

CHAPTER 62-520
GROUND WATER CLASSES, STANDARDS, AND EXEMPTIONS

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62-520.100 Intent of Ground Water Classes, Standards, and Exemptions.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.088, 403.101 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Amended 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.100, Repealed 12-9-96.

62-520.200 Definitions for Ground Water.

(1) "Acute Toxicity" shall have the same meaning as provided in Rule 62-302.200(1), F.A.C.

(2) "Aquifer" means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of ground water to wells, springs or surface water.

(3) "Background" means the condition of waters in the absence of the activity or discharge under consideration, based on the best scientific information available to the Department.

(4) "Commission" means the Environmental Regulation Commission.

(5) "Confined Aquifer" means an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself.

(6) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.

(7) "Designated Use" means the present and future most beneficial use of a body of water as designated by the Environmental Regulation Commission by means of the classification system contained in this Chapter.

(8) "Effluent" means either domestic effluent or industrial effluent and has the same definition as effluent in Rule 62-600.200 or 62-660.200, F.A.C.

(9) "Effluent Limitation" means any restriction established by the Department on quantities, rates or concentrations of chemical, physical, biological or other constituents that are discharged from sources into waters of the State.

(10) "Existing Installation" means for purposes of this chapter, any installation which had filed a complete application for a water discharge permit on or before January 1, 1983, or which submitted a ground water monitoring plan no later than six months after the date required for that type of installation as listed in Rule 17-4.245, F.A.C. (1983), and a plan was subsequently approved by the Department; or which was in fact an installation reasonably expected to release contamination into the ground water on or before July 1, 1982, and operated consistently with statutes and rules relating to ground water discharge in effect at the time of the operation.

(a) The chart in (b) below contains the types of discharge and the dates in former Rule 17-4.245, F.A.C. (1983), by which a written ground water monitoring plan was required to be submitted to the Department.

(b) Monitoring Plan Deadlines:

Organic Waste	January 1983
Inorganic Waste	April 1983
Landfills (domestic and industrial)	May 1983

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Industrial Septic Tanks	August 1983
Pulp and Paper	August 1983
Phosphogypsum Stacks and Ponds	September 1983
Laundries	October 1983
Oil and Gas Producers	December 1983
Citrus	December 1983
Food and Beverages	January 1984
Domestic Waste	February 1984
Power Plants	February 1984
Mining and Materials	March 1984
Others	March 1984

(11) "Extractable Semivolatile Organics" means any number of synthetic organic compounds that are isolated using an organic solvent and analyzed by chromatographic techniques (gas or liquid).

(12) "Ground Water" means water beneath the surface of the ground within a zone of saturation, whether or not flowing through known and definite channels.

(13) "Installation" means any structure, equipment, facility, or appurtenances thereto, operation or activity that may be a source of pollution.

(14) "Natural Background" means the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background may be based on historical pre-alteration data.

(15) "Pollution" means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere or waters of the state of any substances, contaminants, noise, or man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological or radiological integrity of air or water in quantities or levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, including outdoor recreation.

(16) "Reclaimed water" means the same as defined in Rule 62-600.200, F.A.C.

(17) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department.

(18) "Single Source Aquifer" means an aquifer or a portion of an aquifer which, pursuant to Rule 62-520.410(5) and (6), F.A.C., is determined by the Commission to be the only reasonably available source of potable water to a significant segment of the population.

(19) "Site" means the area within an installation's property boundary where wastes or reclaimed water are released or applied to the ground water.

(20) "Spring" means a point where ground water emerges onto the earth's surface, including under any surface water of the state, excluding seeps. The term "spring" shall include karst windows, a depression opening that reveals portions of a subterranean flow or the unroofed portion of a cave.

(21) "Surface Water" means water upon the surface of the earth, whether contained in bounds created naturally or artificially or diffused. Water from natural springs shall be classified as surface water when it exits from the spring onto the earth's surface.

(22) "Unconfined Aquifer" means an aquifer that has a water table.

