INTRODUCED BY GRANE BILL NO. 153

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES.

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT CONFORMING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS TO THE FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT; AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO ESTABLISH REQUIREMENTS BY RULE FOR CROSS-CONNECTIONS; SPECIFYING THE WATER SUPPLY. SEWAGE, AND WASTE SYSTEMS THAT REQUIRE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES; MODIFYING THE LAWS TO REQUIRE CERTIFIED OPERATORS FOR NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS: ESTABLISHING A WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM: AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO ESTABLISH RULES REGARDING WELLHEAD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 37-42-101, 37-42-102, 75-6-102, 75-6-103, AND 75-6-112, MCA."

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STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is provided for this bill because 75-6-103 directs the board of health and environmental sciences to develop rules regarding cross-connections and wellhead protection.

In regard to cross-connections, the legislature anticipates that minimum standards and requirements will be developed to ensure that a public water supply does not become contaminated when the system is connected to another nonpublic water supply or to a possible source of contamination. The standards and requirements must be consistent with other rules adopted under Title 75, chapter 6, and may require installation of specific types of cross-connection control devices in accordance with industry standards. Deadlines for compliance with these standards and requirements may be staggered in a manner that is consistent with federal safe drinking water guidelines, with larger systems having earlier deadlines than The rules may include model standards and requirements for recommended smaller systems. implementation by public water supply system suppliers.

In regard to wellhead protection, the legislature anticipates that the rules will provide detailed guidance to the department of health and environmental sciences and to local governing bodies regarding the development and certification of wellhead protection areas and the adoption of wellhead protection area



1	ordinances. The rules should describe both the processes and substantive requirements for certification		
2	of wellhead protection areas and for review of proposed ordinances and verification of their compliance v		
3	Title 75, chapter 6.		
4			
5	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:		
6			
7	Section 1. Section 37-42-101, MCA, is amended to read:		
8	"37-42-101. Purpose. It is hereby found and declared that the health and welfare of Montana		
9	citizens are jeopardized by persons not properly qualified to operate the water supply systems and that		
10	Montana's state waters are endangered by persons not properly qualified to operate the wastewater		
11	treatment plants. It is declared that the public policy of this state is to control protect the public health and		
12	safety by certifying those persons working in these occupations in order to protect the public health and		
13	safety."		
14			
15	Section 2. Section 37-42-102, MCA, is amended to read:		
16	"37-42-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following		
17	definitions apply:		
18	(1) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the department, stating that the		
19	operator holding the certificate has met the requirements for the specified operator classification of the		
20	certification program.		
21	(2) "Community water system" means the term as defined in 75-6-102.		
22	(3) "Council" means the water and wastewater operators' advisory council provided for in		
23	2-15-2105.		
24	$\frac{(3)}{(4)}$ "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in		
25	Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.		

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a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons for at least 6 months

state), wells, springs, irrigation systems, marshes, watercourses, waterways, drainage systems, and other

bodies of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, publicly or privately owned.

(4) "Montana's waters" means all streams and lakes (including all rivers and lakes bordering on the

(5) "Nontransient noncommunity water system" means a public water supply system that is not

1	a year.
2	(5)(6) "Operator" means the person in direct responsible charge of the operation of a water
3	treatment plant, water distribution system, or wastewater treatment plant.
4	(7) "State waters" means the term as defined in 75-6-102.
5	(6)(8) "Wastewater treatment plant" means a facility that:
6	(a) is designed to remove solids, bacteria, or other harmful constituents of sewage, industria
7	wastes, or other wastes and which;
8	(b) discharges an effluent directly into this state's state waters; and which serves 10 or more
9	families or serves an industry employing 10 or more persons
0	(c) is part of either an industrial waste discharge system or a public sewage system as defined in
1	<u>75-6-102</u> .
2	(7)(9) "Water distribution system" means that portion of the water supply system in which water
3	is conveyed from the water treatment plant or other supply source to the premises of the consumer and
4	which serves 10 or more families or supplies an industry employing 10 or more persons that is part of a
15	community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system.
16	(8)(10) "Water supply system" means the system of pipes, structures, and facilities through which
7	the water is obtained, treated, sold, distributed, or otherwise offered to the public for household use or use
8	by humans and which that serves 10 or more families or serves an industry employing 10 or more persons
19	is part of a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system.
20	(9)(11) "Water treatment plant" means that portion of the water supply system which that alters
21	either the physical, chemical, or bacteriological quality of the water rendering it safe and palatable for
22	human use."
23	
24	Section 3. Section 75-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:
25	"75-6-102. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the
26	following definitions apply:
27	(1) "Board" means the board of health and environmental sciences provided for in 2-15-2104.
28	(2) "Certified wellhead protection area" means an area certified by the department that protects
29	the surface and subsurface area surrounding a source of ground water for a public water supply system



through which contaminants may move toward and reach the source of supply.

1	(3) "Community water system" means any a public water supply system that serves at least 10
2	15 service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly serves at least 25 year-round
3	residents.
4	$\frac{3}{4}$ "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial
5	wastes, or other wastes creating a hazard to human health.
6	(5) "Cross-connection" means a connection between a public water supply system and another
7	water supply system, either public or private, or a wastewater or sewer line or other potential source of
8	contamination so that a flow of water into or contamination of the public water supply system from the
9	other source of water or contamination is possible.
10	(4)(6) "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in
1	Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.
12	(5)(7) "Drainage" means rainfall, surface, and subsoil water.
13	(6)(8) "Industrial waste" means any waste substance from the processes of business or industry
14	or from the development of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ natural resource, together with any sewage that may be present.
15	(9) "Industrial waste discharge system" means a system that discharges industrial waste into state
16	waters.
17	(7)(10) "Maximum contaminant level" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in
18	water which that is delivered to any a user of a public water supply system.
19	(11) "Montana wellhead protection program" means a program administered by the department to
20	certify wellhead protection areas and review wellhead protection ordinances.
21	(8)(12) "Other waste" means garbage, municipal refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark,
22	lime, sand, ashes, offal, night soil, oil, grease, tar, heat, chemicals, dead animals, sediment, wrecked or
23	discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state
24	waters.
25	(9)(13) "Person" means any an individual, corporation, association, partnership, municipality, other
26	political subdivision of the state, or federal agency.
27	(10)(14) "Pollution" means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological
28	properties of any state waters which that exceeds that which is permitted by Montana water quality
29	standards, including but not limited to standards relating to change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity,



