located between all entry points to the distribution system and all customer service connection meters.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-1; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2500; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.2-2 Incorporation by reference

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 2. (a) The following materials, including titles and the names and addresses of where they may be located for inspection and copying, are incorporated by reference into this rule:

(1) The American Society for Testing and Materials standards listed throughout this rule are available in the 1996 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 34, Plastic Pipe and Building Products, 1996 Edition, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

(2) The American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards listed throughout this rule are available from the American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. Notwithstanding language to the contrary in the primarily incorporated documents, the version of all secondarily incorporated documents, which are documents referred to in the primarily incorporated documents, shall be the version in effect on the date of final adoption of this rule.

(b) The technical standards presented in subsection (a) are continuously revised on a twenty-four (24) month cycle. The commissioner shall commence rulemaking efforts to update the documents incorporated by reference in this section. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-2; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2500; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-3 Applicability

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 3. The technical standards established in this rule are applicable to the design and construction of all new or modified water main extensions constructed in Indiana as specified in 327 IAC 8-3 or 327 IAC 8-3.1 and to the applications, plans, and specifications of those water main extensions. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-3; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2501; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-4 Certification

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 4. A professional engineer must certify that the water main designs as shown on the application, plans, and specifications are in compliance with this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-4; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2501; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-5 Additional information on construction permit applications

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 5. (a) In addition to the information on the application for construction permit required in 327 IAC 8-3-3, the following

information shall be provided with each application for water main extension covered by this rule:

(1) Information describing the project as a new water main, the replacement of an existing water main, or the relocation of an existing water main.

(2) The piping material types, sizes, classes, pressure ratings, and length.

(3) The total length of water main piping.

(4) Types of joints.

(5) Minimum depth of cover.

(6) A statement that indicates the following:

(A) If the water main will provide fire protection.

(B) How the water main will be pressure and leak tested, and disinfected.

(C) If the water main will cross any streams, rivers, or other bodies of water.

(D) If the project area has a history of external corrosion problems.

(7) Information describing how the water main will be anchored at:

(A) each tee, bend, and dead-end; and

(B) any hydrants or other accessories.

(8) The minimum horizontal and vertical separation distances from the water mains and any sanitary or storm sewers.

(9) The spacing between isolation valves and the spacing between hydrants.

(10) The current number of service connections served by the public water system.

(11) The public water system's current two (2) year average peak.

(12) The capacity of the public water system as determined by use of the methods described in 327 IAC 8-3.3-3.

(13) The number and type of service connections added by the water main extension and the corresponding fire flow, average and peak daily customer demand, and the peaking factor as determined by use of the methods described in 327 IAC 8-3.3-2.

(14) Flow test information indicating the flowrate, static pressure, residual pressure, date and time of flow test, elevation of flow test location, and the lengths, material types, and diameters of the water main from the flow test location to the point of connection to the water main extension.

(b) In addition to the certifications on the application for construction permit required in 327 IAC 8-3-3, a certification signed and dated by the public water system certifying the public water system has agreed to furnish drinking water to the water main extension and that the public water system has acknowledged the responsibility for examining the application, plans, and specifications to determine that the water main extension meets local rules, laws, regulations, and ordinances shall be provided with each application for water main extension covered by this rule.

(c) The plans required to be submitted, with an application for construction permit specified in 327 IAC 8-3-3, must bear, on each page of the plans, a dated signature and seal of a professional engineer and must include the following:

(1) Location of existing and proposed roads and lot boundaries.

(2) Location of existing and proposed water main pipes indicating the lengths, diameters, and material types of the water main pipes.

(3) Location of existing and proposed hydrants, isolation valves, road casings, blow-off assemblies, and other accessories.

(4) Location of proposed reaction blocking.

(5) Location of existing and proposed sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and culverts.

(6) Elevation contours at one (1) or two (2) foot intervals.

(7) Delineation of the 100-year floodway and flood plain.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-5; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2501; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.2-6 Required easements; other permits

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1

Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 6. (a) All easements for water main rights-of-way must prohibit the construction of any permanent structure over the water main and must also provide enough access for maintenance with modern mechanical equipment.

(b) All required permits or exemptions from other government entities must be obtained prior to the commencement of

construction of any water mains covered by this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-6; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2502; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-7 Additional issuance requirements for construction permits

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 7. (a) For use in this section, the public water system's capacity, the average daily customer demand, and the peaking factor shall be calculated by the methods outlined in 327 IAC 8-3.3-2.

(b) In addition to the issuance requirements for a construction permit described in 327 IAC 8-3-4, the commissioner may deny an application for construction of a water main extension unless the applicant submits evidence that the following issuance requirements are met:

(1) The public water system's current two (2) year average peak is less than ninety percent (90%) of the public water system's capacity.

(2) The sum of the public water system's current two (2) year average peak and the product of the following is less than ninety percent (90%) of the public water system's capacity:

(A) The average daily customer demand resulting from the proposed water main extension.

(B) The peaking factor resulting from the proposed water main extension.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-7; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2502; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.2-8 Water main materials

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 8. (a) All piping, accessories, and other materials in a water main shall conform to 327 IAC 8-1, contain less than eight percent (8%) by mass lead, and conform to the following applicable standards:

(1) For ductile-iron and fittings, the following standards apply:

(A) C104/A21.4-95 American National Standard for Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water.

(B) C105/A21.5-93 American National Standard for Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Pipe Systems.

(C) C110/A21.10-93 American National Standard for Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings, 3 In. through 48 In. (75 mm through 1,200 mm), for Water and Other Liquids.

(D) C111/A21.50-90 American National Standard for Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings.

(E) C115/A21.15-94 American National Standard for Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges.

(F) C150/A21.50-91 American National Standard for the Thickness Design of Ductile-Iron Pipe.

(G) C151/A21.51-91 American National Standard for Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water or Other Liquids.

(H) C153/A-21.53-94 American National Standard for Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings, 3 In. through 24 In. (76 mm through 610 mm) and 54 In. through 64 In. (1,400 mm through 1,600 mm), for Water Service.

(2) For steel pipe, the following standards apply:

(A) C200-91 AWWA Standard for Steel Water Pipe, 6 In. (150 mm) and Larger.

(B) C203-91 AWWA Standard for Coal-Tar Protective Coatings and Linings for Steel Water Pipelines-Enamel and Tape-Hot-Applied.

(C) C205-89 AWWA Standard for Cement-Mortar Protective Lining and Coating for Steel Water Pipe-4 In. and Larger-Shop Applied.

(D) C206-91 AWWA Standard for Field Welding of Steel Water Pipe.

(E) C207-94 AWWA Standard for Steel Pipe Flanges for Waterworks Service-Sizes 4 In. through 144 In. (100 mm through 3,600 mm).

(F) C208-83(R89) AWWA Standard for Dimensions for Fabricated Steel Water Pipe Fittings.

(G) C209-90 AWWA Standard for Cold-Applied Tape Coatings for the Exterior of Special Sections, Connections, and

Fittings for Steel Water Pipelines.
(H) C210-92 AWWA Standard for Liquid-Epoxy Coating Systems for the Interior and Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines.
(I) C213-91 AWWA Standard for Fusion-Bonded Epoxy Coating for the Interior and Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines.
(J) C214-89 AWWA Standard for Tape Coating Systems for the Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines (includes addendum C214a-91).
(K) C215-94 AWWA Standard for Extruded Polyolefin Coatings for the Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines.
(L) C216-94 AWWA Standard for Heat-Shrinkable Cross-Linked Polyolefin Coatings for the Exterior of Special Sections, Connections, and Fittings for Steel Water Pipelines.
(M) C217-90 AWWA Standard for Cold-Applied Petrolatum Tape and Petroleum Wax Tape Coatings for the Exterior of Special Sections, Connections, and Fittings for Buried Steel Water Pipelines.
(N) C218-91 AWWA Standard for Coating the Exterior of Aboveground Steel Water Pipelines and Fittings.
(O) C219-91 AWWA Standard for Bolted, Sleeve-Type Couplings for Plain-End Pipe.
(P) C220-92 AWWA Standard for Stainless-Steel Pipe, 4 In. (100 mm) and Larger.

(3) For concrete pipe, the following standards apply:
(A) C300-89 AWWA Standard for Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids (includes addendum C300a-93).
(B) C301-92 AWWA Standard for Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids.
(C) C302-95 AWWA Standard for Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Noncylinder Type.
(D) C303-95 AWWA Standard for Concrete Pressure Pipe, Bar-Wrapped, Steel-Cylinder Type.
(E) C304-92 AWWA Standard for Design of Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe.

(4) For asbestos-cement pipe, the following standards apply:
(A) C400-93 AWWA Standard for Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipe, 4 In. through 16 In. (100 mm through 400 mm), for Water Distribution Systems.
(B) C401-93 AWWA Standard for the Selection of Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipe, 4 In. through 16 In. (100 mm through 400 mm), for Water Distribution Systems.
(C) C402-89 AWWA Standard for Asbestos-Cement Transmission Pipe, 18 In. through 42 In. (450 mm through 1,050 mm), for Potable Water and Other Liquids.
(D) C403-89 AWWA Standard for the Selection of Asbestos-Cement Transmission and Feeder Main Pipe, Sizes 18 In. through 42 In. (450 mm through 1,050 mm).

(5) For valves and hydrants, the following standards apply:
(A) C500-93 AWWA Standard for Metal-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service (includes addendum C500a-95).
(B) C501-92 AWWA Standard for Cast-Iron Sluice Gates.
(C) C502-94 AWWA Standard for Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants (includes addendum C502a-95).
(D) C503-88 AWWA Standard for Wet-Barrel Fire Hydrants.
(E) C504-94 AWWA Standard for Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves.
(F) C507-91 AWWA Standard for Ball Valves 6 In. through 48 In. (150 mm through 1,200 mm).
(G) C508-93 AWWA Standard for Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service, 2 In. (50 mm) through 24 In. (600 mm) NPS (includes addendum C508a-93).
(H) C509-94 AWWA Standard for Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service (includes addendum C509a-95).
(I) C510-92 AWWA Standard for Double Check Valve Backflow-Prevention Assembly.
(J) C511-92 AWWA Standard for Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow-Prevention Assembly.
(K) C512-92 AWWA Standard for Air-Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves for Waterworks Service.
(L) C540-93 AWWA Standard for Power-Actuating Devices for Valves and Sluice Gates.
(M) C550-90 AWWA Standard for Protective Epoxy Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants.

(6) For plastic pipe, the following standards apply:
(A) C900-89 AWWA Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, 4 In. through 12 In., for Water Distribution

(includes addendum C900a-92).

(B) C901-88 AWWA Standard for Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing, ½ In. through 3 In., for Water Service.

(C) C905-88 AWWA Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Water Transmission Pipe, Nominal Diameters 14 In. through 36 In.

(D) C906-90 AWWA Standard for Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings, 4 In. through 63 In., for Water Distribution.

(E) C907-91 AWWA Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Fittings for Water, 4 In. through 8 In. (100 mm through 200 mm).

(F) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D2239-96A Specifications for PE Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR).

(G) ASTM D2241-96A Specifications for PVC Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR).

(H) ASTM D3350-96 Specifications for PE Plastic Pipe and Fitting Materials.

(b) All water mains installed in areas of ground water contamination, consisting of solvent, petroleum, or other volatile or semivolatile organic compounds, shall be constructed with nonpermeable piping and accessories.

(c) Piping and accessories previously used exclusively for water mains may be reused if:

(1) the piping or accessories comply with the requirements of subsection (a); and

(2) the piping or accessories have been restored to their original condition.

(d) All connections between pipes shall have mechanical joints or slip-on joints with rubber gaskets with the exception of:

(1) steel pipe that may be welded;

(2) polyethylene (PE) pipes that may be thermojointed by a person who is a manufacturer's certified thermojointer; or

(3) piping described in section 10(d) of this rule.

(e) Water mains constructed with PVC and installed under existing or proposed roadways and railroads shall be cased in conformance with AWWA Standard C900-89, Appendix A or AWWA Standard C905-88, Appendix A.

(f) Water mains that are cased shall conform to AWWA Standard C600-93, Section 6.

(g) Water mains constructed with nonmetallic materials must be equipped with tracing wire or other metallic identification equipment. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-8; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2502; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-9 Separation of water mains from potential sources of contamination or damage

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1

Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 9. (a) Water mains shall not be located within ten (10) feet measured horizontally from the outside edge of the water main to the outside edge of any existing and proposed sanitary sewers or storm sewers (sewers), unless the water main and the sewers comply with the following:

(1) The water main and sewers must cross with the water main and sewers separated by a minimum of eighteen (18) inches measured vertically from the outside edge of the water main to the outside edge of the sewers.

(2) The crossing specified in subdivision (1) must be at a minimum angle of forty-five (45) degrees measured from the center lines of the water main and sewers.

(3) The conditions specified in subdivisions (1) and (2) must be maintained for a minimum distance of ten (10) feet from either side of the water main as measured from the outside edge of the water main to the outside edge of the sewers. All sewer pipe joints within this ten (10) feet distance must be compression type joints.

(4) All sewer pipe must be marked to identify it as a sewer pipe wherever a point of crossing with a water main pipe occurs.

(b) A shorter separation distance than that specified in subsection (a) is allowed if the following is conducted within the separation distances specified in subsection (a):

(1) The sewers are joined with compression type joints and meet all water main requirements as described in sections 8 and 17(a) of this rule.

(2) The water main and sewers are not in contact.

(c) Water mains shall be separated from existing and proposed aboveground or underground storage tanks and their distribution devices containing or potentially containing hazardous materials, petroleum products, or waste materials by a distance of twenty-five (25) feet horizontally measured from the outside edge of the water main to the outside edge of the tank or distribution

device and shall not cross such tanks or distribution devices.