(23) "Volatile Organics" means any number of compounds listed in analytical methods that use a purge and trap technique for sample introduction.

(24) "Wastes" means sewage, industrial wastes, and all other liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substances that may pollute or tend to pollute any waters of the State.

(25) "Waters" include, but are not limited to, rivers, lakes, streams, springs, impoundments, and all other waters or bodies of water, including fresh, brackish, saline, tidal, surface or underground waters. Waters owned entirely by one person other than the state are included only in regard to possible discharge on other property or water. Underground waters include, but are not limited to, all underground waters passing through pores of rock or soils or flowing through in channels, whether manmade or natural.

(26) "Water Table" means the upper surface of a zone of saturation, where the body of ground water is not confined by an overlying impermeable zone.

(27) "Zone of Discharge" means a volume underlying or surrounding the site and extending to the base of a specifically designated aquifer or aquifers, within which an opportunity for the treatment, mixture or dispersion of wastes into receiving ground water is afforded.

(28) "Zone of Saturation" means a subsurface zone in which all of the interstices are filled with water.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Amended 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.200, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.300 Purpose and Intent for Ground Water.

(1) Purpose.

(a) Article II, Section 7 of the Florida Constitution requires abatement of water pollution and conservation and protection of Florida's natural resources.

(b) The present and future most beneficial uses of all ground waters of the state have been designated by the Department by means of the classification system set forth in this chapter in accordance with section 403.061(10), F.S. Water quality standards are established by the Department to protect these designated uses.

(c) Because activities outside the state sometimes cause pollution of Florida's waters, the Department will make every reasonable effort to have such pollution abated.

(d) Water quality standards apply equally to and shall be uniformly enforced in both the public and private sector.

(e) "Public interest" shall not be construed to mean only those activities conducted solely to provide facilities or benefits to the general public. Private activities conducted for private purposes may also be in the public interest.

(f) The Department shall use the best environmental information available when making decisions on the effects of chronically and acutely toxic substances and carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic substances. Additionally, the Department

shall encourage innovative research and development in waste treatment alternatives that might better preserve environmental quality and reduces the energy and dollar costs of operation.

(g) The present and future most beneficial uses of ground waters of the state shall be protected to ensure the availability and utility of this invaluable resource. To achieve such protection, the ground waters of the state are classified and appropriate water quality criteria for those classes are set forth in this chapter.

(h) The criteria set forth in this chapter are minimum levels that are necessary to protect the designated use of ground waters. Permit applicants shall not be penalized because of a low detection limit associated with any specific criterion.

(2) History of Intent.

(a) The Department rules that were adopted on March 1, 1979, regarding water quality standards are designed to protect public health or welfare and to enhance the quality of waters of the state. They have been established taking into consideration the use and value of waters of the state for public water supply, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes.

(b) The Department rules that were adopted on March 1, 1979, regarding water quality standards are based upon the best scientific knowledge related to the protection of the various designated uses of waters of the state.

(c) The zone of discharge and exemption provisions are designed to provide an opportunity for the future consideration of factors relating to localized situations which could not adequately be addressed in the rulemaking hearing of March 1, 1979, including economic and social consequences, attainability, irretrievable conditions, natural background, and detectability.

(d) Paragraphs (a) through (c) encompass an even-handed and balanced approach to attainment of water quality objectives. The Commission specifically recognized that the social, economic, and environmental costs may, under certain circumstances, outweigh the social, economic, and environmental benefits if the numerical criteria are enforced statewide. It is for that reason that the Commission provided for zones of discharge, exemptions, and other provisions in chapters of Title 62, F.A.C. Furthermore, the continued availability of moderating provisions is a vital factor providing a basis for the Commission's determination that water quality standards applicable to ground water classes in this chapter are attainable, taking into consideration environmental, technological, social, economic, and institutional factors. The companion provisions of chapter 17-4 (now in chapter 62-520) and 17-6 (now in chapters 62-600, 62-601, 62-610, 62-611, 62-660, and 62-670), F.A.C., originally approved simultaneously with the water quality standards contained in this chapter are a substantive part of the state's comprehensive program for the control, abatement, and prevention of water pollution.