or odor or the discharge or introduction of any a liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into

any state water which that will or is likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, recreation, safety, or welfare, to livestock, or to wild animals, birds, fish, or other wildlife. A discharge which that is authorized under the pollution discharge permit rules of the board is not pollution under this chapter.

(11)(15) "Public sewage system" means a system of collection, transportation, treatment, or disposal of sewage that is designed to serve or serves 10 15 or more families or 25 or more persons daily for a period of at least 60 days out of the in a calendar year.

(12)(16) "Public water supply system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption from any a community well, water hauler for cisterns, water bottling plant, water dispenser, or other water supply that is designed to serve or has at least 15 service connections or that regularly serves 10 or more families or at least 25 or more persons daily or has at least 10 service connections for a period of at least 60 days out of the in a calendar year.

(13)(17) "Safe Drinking Water Act" means 42 U.S.C. 300f and regulations at Title 40, CFR, Parts parts 141 and 142.

(14)(18) "Sewage" means water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, or other buildings, including discharge from human beings, together with ground water infiltration and surface water present.

(15)(19) "State waters" means any a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground.

(16)(20) "Transient noncommunity water system" means any a public water supply system that is not a community water system and that serves does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons on a transient basis for at least 6 months a year."

Section 4. Section 75-6-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-6-103. Duties of the board. (1) The board has general supervision over all state waters which that are directly or indirectly being used by a person for a public water supply system or domestic purposes or as a source of ice.

- (2) The board shall adopt rules and standards concerning:
- (a) maximum contaminant levels for waters that are or will be used for a public water supply system;



1	(b) fees, as described in 75-6-108, for services rendered by the department;
2	(c) monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting by persons who own or operate a public water supply
3	system systems;
4	(d) requiring public notice to all users of a public water supply system when a person has been
5	granted a variance or exemption or is in violation of this part or a rule or order issued pursuant to this part;
6	(e) the issuance of licenses by the department to laboratories that conduct analysis of public water
7	supply systems;
8	(f) the siting, construction, operation, and modification of a public water supply system or public
9	sewage system;
10	(g) the review of financial viability of a proposed public water supply system or public sewage
11	system, as necessary to ensure the capability of the system to meet the requirements of this part;
12	(h) the collection and analysis of samples of water used for drinking or domestic purposes;
13	(i) the issuance of variances and exemptions as authorized by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act
14	and this part;
15	(j) administrative enforcement procedures and administrative penalties authorized under this part;
16	and
17	(k) standards and requirements to prevent water supply contamination from a cross-connection,
18	including:
19	(i) establishment of timeframes for implementation of the standards and requirements based on the
20	size of the public water supply system; and
21	(ii) provisions to exempt cross-connections from the standards and requirements if all connected
22	systems are department-approved public water supply systems;
23	(I) requirements for certification of wellhead protection areas and review of wellhead protection
24	area ordinances pursuant to [section 6]; and
25	(k)(m) any other requirement necessary for the protection of public health as described in this part.
26	(3) The board may issue orders necessary to fully implement the provisions of this part."
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28	Section 5. Section 75-6-112, MCA, is amended to read:
29	"75-6-112. Prohibited acts. A person may not:
30	(1) discharge sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other wastes that will cause pollution of state



waters used by a person for domestic use or as	a source for	a public water	supply system	or water or ice
company;				

- (2) discharge sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other waste into any state waters or on the banks of any state waters or into any an abandoned or operating water well unless the sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other waste is treated as prescribed by the board;
- (3) build or operate any <u>a</u> railroad, logging road, logging camp, or electric or manufacturing plant of any kind on any <u>a</u> watershed of a public water supply system unless:
- (a) the water supply is protected from pollution by sanitary precautions prescribed by the board; and
- (b) a permit has been issued by the department after approval of detailed plans and specifications for sanitary precautions;
- (4) commence construction, alteration, of extension or operation of any a system of water supply, or water distribution, that is designed to be a public water supply system or a system of sewer, drainage, wastewater waste, or sewage disposal that is designed to be a public sewage system or industrial waste discharge system before he the person submits to the department necessary maps, plans, and specifications for its review and the department approves those maps, plans, and specifications;
- (5) operate or maintain any a public water supply system which that exceeds a maximum contaminant level established by the board unless he the person has been granted or has an application pending for a variance or exemption pursuant to this part;
 - (6) violate any provision of this part or a rule adopted under this part; or
 - (7) violate any condition or requirement of an approval issued pursuant to this part."

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 6. Montana wellhead protection program. (1) The department shall implement a Montana wellhead protection program that is approved by the United States environmental protection agency and that meets requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, including 42 U.S.C. 300h-7.