(d) Water mains shall be separated from the following existing and proposed potential sources of contamination or damage (sources) by ten (10) feet measured horizontally from the outside edge of the water main to the outside edge of the source and shall not cross such potential sources:

(1) Aboveground and underground storage tanks containing materials other than those under subsection (b) or potable water.

(2) Sewage or septic treatment equipment and septic tank absorption field trenches, lift stations, and grave sites.

(e) No water main shall be within eight (8) feet of a sanitary sewer manhole, a storm sewer manhole, or a drainage grate support structure as measured from the outside edge of the water main to the outside edge of the sanitary sewer manhole, storm sewer manhole, or drainage grate support structure.

(f) Water mains shall be separated from existing or proposed landfills by fifty (50) feet measured horizontally from the edge of the water main to the outside edge of the waste boundary of an existing or proposed landfill. In addition, water mains within three hundred (300) linear feet of the outside edge of a waste boundary of an existing or proposed landfill shall be constructed of nonpermeable materials. Water mains shall not cross or pass through the waste boundary of an existing or proposed landfill. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-9; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2504; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-10 Water mains near surface water bodies

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 10. (a) Water mains shall be separated from existing or proposed water bodies by ten (10) feet horizontally measured from the outside edge of the water main to the edge of the typical water line.

(b) Water mains located above surface water bodies shall be:

(1) adequately supported and anchored;

(2) protected from damage and freezing; and

(3) accessible for repair or replacement.

(c) Water mains located under surface water bodies less than fifteen (15) feet in width shall be covered with a minimum of two (2) feet of material.

(d) Water mains going under surface water bodies greater than fifteen (15) feet in width at the crossing point shall:

(1) be constructed with watertight, flexible joints;

(2) have valves placed at both ends of the surface water body that are accessible from the ground surface and not subject to flooding; and

(3) have the upstream valve installed in a manhole structure or meter pit, with permanent taps made on each side of the valve in the manhole structure or meter pit to allow insertion of a leakage meter and to allow for sampling purposes.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-10; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2505; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.2-11 Flowrate and pressure in the water main

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 11. (a) The flowrate and the pressure requirements of subsection (b) shall be provided at all service connections in a water main extension applicable to this rule.

(b) At a flowrate equal to the peak daily customer demand as determined in 327 IAC 8-3.3-2, the normal operating pressure in the water main shall not be less than twenty (20) psi under all conditions of flow at the ground level at all points in the water main when demonstrated in conformance with subsection (c).

(c) The flowrate and the pressure requirements of subsection (b) shall be demonstrated to the commissioner with either:

(1) a computer-based model; or

(2) other hydraulic calculations.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-11; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2505; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23

p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.2-12 Sizing of piping and accessories

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 12. (a) If the water main is to include fire flow with fire hydrants, the minimum size of piping and accessories supplying water to the water main and fire hydrants shall be six (6) inches in diameter. The minimum size of hydrant leads shall be six (6) inches in diameter.

(b) No water main shall be less than three (3) inches in diameter unless:

(1) the material requirements of section 8 of this rule are met;

(2) the water main is a dead-end main less than three hundred fifty (350) feet in length; and

(3) the flowrate and pressure requirements of section 11 of this rule are met.

(c) If a public water system is not providing fire flow, then fire hydrants shall not be installed on water mains. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-12; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2505; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-13 Use of dead-end mains

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2

Sec. 13. (a) All dead-end mains shall end with a valve and one (1) additional length of pipe beyond the valve that is properly plugged and capped.

(b) All dead-end main end points shall have flushing devices attached to the valve specified in subsection (a) that is sized to provide at least two and one-half (2.5) feet per second and a maximum of five (5) feet per second in the dead-end main during flushing. No flushing device may be connected directly to a sewer. A flushing device shall be selected in accordance with the following:

(1) The flushing device shall be a fire hydrant, flushing hydrant, or blow-off assembly if the diameter of the water main pipe is at least six (6) inches in diameter.

(2) The flushing device shall be a flushing hydrant or blow-off assembly if the diameter of the water main pipe is less than six (6) inches in diameter.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-13; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2505; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.2-14 Placement of isolation valves and air relief valves

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 14. (a) Isolation valves shall be provided on water mains in accordance with the following:

(1) Isolation valves shall be located at points necessary so that the maximum distance along the water main not served by an isolation valve shall be less than six hundred (600) linear feet.

(2) Where water suppliers serve widely scattered customers and where future development is not expected, the isolation valve spacing shall not exceed two thousand five hundred (2,500) linear feet.

(b) Air relief valves or other air relief devices shall be installed at any intermediate apex points in the water main where air may accumulate in the water main. All air relief valves must be equipped with an exhaust pipe extending to a downward facing elbow with a corrosion-resistant, twenty-four (24) mesh screened opening at an elevation of eighteen (18) inches above ground level. Automatic or manually operated air relief valves shall be selected in accordance with the following:

(1) Automatic air relief valves shall not be used in areas within the one hundred (100) year flood plain, in a pit, chamber or manhole where flooding may occur unless the automatic air relief valve is equipped with a downward facing exhaust pipe with a corrosion resistant, twenty-four (24) mesh screened opening at an elevation of eighteen (18) inches above the ground surface and above the one hundred (100) year flood elevation.

(2) Manually operated air relief valves shall be used in areas within the one hundred (100) year flood plain, in a pit, chamber, or manhole where flooding may occur.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-14; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2505; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.2-15 Fire and flushing hydrants

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 15. (a) All fire or flushing hydrant leads shall have auxiliary valves.

(b) Fire hydrant and flushing hydrant drains shall be separated from potential sources of contamination by ten (10) feet horizontally measured from the outside edge of the hydrant to the outside edge of the potential sources of contamination.

(c) Fire hydrants or flushing hydrants shall be located at points necessary so that the maximum distance along a water main not served by a fire hydrant or flushing hydrant shall be less than six hundred (600) linear feet.

(d) Fire hydrants shall be connected to a water main at least six (6) inches in diameter that has been designed to carry fire flow and shall have a bottom valve size at least five (5) inches in diameter, one (1) four and one-half (4.5) inch pumper nozzle, and two (2) two and one-half (2.5) inch nozzles.

(e) Hydrants, when used for flushing the water main, shall be able to provide at least two and one-half (2.5) cubic feet per second of water velocity at the point immediately preceding the exit point. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-15; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2506; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-16 Chamber drainage

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 16. The chambers, pits, or manholes containing valves, air relief valves, blow-offs, cross-connection prevention devices, meters, or other devices connected directly or indirectly to the water main shall not be connected directly to any storm drain or sanitary sewer. All chambers, pits, or manholes shall be drained to the ground surface that is not prone to flooding by surface water or to absorption pits underground. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-16; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2506; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-17 Installation

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 17. (a) All water mains and their accessories shall be installed and pressure and leak tested in accordance with the applicable provisions of AWWA Standard C600-93, C602-89, C603-90, C605-94, or C606-87. If an AWWA Standard is not available for the particular installation, the manufacturer's recommended installation procedure shall be followed.

(b) Continuous and uniform bedding shall be provided in the trench for all buried pipe. Backfill material shall be tamped in layers around the pipe and to a sufficient height above the pipe to adequately support and protect the pipe. All stones unable to pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve opening of two (2) inches that are found in the trench within six (6) inches of the outside edge of the pipe shall be removed.

(c) All necessary reaction blocking, tie rods, or joints designed to prevent movement for pipes and fittings (regardless of material type) at tees, bends, plugs, and hydrants shall be installed to prevent movement in conformance with AWWA Standard C600-93, Section 3.8.

(d) Water mains shall be covered with earthen cover in accordance with the following:

Depth of Cover Requirements for Water Mains

County	Cover[1] (in)
Adams	60

Allen	60
Bartholomew	48
Benton	60
Blackford	60
Boone	54
Brown	48
Carroll	60
Cass	60
Clark	36
Clay	54
Clinton	54
Crawford	36
Daviess	48
Dearborn	48
Decatur	48
Dekalb	60
Delaware	60
Dubois	42
Elkhart	60
Fayette	54
Floyd	36
Fountain	60
Franklin	48
Fulton	60
Gibson	42
Grant	60
Greene	54
Hamilton	54
Hancock	54
Harrison	36
Hendricks	54
Henry	54
Howard	60
Huntington	60
Jackson	48
Jasper	60
Jay	60

Jefferson	42
Jennings	48
Johnson	54
Knox	48
Kosciusko	60
LaGrange	60
Lake	60
LaPorte	60
Lawrence	48
Madison	60
Marion	54
Marshall	60
Martin	48
Miami	60
Monroe	48
Montgomery	60
Morgan	48
Newton	60
Noble	60
Ohio	42
Orange	42
Owen	54
Parke	60
Perry	36
Pike	42
Porter	60
Posey	42
Pulaski	60
Putnam	54
Randolph	54
Ripley	48
Rush	54
St. Joseph	60
Scott	36
Shelby	54
Spencer	36
Starke	60

Steuben	60
Sullivan	54
Switzerland	42
Tippecanoe	60
Tipton	60
Union	48
Vanderburgh	36
Vermillion	60
Vigo	60
Wabash	60
Warren	60
Warrick	36
Washington	36
Wayne	54
Wells	60
White	60
Whitley	60

[1] The cover dimension is measured from the top of pipe to the proposed finish grade.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-17; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2506; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.2-18 Disinfection

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 18. (a) All new, cleaned, or repaired water mains shall be disinfected in accordance with AWWA Standard C651-92.

(b) All chlorinated water shall be disposed of by either:

(1) disposal to a sanitary sewer with the approval of the local sewer authority; or

(2) disposal to a location other than a sanitary sewer after obtaining a discharge permit from the commissioner.

(c) All laboratory reports documenting the conformance with AWWA Standard C651-92, Section 7, shall be submitted to the commissioner before the water main is brought into service. The laboratory used shall be approved by the commissioner. The laboratory report presenting the sample results shall be sent to the commissioner within ten (10) working days of receipt from the laboratory. The laboratory results shall have the commissioner's assigned permit number marked on the upper right hand corner of the top page. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-18; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2508; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-19 Cross connection control

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 19. All service connections to facilities designated as a cross connection hazard by 327 IAC 8-10-4(c) shall be equipped with either a reduced pressure principle or an air gap backflow preventer according to 327 IAC 8-10-7. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-19; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2508; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.2-20 Technical standard alternative demonstration

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 20. (a) An alternative to technical standards required by this rule may be approved by the commissioner for either a single application or for public water system-wide applications of the technical standard if the applicant demonstrates in a written submission that the alternative will achieve the following:

(1) Meet the issuance requirements of 327 IAC 8-3-4.

(2) Provide drinking water of at least the same satisfactory quality and normal operating pressure at the peak operating flowrate as the technical standards of this rule would provide.

(b) An approved alternative to a technical standard shall be in effect for one (1) year from the commissioner's approval of that alternative standard.

(c) An alternative to a technical standard shall only apply to the application or the public water system for which the alternative is requested. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.2-20; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2508; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

Rule 3.3. Public Water System Quantity Requirement Standards

327 IAC 8-3.3-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 16-41-26-1; IC 16-41-26-8

Sec. 1. In addition to definitions contained in IC 13-11-2, 327 IAC 8-1-1, and 327 IAC 8-3-1, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Agricultural labor camp" means an area as described in IC 16-41-26-1.

(2) "Primary pumps" means any pumps used to deliver drinking water to the distribution system. Primary pumps are the high service pumps in a staged treatment system. Primary pumps are the well pumps in a public water system that utilizes no treatment.

(3) "Rated capacity" means the optimum flowrate output for the intended use from a device as determined by the manufacturer of the device.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.3-1; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2508; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.3-2 Calculation of public water system quantity requirement standards for average and peak demand conditions

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 2. (a) The calculated average and peak flowrate values required for a water main extension to a public water system shall be equal to the average and peak daily consumer demands of the proposed additional service connections calculated as follows:

(1) The public water supply quantity requirement for the average daily consumer demand for residential service connections shall be determined by using a general average daily demand value. The following method shall be used to calculate average and peak supply quantity requirements:

$$ADCD = (\text{General Avg}) \times PRSC$$
$$PDCD = (ADCD \times PF) + FF$$

Where:
- ADCD = Average daily consumer demand in gallons per residential service connection per day.
- PDCD = Peak daily consumer demand in gallons per residential service connection per day.
- General Avg = General average daily consumer demand value of five hundred (500) gallons per residential service connection per day.

PRSC = Proposed number of residential service connections.
PF = Peak daily consumer demand factor of two and one-half (2.5).
FF = Fire flow demand value equal to the fire protection flowrate provided by the public water system or zero (0) if the public water system is not providing fire protection.

(2) The public water supply quantity requirement for the average and peak daily consumer demand for residential service connections may be determined from the monthly reports of operations (MROs) as follows:

(A) The following method may be used to calculate average and peak supply quantity requirements for a public water system that has been in operation for at least ten (10) years and has an accurate record of MROs for that time period:

$$ADCD = (Max\ Average) \times PRSC$$
$$PDCD = (ADCD \times PF) + FF$$

Where:
ADCD = Average daily consumer demand in gallons per residential service connection per day.
PDCD = Peak daily consumer demand in gallons per residential service connection per day.
Max Average = Maximum average daily consumer demand in gallons per service connection as calculated by:

$$Max\ Average = (ADCD10) \div (SC10)$$

Where:
ADCD10 = The highest average daily demand as reported on the MROs over the previous ten (10) year period.
SC10 = The number of service connections at ADCD10.
PRSC = Proposed number of residential service connections.
PF = Peak daily demand factor as calculated by the following:

$$PF = MDD10 \div 10YADD$$

Where:
MDD10 = The maximum single day demand as reported on the MROs over the previous ten (10) year period.
10YADD = The ten (10) year average daily demand as calculated from the previous ten (10) year period.
FF = Fire flow demand value equal to the fire protection flowrate provided by the public water system or zero (0) if the public water system is not providing fire protection.

