

LCB File No. R014-08

PROPOSED REGULATION OF THE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION

P2008-06

EXPLANATION – Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

AUTHORITY: NRS 445A.855, 445A.860.

Section 1. NAC 445A.450 is hereby amended to read as follows:

NAC 445A.450 Definitions. (NRS 445A.860) As used in NAC 445A.450 to 445A.5405, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Commission” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 445A.8075.
2. “District board of health” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 445A.812.
3. “Division” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 445A.814.
4. *“Federal Act” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 445A.815 as amended on August 6, 1996.*
- ~~{4-}~~ 5. “Monitoring program” means a program developed by a public water system and approved by the Division or the appropriate district board of health to sample water quality from a sampling point for compliance purposes.
- ~~{5-}~~ 6. “Primary standard” means a standard which specifies a maximum contaminant level for any constituent found in a public water supply which, if exceeded, may adversely affect the health of persons.
- ~~{6-}~~ 7. “Public water system” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 445A.840 and includes a water authority in a county whose population is 400,000 or more.
- ~~{7-}~~ 8. “Sampling point” means a location where water samples are taken for compliance purposes in accordance with the requirements for the specific contaminant or water quality parameters being monitored.
- ~~{8-}~~ 9. “Sanitary survey” means an onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system for the purposes of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.
- ~~{9-}~~ 10. “Secondary maximum contaminant level” means a maximum contaminant level adopted by the Commission for a constituent found in a public water supply that, if exceeded, may cause aesthetic concerns to a consumer.
- ~~{10-}~~ 11. “Supplier of water” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 445A.845.
- ~~{11-}~~ 12. “Treatment technique” means an enforceable water treatment process or procedure, required to be operated at a specified effectiveness for removal of a measurable surrogate contaminant, that public water systems must employ to ensure effective removal of other contaminants for which there is not a reliable, economical, technically feasible method to measure at levels of concern.
- ~~{12-}~~ 13. “Water authority” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 377B.040.
- ~~{13-}~~ 14. The words and terms defined in 40 C.F.R. § 141.2 have the meanings ascribed to them in that section, *as adopted by reference in NAC 445A.4525.*

Section 2. NAC 445A.4525 is hereby amended to read as follows:

NAC 445A.4525 Adoption by reference of certain provisions of “National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. (NRS 445A.855, 445A.860) The provisions of 40 C.F.R. §§ 141.1, 141.2, 141.4 to 141.42, inclusive, subsections (a) and (d) of 141.43, and 141.60 to 141.571, inclusive, of the “National Primary Drinking Water Regulations~~[.]~~”, *including all tables and appendices therein*, as those provisions existed on July 1, ~~[2003]~~ 2005, are hereby adopted by reference~~[, unless the Commission gives notice that the requirements are not suitable for this State pursuant to NAC 445A.4915].~~ A copy of a publication containing those provisions is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15250-7954, or by telephone at (202) 512-1800, for the price of \$61. Copies of those regulations are also available, free of charge, at the Internet address http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_02/40cfr141_02.html.

Section 3. NAC 445A.459 is hereby amended to read as follows:

NAC 445A.459 Methods of obtaining samples of water. (NRS 445A.855, 445A.860)

1. Samples of water taken for the purpose of a complete chemical analysis must be taken as provided in this section.
2. A sample taken to analyze levels of components not requiring preservation must be collected in a clean glass or plastic half-gallon or gallon container. A thoroughly rinsed plastic distilled water bottle or unused plastic milk bottle, obtainable at a dairy or a food or drug store, is recommended for this purpose.
3. A sample taken to analyze levels of nitrates and metals must be collected in a container provided by the laboratory performing the analysis, using the appropriate materials for preservation provided by the laboratory. These materials may be added to the containers by the laboratory before the sample is taken. Care must be exercised in using such materials because of their hazardous nature.
4. A sample taken to analyze levels of trace organic materials must be taken in a glass container provided by the laboratory performing the analysis. The laboratory shall also provide any preservatives required for preventing deterioration of the organic materials.
5. If any representative sample is taken from a well for the purpose of chemical analysis:
 - (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), an amount of water equivalent to four to ten times the bore volume of the well must be pumped from the well before the sample is taken.
 - (b) In the case of a new well, the well must be pumped until all artifacts of the drilling process have been removed and the water flows clean and clear, and in any event for not less than 24 hours.
 - (c) The sample must be taken in a manner consistent with that described in chapter 9, section 9.6, of the *Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater*, EPA-600/4-82-029~~[, in the form most recently published by the Environmental Protection Agency, unless the State Board of Health gives notice that the most recent publication is not suitable for this State pursuant to NAC 445A.4915].~~
6. If any representative sample is taken from a distribution system for the purpose of chemical analysis:
 - (a) The water line from which the sample is taken must be flushed until the temperature of the water stabilizes.

(b) The sample must be taken in a manner consistent with that described in chapter 9, section 9.9, of the *Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater*, EPA-600/4-82-029~~[, in the form most recently published by the Environmental Protection Agency, unless the State Board of Health gives notice that the most recent publication is not suitable for this State pursuant to NAC 445A.4915].~~

7. If any sample is taken for the purpose of bacteriological examination, the sample must be collected in a container obtained from the laboratory performing the analysis of the sample.

8. A copy of the *Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater* is available from the ~~[United States Environmental Protection Agency, EMSL-CI, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268]~~ *National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, www.ntis.gov, (#PB83-124503)*, at a cost of \$~~[38.95]~~97.50.

Section 4. NAC 445A.4915 is hereby amended to read as follows:

~~[NAC 445A.4915 Determination of suitability for this State of revision of publication adopted by reference. (NRS 445A.855, 445A.860) If any publication adopted by reference pursuant to NAC 445A.450 to 445A.5405, inclusive, is revised, the Commission will review the revision to determine its suitability for this State. If the Commission determines that the revision is not suitable for this State, it will hold a public hearing to review its determination and give notice of that hearing within 6 months after the date of the publication of the revision. If, after the hearing, the Commission does not revise its determination, the Commission will give notice that the revision is not suitable for this State within 30 days after the hearing. If the Commission does not give such notice, the revision becomes part of the publication adopted by reference pursuant to NAC 445A.450 to 445A.5405, inclusive.]~~