- (2) The department may certify a wellhead protection area upon:
- 28 (a) receipt of a petition by a supplier for a public water supply system or by request of the governing body of the county in which the system is located; and
 - (b) making a determination that the wellhead protection area meets requirements for certification



1 established by the Montana wellhead p	protection	program.
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- (3) (a) The governing body of the county in which a wellhead protection area or areas exist may adopt an ordinance to regulate, control, and prohibit conditions that threaten the quality of water used within the wellhead protection area or areas.
- (b) Prior to adopting a wellhead protection area ordinance, the governing body shall submit the ordinance to the department for review and verification that the ordinance is consistent with the requirements of this chapter.
- (c) A wellhead protection area ordinance must be adopted using the procedures described in 7-5-103 through 7-5-107.
- (4) (a) An ordinance adopted under subsection (3) is limited in applicability to the certified wellhead protection area or areas within the county.
- (b) For a wellhead protection area that is located in two or more counties, the proposed wellhead protection area ordinance must be adopted by each county in order for the ordinance to be effective.
- (5) A wellhead protection area ordinance adopted under this section may not conflict with any other state or local law or regulation, including but not limited to zoning, fire codes, hazardous waste regulation under Title 75, chapter 10, part 4, or pesticide regulation under Title 80, chapter 8.
- (6) The department shall maintain and, upon request, distribute a register of wellhead protection area ordinances adopted by local governing bodies.

NEW SECTION. Section 7. Codification instruction. [Section 6] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 75, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 75, chapter 6, part 1, apply to [section 6].

23 -END-



STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for SB0153, as introduced

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act conforming certain definitions to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act by authorizing the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (DHES) to establish requirements by rule for cross-connecting, and specifying the water supply, sewage and waste systems that require review and approval of plans and specifications by the DHES.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- The Executive Budget present law base budget is the starting point for calculation of any impacts due to this proposed legislation.
- 2. The department estimates approximately 20 very small water systems that are currently classified as public water systems would no longer be regulated under the Public Water Supply Law. A \$100 service connection fee would no longer be paid by these systems, resulting in a loss of \$2,000 in Public Water Supply revenue to the department.
- 3. The operators of these 20 very small water systems would no longer have to be certified under the Water and Wastewater Operator Certification law. An annual fee of \$30 would no longer be paid by these operators, resulting in a loss of \$600 in waste water operator revenue to the department.
- 4. The department estimates that operators of approximately 200 non-transient noncommunity public water systems would be required to become certified. They would be required to pay the annual \$30 certification fee, along with an additional \$5 examination fee during FY96, when they became certified. Total revenue to the Waste Water operator Certification Program would be \$7,000 in FY96 and \$6,000 in FY97.
- 5. The increased workload due to certification of the 200 non-transient noncommunity public water systems operators would not offset the decrease in workload due to a reduction of the 20 very small public water supply systems which would no longer require operator certification. The department would use the additional revenue generated from the certification to contract for temporary clerical services to help with the increased workload.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Expenditures:	FY96 Difference	<u>FY97</u> Difference
Operating Expenses	4,400	3,400
Funding:		
State Special Revenue (02)	4,400	3,400
(Continued)		

(Continued)

DAVE LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR DATE
Office of Budget and Program Planning

VIVIAN BROOKE, PRIMARY SPONSOR DAT

Fiscal Note for SB0153, as introduced

SB 153

Fiscal Note Request, <u>SB0153</u>, as introduced Page 2 (continued)

EFFECT ON COUNTY OR OTHER LOCAL REVENUES OR EXPENDITURES:

Approximately 200 schools and businesses that have their own public water supply systems would be impacted. An annual operator certification fee of \$30 would be required, and a \$5 examination fee would be required in FY96. Operators of school water systems serving over 100 students would be required to attend four hours of continuing education training each year.

Incorporated towns, cities and water districts would have to implement cross-connection control programs. Implementation would be staggered to allow smaller systems time to prepare for adoption of minimum standards. Implementation likely will be requiring a customer that poses a risk of cross-contamination to purchase and install a cross-connection control device. Inspection and certification of the devices, if necessary, could be done by the local government at their option or required to be done by a plumber or other independent party hired by the customer, as the local government requires.

1	SENATE BILL NO. 153
2	INTRODUCED BY BROOKE
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT CONFORMING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS TO THE FEDERAL SAFE
6	DRINKING WATER ACT; AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO
7	ESTABLISH REQUIREMENTS BY RULE FOR VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS FOR CROSS-CONNECTIONS;
8	SPECIFYING THE WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE, AND WASTE SYSTEMS THAT REQUIRE REVIEW AND
9	APPROVAL OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL
10	SCIENCES; MODIFYING THE LAWS TO REQUIRE CERTIFIED OPERATORS FOR NONTRANSIENT
11	NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS; ESTABLISHING A WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM;
12	AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO ESTABLISH RULES
13	REGARDING WELLHEAD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS; ALLOWING VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN A
14	WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM; AUTHORIZING COUNTY GOVERNMENTS TO ADOPT WELLHEAD
15	PROTECTION AREA ORDINANCES; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 37-42-101, 37-42-102, 75-6-102,
16	75-6-103, AND 75-6-112, MCA."
17	
18	STATEMENT OF INTENT
19	A statement of intent is provided for this bill because 75-6-103 directs the board of health and
20	environmental sciences to develop rules regarding eross-connections and wellhead protection THE
21	VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION OF PETITIONS FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAMS.
22	In regard to cross-connections, the THE legislature anticipates that IS AWARE THAT CURRENTLY
23	CROSS-CONNECTIONS OF SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION WITH A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
24	ARE ILLEGAL, BUT THERE ARE NO STATE STANDARDS FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL DEVICES
25	AND NO MECHANISM EXISTS FOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIERS TO IMPLEMENT CROSS-CONNECTION
26	CONTROL PROGRAMS. THE LEGISLATURE GRANTS THE BOARD THE AUTHORITY TO SET minimum
27	standards and requirements will be developed to ensure that a public water supply does not become
28	contaminated when the system is connected to another nonpublic water supply or to a possible source of

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contamination. The standards and requirements must be consistent with other rules adopted under Title 75, chapter 6, and may require THAT ANY CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM VOLUNTARILY

54th Legislature

SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL REQUIRE THE installation of specific types of cross-connection control devices in accordance with industry standards. Deadlines for compliance with these standards and requirements may be staggered in a manner that is consistent with federal safe drinking water guidelines, with larger systems having earlier deadlines than smaller systems. The rules may include model standards and requirements for recommended implementation by public water supply system suppliers.