(B) If a public water service has not been in operation for at least ten (10) years, then all available MROs shall be used to determine the highest average daily demand (ADCD10), the number of service connections at ADCD10 (SC10), the maximum single day demand (MDD10), and the ten (10) year average daily demand (10YADD).

(3) The public water supply quantity requirement for the average and peak daily consumer demand for service connections described by Table 2-1 in subsection (b). The following method may be used to calculate the average and peak public water supply quantity requirements:

$$ADCD = DCF \times PSC$$
$$PDCD = (ADCD \times PF) + FF$$

Where:
ADCD = Average daily consumer demand in gallons per service connection per day.
PDCD = Peak daily consumer demand in gallons per service connection per day.
DCF = Demand calculation factors as contained in Table 2-1 in subsection (b).
PSC = Proposed number of service connections.
PF = Peak daily consumer demand factor of two and one-half (2.5).
FF = Fire flow demand value equal to the fire protection flowrate provided by the public water system or zero (0) if the public water system is not providing fire protection.

(4) If the average and peak daily consumer demand cannot be determined or calculated using the methods described in subdivision (1), (2), or (3), the determination of the average and peak daily consumer demand must be approved by the commissioner. The source and any calculations or assumptions must be approved by the commissioner.

(b) The following demand calculation factors shall be used in the calculations under subsection(a)(3):

Table 2-1
Demand Calculation Factors (DCF)

Service Connection Description	DCF (gallons per day)
Airport	3 per passenger plus 20 per employee
Assembly Hall	3 per seat

Bar (without Food Service)	10 per seat
Beauty Salon	35 per customer
Bowling Alley (with Bar and/or Food)	125 per lane
Bowling Alley (without Food Service)	75 per lane
Bus Station	3 per passenger
Campground Organizational with Flush Toilets	40 per camper
Campground Organizational without Flush Toilets	20 per camper
Campground Recreational with Individual Sewer Connection	100 per campsite
Campground Recreational without Individual Sewer Connection	50 per campsite
Church with Kitchen	5 per sanctuary seat
Church without Kitchen	3 per sanctuary seat
Correctional Facilities	120 per inmate
Day Care Center	20 per person
Dentist	750 per chair plus 75 per employee
Factory with Showers	35 per employee
Factory without Showers	20 per employee
Food Service Operations Cocktail Lounge	35 per seat
Food Service Operations Restaurant, not Open 24 Hours	35 per seat
Food Service Operations Restaurant, Open 24 Hours	50 per seat
Food Service Operations Restaurant, open 24 hours and Located Along an Interstate	70 per seat
Food Service Operations Tavern	35 per seat
Food Service Operations Curb Service (Drive-In)	50 per car space
Hospital, Medical Facility	200 per bed
Hotel	100 per room
Kennel	20 per animal enclosure
Mental Health Facility	100 per patient
Motel	100 per room
Nursing Home	100 per bed
Office Building	20 per employee
Outpatient Surgical Center	50 per patient
Picnic Area	5 per visitor
School Elementary	15 per pupil
School Secondary	25 per pupil
School with Dormitory	100 per bed
Service Station (Gas Station)	400 per restroom
Shopping Center	0.1 per square foot of floor space, plus 20 per employee
Swimming Pool Bathhouse	10 per swimmer
Theater Drive-In	5 per car space
Theater Inside Building	5 per seat

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.3-2; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2508; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.3-3 Determination of public water system capacity

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 3. (a) A public water system's daily capacity shall be determined by adding together the production capacity determined under subsection (b) and the purchased capacity, if any, determined under subsection (c).

(b) The production capacity is the lesser of the following amounts:

(1) The "design daily production" in gallons per day as reported on the most recent Public Water System Sanitary Survey conducted by the commissioner pursuant to 327 IAC 8-2-8.2.

(2) The sum of the rated daily capacity of all primary pumps utilized by a public water supplier less the primary pump with the largest rated capacity. For example, a public water system with a five hundred (500) gallons per minute pump and a four hundred (400) gallons per minute pump would have a system capacity of four hundred (400) gallons per minute.

(c) A public water system that supplements its own capacity by purchasing water may add the amount of the purchase capacity to the public water system daily capacity. The purchase capacity is one (1) of the following amounts:

(1) The contractual amount, expressed as a daily quantity, of water purchased from a separate public water system.

(2) The commissioner's approved amount, expressed as a daily quantity, of water purchased from a separate public water system. The commissioner's approval of the purchase capacity is required when:

(A) no purchase water contract exists; or

(B) no finite daily quantity of water is specified in the purchase water contract.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.3-3; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2510; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.3-4 Additional public water system quantity requirement standards for school buildings and related facilities

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 4. (a) All school buildings and related facilities shall be supplied with safe, potable water from an approved source and an approved distribution system.

(b) The drinking water for school buildings and related facilities shall be supplied at the flowrate and pressure required by 327 IAC 8-3.2-11 and at the quality required by 327 IAC 8-2 and in accordance with the following:

(1) The water supply and distribution system shall be sized and constructed to deliver water at twenty (20) pounds per square inch minimum pressure to all fixtures and appurtenances during periods of peak water demand.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1), school buildings may be served by hand-operated well pumps where religious custom precludes using electrically or gasoline driven well pumps providing the well and well pump are located and constructed in compliance with this rule and applicable sections of 410 IAC 6-5.1.

(c) A connection to a public water supply shall be made with its potable water used exclusively wherever such supply is available or becomes available within a reasonable distance from the school facility, with the exception that nonpotable sources of water are available and may be utilized for the following nonpotable activities:

(1) Lawn sprinkling.

(2) Bus washing.

(3) Firefighting.

(4) Other nonpotable uses provided by a nonpotable distribution system having no connection to the potable system.

(d) Where a community public water supply is not available, a properly located and constructed private water supply shall be provided. Beginning on the effective date of this rule, all new and modified public water systems exclusively serving schools and related facilities shall be equipped with a backup system capable of providing drinking water in accordance with subsection (b).

(e) Well pumps, pressure tanks, storage tanks, treatment facilities, and piping shall be sized to meet peak daily consumer demands. The minimum usable capacity of the pressure tank, in gallons, shall be three (3) times the installed well pump capacity in gallons per minute. For example, a pump of thirty (30) gallons per minute capacity would require a pressure tank of ninety (90) gallons usable capacity. If the well or pump cannot meet peak demands, sufficient additional usable storage capacity shall be

provided to meet peak demands.

(f) Each school building or addition to a school building may have a potable water supply where necessary to provide adequate service. However, where two (2) or more school potable water supply systems are located on the same site, the water supply systems shall be sufficiently interconnected to allow for the maximum possible utilization of each should a system fail.

(g) Unless lower water system demands can be documented to the satisfaction of the commissioner, all school buildings and additions to school buildings constructed after February 17, 1985, shall have a water supply system capable of furnishing a minimum of:

(1) fifteen (15) gallons per day per student up through the elementary grades;

(2) twenty-five (25) gallons per day per student in grades greater than elementary; and

(3) one hundred (100) gallons per day per dormitory bed based on maximum building occupancy.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.3-4; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2511; errata filed Aug 30, 1999, 12:06 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.3-5 Additional public water system quantity requirement standards for mobile home parks

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 5. (a) An accessible, adequate, safe, and potable supply of water shall be provided in all mobile home parks and additions.

(b) Where a public water supply is available, a connection shall be made thereto and its water used exclusively.

(c) A water-tight casing pipe extending at least twelve (12) inches above the ground shall surround any part of a suction pipe, drop pipe, or delivery pipe not normally under constant pressure and located within twenty-five (25) feet of the ground surface.

(d) Each mobile home lot shall be provided with a cold water tap extending at least four (4) inches above the ground surface. The outlet shall be protected from freezing by the use of a heater tape, insulation, or draining when not in use. In no case shall a stop-and-waste valve or other device that would allow aspiration or backflow or contaminated water into the potable water system be used.

(e) The individual water and sewer connections on each mobile home lot shall be separated not less than five (5) feet horizontally.

(f) The water supply system shall be capable of furnishing a minimum of two hundred (200) gallons per day per mobile home lot in all mobile home parks constructed after June 14, 1974, as well as in all additions to mobile home parks constructed after the date. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.3-5; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2511; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.3-6 Additional public water system quantity requirement standards for agricultural labor camps

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1; IC 16-41-26-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 6. (a) An adequate and convenient supply of water that meets the water quality standards of the department pursuant to 327 IAC 2 shall be available at all times in each agricultural labor camp for culinary, drinking, bathing, and laundry purposes. Where a public water supply is available, it shall be used to provide water for the agricultural labor camp.

(b) A cold water tap shall be available within one hundred (100) feet of each individual living unit when water is not provided in the unit. Adequate drainage facilities shall be provided for overflow and spillage. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.3-6; filed Mar 31, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 2512; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

Rule 3.4. Public Water System Wells

327 IAC 8-3.4-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 16-41-26-1; IC 25-17.6; IC 25-31

Sec. 1. In addition to the definitions contained in IC 13-11-2, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Agricultural labor camp" means an area as described in IC 16-41-26-1.
(2) "Annulus" means the space between the exterior of a well casing and the inside diameter of the borehole.
(3) "Bentonite" means clay material composed predominantly of sodium montmorillonite which meets American Petroleum Institute specifications standard 13-A, Drilling Fluid Materials (1985)*.
(4) "Bentonite slurry" means a mixture, made according to manufacturer specifications, of water and commercial grouting or plugging bentonite which contains high concentrations of solids. The term does not include sodium bentonite products which contain low solid concentration or which are designed for drilling fluid purposes.
(5) "Certified professional geologist" means a person who is certified as a professional geologist by the board of certification for professional geologists under IC 25-17.6.
(6) "Community public water supply system" or "CPWSS" or "community" means a public water system that serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) year-round residents.
(7) "Course grade crushed bentonite" means natural bentonite crushed to an average size range of three-eighths (⅜) to three-fourths (¾) inches.
(8) "Direct additives" means chemical additives that are used in public water systems for the treatment of raw water. Direct additives are also used to protect drinking water during storage and distribution. Examples of direct additives include agents used for the following:
(A) Coagulation and flocculation.
(B) Corrosion and scale control.
(C) Softening.
(D) Sequestering.
(E) Precipitation.
(F) pH adjustment.
(G) Disinfection.
(H) Oxidation.
(9) "Distribution system" means one (1) of the following:
(A) In a community public water supply system, the term means the network of water piping, pumping stations, storage equipment, valves, fire hydrants, pressure regulators, and equipment required to transport water to the customer's service connection from one (1) of the following points:
(i) A treatment plant.
(ii) A source of raw water supply if no treatment is provided.
(B) In a noncommunity public water supply system, the term means the network of water piping, pumping stations, valves, fire hydrants, pressure regulators, and equipment required to transport water to the point of use from one (1) of the following:
(i) A point that is one (1) foot beyond the water storage tank.
(ii) The well if no water storage tank is utilized.
(10) "Drawdown" means the vertical difference measured between the static and the pumping water levels. This term is commonly expressed in units of length.
(11) "Flowing well" means a well completed in a confined aquifer where the water rises naturally to an elevation above land surface.
(12) "Indirect additives" means additives that are materials or equipment that come in contact with drinking water or come in contact with direct additives. Examples of indirect additives include the following:
(A) Pipes, valves, and related products.
(B) Barrier or baffle materials.
(C) Joining and sealing materials.
(D) Protective materials and related products.
(E) Mechanical devices or structures used in treatment, storage, transmission, and distribution systems.
(13) "Isolation area" means the separation distance of a public water supply system production well from a potential or existing source of contamination or damage as described in section 9 of this rule.
(14) "Medium grade crushed bentonite" means natural bentonite crushed to an average size range of one-fourth (¼) to three-eighths (⅜) inch.

(15) "Noncommunity public water supply system" or "NCPWSS" means a public water system that serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by nonresidents or regularly serves twenty-five (25) or more nonresident individuals daily for at least sixty (60) days per year.
(16) "Nontransient noncommunity public water supply system" means a noncommunity public water supply system that:
(A) serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by nonresidents; or
(B) regularly serves the same twenty-five (25) or more nonresident individuals daily for at least six (6) months per year.
(17) "Normal operating pressure" means the water pressure maintained in a system regardless of public service load in the absence of extenuating circumstances.
(18) "Peak daily consumer demand" means the flowrate as determined in 327 IAC 8-3.3.
(19) "Primary pump" means a pump used to deliver drinking water to a distribution system.
(20) "Production well" or "well" means a well that provides water for human consumption within the applicability of section 2 of this rule.
(21) "Professional engineer" means a person who is registered as a professional engineer by the state board of registration for professional engineers under IC 25-31.
(22) "Pumping test" means a test that is conducted to determine well performance or aquifer characteristics.
(23) "Rated capacity" means the flowrate that a pump is capable of producing at a total dynamic head as determined by the manufacturer of that pump. This term is usually expressed as a unit of volume produced from a well within a unit of time.
(24) "Regulatory flood" has the meaning as set forth in 310 IAC 6-1-3.
(25) "Schedule 40" refers to the unit of size of standard steel pipe. Standard pipe sizes are designated by the nominal size and schedule number; the schedule numbers are related to the permissible operating pressure of the pipe and to the allowable stress of the steel of the pipe. The range of schedule numbers is from ten (10) to one hundred sixty (160) with the higher numbers indicating a heavier wall thickness. Since all schedules of pipe of a given nominal size have the same outside diameter, the higher schedules have a smaller inside diameter.
(26) "Specific capacity" means the rate of discharge of a production well per unit of drawdown. This term is commonly expressed as a unit of volume produced from a well within a unit of time per length or depth of drawdown.
(27) "Static water level" means the level of water (including seasonal fluctuations) in the production well that is not influenced by pumping.
(28) "Test well" means a well that is installed to obtain hydrogeological information or to monitor the quality or quantity of ground water.
(29) "Unconsolidated formations" means geologic materials overlying bedrock, such as sand, gravel, and clay.
(30) "Usable capacity" means the volume of water available in a hydropneumatic tank as measured from the pump shut-off pressure to the pump starting pressure.