(e) Without the moderating provisions described in (c) above, the Commission would not have adopted the revisions described in (b) above nor determined that they were attainable as generally applicable water quality standards.

(3) The Commission, recognizing the complexity of water quality management and the necessity to temper regulatory actions with the technological progress and the social and economic well-being of people, urges, however, that there be no compromise where discharges of pollutants constitute a valid hazard to human health.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.502, 403.702 FS. History - Formerly 17-3.071, Amended and Renumbered 1-1-83, Formerly 17-3.401, Amended 9-8-92, 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.300, Amended 12-9-96, 7-12-09.

62-520.310 General Provisions for Ground Water.

(1) A violation of any ground water standard or criterion contained in this chapter constitutes pollution.

(2) Notwithstanding the classification and criteria for ground water set forth in this chapter, discharge to ground water shall not impair the designated use of contiguous surface waters.

(3) In addition to any technology-based effluent limitations when necessary to assure that water quality criteria will be met.

(4) This chapter contains the ground water provisions generally applicable unless other rule chapters for specific types of installations have other requirements for ground water discharges applicable to those installations.

(5) Compliance with ground water standards shall be determined by analyses of unfiltered ground water samples, unless a filtered sample is as or more representative of the particular ground water quality, as described in the Department's technical document, "Determining Representative Ground Water Samples, Filtered or Unfiltered," January 1994, hereby incorporated and adopted as a reference. This document is available from the Department's Bureau of Water Facilities Regulation, MS 3580, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

(6) For owners of an existing installation, compliance with the minimum criteria set forth in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C., shall be determined by analysis of the constituents of the waste stream of the installation causing the discharge; provided, however, that the installation owner may, at his option, place a monitoring well immediately outside the site boundary to measure compliance with the minimum criteria, as long as the discharge poses no danger to the public health, safety or welfare.

(7) Unless exempted by Rule 62-520.500, 62-520.510, or 62-520.520, F.A.C., no installation shall directly or indirectly discharge into ground water any contaminant that causes a violation of the water quality standards or minimum criteria for the receiving ground water as established in this chapter, except within a zone of discharge established by permit or Rule 62-520.465, F.A.C.

(8) Zones of discharge shall be allowed for projects or facilities that allow direct contact with ground water listed in paragraphs (a) through (c) below, and that provide beneficial discharges through wells to ground water as described herein or in the cited rules.

(a) Projects designed to recharge aquifers with surface water of comparable quality, or projects designed to transfer water across or between aquifers of comparable quality for the purpose of storage or conservation;

(b) Facilities permitted under Rule 62-610.466, F.A.C., for aquifer storage and recovery of reclaimed water, subsection 62-610.560(3), F.A.C., for ground water recharge by injection of reclaimed water, or subsection 62-610.562(4), F.A.C., for creation of salinity barrier systems by injection of reclaimed water; and

(c) Department-approved aquifer remediation projects that use Class V, Group 4, underground injection control wells as described in paragraph 62-528.600(2)(d), F.A.C. A zone of discharge shall be allowed for the primary standards for ground water for closed-loop re-injection systems and for the prime constituents of the reagents used to remediate site contaminants, and for the secondary standards for ground water, as specified in a Department-approved remedial action plan that addresses the duration and size of discharge, and ground water monitoring requirements.

(9) Other discharges through wells or sinkholes that allow direct contact with Class G-I, Class F-I, or Class G-II ground water shall not be allowed a zone of discharge.

(10) Discharges that may cause an imminent hazard to the public or the environment through contamination of underground supplies of drinking water or surface water affected by the ground water because of the proximity and nature of the contaminants, shall not be allowed a zone of discharge.