In regard to wellhead protection, the legislature anticipates that the rules will provide detailed guidance to the department of health and environmental sciences and to local governing bodies regarding the development and certification of wellhead protection areas and the adoption of wellhead protection area ordinances. The rules should describe both the processes and substantive requirements for certification of wellhead protection areas and for review of proposed ordinances and verification of their compliance with Title 75, chapter 6.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 37-42-101, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-42-101. Purpose. It is hereby found and declared that the health and welfare of Montana citizens are jeopardized by persons not properly qualified to operate the water supply systems and that Montana's <u>state</u> waters are endangered by persons not properly qualified to operate the wastewater treatment plants. It is declared <u>that</u> the public policy of this state <u>is</u> to <u>control</u> <u>protect the public health and safety</u> by certifying <u>those</u> persons working in these occupations in <u>order to protect the public health and safety</u>."

- Section 2. Section 37-42-102, MCA, is amended to read:
- "37-42-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the department, stating that the operator holding the certificate has met the requirements for the specified operator classification of the certification program.
 - (2) "Community water system" means the term as defined in 75-6-102.
 - (3) "Council" means the water and wastewater operators' advisory council provided for in



1	2-15-2105.
2	$\frac{(3)(4)}{(3)}$ "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in
3	Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.
4	(4) "Montana's waters" means all stroams and lakes (including all rivers and lakes bordering on the
5	state), wells, springs, irrigation systems, marshes, watercourses, waterways, drainage systems, and othe
6	bodies of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, publicly or privately owned.
7	(5) "Nontransient noncommunity water system" means a public water supply system that is no
8	a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons for at least 6 months
9	a year.
10	$\frac{(5)(6)}{(6)}$ "Operator" means the person in direct responsible charge of the operation of a wate
11	treatment plant, water distribution system, or wastewater treatment plant.
12	(7) "State waters" means the term as defined in 75-6-102.
13	(6)(8) "Wastewater treatment plant" means a facility that:
14	(a) is designed to remove solids, bacteria, or other harmful constituents of sewage, industria
15	wastes, or other wastes and which;
16	(b) discharges an effluent directly into this state's state waters; and which serves 10 or more
17	families or serves an industry employing 10 or more persons
18	(c) is part of either an industrial waste discharge system or a public sewage system as defined in
19	<u>75-6-102</u> .
20	(7)(9) "Water distribution system" means that portion of the water supply system in which water
21	is conveyed from the water treatment plant or other supply source to the premises of the consumer and
22	which serves 10 or more families or supplies an industry employing 10 or more persons that is part of a
23	community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system THAT SERVES A SCHOOL.
24	$\frac{(8)(10)}{(8)(10)}$ "Water supply system" means the system of pipes, structures, and facilities through which
25	the water is obtained, treated, sold, distributed, or otherwise offered to the public for household use or use
26	by humans and which that serves 10 or more families or serves an industry employing 10 or more persons
27	is part of a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system THAT SERVES A
28	SCHOOL.
29	(9)(11) "Water treatment plant" means that portion of the water supply system which that alters



either the physical, chemical, or bacteriological quality of the water rendering it safe and palatable for

1	human use."
2	
3	Section 3. Section 75-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:
4	"75-6-102. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the
5	following definitions apply:
6	(1) "Board" means the board of health and environmental sciences provided for in 2-15-2104.
7	(2) "Certified wellhead protection area" means an area certified by the department that protects
8	the surface and subsurface area surrounding a source of ground water for a public water supply system
9	through which contaminants may move toward and reach the source of supply.
10	(3) "Community water system" means any \underline{a} public water supply system that serves at least 40
11	15 service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly serves at least 25 year-round
12	residents.
13	(3)(4) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industria
14	wastes, or other wastes creating a hazard to human health.
15	(5) "Cross-connection" means a connection between a public water supply system and another
16	water supply system, either public or private, or a wastewater or sewer line or other potential source of
17	contamination so that a flow of water into or contamination of the public water supply system from the
18	other source of water or contamination is possible.
19	(4)(6) "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in
20	Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.
21	(5)(7) "Drainage" means rainfall, surface, and subsoil water.
22	(6)(8) "Industrial waste" means any waste substance from the processes of business or industry
23	or from the development of any a natural resource, together with any sewage that may be present.
24	(9) "Industrial waste discharge system" means a system that discharges industrial waste into state
25	waters.
26	(7)(10) "Maximum contaminant level" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in
27	water which that is delivered to any \underline{a} user of a public water supply system.
28	(11) "Montana wellhead protection program" means a program administered by the department to
29	certify wellhead protection areas and review wellhead protection ordinances.



(8)(12) "Other waste" means garbage, municipal refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark,

lime, sand, ashes, offal, night soil, oil, grease, tar, heat, chemicals, dead animals, sediment, wrecked or discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state waters.

(9)(13) "Person" means any an individual, corporation, association, partnership, municipality, other political subdivision of the state, or federal agency.

(10)(14) "Pollution" means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any state waters which that exceeds that which is permitted by Montana water quality standards, including but not limited to standards relating to change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor or the discharge or introduction of any a liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any state water which that will or is likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, recreation, safety, or welfare, to livestock, or to wild animals, birds, fish, or other wildlife. A discharge which that is authorized under the pollution discharge permit rules of the board is not pollution under this chapter.

(11)(15) "Public sewage system" means a system of collection, transportation, treatment, or disposal of sewage that is designed to serve or serves 10 15 or more families or 25 or more persons daily for a period of at least 60 days out of the in a calendar year.