*This document is incorporated by reference. Notwithstanding language to the contrary in the primarily incorporated documents, the versions of all secondarily incorporated documents, which are those documents referred to in the primarily incorporated documents, shall be the versions in effect on the date of final adoption of this rule. Copies of this publication may be obtained from American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-1; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3366; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-2 Applicability

Authority: IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 2. The technical standards established in this rule are applicable to the design and construction of new or modified public water supply system production wells constructed in Indiana as specified in 327 IAC 8-3 and to the applications, plans, and specifications of those water wells that are reviewed by the commissioner. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-2; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3368; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-3 Certification

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 3. A professional engineer must certify that the well design as shown on an application, plans, and specifications for a public water supply system well is in compliance with this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-3; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3368; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-4 Required information regarding the location of a proposed production well

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 4. (a) Two (2) copies of the following information shall be provided with each application for a proposed production well or for the conversion of an existing well to a production well:

(1) A description of the purpose of the proposed well, including the following:
- (A) The anticipated well yield.
- (B) The anticipated system demand.

(2) The following, as applicable, to demonstrate ownership or control of the isolation area of the proposed well:
- (A) A copy of a recorded deed or easement.
- (B) A certified statement attesting to the ownership or control of the isolation area of the proposed well.

(3) The rated capacity of the existing well or wells if the proposed well is in an existing well field.

(4) The number of wells proposed for construction in the application.

(5) The highest flood elevation on record with the Indiana department of natural resources in the proposed isolation area, as determined in section 9 of this rule, if any part of the isolation area is in an area identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as a flood hazard.

(b) The following two (2) types of public water supply systems shall submit an application, for a new production well, that provides the information as specified:

(1) A CPWSS subject to this rule shall submit two (2) copies of the following:
- (A) The information required by 327 IAC 8-4.1-13.
- (B) Driving directions to the well site.

(2) A NCPWSS subject to this rule shall submit two (2) copies of the following:
- (A) A detailed map, drawn to a scale, showing the following:
  - (i) The proposed well site with ownership or easement boundaries.
  - (ii) The location of the proposed well.
  - (iii) The standard isolation area in accordance with section 9 of this rule.
  - (iv) The results of a visual survey showing all sources of contamination within a radius of one thousand (1,000) feet.
- (B) The United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle name for the proposed production well site.
- (C) A summary of geologic and ground water quality information, where available, for the aquifer system utilized by a proposed well.
- (D) Driving directions to the production well site.

(c) The plans required to be submitted with an application for a construction permit specified in 327 IAC 8-3-3 shall be submitted in duplicate and include plans of the proposed well site in accordance with the following:

(1) Each sheet of the plans must bear a dated signature and seal of a professional engineer.

(2) Include the entire isolation area, as described in section 9 of this rule, or the area within a one hundred (100) foot radius from the proposed well casing, whichever is greater, along with a description specifying the following:
- (A) The finished grade that will prevent surface water ponding near the well location.
- (B) The highest flood elevation on record with the Indiana department of natural resources in the proposed isolation area if any part of the isolation area is in an area identified by the FEMA as a flood hazard.
- (C) The location of the following existing or proposed facilities:

(i) Wells.
(ii) Roads and buildings.
(iii) Discharge piping.
(iv) Raw water transmission main.
(v) Sanitary sewers, storm sewers, manholes, and culverts.
(vi) Septic or sewage treatment equipment, including absorption field trenches.
(vii) Aboveground storage tanks, underground storage tanks, and the distribution device serving a tank of either type.
(viii) Surface water bodies.
(ix) A potential source of contamination not described in this clause.

(3) If an existing or proposed facility listed in subdivision (2)(C) is not present in the isolation area, the application for a construction permit shall specify that fact.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-4; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3368; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-5 Required information regarding the mechanics of a new production well

Authority: IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 5. (a) The information required in this section shall be provided:
(1) when a construction permit application is submitted; or
(2) in accordance with section 6 of this rule as a postconstruction submittal.
(b) The following information shall be provided for a production well, whether it is proposed for construction or modification:
(1) The type of proposed well described as tubular, gravel pack, radial collector, rock, or other type of well.
(2) The type of drilling method described as rotary, cable tool, bucket, or other type of drilling method.
(3) The depth of the proposed well.
(4) The following information regarding the casing of the proposed well:
(A) Length.
(B) Diameter of the casing.
(C) Diameter of the borehole.
(D) Casing material characteristics, including the following:
(i) Material type.
(ii) Schedule or thickness.
(iii) Pressure rating if polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is utilized as the casing material.
(E) Relative elevation or mean sea level elevation of the following:
(i) Top of casing.
(ii) Finished well house floor or slab.
(iii) Top of gravel pack.
(iv) Pump base.
(v) Finished grade.
(5) The following information regarding the well screen:
(A) Material type.
(B) Length.
(C) Diameter.
(D) Slot size of screen.
(E) Design entrance velocity.
(F) Elevation of the following:
(i) Top of screen.
(ii) Base of screen.
(6) The following information regarding the grout:

(A) Material type.
(B) Depth and the extent of the grouting.
(7) The following information regarding the well pump:
(A) Type.
(B) Total dynamic head.
(C) Number of stages.
(D) Rated capacity.
(E) Pump curves.
(F) Type of lubrication.
(G) Provisions for power source.
(H) Provisions for emergency operation.
(8) A description of equipment utilized for water level measurement.
(9) The following information regarding the discharge piping:
(A) Material type.
(B) Pressure rating.
(C) Diameter.
(D) Description of the flow measuring equipment.
(E) Location of the following:
(i) Check valve.
(ii) Shut off valve.
(iii) Pressure gauge.
(iv) Smooth nosed sample tap.
(v) Air relief or vacuum relief valves where applicable.
(vi) Threaded or flanged port for maintenance and testing.

(c) The plans required to be submitted with an application for construction permit under 327 IAC 8-3-3 must include a cross section and plan view of the applicable proposed production well mechanics that includes the following:
(1) Overall depth.
(2) Depth of grouting.
(3) Well screen location.
(4) Casing details.
(5) Discharge piping or raw water transmission main and components.
(6) Well house and other protective equipment.
(7) Pumping equipment.
(8) Storage equipment.
(9) Water treatment equipment.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-5; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3369; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-6 Postconstruction submittal of information

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 13-18-16-2

Sec. 6. (a) If the applicant has elected to submit the information required in section 5 of this rule as a postconstruction submittal, the following must be received by the commissioner at least thirty (30) days before a new or modified production well with an effective construction permit is placed into production:
(1) The construction permit number assigned by the commissioner.
(2) Proposed commencement date of production.
(3) Information required in section 5 of this rule.
(4) As-built construction drawings, in accordance with section 5 of this rule and 327 IAC 8-3.

(b) The total of thirty (30) days, as specified in subsection (a), shall include all calendar days from the commissioner's date-

stamped receipt of the items, specified in subsection (a), excluding the calendar days that occur between the following two (2) activities:

(1) A commissioner's written notification to the applicant that the submittal does not fulfill the requirements of subsection (a) or is incomplete, is inaccurate, or indicates the proposed construction was not in accordance with this rule or 327 IAC 8-3-4.

(2) The commissioner's date-stamped receipt of the applicant's submittal of additional information subsequent to the commissioner's notification, as described in subdivision (1), to demonstrate that the submittal has achieved the requirements of subsection (a) and is complete, is accurate, and indicates the proposed construction was in accordance with this rule and 327 IAC 8-3-4.

(c) The commissioner may modify or revoke the construction permit based on the information submitted under subsection (a) in accordance with IC 13-18-16-2. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-6; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3370; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-7 Required easements, other permits

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 7. (a) An easement, deed restriction, or right-of-way granted for a production well must:

(1) prohibit the construction of any permanent structure, with the exception of structures associated with the housing of the well equipment, over the production well; and

(2) provide access to the production well site for maintenance purposes.

(b) A permit or exemption required by another government entity for a production well must be obtained prior to the commencement of construction under this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-7; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3370; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-8 Production well materials

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC ; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 8. (a) A direct additive used with a production well must be in accordance with 327 IAC 8-1.

(b) An indirect additive in a production well shall be certified for conformance to American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International Standard 61, Drinking Water System Components-Health Effects, with the exception of Section 9, Mechanical Plumbing Product (November 13, 1997)*.

(c) The certification requirement of subsection (b), that an indirect additive is in accordance with this rule, shall be satisfied if the indirect additive is listed with certification in one (1) of the following publications:

(1) "NSF Listings, Drinking Water Additives-Health Effects" (November 13, 1997)*.

(2) "Classified or Recognized Drinking Water System Components, Component Materials and Treatment Additives Directory" (December 1997)**.

(d) The commissioner may approve the use of an indirect additive in a production well only after the applicant has demonstrated that the indirect additive is in compliance with the following:

(1) The indirect additive has been approved and is listed by one (1) of the publications specified by subsection (c).

(2) The indirect additive has been approved by an organization having a third party certification program for indirect additives that has been approved by the American National Standards Institute.

(e) A lead packer shall not be used in a production well.

(f) A public water supply system shall not introduce, permit, or allow the introduction of a material into the drinking water that does not meet the requirements of this rule or 327 IAC 8-1.

*These documents are incorporated by reference. Notwithstanding language to the contrary in the primarily incorporated documents, the versions of all secondarily incorporated documents, which are those documents referred to in the primarily incorporated documents, shall be the versions in effect on the date of final adoption of this rule. Copies of this publication may be obtained from NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113-0140 or from the Indiana Department of

Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

**This document is incorporated by reference. Notwithstanding language to the contrary in the primarily incorporated documents, the versions of all secondarily incorporated documents, which are those documents referred to in the primarily incorporated documents, shall be the versions in effect on the date of final adoption of this rule. Copies of this publication may be obtained from Underwriters Laboratory, Inc., Engineering Services, 416C, 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062-2096 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-8; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3370; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-9 Separation of a production well from a potential or existing source of microbiological or chemical contamination or damage

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 15-3-3.5; IC 15-3-3.6

Sec. 9. A public water supply system shall comply with the following provisions for the separation of a production well from a potential or existing source of contamination or damage:

(1) The isolation area from a potential or existing source of contamination for the construction of a public water system production well is the circular area within a radius as stated in the following table:

Table 9-1

Isolation Radius Provisions (Linear Feet Measured from the Outside Edge of the Well Casing)

Public Water System Type	Standard Isolation Radius	Well Subjected to Automatic Disinfection*	Favorable Hydrogeologic Conditions are Present**
Community	200	100	100
Noncommunity greater than or equal to 70 gpm***	200	100	100
Noncommunity, Susceptible Populations****	200	100	100
Noncommunity, Nonsusceptible, less than 70 gpm***	100	100	100

*Automatic disinfection as described in subdivision (2).

**Favorable hydrogeologic conditions as described in subdivision (3).

***70 gallons per minute (gpm) as measured per pump (rated capacity).

****Schools, correctional facilities, health care facilities, and agricultural labor camps.

(2) The radius creating the isolation area shall be one hundred (100) feet for a well that will be subject to automatic disinfection treatment meeting the provisions of 327 IAC 8-2-8.6 prior to entering the distribution system.

(3) A determination of favorable hydrogeological conditions may be approved by the commissioner after the submission of a report that is signed, dated, and sealed by a certified professional geologist or other person legally authorized to perform geological services or a professional engineer who applies geology to the practice of engineering. The report must include the following information:

(A) The thickness, vertical permeability, and spatial continuity of a protective layer or layers overlying the production aquifer.

(B) The local and regional geologic conditions of the well site area.

(C) The relative susceptibility to contamination of the proposed production aquifer.

(4) A well discharging into the inlet side of a surface water treatment process plant that meets the requirements of 327 IAC 8-2-8.5 and 327 IAC 8-2-8.6 shall not be held to an isolation area requirement.

(5) The isolation area shall be subject to the following additional requirements:

(A) The separation distance between two (2) or more wells of a public water supply system shall be maintained in

accordance with the following:

(i) A production well with a pumping capacity of less than seventy (70) gallons per minute (GPM) shall not be located closer than fifty (50) feet from another production well.

(ii) A production well with a pumping capacity of greater than or equal to seventy (70) GPM shall not be located closer than one hundred (100) feet from another production well.

(iii) A public water supply system drinking water well that is a part of a transient noncommunity public water supply system that is not a nontransient noncommunity public water supply system shall not be closer than fifty (50) feet, regardless of the capacity of pumping equipment, from another well in the system.

(B) A storm or sanitary sewer shall not be located within the isolation area of a production well unless the storm or sanitary sewer is:

(i) more than fifty (50) feet, as measured from all directions, from a public water supply system production well; and

(ii) constructed in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3.2-8, 327 IAC 8-3.2-17(a), and 327 IAC 8-3.2-17(b).