(11) Installations operated to render water fit for human consumption and that dispose of non-hazardous concentrates from membrane separation technologies, such as reverse osmosis, membrane softening, ultra-filtration, and electro dialysis, through land application operations are exempt from meeting the primary and secondary drinking water standards, provided the applicant demonstrates that the receiving unconfined aquifer exhibits a natural background total dissolved solids concentration exceeding 1500 mg/L. Installations discharging to such aquifers shall not cause a violation of primary or secondary drinking water standards at any private or public water supply well outside of the installation's property boundary.

(12) It is the intent of the Department whenever possible to incorporate ground water discharge considerations into other Department permits as appropriate, and not to require a separate permit for discharges to ground water. However, any published notice of proposed agency action on an application for a permit shall contain notice, when appropriate, that ground water considerations are being incorporated into such permits.

(13) The purpose of monitoring is to ensure that the permitting of zones of discharge, or the granting of exemptions, will not cause a violation of ground water standards. Ground water monitoring is intended to allow predictions to be made of the movement and composition of the discharge plume and compliance with applicable state ground water standards at the boundary of the zone of discharge. Efforts shall be

made to minimize the number and cost of monitoring wells, consistent with the ability to obtain useful and reliable information.

(14) Existing installations discharging to Class G-II ground water are exempt from compliance with secondary standards outside of a zone of discharge obtained by Department permit or rule, except where compliance is required under Rule 62-520.520, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.502, 403.702 FS. History - New 7-12-09.

62-520.400 Minimum Criteria for Ground Water.

(1) All ground water shall at all places and at all times be free from domestic, industrial, agricultural, or other man-induced non-thermal components of discharges in concentrations which, alone or in combination with other substances, or components of discharges (whether thermal or non-thermal):

(a) Are harmful to plants, animals, or organisms that are native to the soil and responsible for treatment or stabilization of the discharge relied upon by Department permits; or

(b) Are carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, or toxic to human beings, unless specific criteria are established for such components in Rule 62-520.420, F.A.C.; or

(c) Are acutely toxic within surface waters affected by the ground water; or

(d) Pose a serious danger to the public health, safety, or welfare; or

(e) Create or constitute a nuisance; or

(f) Impair the reasonable and beneficial use of adjacent waters.

(2) The minimum criteria shall not apply to Class G-IV ground water, unless the Department determines there is a danger to the environment, public health, safety or welfare.

(3) The following procedures shall apply in the implementation of (1)(b) above:

(a) The Secretary is authorized to make determinations, in individual permitting or enforcement proceedings, that a particular level for a substance is a prohibited concentration in violation of a minimum criterion pursuant to (1)(b) above. This determination may not be delegated to Department districts.

(b) Any notice of proposed agency action published pursuant to Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., which contains such a determination shall include notification of the particular substance and prohibited concentration level being proposed. The notice shall be submitted to the Florida Administrative Weekly at the time it is sent to the permit applicant for publication.

(c) The Department shall notify the Commission semiannually of every application of a determination to a discharger made by the Secretary during the preceding six months pursuant to (a) above for any constituent and concentration level not adopted by the Commission as a rule. The notification shall identify the discharger(s) to whom the application of a determination has been made, the type of industry, the constituent and concentration level set and a summary of the basis for the

determination. At the written request of the Commission or any substantially affected member of the public, the Department shall, within 120 days of the written request, submit to the Florida Administrative Weekly a notice of rulemaking pursuant to Section 120.54, F.S., on the determination for the particular constituent and concentration level that is the subject of a notification in the preceding sentence.

(d) The application of the determination under paragraph (a) to the permittee or to other affected dischargers shall be subject to:

1. Modification where necessary to conform to any final rulemaking action of the Commission under (c) above; or
2. Withdrawal if the Commission elects not to adopt a corresponding rule after initiation of rulemaking for the constituent under (c) above.

(e) The notice procedures contained in subsection (3) shall not act as a stay of Department enforcement proceedings.

(f) Once a particular standard for a criterion is established by the Commission, it shall be listed in this section.

Specific Authority 403.061, FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, FS. History -- Formerly 17-3.051, Amended and Renumbered 1-1-83, Formerly 17-3.402, Amended 9-8-92, 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.400.