(12)(16) "Public water supply system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption from any a community well, water hauler for cisterns, water bottling plant, water dispenser, or other water supply that is designed to serve or has at least 15 service connections or that regularly serves 10 or more families or at least 25 or more persons daily or has at least 10 service connections for a period of at least 60 days out of the in a calendar year.

(13)(17) "Safe Drinking Water Act" means 42 U.S.C. 300f and regulations at Title 40, CFR, Parts parts 141 and 142.

(14)(18) "Sewage" means water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, or other buildings, including discharge from human beings, together with ground water infiltration and surface water present.

(15)(19) "State waters" means any a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground.

(16)(20) "Transient noncommunity water system" means any a public water supply system that is not a community water system and that serves does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons



1	on a transient basis for at least 6 months a year.
2	
3	Section 4. Section 75-6-103, MCA, is amended to read:
4	"75-6-103. Duties of the board. (1) The board has general supervision over all state waters which
5	that are directly or indirectly being used by a person for a public water supply system or domestic purposes
6	or as a source of ice.
7	(2) The board shall adopt rules and standards concerning:
8	(a) maximum contaminant levels for waters that are or will be used for a public water supply
9	system;
10	(b) fees, as described in 75-6-108, for services rendered by the department;
11	(c) monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting by persons who own or operate a public water supply
12	system <u>systems</u> ;
13	(d) requiring public notice to all users of a public water supply system when a person has been
14	granted a variance or exemption or is in violation of this part or a rule or order issued pursuant to this part;
15	(e) the issuance of licenses by the department to laboratories that conduct analysis of public water
16	supply systems;
17	(f) the siting, construction, operation, and modification of a public water supply system or public
18	sewage system;
19	(g) the review of financial viability of a proposed public water supply system or public sewage
20	system, as necessary to ensure the capability of the system to meet the requirements of this part;
21	(h) the collection and analysis of samples of water used for drinking or domestic purposes;
22	(i) the issuance of variances and exemptions as authorized by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act
23	and this part;
24	(j) administrative enforcement procedures and administrative penalties authorized under this part;
25	and
26	(k) standards and requirements FOR THE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PROGRAMS THAT MAY
27	BE VOLUNTARILY SUBMITTED BY SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS to prevent water
28	supply contamination from a cross-connection, including:
29	(i) establishment of timeframes for implementation of the standards and requirements based on the



size of the public water supply system; and

30

1	(III) provisions to exempt cross-connections from the standards and requirements if all connected
2	systems are department-approved public water supply systems; AND
3	(I) requirements for certification of wellhead protection areas and review of wellhead protection
4	area ordinances pursuant to [section 6]; and
5	$\frac{(k)(m)(L)}{(m)}$ any other requirement necessary for the protection of public health as described in this
6	part.
7	(3) The board may issue orders necessary to fully implement the provisions of this part."
8	
9	Section 5. Section 75-6-112, MCA, is amended to read:
10	"75-6-112. Prohibited acts. A person may not:
11	(1) discharge sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other wastes that will cause pollution of state
12	waters used by a person for domestic use or as a source for a public water supply system or water or ice
13	company;
14	(2) discharge sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other waste into any state waters or on the
15	banks of any state waters or into any <u>an</u> abandoned or operating water well unless the sewage, drainage,
16	industrial waste, or other waste is treated as prescribed by the board;
17	(3) build or operate any a railroad, logging road, logging camp, or electric or manufacturing plant
18	of any kind on any a watershed of a public water supply system unless:
19	(a) the water supply is protected from pollution by sanitary precautions prescribed by the board;
20	and
21	(b) a permit has been issued by the department after approval of detailed plans and specifications
22	for sanitary precautions;
23	(4) commence construction, alteration, or extension or operation of any a system of water supply-
24	or water distribution, that is designed to be a public water supply system or a system of sewer, drainage,
25	wastewater waste, or sewage disposal that is designed to be a public sewage system or industrial waste
26	discharge system before he the person submits to the department necessary maps, plans, and
27	specifications for its review and the department approves those maps, plans, and specifications;
28	(5) operate or maintain any a public water supply system which that exceeds a maximum
29	contaminant level established by the board unless he the person has been granted or has an application



pending for a variance or exemption pursuant to this part;

1	(6) violate any provision of this part or <u>a</u> rule adopted under this part; or
2	(7) violate any condition or requirement of an approval issued pursuant to this part."
3	
4	NEW SECTION. Section 6. Montana wellhead protection program VOLUNTARY PETITIONS. (1)
5	The department shall implement a Montana wellhead protection program that is approved by the United
6	States environmental protection agency and that meets requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water
7	Act, including 42 U.S.C. 300h-7, ENABLES THE DEPARTMENT TO ADMINISTER A WELLHEAD
8	PROTECTION PROGRAM THAT INVOLVES CERTIFICATION OF LOCAL WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS
9	AND REVIEW OF WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA ORDINANCES. IN ADMINISTERING THIS PROGRAM,
10	THE DEPARTMENT MAY PERFORM ONLY THOSE FUNCTIONS PROVIDED FOR BY THE FEDERAL SAFE
11	DRINKING WATER ACT AND THIS SECTION.
12	(2) A SUPPLIER OF A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM MAY VOLUNTARILY SUBMIT FOR
13	DEPARTMENT REVIEW AND APPROVAL A PETITION TO ESTABLISH A WELLHEAD PROTECTION
14	PROGRAM FOR THE SYSTEM.
15	(2)(3) The department may certify a wellhead protection area upon:
16	(a) receipt of a petition by a supplier for a public water supply system or by request of the
17	governing body of the county in which the system is located; and
18	(b) making a determination that the wellhead protection area meets requirements CRITERIA AND
19	THRESHOLDS for certification established by the Montana wellhead protection program.
20	$\frac{(3)(4)}{(4)}$ (a) The governing body of the county in which a wellhead protection area or areas exist may
21	adopt an ordinance to regulate, control, and prohibit conditions that threaten the quality of water used
22	within the wellhead protection area or areas.
23	(b) Prior to adopting a wellhead protection area ordinance, the governing body shall CONFER WITH
24	THE SUPPLIER OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND SHALL THEN submit the ordinance to the
25	department for review and verification that the ordinance is consistent with the requirements of this
26	chapter.
27	(c) A wellhead protection area ordinance must be adopted using the procedures described in
28	7-5-103 through 7-5-107.
29	$\frac{(4)(5)}{(5)}$ (a) An ordinance adopted under subsection $\frac{(3)}{(4)}$ is limited in applicability to the certified
30	wellhead protection area or areas within the county