(C) The standard isolation area for a public water supply system production well shall conform to the following requirements concerning transportation routes:

(i) Roadways, paved surfaces, and parking areas for service vehicles that:

(AA) service the proposed well, pump, and appurtenances;

(BB) are owned or controlled by the public water supply system; and

(CC) are restricted from access by the public;

shall not be held to an isolation area requirement.

(ii) Roadways, paved surfaces, and parking areas that are part of the following shall not be located within fifty (50) feet of a well:

(AA) Residential subdivisions.

(BB) Apartment communities.

(CC) Mobile home parks.

(DD) Recreational parks.

(iii) A transportation route, such as a railway, roadway, paved area, or parking area, including paved or unpaved roadway or surface areas, that is:

(AA) accessible in full or in part for commercial or industrial transportation activities; or

(BB) listed as a hazardous material route;

shall not be located within the standard isolation area as measured from the outside edge of the well casing to the traveled portion of the transportation route.

(D) The distance between the location of a public water supply system production well casing and a surface water body, such as a stream, pond, lake, river, impoundment, or drainage ditch, shall be a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet.

(6) The commissioner may modify the requirements of an isolation area or a separation distance to an alternative area or distance so long as the alternative area or distance shall be able to provide the same factor of safety for filtering pathogenic contaminants as the standard isolation area or separation distance. The commissioner's decision to allow an alternative isolation area or separation distance shall be based on the following conditions:

(A) The applicant's submission of a report describing:

(i) treatment processes;

(ii) geologic features;

(iii) additional raw water monitoring provisions; or

(iv) other means of providing pathogenic contaminant filtration.

(B) The report required by clause (A) must:

(i) be signed and sealed by a professional engineer or certified professional geologist; or

(ii) cite the applicable provisions of 327 IAC 8-4.1.

(7) A supplier of water to a public water system shall own or control the isolation area by recorded deed, easement, or long term lease.

(8) The use, application, storage, mixing, loading, and transportation of pesticides in accordance with IC 15-3-3.5, IC 15-3-3.6, and the rules and guidance thereunder, developed by the pesticide review board and the office of the Indiana state

chemist, may occur within the standard isolation area if the following requirements are met by the public water system:

(A) The production well casing is constructed of steel in accordance with section 16 of this rule.

(B) The product is stored within a containment system designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain spills or leaks.

(9) Water treatment chemicals and fuels for water production equipment containing contaminants that are not registered pesticides regulated under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq., as amended August 6, 1996* may be used, stored, mixed, loaded, and transported within the standard isolation area if the following conditions are met:

(A) The production well casing is constructed of steel in accordance with section 16 of this rule.

(B) The product is stored within a containment system designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain spills or leaks.

(C) The product is stored in an underground or aboveground storage tank that is in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

*The federal Safe Drinking Water Act is incorporated by reference. Copies of this law may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room N1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-9; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3371; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-10 Production well design criteria

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 10. (a) A new public water supply system production well must have capacity to meet the pressure and flowrate demands of the system as calculated in section 12 of this rule.

(b) A public water supply system production well that is equipped with a well screen shall:

(1) possess a sustainable yield that prevents the pumping level from dropping below the top of the well screen; and

(2) operate with an entrance velocity less than or equal to one-tenth (0.1) foot per second.

(c) A public water supply system production well shall be evaluated to determine whether it is under the direct influence of surface water as required under 327 IAC 8-2-8.5(b). *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-10; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3372; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-11 Production well minimum diameter

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 11. (a) The minimum inside diameter of a production well casing shall be five (5) inches.

(b) The minimum inside diameter of a production well casing shall be in accordance with the following table:

Table 11-1
Production Well Casing Minimum Diameter Requirements (inches) Based on Outside Diameter of Pump Assembly

Outside Diameter of Pump Assembly	Minimum (Actual) Inside Diameter of Well Casing
4	5
5	6
6	8
8	10
10	12
12	14

14	16
16	20
18	22
20	24
22	26

For a pump assembly with an outside diameter of between four (4) inches and twenty-two (22) inches but not appearing on this table, linear interpolation shall be used to determine the minimum inside diameter of the production well casing. For a pump assembly with an outside diameter greater than twenty-two (22) inches, the minimum inside diameter of the production well casing shall be at least one and twenty-five hundredths (1.25) times the outside diameter of the pump assembly. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-11; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3373; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-12 Flowrate and pressure requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 12. (a) The normal operating pressure in the distribution system of a noncommunity public water supply system shall meet the following conditions:

(1) Be a minimum of thirty-five (35) pounds per square inch (psi) at ground level for a flowrate equal to the average daily consumer demand as determined in 327 IAC 8-3.3-2.

(2) Be at least twenty (20) psi under all conditions of flow in the distribution system and at ground level for a flowrate equal to the peak daily consumer demand as determined in 327 IAC 8-3.3-2.

(b) Flowrate and pressure requirements for a community public water supply system shall be in accordance with the requirements of 327 IAC 8-3.2-11. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-12; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3373; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-13 Backup provisions for production wells

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 13. (a) The following backup provisions shall apply to both a community public water supply system and a noncommunity public water supply system having a pumping capacity greater than or equal to seventy (70) gallons per minute:

(1) The backup provisions shall be designed to provide system conformance with section 12 of this rule when the largest pump is out of service.

(2) A system shall have one (1) or more backup wells designed to provide system conformance with section 12 of this rule.

(b) Schools, correctional facilities, health care facilities, and agricultural labor camps, regardless of pumping capacity, must comply with the requirements of subsection (a). *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-13; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3373; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-14 Hydropneumatic storage tanks

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 22-12

Sec. 14. (a) A hydropneumatic storage tank shall abide by the following:

(1) The requirements of IC 22-12 and 680 IAC.

(2) Shall not be buried except when in accordance with subdivisions (3) and (4).

(3) A tank shall be protected from freezing and flooding.

(4) Provide housing as follows:

(A) A hydropneumatic storage tank with an air-water diaphragm separator shall be within housing.

(B) Hydropneumatic storage tanks without an air-water separator shall have all nontank mechanical parts, including

valves, piping, and components, within housing.

(5) Be equipped to provide the following:

(A) The ability to isolate the tank from the rest of the public water system.

(B) A drain.

(C) Control equipment consisting of the following:

(i) A pressure gauge.

(ii) Pressure relief valve.

(iii) Air addition as follows:

(AA) Manual air addition may suffice for a hydropneumatic storage tank with an air-water diaphragm separator.

(BB) Equipment for automatic air addition shall be required for all other hydropneumatic storage tanks.

(iv) Start and stop controls for the pumps.

(b) The usable capacity of a hydropneumatic storage tank must be a minimum of three (3) times the installed rated capacity, in gallons per minute, of the primary pump, or pumps if more than one (1) pump is used to meet peak system demand, at an operating pressure of at least thirty-five (35) pounds per square inch.

(c) Hydropneumatic tank storage of water shall not be designated for fire protection purposes.

(d) A hydropneumatic tank shall not be used in a community public water supply system when more than four hundred (400) persons are served. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-14; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3373; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-15 Discharge piping

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 15. Discharge piping shall:

(1) meet the material requirements of 327 IAC 8-3.2-8;

(2) meet the installation requirements of 327 IAC 8-3.2-17;

(3) have control valves and other accessories located above the pumphouse floor when the discharge piping is located above grade; and

(4) be equipped with:

(A) check valve;

(B) shut off valve;

(C) pressure gauge;

(D) flow measuring equipment for individual or collective flow measurement;

(E) smooth nosed sample tap installed where positive pressure is maintained; and

(F) threaded or flanged port for maintenance and testing.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-15; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3374; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-16 Casing and screen requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 16. (a) A drinking water production well casing shall meet the following requirements:

(1) A steel or stainless steel casing is required for the following:

(A) A community public water supply system.

(B) A public water supply system production well casing with an inside diameter greater than six (6) inches.

(2) Steel or stainless steel shall meet the following:

(A) Schedule 40 if the casing is less than or equal to ten (10) inches in diameter.

(B) Be at least three hundred seventy-five thousandths (0.375) of an inch in thickness if the casing is greater than ten

(10) inches in diameter.

(3) Steel or stainless steel pipe used in a well casing shall be joined by:

(A) threading and the use of screwed couplings; or

(B) welding with full circumference welds.

(4) A production well not regulated under subdivision (1) may be equipped with a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) well casing when all of the following are met:

(A) The production well is not located within two hundred (200) feet of stored or staged petroleum products or any known sources of volatile or semivolatile organic contaminants.

(B) The PVC casing is joined by solvent welding or mechanical joints that use PVC locking strips and synthetic watertight sealing gaskets.

(C) The PVC well casing and joints meet the requirements of ANSI/ASTM F480-94 for "Thermoplastic Water Well Casing Pipe and Couplings made in Standard Dimension Ratios (SDR)" (Annual Book of ASTM Standards, March 1994)*.

(D) The minimum wall thickness of PVC casing is at least the equivalent of SDR 21 according to ANSI/ASTM F480-94 for "Thermoplastic Water Well Casing Pipe and Couplings made in Standard Dimension Ratios (SDR)" (Annual Book of ASTM Standards, March 1994)*.

(E) PVC casing shall be protected from damage from collision in accordance with the following:

(i) Three (3) posts shall be placed in an equilateral formation no more than twenty-four (24) inches in radius from the outside edge of the casing.

(ii) The posts specified in item (i) shall be concrete-filled steel posts at least four (4) inches in diameter or hollow steel at least twenty-five hundredths (0.25) of an inch in thickness.

(iii) The posts specified in item (i) shall extend at least three (3) feet above grade and four (4) feet below grade.

(5) A permanent well casing shall terminate as follows:

(A) At the higher level of one (1) of the following:

(i) At least eighteen (18) inches above finished grade.

(ii) At least thirty-six (36) inches above the regulatory flood elevation if located in a designated flood hazard area identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

(B) At least twelve (12) inches above the pump house floor or concrete apron.

(b) The casing shall be vented to the atmosphere with a vent that terminates in a downturned position at or above the top of the casing or the pitless adapter unit. The vent shall have a minimum one and one-half (1½) inch diameter opening covered with a twenty-four (24) mesh, noncorrodible screen.

(c) A production well shall meet the following construction requirements:

(1) Have a maximum deviation from plumb not in excess of two-thirds (⅔) of the inside diameter of the well casing per one hundred (100) feet of well depth.

(2) Be aligned to permit proper operation of the type of permanent pump intended for the well. Alignment shall be tested as follows:

(A) By lowering into the well, through its entire depth, a section of pipe forty (40) feet long or a dummy of the same length.

(B) The pipe or dummy used as specified by clause (A) shall be in accordance with the following:

(i) One-half (½) inch less in diameter than the inside diameter of the part of the casing or hole being tested when the casing or hole diameter is ten (10) inches or less.

(ii) One (1) inch smaller than the inside diameter when that part of the casing or hole being tested is greater than ten (10) inches.

(C) An alignment test shall not be required inside well screens.

(d) A production well completed in an unconsolidated formation shall have screens installed and constructed of one (1) of the following materials:

(1) Stainless steel.

(2) PVC only if the casing material is also PVC.

(e) A production well casing shall be fitted to permit measurements of static and pumping water levels.

(f) A production well in an unconsolidated formation shall be packed with silica gravel if it has artificial gravel wall filters.

(g) The well house floor shall be at least six (6) inches above grade.

*This document is incorporated by reference. Notwithstanding language to the contrary in the primarily incorporated documents, the versions of all secondarily incorporated documents, which are those documents referred to in the primarily incorporated documents, shall be the versions in effect on the date of final adoption of this rule. Copies of this publication may be obtained from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-16; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3374; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-17 Pitless adapter unit requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 17. A production water well equipped with a pitless unit shall meet the following requirements:

(1) A pitless unit shall be constructed of steel or stainless steel unless the well casing is constructed of PVC in accordance with section 16 of this rule.

(2) A pitless unit shall be installed on the well casing using one (1) of the following types of joints:

(A) Welded.

(B) Flanged.

(C) Threaded.

(3) The discharge connection of a pitless unit shall be pressurized at all times.

(4) A pitless unit shall be designed so that the pump can be removed for servicing and maintenance without disturbing the underground discharge piping.

(5) A pitless unit shall have an inside diameter greater than or equal to the casing diameter if the casing diameter is less than twelve (12) inches.

(6) At least one (1) check valve shall be installed inside the well casing if a submersible pump is used.

(7) A compression joint shall not be used for the installation of a pitless unit.

(8) A buried suction line is not permitted.

(9) A saddle-type pitless adapter is not permitted.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-17; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3375; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-18 Cross connection control requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 18. Backflow and back siphonage prevention must be provided in accordance with 327 IAC 8-10. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-18; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3375; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-19 Emergency operation of a production well

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 19. Unless an alternate water supply capable of meeting average demand is available, a production well shall have the electrical equipment necessary for the use of one (1) of the following:

(1) Dual power feeds.