62-520.410 Classification of Ground Water, Usage, Reclassification.

(1) All ground water of the State is classified according to designated uses as follows:

- Class F-I Potable water use, ground water in a single source aquifer described in Rule 62-520.460, F.A.C. with a total dissolved solids content of less than 3,000 mg/L and was specifically reclassified as Class F-I by the Commission.
- Class G-I Potable water use, ground water in single source aquifer that has a total dissolved solids content of less than 3,000 mg/L and was specifically reclassified by the Commission.
- Class G-II Potable water use, ground water in aquifers with a total dissolved solids content of less than 10,000 mg/L, unless otherwise classified by the Commission.
- Class G-III Non-potable water use, ground water in unconfined aquifers with a total dissolved solids content of 10,000 mg/L or greater; or with a total dissolved solids content of 3,000-10,000 mg/L and either has been reclassified by the Commission as having no reasonable potential as a future source of drinking water, or has been designated by the Department as an exempted aquifer pursuant to Rule 62-528.300(3), F.A.C.

Class G-IV Non-potable water use, ground water in confined aquifers with a total dissolved solids content of 10,000 mg/L or greater.

(2) It shall be the Department policy to afford the highest protection to single source aquifers. Upon petition by an affected party as provided in subsection (6), the Commission may reclassify aquifers or portions of aquifers as Class G-I ground water.

(3) The specific water quality criteria corresponding to each ground water classification are listed in Rules 62-520.420 to 62-520.460, F.A.C.

(4) Ground water quality classifications are arranged in order of the degree of protection required, with Class G-I and F-I ground water requiring generally the most stringent water quality criteria and Class G-IV the least.

(5) Reclassification of ground water as provided in subsection (1) above shall be accomplished in the following manner:

(a) Any substantially affected person or a water management district may seek reclassification of any ground water of the State by filing a petition with the Department's agency clerk in the Office of General Counsel, MS 35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. In addition, the Department may seek reclassification by initiating rulemaking under Section 120.54, F.S.

(b) A petition for reclassification shall contain the information necessary to support the affirmative findings required in this rule.

(c) Before any ground water can be reclassified:

1. If a petition for reclassification is the impetus for such reclassification, the Department shall provide the petitioner with the notice to be published, at least 21 days before the Environmental Regulation Commission's rule adoption public hearing, in the legal advertising section of a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the proposed reclassified ground water.

2. If the Department seeks reclassification without a petition being filed, the Department shall provide for newspaper publication as described above.

3. In addition, the Department, through its rulemaking notice, shall publish the proposed rule as required under Chapter 120, F.S., and the Department will provide written notification to local governments whose jurisdiction overlies any portion of the ground water proposed to be reclassified.

(d) Reclassification of ground water of the State shall be adopted only upon affirmative findings by the Commission that:

1. The proposed reclassification will establish the present and future most beneficial use of the ground water;

2. Such a reclassification is clearly in the public interest; and

3. The proposed designated use is attainable, upon consideration of environmental, water quality, technological, social, economic, and institutional factors.

(6) In addition to the procedures in subsection (5) above, the following procedure shall be used to designate single source aquifers:

- (a) Rulemaking procedures pursuant to Rule 62-110.103, F.A.C., shall be followed;
 - (b) At least one fact-finding workshop shall be held in the affected area;
 - (c) All local, county, or municipal governments, water management districts, and state legislators whose district or jurisdictions include all or part of a proposed single source aquifer shall be notified in writing by the Department at least 60 days prior to the workshop;
 - (d) A prominent public notice shall be placed in a newspaper, or newspapers if a large area is to be designated, of general circulation in the area of the proposed single source aquifer at least 60 days prior to the workshop;
 - (e) The Commission may reclassify an aquifer or portion of an aquifer as a single source aquifer within specified boundaries upon the affirmative finding that:
 - 1. The aquifer or portion of the aquifer is the only reasonably available source of potable water to a significant segment of the population; and
 - 2. The designated use is attainable, upon consideration of environmental, technological, water quality, institutional, social, and economic factors.
 - (f) When making the finding required by (6)(e) above, the Commission must specifically consider, upon presentation of any competent evidence at the hearing, the following:
 - 1. Other sources of potable water which could be used and the costs of developing these sources; and
 - 2. The long term adequacy of the ground water aquifer to supply expected future demands if other sources are not developed; and
 - 3. Potential adverse effects from continued consumption of water from the aquifer if G-I classification does not occur; and
 - 4. Potential adverse effects on existing and potential discharges to the affected ground water if G-I classification occurs.
- Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061 FS. History - Formerly 28-5.06, 17-3.06, 17-3.081, Amended and Renumbered 1-1-83, Formerly 17-3.403, Amended 9-8-92, Formerly 17-520.410, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.420 Standards for Class G-I and Class G-II Ground Water.

(1) In addition to the minimum criteria in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C., the primary and secondary drinking water quality standards for public water systems established pursuant to the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act, which are listed in Rules 62-550.310 and 62-550.320, F.A.C., shall apply to Class G-I and Class G-II ground water. Exceptions are for existing installations not having to meet secondary standards as provided in Rule 62-520.520, F.A.C., and subsection (4) below; that the total coliform bacteria standard shall be 4 per 100 milliliters; and that the primary drinking water standard for public drinking water systems for asbestos shall not apply as a ground water standard.

(2) If the concentration for any constituent listed in subsection (1) above in the natural background quality of the ground water is greater than the stated maximum, or in the case of pH is also less than the minimum, the representative natural background quality shall be the prevailing standard for Class G-I and Class G-II ground water.

(3) Where natural background quality of the ground water cannot be determined in the upgradient well, and the concentration for any constituent listed in subsection (1) above in the background quality of the ground water is greater than the stated maximum, or for pH is also less than the minimum, the representative background quality shall be the prevailing standard for those installations.

(4) These primary and secondary standards shall not apply within a zone of discharge as provided in Rule 62-520.465, F.A.C. The minimum criteria specified in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C., shall apply within the zone of discharge.
Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088 FS. History - Formerly 17-3.101, Amended and Renumbered 1-1-83, Formerly 17-3.404, Amended 9-8-92, 10-6-92, 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.420, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.430 Standards for Class G-III Ground Water.

(1) The minimum criteria established in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C., shall apply to all Class G-III ground water except as provided in (2) below.

(2) The minimum criteria shall not apply to an underground injection facility that has received an aquifer exemption pursuant to subsection 62-528.300(3), F.A.C., unless there is danger to the environment, public health, safety, or welfare. The minimum criteria shall apply to all other facilities discharging to an exempted aquifer.
Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061 FS. History - Formerly 17-3.151, Amended and Renumbered 1-1-83, Formerly 17-3.405, Amended 9-8-92, 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.430.

62-520.440 Standards for Class G-IV Ground Water.

The Department shall specify applicable standards on a case-by-case basis for discharges to Class G-IV ground water. The minimum criteria in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C., shall not apply unless the Department determines there is danger to the environment, public health, safety or welfare.
Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061 FS. History - Formerly 17-3.151, Amended and Renumbered 1-1-83, Formerly 17-3.406, Amended 9-8-92, 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.440.

62-520.460 Class F-I Ground Water.

(1) The following is classified as Class F-I ground water:
The surficial aquifers in northeast Flagler County included in the area bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by Intracoastal Waterway; on the north by the north line of Sections 8 and 39, Township 10 South; and on the south from a line running due east and west from a point along the east-west boundary of Sections 9 and

10, Township 11 South, where that point intersects the northern extension of the mean high water line of Fox's Cut.

(2) The water quality standards in Rules 62-520.400 and 62-520.420, F.A.C., that apply to Class G-I and Class G-II ground water shall also apply to Class F-I.