1	(b) For a wellhead protection area that is located in two or more counties, the proposed wellhead
2	protection area ordinance must be adopted by each county in order for the ordinance to be effective.
3	(5)(6) A wellhead protection area ordinance adopted under this section may not conflict with AND
4	MAY NOT DUPLICATE any other FEDERAL, state, or local law or regulation, including but not limited to
5	zoning, fire codes, hazardous waste regulation under Title 75, chapter 10, part 4, or pesticide regulation
6	under Title 80, chapter 8.
7	(6) The department shall maintain and, upon request, distribute a register of wellhead protection
8	area ordinances adopted by local governing bodies.
9	
10	NEW SECTION. Section 7. Codification instruction. [Section 6] is intended to be codified as an
11	integral part of Title 75, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 75, chapter 6, part 1, apply to
12	[section 6].
13	-END-

SENATE BILL NO. 153

INTRODUCED BY BROOKE

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT CONFORMING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS TO THE FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT; AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO ESTABLISH REQUIREMENTS BY RULE FOR VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS FOR CROSS-CONNECTIONS; SPECIFYING THE WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE, AND WASTE SYSTEMS THAT REQUIRE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES; MODIFYING THE LAWS TO REQUIRE CERTIFIED OPERATORS FOR NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS; ESTABLISHING A WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM; AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO ESTABLISH RULES REGARDING WELLHEAD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS; ALLOWING VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN A WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM; AUTHORIZING COUNTY GOVERNMENTS TO ADOPT WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA ORDINANCES; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 37-42-101, 37-42-102, 75-6-102, 75-6-103, AND 75-6-112, MCA."

THERE ARE NO CHANGES IN THIS BILL AND IT WILL NOT BE REPRINTED. PLEASE REFER TO SECOND READING COPY (YELLOW) FOR COMPLETE TEXT.





HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 13, 1995

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Natural Resources report that Senate Bill 153 (third reading copy -- blue) be concurred in as amended.

Signed: Dick Knox. Cl

Carried by: Rep. Ohs

And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, lines 10 and 11. Strike: "MODIFYING" on line 10 through "SYSTEMS" on line 11 Insert: "CLARIFYING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS IN THE OPERATOR CERTIFICATION LAWS"

2. Page 3, lines 7 through 9. Strike: subsection 5 in its entirety Renumber: subsequent subsections

3. Page 3, line 23.

Strike: "or" through "SCHOOL"

4. Page 3, lines 27 and 28.

Strike: "or" on line 27 through "SCHOOL" on line 28

-END-

SB 153

Committee Vote: Yes /4, No. 3

HOUSE

ı	SENATE BILL NO. 153
2	INTRODUCED BY BROOKE
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT CONFORMING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS TO THE FEDERAL SAFE
6	DRINKING WATER ACT; AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO
7	ESTABLISH REQUIREMENTS BY RULE FOR VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS FOR CROSS-CONNECTIONS;
8	SPECIFYING THE WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE, AND WASTE SYSTEMS THAT REQUIRE REVIEW AND
9	APPROVAL OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL
10	SCIENCES; MODIFYING THE LAWS TO REQUIRE CERTIFIED OPERATORS FOR NONTRANSIENT
11	NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS CLARIFYING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS IN THE OPERATOR
12	CERTIFICATION LAWS; ESTABLISHING A WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM; AUTHORIZING THE
13	BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO ESTABLISH RULES REGARDING WELLHEAD
14	PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS; ALLOWING VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN A WELLHEAD PROTECTION
15	PROGRAM; AUTHORIZING COUNTY GOVERNMENTS TO ADOPT WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA
16	ORDINANCES; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 37-42-101, 37-42-102, 75-6-102, 75-6-103, AND 75-6-112,
17	MCA."
18	
19	STATEMENT OF INTENT
20	A statement of intent is provided for this bill because 75-6-103 directs the board of health and
21	environmental sciences to develop rules regarding erose connections and wellhead protection <u>THE</u>
22	VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION OF PETITIONS FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAMS.
23	In regard to cross-connections, the THE legislature anticipates that IS AWARE THAT CURRENTLY
24	CROSS-CONNECTIONS OF SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION WITH A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
25	ARE ILLEGAL, BUT THERE ARE NO STATE STANDARDS FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL DEVICES
26	AND NO MECHANISM EXISTS FOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIERS TO IMPLEMENT CROSS-CONNECTION
27	CONTROL PROGRAMS. THE LEGISLATURE GRANTS THE BOARD THE AUTHORITY TO SET minimum
28	standards and requirements will be developed to ensure that a public water supply does not become
29	contaminated when the system is connected to another nonpublic water supply or to a possible source of



contamination. The standards and requirements must be consistent with other rules adopted under Title

75, chapter 6, and may require THAT ANY CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM VOLUNTARILY
SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL REQUIRE THE installation of specific types of cross-connection control
devices in accordance with industry standards. Deadlines for compliance with these standards and
requirements may be staggered in a manner that is consistent with federal safe drinking water guidelines
with larger systems having earlier deadlines than smaller systems. The rules may include model standards
and requirements for recommended implementation by public water supply system suppliers.