(2) Standby generators.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-19; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3375; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-20 Rotary well drilling procedure requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 20. A well constructed using rotary drilling shall be drilled in accordance with the following:
(1) The borehole shall be at least three (3) inches greater in diameter than the outside diameter of the proposed casing.
(2) The well shall be cased to a minimum depth of fifty (50) feet below the ground surface unless otherwise approved by the commissioner according to section 27 of this rule.
(3) A production well constructed in an unconsolidated formation shall be gravel packed with silica gravel to an elevation at least ten (10) feet above the elevation of the top of the well screen.
(4) The well shall have a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet of the borehole annulus grouted in accordance with section 23 of this rule.
(5) A well penetrating bedrock shall have the borehole annulus grouted, in accordance with section 23 of this rule, from the bottom of the well casing, or the top of the formation packer to the ground surface or pitless adapter connection.
(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-20; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3376; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-21 Cable tool well drilling procedure requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 21. A well constructed using cable tool drilling shall be drilled in accordance with the following:
(1) A borehole, with an inside diameter at least three (3) inches greater than the outside diameter of the well casing to be driven, shall be dug to a depth of at least three (3) feet, but no more than five (5) feet, below the ground surface.
(2) The well casing shall be centered in the larger diameter borehole, and the borehole shall remain full of a bentonite slurry or granular bentonite during the installation of the well casing.
(3) Notwithstanding section 23 of this rule, bentonite slurry may be introduced into the borehole annulus by gravity methods in a manner to prevent bridging.
(4) The well shall be cased to a minimum depth of fifty (50) feet below the ground surface unless otherwise approved by the commissioner according to section 27 of this rule.
(5) The well must be grouted in accordance with section 23 of this rule if one (1) of the following occurs:
(A) A larger diameter temporary casing is used to install a smaller diameter permanent well casing.
(B) A larger diameter borehole is drilled to install a smaller diameter well casing.
(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-21; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3376; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-22 Bucket well requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 22. Bucket well use, materials, and procedures must be presented as alternative technical standards in accordance with section 27 of this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-22; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3376; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-23 Grouting requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 23. This section governs grouting materials and the installation of grouting materials.
(1) Grouting materials shall consist of the following:

(A) Neat cement grout shall consist of cement conforming to ASTM C150 (1996 Annual Book of ASTM Standards)* and contain at least two percent (2%) but no more than five percent (5%) by weight of bentonite additive.
(B) Bentonite slurry that can include polymers designed to retard swelling.
(C) Pelletized, granular, medium-grade, or coarse-grade crushed bentonite.
(D) Concrete grout shall consist of equal amounts of:
(i) cement, conforming to AWWA A100-90, Section 7 (effective February 1, 1991)**; and
(ii) sand mixed with the addition of water to make a mixture not exceeding six (6) gallons of water per one (1) cubic foot of cement;
and contain at least two percent (2%) but no more than five percent (5%) by weight of bentonite additive.

(2) The installation of grouting materials shall be in accordance with the following:
(A) Except as provided in section 21(2) of this rule, neat cement and bentonite slurry shall be pressure pumped into place with a grout pipe from the bottom of the annular space upward in a continuous operation.
(B) Pelletized, granular, medium-grade, or coarse-grade crushed bentonite shall be introduced in a manner to prevent bridging of the borehole annulus.
(C) Concrete grout shall be installed according to one (1) of the following:
(i) Pressure pumped.
(ii) Placed by gravity through a grout pipe from the bottom of the annular space upward in a continuous operation.
(iii) Introduced in a manner to prevent bridging of the borehole annulus.

(3) The annulus of a well shall be grouted with one (1) of the types of grout as specified in subdivision (1) and in accordance with the applicable grout installation methods specified in subdivision (2), with the exception of a prohibition against using the method named in subdivision (2)(C)(iii), if:
(A) the diameter of the borehole is eight (8) inches or larger than the outside diameter of the well casing; and
(B) the well is equal to or less than one hundred (100) feet in depth.

(4) The annulus of a well shall be pressure grouted with neat cement, concrete grout, or a bentonite slurry if:
(A) the diameter of the borehole is less than eight (8) inches larger than the outside diameter of the well casing; or
(B) the well is greater than one hundred (100) feet in depth.

(5) The annulus of a well may be grouted, with concrete grout containing gravel not larger than one-half (½) inch in size, by using gravity without the use of a grout pipe if:
(A) the diameter of the borehole is greater than twelve (12) inches larger than the outside diameter of the well casing; and
(B) the depth to be grouted is equal to or less than ten (10) feet.

(6) Grouting of the borehole annulus shall be accomplished upon the earlier of the following events:
(A) Within twenty-four (24) hours following the installation of the well casing.
(B) The removal of drilling equipment from the proposed well location.

(7) All work on the well shall cease during the grout set up time as specified by the grout material supplier.

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327 IAC 8-3.4-24 Disinfection procedure requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 24. (a) The disinfection procedures described in this section shall be performed with one (1) of the following approved forms of chlorine:

(1) Calcium hypochlorite.

(2) Sodium hypochlorite.

(b) Gravel installed in a new production well must be chlorinated by use of the following method:

(1) Silica gravel for gravel pack shall be disinfected with calcium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite prior to installation in a well at a rate that will produce a liquid concentration of at least fifty (50) milligrams per liter (mg/L) as the gravel is installed.

(2) The gravel, disinfected according to subdivision (1), shall be fed into a gravel chute or tremie to completely fill the annular void outside the well casing to the top gravel pack level.

(3) Chlorine shall be added to the well, following the activity described in subdivision (2), and circulated until a chlorine concentration of not less than fifty (50) mg/L in the entire volume of fluid is achieved.

(c) Immediately before placement in the void caused by settled gravel in a well, replacement gravel shall be soaked in a chlorine solution of at least fifty (50) mg/L for a duration not less than thirty (30) minutes during initial construction or subsequent repairs.

(d) Permanent equipment and material used in a production well shall be chlorinated prior to installation by spraying exposed areas with a solution containing a chlorine residual of no less than two hundred (200) milligrams per liter (mg/l).

(e) A new or modified well proposed to be a production well shall be chlorinated in accordance with one (1) of the following:

(1) The water in the well casing shall be treated for disinfection as follows:

(A) To create a chlorine residual of one hundred (100) milligrams per liter to the entire volume of water in the casing, well screen, and rock hole, if present.

(B) The well must be chlorinated using the compound requirements in Table 24-1.

(C) The well must be surged at least three (3) times following chlorination.

(D) The chlorinated water must remain in the well casing at least twelve (12) hours following the surging activity of clause (C).

(2) The water in the well casing shall be treated for disinfection as follows:

(A) To create a chlorine residual of fifty (50) mg/l to the entire volume of water in the casing, well screen, and rock hole, if present.

(B) The well must be chlorinated using the compound requirements in Table 24-1.

(C) The well must be surged at least three (3) times following chlorination.

(D) The chlorinated water must then remain in the well casing at least twenty-four (24) hours following the surging activity of clause (C).

Table 24-1
Amount of Chemical Compound

Well-Hole or Well-Casing Diameter (in.)	Volume per 100 Feet of Water Depth (gal)	Calcium Hypochlorite* (65 percent available Cl_2)	Sodium Hypochlorite† (12 trade percent‡)
5	106.09	1.1 oz	5.65 fl oz
6	146.9	1.5 oz	7.8 fl oz
8	261.1	2.7 oz	13.9 fl oz
10	408.0	4.2 oz	1.4 pt
12	587.5	6.0 oz	2.0 pt
16	1,044.0	10.7 oz	3.5 pt
20	1,632.0	1 lb 1 oz	0.7 gal
24	2,350.0	1 lb 8 oz	1.0 gal

30	3,672.0	2 lb 6 oz	1.5 gal
36	5,287.0	3 lb 6 oz	2.2 gal
48	9,400.0	6 lb 1 oz	3.9 gal
60	11,690.0	9 lb 7 oz	6.1 gal

Notes:

*Quantities of Ca $(OCl)_2$ based on 65 percent available chlorine by dry weight (16 oz = 1 lb).

†Quantities of NaOCl based on 12 trade percent available chlorine by US liquid measure (1 gal = 4 qt = 8 pt = 128 fl oz).

‡Trade percent is a term used by chlorine manufacturers; trade percent × 10 = grams of available chlorine in 1 liter of solution.

(f) After disinfection accomplished in accordance with subsection (e), a new or modified public water supply system production well and a flowing well shall be sampled for the presence of coliform at least twice, with sampling done no less than twenty-four (24) hours apart, by a laboratory certified by the Indiana state department of health. If the presence of coliform is indicated by the sample results, the disinfection of the well shall be repeated.

(g) Disposal of chlorinated water from well disinfection shall be to one (1) of the following sources:

(1) A sanitary sewer with the approval of the local sewer authority.

(2) A location other than a sanitary sewer in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-24; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3377; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-25 Postconstruction testing and reporting requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2; IC 13-18-16-2

Sec. 25. (a) The following information must be submitted to the commissioner before a new or modified production well is placed into production:

(1) Results of a production well performance test (PWPT) that was performed for a period of at least twenty-four (24) hours for a community public water supply system and at least eight (8) hours for a noncommunity public water supply system. The PWPT information submitted to the commissioner shall include the following:

(A) Pumping rate of test (at least one (1) times the maximum daily pumping rate).

(B) Static water level (stable before pumping).

(C) Water level at start up and at interim readings.

(D) Water level at the end of the PWPT.

(E) Specific capacity at the end of the PWPT.

(2) A copy of the Indiana department of natural resources' record of water well completed in accordance with the requirements of 310 IAC 16-2-6 *[310 IAC 16 was repealed filed Nov 22, 1999, 3:34 p.m.: 23 IR 776. See 312 IAC 13.]*.

(3) The results of water quality samples obtained during test pumping.

(4) The results of disinfection confirmation samples obtained during disinfection.

(5) Completed copies of the chemical analytical reports of sampling done and analyzed by a laboratory certified by the Indiana department of health for the following constituents:

(A) Nitrate (NO_3).

(B) Fluoride.

(b) The commissioner may modify or revoke a construction permit based on the information submitted under subsection (a) in accordance with IC 13-18-16-2. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-25; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3378; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.4-26 Conversion of a nonproduction well to a production well

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 26. (a) A nonproduction well, such as a test well or a nonpublic water supply system well, must receive a construction permit in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3 before the well can be used as a production well to provide drinking water to a public water supply system.

(b) The commissioner may require the following information, in accordance with sections 4 and 5 of this rule and 327 IAC 8-3-3, for the purpose of reviewing a proposed conversion of a nonproduction well to a production well to confirm that the proposed production well conforms with this rule:

(1) As-built drawings.

(2) Report discussing the proposed production well and its conformance to this rule and 327 IAC 8-3-4.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-26; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3379; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.4-27 Alternative to technical standards

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-4-1
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-18-2

Sec. 27. (a) An alternative to a technical standard required by this rule may be approved by the commissioner for either a single application or for a public water supply system-wide application if the applicant demonstrates, in a written submission, that the alternative will meet the following:

(1) The requirements of 327 IAC 8-3-4.

(2) Provide drinking water of at least the same quality and normal operating pressure at the peak flowrate as the technical standards in this rule would provide.

(b) Continuing operation of the approved alternative technical standard shall require no renewal if the alternative technical standard is operated in the manner approved by the commissioner.

(c) An alternative to a technical standard shall only apply to the application or the public water supply system for which the alternative is requested. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.4-27; filed Jun 17, 1999, 1:50 p.m.: 22 IR 3379; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

Rule 3.5. General Construction Permit for Water Mains

327 IAC 8-3.5-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 1. In addition to the definitions contained in 327 IAC 8-3-1, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Alternative technical standard" means alternative technical standards as described in 327 IAC 8-3.2-20.

(2) "Average daily customer demand" means the average daily customer demand as determined in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3.3-2.

(3) "Entry point of the distribution system" means one (1) of the following points:

(A) For public water systems that utilize water treatment facilities, the point at which the drinking water has left the treatment facilities and has entered the distribution system.

(B) For public water systems that do not utilize water treatment facilities, the point at which the drinking water has left the supply facilities and has entered the distribution system.

(4) "General construction permit ban" means a decision issued in conformance with section 8 of this rule.

(5) "Notice of intent letter" or "NOI" means a written notification indicating a responsible person has elected to comply with the terms of this general construction permit rule in lieu of applying for an individual construction permit.

(6) "Peaking factor" means the peak daily customer demand factor as determined in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3.3-2.

(7) "Public water system" means a public water supply for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen (15) service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year. The term includes any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system, t and used primarily in connection with such

system and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with such system.

(8) "Public water system's daily capacity" means the public water system's daily capacity as determined in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3.3-3.

(9) "Responsible person" means a person as described by section 6 of this rule.

(10) "Two (2) year average peak" means the arithmetic mean of the highest five (5) daily pumpages as reported over the previous two (2) year period on the public water system's monthly report of operations on record with the department. If the public water system is less than two (2) years old, the term means the arithmetic mean of the highest five (5) daily pumpages as reported on the public water system's monthly report of operations on record with the department.

(11) "Water main" means any pipe located between all entry points to the distribution system and all customer service connection meters.

(12) "Transmission main" means a pipe described by any of the following:

(A) That transports water from a surface water intake to a surface water treatment plant.

(B) That transports water from a groundwater intake (well) to a water treatment plant (if present).

(C) That transports finished water from the treatment plant (if present) to the entry point of the distribution system.

(D) That is installed for the purpose of interconnecting separate public water systems.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-1; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2522; errata filed Aug 17, 1999, 3:15 p.m.: 23 IR 25; filed Mar 6, 2000, 7:56 a.m.: 23 IR 1627; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.5-2 Incorporation by reference

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 2. (a) The following materials are incorporated by reference into this rule, to the extent provided in other sections of this rule:

(1) The American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard C700-90.

(2) The American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard C701-88.

(3) The American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard C702-92.

(4) The American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard C703-96.

(b) The matters incorporated by reference in subsection (a) may be obtained from either of the following:

(1) American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235.

(2) Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-2; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2522; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.5-3 Eligibility and exclusions for eligibility

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 3. (a) A responsible person as defined by section 6 of this rule is eligible for a general construction permit.

(b) A responsible person, responsible person's engineer, responsible person's developer, or the proposed public water system that has been issued a general construction permit program ban by the commissioner in accordance with section 8 of this rule is not eligible for a general construction permit.

(c) Proposed water main projects funded in entirety or in part by the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund are not eligible for a general construction permit.