In regard to wellhead protection, the logislature anticipates that the rules will provide detailed guidance to the department of health and environmental sciences and to local governing bodies regarding the development and certification of wellhead protection areas and the adoption of wellhead protection area ordinances. The rules should describe both the processes and substantive requirements for certification of wellhead protection areas and for review of proposed ordinances and verification of their compliance with Title 75, chapter 6.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 37-42-101, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-42-101. Purpose. It is hereby found and declared that the health and welfare of Montana citizens are jeopardized by persons not properly qualified to operate the water supply systems and that Montana's state waters are endangered by persons not properly qualified to operate the wastewater treatment plants. It is declared that the public policy of this state is to control protect the public health and safety by certifying those persons working in these occupations in order to protect the public health and safety."

Section 2. Section 37-42-102, MCA, is amended to read:

- "37-42-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:
 - (1) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the department, stating that the operator holding the certificate has met the requirements for the specified operator classification of the certification program.
 - (2) "Community water system" means the term as defined in 75-6-102.



2	2-15-2105.
3	(3)(4) "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in
4	Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.
5	(4) "Montana's waters" means all streams and lakes (including all rivers and lakes bordering on the
6	state), wells, springs, irrigation systems, marshes, watercourses, waterways, drainage systems, and other
7	bodies of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, publicly or privately owned.
8	(5) "Nontransient nencommunity water system" means a public water supply system that is not
9	a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons for at least 6 months
10	a year.
11	(5)(6)(5) "Operator" means the person in direct responsible charge of the operation of a water
12	treatment plant, water distribution system, or wastewater treatment plant.
13	(7)(6) "State waters" means the term as defined in 75-6-102.
14	(6)(8)(7) "Wastewater treatment plant" means a facility that:
15	(a) is designed to remove solids, bacteria, or other harmful constituents of sewage, industrial
16	wastes, or other wastes and which;
17	(b) discharges an effluent directly into this state's state waters; and which serves 10 or more
18	families or serves an industry employing 10 or more persons
19	(c) is part of either an industrial waste discharge system or a public sewage system as defined in
20	<u>75-6-102</u> .
21	$\frac{7}{9}$ "Water distribution system" means that portion of the water supply system in which water
22	is conveyed from the water treatment plant or other supply source to the premises of the consumer and
23	which serves 10 or more families or supplies an industry employing 10 or more persons that is part of a
24	community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system THAT SERVES A SCHOOL.
25	(8)(10)(9) "Water supply system" means the system of pipes, structures, and facilities through
26	which the water is obtained, treated, sold, distributed, or otherwise offered to the public for household use
27	or use by humans and which that serves 10 or more families or serves an industry employing 10 or more
28	persons is part of a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system THAT SERVES
29	A-SCHOOL.
30	(9)(11)(10) "Water treatment plant" means that portion of the water supply system which that

(3) "Council" means the water and wastewater operators' advisory council provided for in



- 3 -

1	alters either the physical, chemical, or bacteriological quality of the water rendering it safe and palatable
2	for human use."
·3	
4	Section 3. Section 75-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:
5	"75-6-102. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the
6	following definitions apply:
7	(1) "Board" means the board of health and environmental sciences provided for in 2-15-2104.
8	(2) "Certified wellhead protection area" means an area certified by the department that protects
9	the surface and subsurface area surrounding a source of ground water for a public water supply system
10	through which contaminants may move toward and reach the source of supply.
11	(3) "Community water system" means any a public water supply system that serves at least 10
12	15 service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly serves at least 25 year-round
13	residents.
14	(3)(4) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial
15	wastes, or other wastes creating a hazard to human health.
16	(5) "Cross-connection" means a connection between a public water supply system and another
17	water supply system, either public or private, or a wastewater or sewer line or other potential source of
18	contamination so that a flow of water into or contamination of the public water supply system from the
19	other source of water or contamination is possible.
20	(4)(6) "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in
21	Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.
22	(5)(7) "Drainage" means rainfall, surface, and subsoil water.
23	(6)(8) "Industrial waste" means any waste substance from the processes of business or industry
24	or from the development of any <u>a</u> natural resource, together with any sewage that may be present.
25	(9) "Industrial waste discharge system" means a system that discharges industrial waste into state
26	waters.
27	(7)(10) "Maximum contaminant level" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in



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(11) "Montana wellhead protection program" means a program administered by the department to

water which that is delivered to any a user of a public water supply system.

certify wellhead protection areas and review wellhead protection ordinances.

(8)(12) "Other waste" means garbage, municipal refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, sand, ashes, offal, night soil, oil, grease, tar, heat, chemicals, dead animals, sediment, wrecked or discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state waters.

(9)(13) "Person" means any an individual, corporation, association, partnership, municipality, other political subdivision of the state, or federal agency.

(10)(14) "Pollution" means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any state waters which that exceeds that which is permitted by Montana water quality standards, including but not limited to standards relating to change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor or the discharge or introduction of any a liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any state water which that will or is likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, recreation, safety, or welfare, to livestock, or to wild animals, birds, fish, or other wildlife. A discharge which that is authorized under the pollution discharge permit rules of the board is not pollution under this chapter.

(11)(15) "Public sewage system" means a system of collection, transportation, treatment, or disposal of sewage that is designed to serve or serves 10 15 or more families or 25 or more persons daily for a period of at least 60 days out of the in a calendar year.

(12)(16) "Public water supply system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption from any a community well, water hauler for cisterns, water bottling plant, water dispenser, or other water supply that is designed to serve or has at least 15 service connections or that regularly serves 10 or more families or at least 25 or more persons daily or has at least 10 service connections for a period of at least 60 days out of the in a calendar year.