(d) Proposed water main projects to a public water system under a connection ban in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3-4.2 are not eligible for a general construction permit.

(e) Proposed water main projects that meet any of the following criteria are not eligible for a general construction permit as defined by this rule:

(1) The corresponding public water system has a two (2) year average peak that is between ninety percent (90%) and one hundred percent (100%) of the public water system's daily capacity, and the product of the following is equal to or exceeds two percent (2%) of the public water system's daily capacity:

(A) The average daily customer demand of the proposed water main.

(B) The peaking factor of the proposed water main.

(2) The corresponding public water system's two (2) year average peak is equal to or less than ninety percent (90%) of the public water system's daily capacity and the sum of corresponding public water system's two (2) year average peak, and the product of the following is equal to or exceeds ninety-two percent (92%) of the public water system's daily capacity:

(A) The average daily customer demand of the proposed water main.

(B) The peaking factor of the proposed water main.

(3) The sum of corresponding public water system's two (2) year average peak and the product of the following is equal to or exceeds one hundred percent (100%) of the public water system's daily capacity:

(A) The average daily customer demand of the proposed water main.

(B) The peaking factor of the proposed water main.

(f) Proposed projects that meet the definition of a transmission main as defined by section 1 of this rule are not eligible for a general construction permit.

(g) An individual construction permit issued under 327 IAC 8-3 is required for all other water main extension construction meeting the criteria of 327 IAC 8-3-2(a) that is not eligible for a general construction permit in accordance with this section or does not meet the general construction permit conditions listed in section 5 of this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-3; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2522; errata filed Aug 17, 1999, 3:15 p.m.: 23 IR 25; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.5-4 Notice of intent letter

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8

Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 4. (a) A responsible person who elects to participate in the General Construction Permit Program shall submit a NOI that complies with this section and is received by the commissioner at least thirty (30) calendar days before the commencement of construction of the proposed water main.

(b) A NOI must be submitted on forms obtained from the commissioner or a computer generated reproduction that is similar in appearance and identical in content to the forms generated by the commissioner.

(c) The NOI must be submitted by certified mail to the address provided on the NOI form.

(d) The NOI must include the following:

(1) The names, firms, addresses, and telephone numbers of the following:

(A) The responsible person.

(B) The responsible person's professional engineer.

(C) The responsible person's developer, resident project representative, or person who by other means is representing the construction aspects of the proposed project.

(2) The title of the proposed project for which the NOI is submitted.

(3) The name of the public water system and the corresponding public water system identification number, mailing address, and telephone number.

(4) The county and nearest public intersection and the nearest quarter section in which the construction project is located or, if the section, township, and range are not available, the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the construction project to the nearest fifteen (15) seconds.

(5) A statement from the responsible person that indicates which one (1) of the following two (2) methods of construction activity notification the responsible person will comply with:

(A) The proposed construction schedule is included with the NOI.

(B) The proposed construction schedule will be submitted separate from the NOI at least ten (10) working days before the commencement of the construction and will include a copy of the information required in subdivisions (1) through (4).

(6) The certifications required in section 7 of this rule.
(7) A dated signature from the public water system certifying that the public water system will fulfill the requirements of section 12 of this rule.
(8) The average daily customer demand and the peaking factor of the proposed water main.
(9) The public water system's:
(A) daily capacity; and
(B) two (2) year average peak.
(10) Any fees as required by 327 IAC 8-3-7.
(11) A copy of any approvals from the commissioner of alternative technical standards that will apply to the proposed water main.
(12) A copy of any approvals from the commissioner of alternate average daily customer demand, peaking factor, or peak daily customer demand that will apply to the proposed water main.
(13) A copy of any written authorization of a duly authorized representative of a responsible person.
(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-4; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2523; errata filed Aug 17, 1999, 3:15 p.m.: 23 IR 26; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.5-5 General construction permit conditions
Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18; IC 13-30

Sec. 5. (a) The proposed water main extension must meet the issuance requirements of 327 IAC 8-3-4.
(b) A copy of the NOI, all documentation supporting the project, plans, and specifications must be submitted to the public water system before the commencement of the water main construction.
(c) All documentation supporting the project must be readily accessible for review and copy for the duration of water main construction activities. In addition, a copy of the plans conforming to 327 IAC 8-3.2-5(c) and specifications must be available in accordance with the following:
(1) These items shall be on-site and readily accessible for review and copy throughout the duration of water main construction activities at the site if an office is present at the site.
(2) If there is no office present at the site, these items shall be producible for review and copy throughout the duration of water main construction activities at the site within sixty (60) minutes upon notification by the commissioner.
(d) Persons in violation of this rule shall take all reasonable steps to correct any adverse impact on the public health resulting from their noncompliance.
(e) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to relieve anyone from any responsibility, liability, or penalty to which they are or may be subject to under the local, state, or federal laws and regulations.
(f) Responsible persons identified by and regulated by this rule shall ensure that the construction to the public water system achieves compliance with the terms and conditions of this rule.
(g) During construction, where the public water system, responsible person, the responsible person's professional engineer, or the responsible person's developer, resident project representative, or person who by other means is representing the construction aspects of the proposed project becomes aware of a failure to submit any relevant facts or the submittal of incorrect information in a NOI, the responsible person shall promptly submit such facts or corrected information to the commissioner in writing utilizing certified mail and the address on the NOI form.
(h) The design and construction of the water main must meet all technical standards in 327 IAC 8-3.2 or, if any alternate technical standards are proposed for the project, the alternate technical standard must be approved by the commissioner in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3.2-20, and a copy of this approval must be submitted with the NOI.
(i) All nonresidential service connections must be equipped with a meter, and the size of the meter must be specified on the plans and specification of the water main. The metering devices must not be capable of exceeding the corresponding "Safe Maximum Operating Capacity" as specified on Table 1 of AWWA C700-90, AWWA C701-88, AWWA C702-92, or AWWA C703-96.
(j) At a peak flowrate equal to the peak daily customer demand as determined in subsection (k), the normal operating pressure in the water main shall not be less than twenty (20) pounds per square inch at the ground level at all points in the water main under

all conditions of flow when demonstrated in conformance with subsection (l).

(k) For use in this section, the peak flowrate is equal to the sum of subdivisions (1) and (2) defined as follows:

(1) The fire flow value that is one (1) of the following:

(A) The fire protection flowrate that is provided by the public water system for the entire water main extension.

(B) Zero (0) if the public water system is not providing fire protection.

(2) The peak daily demand for each of the individual service connections defined as follows:

(A) For residential service connections, the peak daily customer demand is determined in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3.3-2(a)(1), or the peak daily customer demand as approved by the commissioner in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3.3-2(a)(4).

(B) For nonresidential service connections with meter sizes less than one (1) inch in diameter, the peak daily customer demand is equal to fifty (50) gallons per minute.

(C) For nonresidential service connections, the peak daily customer demand is equal to the "Safe Maximum Operating Capacity" flowrate as specified on Table 1 of AWWA C700-90, AWWA C701-88, AWWA C702-92, or AWWA C703-96.

(D) For nonresidential service connections, the peak daily customer demand as approved by the commissioner in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3.3-2(a)(4).

(l) The conformance with subsection (j) must be demonstrated with the use of a computer model or with hydraulic calculations, which must be included with the documentation supporting the project, that are to be readily accessible in accordance with subsection (c) and at the public water system in accordance with subsection (b).

(m) Persons in violation of this rule are subject to enforcement and legal action under IC 13-30. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-5; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2524; errata filed Aug 17, 1999, 3:15 p.m.: 23 IR 26; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.5-6 Responsible person

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 6. (a) A responsible person is described as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer. As used in this subsection, "responsible corporate officer" means:

(A) a president;

(B) a secretary;

(C) a treasurer;

(D) any vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function; or

(E) any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency or political subdivision thereof, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(4) For a limited liability company, a registered agent.

(b) A responsible person may be represented by a person in accordance with each of the following:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described under subsection (a).

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall design and construction of the project, such as the position of project manager, professional engineer, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the commissioner with the NOI.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-6; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2525; errata filed Aug 17, 1999, 3:15 p.m.: 23 IR 26; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.5-7 Certification

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 7. (a) The responsible person must sign and date the NOI, making the following certification, "I certify that I have reviewed and understand the applicability and eligibility requirements of this rule and that the water main proposed with the submission of this NOI meets the applicability and eligibility requirements of this rule. I also certify that the design and construction of this project will be performed under my direction or supervision to assure conformance with 327 IAC 8-3.5, and will meet all local rules or laws, regulations, and ordinances. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.".

(b) A responsible person's professional engineer who is representing the design aspects of the proposed project must sign and date the NOI, making the following certification, "I certify under penalty of law that the design of this project will be performed under my direction or supervision to assure conformance with 327 IAC 8-3.5 and that the plans and specifications will require the construction of said project to be performed in conformance with this rule. The design of the proposed project will meet all local rules or laws, regulations, and ordinances. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.".

(c) A responsible person's developer, resident project representative, or person who by other means is representing the construction aspects of the proposed project must sign and date the NOI, making the following certification, "I certify under penalty of law that the construction of this project will be performed under my direction or supervision to assure conformance with 327 IAC 8-3.5. The construction of the proposed project will meet all local rules or laws, regulations, and ordinances. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.".

(d) The responsible person representing the public water system for which the water main is proposed must sign and date the NOI, making the following certification, "I certify under penalty of law that I agree to furnish water to the area in which the water main is proposed. I acknowledge the public water system's responsibility for examining the plans and specifications to determine that the proposed water main meets local rules or laws, and ordinances. I also acknowledge the public water system's responsibilities as outlined in 327 IAC 8-3.5-12. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.". *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-7; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2525; errata filed Aug 17, 1999, 3:15 p.m.: 23 IR 26; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.5-8 General construction permit program ban

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 4-21.5-3-7; IC 13-18

Sec. 8. (a) The commissioner may issue a general construction permit program ban to a person or a public water system who has been issued a notice of violation from the commissioner or has entered into an agreed order with the commissioner as the result of noncompliance with this rule, 327 IAC 8-3, or 327 IAC 8-3.2 within the previous five (5) years of the commissioner's general construction permit ban issuance.

(b) The commissioner shall notify the person or the public water system in writing of such decision to impose a general construction permit program ban by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(c) A NOI received by the commissioner before the effective date of the general construction permit program ban is exempted from the general construction permit program ban.

(d) A person or a public water system aggrieved by the imposition of a general construction permit program ban may appeal the decision of the commissioner at a hearing held in accordance with IC 4-21.5.

(e) A general construction permit program ban may remain effective for a time period established by the commissioner not to exceed five (5) years.

(f) A person or public water system that has been issued a general construction permit program ban may apply for an individual construction permit in accordance with 327 IAC 8-3. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-8; filed Mar 31,*

1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2526; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.5-9 Effect of general permit rule

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 9. Compliance with the general construction permit rule does not:

(1) convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges;

(2) authorize any injury to persons or private property or invasion of other private rights or any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations;

(3) substitute any duty to obtain other state or local approval or permits required by law for the proposed construction project; or

(4) construe as guaranteeing that the proposed construction project shall meet standards, limitations, or requirements of any agency of state or federal government.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-9; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2526; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.5-10 Modification, nontransferability, retraction, and expiration

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 10. (a) The information on the NOI may be modified with a written submittal of an amendment to the NOI received by the commissioner at least fifteen (15) calendar days before the commencement of the construction of the water main.

(b) A general construction permit may not be transferred.

(c) If a responsible person chooses not to commence construction of a water main that is the subject of a NOI, the responsible person must notify the commissioner of the decision.

(d) The proposed project for a general construction permit must commence within twelve (12) months of the submittal of the NOI. The commissioner may extend the duration upon receipt of a written request from the responsible person that states no changes have occurred with the NOI. Such request must be submitted using certified mail to the address on the NOI form and be received by the commissioner within twelve (12) months of the NOI submission. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-10; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2526; errata filed Aug 17, 1999, 3:15 p.m.: 23 IR 26; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.5-11 Inspection and enforcement

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-14-2-2; IC 13-14-5; IC 13-18

Sec. 11. (a) The commissioner may inspect any site, pursuant to IC 13-14-2-2 and IC 13-14-5, including the public water system, involved in the construction of a project regulated by this rule. The commissioner may take samples or test at any site involved in the construction of a project regulated by this rule.

(b) If the commissioner determines, based on the inspection of the NOI, plans or specifications, or the construction of the project, that the project does not comply with the general construction permit rule, the commissioner may do the following:

(1) Require the responsible person to undertake necessary action to achieve compliance with the general construction permit rule.

(2) Notify the responsible person of the commissioner's order of an immediate stop to the commencement or further progression of the construction of the project in the area of the noncompliance.

(3) Notify the responsible person of the commissioner's order of an immediate stop to the commencement or further progression of the construction of the entire project.

(4) Revoke the ability to construct with the general construction permit.

(c) Persons regulated by this rule shall furnish to the commissioner any information requested by the commissioner to

determine compliance with this rule and whether cause exists for revoking approval to construct under this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-11; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2526; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.5-12 Requirements for the public water system

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-15-2; IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-16-8
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18

Sec. 12. (a) The public water system must maintain the information contained on each NOI and all documents submitted with each NOI for all water main construction with a general construction permit.

(b) The public water system must maintain the information contained on the plans and specifications for each corresponding NOI for all water main construction with a general construction permit. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.5-12; filed Mar 31, 1999, 10:20 a.m.: 22 IR 2527; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

Rule 3.6. Demonstration of New Public Water Supply System Capacity

327 IAC 8-3.6-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-13-5; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-21-3
Affected: IC 13-11-2; IC 13-18-16

Sec. 1. In addition to the applicable definitions contained in IC 13-11-2, 327 IAC 8-3.2-1, and 327 IAC 8-3.4-1, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Financial capacity" means the ability of a public water supply system to acquire and manage sufficient financial resources to allow the system to achieve and maintain compliance with this article.

(2) "Managerial capacity" means the ability of a public water supply system to conduct its affairs in a manner enabling the system to achieve and maintain compliance with this article.

(3) "New public water supply system" means the following:

(A) A community water supply system or nontransient noncommunity water supply system that is newly constructed and will commence operation after October 1, 1999.

(B) A community water supply system or nontransient noncommunity water supply system that has not previously met the definition of a public water supply system but will have expanded infrastructure after October 1, 1999, to meet the definition of a public water supply system.

(C) A community water supply system, nontransient noncommunity water supply system, or transient water supply system that currently meets the definition of a public water supply system and expands its infrastructure after October 1, 1999, if such expansion results in a change in the classification of the system to a community water supply system or a nontransient noncommunity water supply system.

(4) "Technical capacity" means the physical and operational ability of a public water supply system to meet the requirements of this article.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.6-1; filed Aug 10, 1999, 8:54 a.m.: 22 IR 3678; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.6-2 Applicability

Authority: IC 13-13-5; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-21-3
Affected: IC 13-18-16

Sec. 2. (a) This rule applies to a new public water supply system that commences operation after October 1, 1999.

(b) This rule does not apply to a public water supply system in operation prior to October 1, 1999, except as provided in section 1(3)(C) of this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.6-2; filed Aug 10, 1999, 8:54 a.m.: 22 IR 3679; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.6-3 Water system management plan submission
Authority: IC 13-13-5; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-21-3
Affected: IC 13-18-16

Sec. 3. (a) A new public water supply system shall submit to the commissioner a water system management plan that demonstrates the capacity of the proposed public water supply system. The plan shall include, at a minimum, an assessment of the following:

(1) Technical capacity according to section 4 of this rule.

(2) Financial capacity according to section 5 of this rule.

(3) Managerial capacity according to section 6 of this rule.

(b) Four (4) copies of the water system management plan shall be submitted to the commissioner in advance of the public water supply system's intended submission to the commissioner of application for a construction permit with sufficiency to allow the commissioner one hundred twenty (120) days for review of the water system management plan.

(c) Information requested by section 4, 5, or 6 of this rule that the applicant cannot provide shall be:

(1) identified as being not applicable or not available; and

(2) accompanied by an explanation of its absence.

(d) A written request by the commissioner for additional information from the applicant, due to an incomplete water system management plan, shall extend the one hundred twenty (120) days allowed for the commissioner's review. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.6-3; filed Aug 10, 1999, 8:54 a.m.: 22 IR 3679; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.6-4 Technical capacity of a new public water supply system
Authority: IC 13-13-5; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-21-3
Affected: IC 13-18-16; IC 25-31

Sec. 4. (a) A water system management plan shall provide the following technical capacity information:

(1) Details of the public water supply system that include the following:

(A) A description of the type of system, including:

(i) whether it is a community public water supply system or a nontransient noncommunity public water supply system and the basis for determining the system type; and

(ii) the population to be served.

(B) A description of the planned service area, including:

(i) the anticipated growth for the next twenty (20) years; and

(ii) the plans to provide for the demand of the anticipated growth.

(C) A description of the public water supply system by county, section, township, and range.

(D) A site plan that includes the location of the following, as applicable:

(i) Wells.

(ii) Surface water intakes.

(iii) Treatment facilities.

(iv) Storage facilities.

(v) Pumping facilities.

(vi) Connections to another public water supply system.

(vii) Other applicable facilities.

(E) A description, design basis, and anticipated useful life for treatment and transmission facilities, including the following:

(i) Treatment plants.

(ii) Pipes.

(iii) Pumping stations.

(iv) Storage facilities.

(F) The identification of interconnections with other systems.

(G) A description and design basis of the fire protection demand on the system.

(H) A description of a plan for metering water production by source and water use by consumers.
(I) A description of plans to manage waste generated by the treatment processes of the public water supply system.
(J) A description of the highest flood elevation at the site of sources and treatment facilities, if the site is within the one hundred (100) year frequency flood plain.

(2) Details of an assessment of the water supply source adequacy that include the following:
(A) A site map for each water supply source that must be drawn to scale with the scale disclosed on the map.
(B) A narrative describing each source, and a description of land uses within a three thousand (3,000) foot radius of each water supply source.
(C) The design basis for system demands, including:
(i) average daily; and
(ii) peak daily;
consumer demand according to 327 IAC 8-3.3-2.
(D) An analysis of a proposed source to reliably meet consumer demand.
(E) A geological or hydrogeological characterization of the source of the drinking water supply.
(F) A summary of a source water quality analysis that includes the applicable primary and secondary drinking water standards.
(G) The proposed activities to protect source water.

(3) A public water supply system that proposes to purchase water from another public water supply system must provide documentation of a planned purchase agreement with the other public water supply system.

(4) A method to meet the requirements of the following public drinking water rules:
(A) 327 IAC 8-1 concerning drinking water direct additives and indirect additives.
(B) 327 IAC 8-2-8.5 concerning filtration and disinfection.
(C) 327 IAC 8-3 concerning public water supply construction permits.
(D) 327 IAC 8-3.4 concerning public water system wells.
(E) 327 IAC 8-4.1 concerning wellhead protection.
(F) 327 IAC 8-10 concerning cross connection control.

(5) A method to provide for the operation, maintenance, inspection, testing, repair, replacement, and associated record keeping for the following, according to the American Water Works Association Standards, Section A100 through Section F100 (February 1998 Edition)* and the Recommended Standards for Water Works, Great Lakes—Upper Mississippi River Board of State Public Health and Environmental Managers (1997 Edition)**:
(A) Source of supply facilities.
(B) Pumping facilities.
(C) Water meters.
(D) All components of the treatment process.
(E) Storage tanks, including the following:
(i) Cleaning.
(ii) Painting.
(F) Water mains, including the following:
(i) Flushing.
(ii) Exercising valves.
(G) Approved cross connection control devices.

(6) Details of an infrastructure replacement plan that include the following:
(A) A schedule of equipment replacement.
(B) Estimated life expectancy of equipment.
(C) Expected replacement date.
(D) Estimated cost of replacement.

(7) Details for providing a certified operator in charge of the public water supply system and complying with applicable state and federal requirements concerning certified operators, including 327 IAC 8-12.

(b) The technical capacity information required by subsection (a) shall:
(1) be prepared by:

(A) a professional engineer, as described under IC 25-31, who is registered in Indiana;
(B) a licensed professional geologist, as described in 305 IAC 1-2-5, who is registered in Indiana; or
(C) a qualified person under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or licensed professional geologist registered in Indiana;

as applicable according to the information required; and

(2) demonstrate that the proposed public water supply system shall produce drinking water that meets public water supply requirements of this article.

*This document is incorporated by reference. Notwithstanding language to the contrary in the primarily incorporated documents, the versions of all secondarily incorporated documents, which are those documents referred to in the primarily incorporated documents, shall be the versions in effect on the date of final adoption of the primarily incorporated document. Copies of this publication may be obtained from the American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

**This document is incorporated by reference. Notwithstanding language to the contrary in the primarily incorporated documents, the versions of all secondarily incorporated documents, which are those documents referred to in the primarily incorporated documents, shall be the versions in effect on the date of final adoption of the primarily incorporated document. Copies of this publication may be obtained from Health Education Services, P.O. Box 7126, Albany, New York 12224 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.6-4; filed Aug 10, 1999, 8:54 a.m.: 22 IR 3679; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.6-5 Financial capacity of a new public water supply system

Authority: IC 13-13-5; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-21-3
Affected: IC 13-18-16

Sec. 5. (a) A new community public water supply system shall provide the following financial capacity information as part of the water system management plan:

(1) A five (5) year budget plan that includes the following:
(A) A pro forma income statement, balance sheet, statement of retained earnings, and statement of cash flows for each of the next five (5) years.
(B) An accounting of operating revenues for the following:
(i) Metered water revenues.
(ii) Unmetered water revenues.
(iii) Fire protection revenues.
(iv) Sales for resale.
(v) Other water revenues.
(C) An accounting of operating expenses for the following:
(i) Operation and maintenance, including the following:
(AA) Operating expenses by category.
(BB) The greater of depreciation or extensions and replacements.
(CC) Taxes other than income.
(DD) Operating income before income taxes.
(EE) Current federal income taxes.
(FF) Current state income taxes.
(GG) Deferred income taxes.
(HH) Income tax credits.
(II) Other charges and credits.
(JJ) Net operating income.
(KK) Debt service and debt service reserve, including an anticipated amortization schedule on any proposed borrowings.

(ii) Administration expenses, including the following:
(AA) Salaries.
(BB) Benefits.
(CC) Supplies.
(DD) Insurance.
(EE) Legal fees.
(FF) Engineering fees, studies, and plans.
(GG) Reporting requirements.
(HH) Accounting services.
(II) Costs to comply with other applicable state or local requirements.

(2) A twenty (20) year financial plan, in five (5) year increments, including the following:
(A) Projected growth and a description of the ability to meet expected growth.
(B) An infrastructure replacement plan, required by section 4(a)(6) of this rule, including funding of the plan.
(C) An account for funding necessary repairs to the proposed public water system to meet the drinking water standards and projected growth.

(b) A new nontransient noncommunity public water supply system shall submit a five (5) year budget plan that describes the public water supply system's source of revenue and ability to meet the costs associated with the public water supply system portion of the business, including the following:
(1) A summary of the revenues directed to the construction, operation, maintenance, and administration of the new nontransient noncommunity public water supply system.
(2) A detailed listing of the expenses associated with the construction, operation, maintenance, and administration of the new nontransient noncommunity public water supply system.

(c) The financial capacity information required by subsections (a) and (b) shall be prepared by a certified public accountant who is registered in Indiana. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.6-5; filed Aug 10, 1999, 8:54 a.m.: 22 IR 3681; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-3.6-6 Managerial capacity of a new public water supply system
Authority: IC 13-13-5; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-21-3
Affected: IC 13-18-16; IC 25-31

Sec. 6. A water system management plan shall provide the following managerial capacity information:
(1) A description of the organization, the purpose, the corporate status, and the nature of the entity, and its ownership that includes the following:
(A) Name of the owner of the public water supply system.
(B) Name of the following, where applicable:
(i) Chief executive officer.
(ii) Director.
(iii) Agency head.
(iv) Members of the board of directors.
(C) An organizational structure chart showing the following:
(i) The chain of command.
(ii) Other aspects of management related to operation.
(D) An assessment of the job responsibilities and estimated time commitment in hours for each management job position.
(2) A description of the ability to respond to an emergency situation that includes the following:
(A) Identification of:
(i) risks, whether they be:
(AA) known;
(BB) potential;
(CC) natural in origin; or

(DD) human caused;
(ii) staff members, by job position, that are responsible to act in response to risks; and
(iii) the risk response actions to be taken by staff.
(B) Notification procedures to be implemented during an emergency.
(C) A means to obtain an alternate water supply.
(D) The existence and limits of casualty insurance.
(3) An assessment of consolidation with or interconnection to another public water supply system, including the following:
(A) A narrative describing:
(i) the accessibility to another public water supply system;
(ii) efforts by a proposed public water supply system to notify other operating public water supply systems, within a ten (10) mile radius, that there is a proposal to develop a new public water supply system;
(iii) the response to notification required by item (ii); and
(iv) whether an agreement can be obtained for consolidation with or interconnection to an operating public water supply system within a ten (10) mile radius.
(B) A cost benefit analysis comparing:
(i) development of a new public water supply system;
(ii) consolidation with an existing public water supply system; and
(iii) interconnection with an existing public water supply system.
(C) The information required by this subdivision shall be prepared by a professional engineer, as described under IC 25-31, who is registered in Indiana, or by a qualified person under the direct supervision of a professional engineer registered in Indiana.
(4) An assessment of authority and responsibility, including the following:
(A) A narrative describing proposed policies, ordinances, rules, or regulations, that, at a minimum, define the following:
(i) Conditions required for providing water service for existing or new connections.
(ii) Responsibilities of the public water supply system to the consumer.
(iii) Responsibilities of the consumer to the public water supply system.
(B) A summary of existing local, state, or federal requirements pertaining to and explaining the effects upon the proposed public water supply system.
(5) A description of the following:
(A) The minimum required qualifications for the following staff:
(i) Owners.
(ii) Directors.
(iii) Managers.
(iv) Operators.
(v) Other responsible persons.
(B) A proposal for continuing training.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.6-6; filed Aug 10, 1999, 8:54 a.m.: 22 IR 3681; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

327 IAC 8-3.6-7 Certification of capacity

Authority: IC 13-13-5; IC 13-15-1-2; IC 13-15-2-1; IC 13-18-21-3
Affected: IC 13-18-16

Sec. 7. (a) The commissioner shall do the following:
(1) Review a water system management plan that contains the following:
(A) The information required by this rule.
(B) A statement signed by the owner or person in responsible charge of the public water supply system attesting to having reviewed and to understanding the contents of the water system management plan.
(2) Deny the water system management plan and return it to the applicant if the plan fails to demonstrate the technical, financial, or managerial capacity of the proposed public water supply system.

(3) Issue a written determination that the public water supply system has met the technical, financial, and managerial capacity requirements of this rule.

(b) The commissioner may contact the applicant, by letter, to request omitted or supplemental information that is related to the water system management plan of the public water supply system. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-3.6-7; filed Aug 10, 1999, 8:54 a.m.: 22 IR 3682; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*