(13)(17) "Safe Drinking Water Act" means 42 U.S.C. 300f and regulations at Title 40, CFR, Parts parts 141 and 142.

(14)(18) "Sewage" means water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, or other buildings, including discharge from human beings, together with ground water infiltration and surface water present.

(15)(19) "State waters" means any a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground.

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2	on a transient basis for at least 6 months a year."
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7	or as a source of ice.
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10	system;
11	(b) fees, as described in 75-6-108, for services rendered by the department;
12	(c) monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting by persons who own or operate a public water supply
13	system <u>systems</u> ;
14	(d) requiring public notice to all users of a public water supply system when a person has been
15	granted a variance or exemption or is in violation of this part or a rule or order issued pursuant to this part;
16	(e) the issuance of licenses by the department to laboratories that conduct analysis of public water
17	supply systems;
18	(f) the siting, construction, operation, and modification of a public water supply system or public
19	sewage system;
20	(g) the review of financial viability of a proposed public water supply system or public sewage
21	system, as necessary to ensure the capability of the system to meet the requirements of this part;
22	(h) the collection and analysis of samples of water used for drinking or domestic purposes;
23	(i) the issuance of variances and exemptions as authorized by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act
24	and this part;
25	(j) administrative enforcement procedures and administrative penalties authorized under this part;
26	and .
27	(k) standards and requirements FOR THE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PROGRAMS THAT MAY
28	BE VOLUNTARILY SUBMITTED BY SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS to prevent water
29	supply contamination from a cross-connection, including:
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1	size of the public water supply system; and
2	(iii) provisions to exempt cross-connections from the standards and requirements if all connected
3	systems are department-approved public water supply systems; AND
4	(I) requirements for certification of wellhead protection areas and review of wellhead protection
5	area ordinances pursuant to [section 6]; and
6	(k)(m)(L) any other requirement necessary for the protection of public health as described in this
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13	waters used by a person for domestic use or as a source for a public water supply system or water or ice
14	company;
15	(2) discharge sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other waste into any state waters or on the
16	banks of any state waters or into any <u>an</u> abandoned or operating water well unless the sewage, drainage,
17	industrial waste, or other waste is treated as prescribed by the board;
18	(3) build or operate any a railroad, logging road, logging camp, or electric or manufacturing plant
19	of any kind on any a watershed of a public water supply system unless:
20	(a) the water supply is protected from pollution by sanitary precautions prescribed by the board;
21	and
22	(b) a permit has been issued by the department after approval of detailed plans and specifications
23	for sanitary precautions;
24	(4) commence construction, alteration, of extension or operation of any a system of water supply,
25	or water distribution, that is designed to be a public water supply system or a system of sewer, drainage,
26	wastewater waste, or sewage disposal that is designed to be a public sewage system or industrial waste
27	discharge system before he the person submits to the department necessary maps, plans, and



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contaminant level established by the board unless he the person has been granted or has an application

(5) operate or maintain any a public water supply system which that exceeds a maximum

specifications for its review and the department approves those maps, plans, and specifications;

pending for a variance or exemption pursuant to this part;

2	(6) violate any provision of this part or \underline{a} rule adopted under this part; or
3	(7) violate any condition or requirement of an approval issued pursuant to this part."
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6	The department shall implement a Montana wellhead protection program that is approved by the United
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1	THE DEPARTMENT MAY PERFORM ONLY THOSE FUNCTIONS PROVIDED FOR BY THE FEDERAL SAFE
2	DRINKING WATER ACT AND THIS SECTION.
3	(2) A SUPPLIER OF A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM MAY VOLUNTARILY SUBMIT FOR
4	DEPARTMENT REVIEW AND APPROVAL A PETITION TO ESTABLISH A WELLHEAD PROTECTION
15	PROGRAM FOR THE SYSTEM.
6	(2)(3) The department may certify a wellhead protection area upon:
7	(a) receipt of a petition by a supplier for a public water supply system er by request of the
8	governing body of the county in which the system is located; and
19	(b) making a determination that the wellhead protection area meets requirements CRITERIA AND
20	THRESHOLDS for certification established by the Montana wellhead protection program.
21	(3)(4) (a) The governing body of the county in which a wellhead protection area or areas exist may
22	adopt an ordinance to regulate, control, and prohibit conditions that threaten the quality of water used
23	within the wellhead protection area or areas.
24	(b) Prior to adopting a wellhead protection area ordinance, the governing body shall CONFER WITH
25	THE SUPPLIER OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND SHALL THEN submit the ordinance to the
26	department for review and verification that the ordinance is consistent with the requirements of this
27	chapter.
28	(c) A wellhead protection area ordinance must be adopted using the procedures described in
29	7-5-103 through 7-5-107.
30	(4)(5) (a) An ordinance adopted under subsection (3) (4) is limited in applicability to the certified



14

[section 6].

1	wellhead protection area or areas within the county.
2	(b) For a wellhead protection area that is located in two or more counties, the proposed wellhead
3	protection area ordinance must be adopted by each county in order for the ordinance to be effective.
4	(5)(6) A wellhead protection area ordinance adopted under this section may not conflict with AND
5	MAY NOT DUPLICATE any other FEDERAL, state, or local law or regulation, including but not limited to
6	zoning, fire codes, hazardous waste regulation under Title 75, chapter 10, part 4, or pesticide regulation
7	under Title 80, chapter 8.
8	(6) The department shall maintain and, upon request, distribute a register of wellhead protection
9	area ordinances adopted by local governing bodies.
10	
11	NEW SECTION. Section 7. Codification instruction. [Section 6] is intended to be codified as an
12	integral part of Title 75, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 75, chapter 6, part 1, apply to

-END-