(3) The permitting and monitoring requirements of Rules 62-522.200, 62-522.300, 62-522.500, 62-522.600, and 62-522.700, F.A.C., are applicable to Class F-I ground water, and the zones of discharge prohibitions and dimensions in Rule 62-520.461, F.A.C., shall apply.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061 FS. History - New 3-4-87, Formerly 17-3.501, Amended 9-8-92, Formerly 17-520.460.

62-520.461 Dimensions of Zones of Discharge for Class F-I Ground Water.

No zone of discharge shall be allowed into Class F-I ground water, except as follows:

(1) Domestic effluent or reclaimed water and stormwater discharge sites authorized by Department permit or rule shall have zones of discharge extending no more than 100 feet from the site boundary or to the installation's property boundary, whichever is less, unless a smaller zone of discharge is necessary to protect the designated use of adjacent waters outside the zone of discharge.

(2) Other discharge sites may be granted zones of discharge the same size as those in (1) above if the discharges meet the criteria for domestic effluent or reclaimed water in chemical, physical, and microbiological quality treated to the degree required in paragraph 62-600.420(1)(c), F.A.C.

(3) Installations authorized to discharge to ground water at the time of reclassification to F-I by the Commission shall meet the same requirements as existing installations in Class G-II ground water as described in subsection 62-522.410(1), F.A.C. However, should existing installations wish to increase the discharge volume or change the composition of the waste stream above permitted levels as of the date of F-I reclassification, the waste stream shall be distinctly separate from the existing stream and shall meet all provisions applicable to new installations discharging to Class F-I ground water as described in (1) and (2) above.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061 FS. History - New 3-4-87, Formerly 17-3.502, Amended 9-8-92, 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.461.

62-520.465 Dimensions of Zones of Discharge for Class G-II Ground Water.

Upon affirmative demonstration by an applicant or installation owner that a ground water discharge will not impair the designated uses of contiguous waters outside a zone of discharge, the Department shall establish a zone of discharge for Class G-II ground water in one of the following ways:

(1) Existing installations shall have the zone of discharge specified in the permit or extending to the owner's property line if no zone of discharge is defined in the

permit, until such time as the permit is renewed or modified as provided in Rule 62-522.500, F.A.C.

(2) A zone of discharge for any installation that is not an existing installation shall be established in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b) below, and paragraph (c) if applicable, at the applicant's option, but the zone of discharge shall not extend beyond the property boundary:

(a) Any applicant seeking a zone of discharge and not electing to use the procedure below shall have a zone of discharge established by the Department. The boundary of the zone of discharge shall be 100 feet from the site boundary or to the installation's property boundary, whichever is less, unless a smaller zone of discharge is necessary to protect the designated use of contiguous waters.

(b) The Department shall establish a zone of discharge larger than that provided in paragraph (a) above upon an affirmative demonstration by the applicant that:

1. The requested zone of discharge will not cause violations of applicable ground water standards in present and future potable water supplies; and
2. The requested zone of discharge will not interfere with existing or designated uses of contiguous waters, or cause a violation of applicable surface water quality criteria of contiguous waters outside a permitted mixing zone; and
3. The economic and social benefits of a zone of discharge of larger dimensions than those in paragraph (a) above outweigh the economic, environmental, and social costs resulting from the larger zone of discharge.

(c) Where multiple sites occur within close proximity, a single zone of discharge for the sites may be established in the same manner as either paragraph (a) or (b) above.

(3) Unless otherwise required by Department rule, the following installations shall not be required to obtain a permit establishing a zone of discharge. These installations shall have a zone of discharge of 100 feet from the site or to the installation's property boundary, whichever is less, unless a different zone is specified in any appropriate Department permit. If the discharge from the installation threatens to violate ground water standards at the boundary of the zone of discharge, violates minimum criteria, or otherwise threatens to impair the designated use of contiguous waters, the Department shall require the installation owner to obtain a permit that addresses the ground water discharge if the installation has none, define an appropriate zone of discharge or modify it if a permit exists, and institute appropriate monitoring plans pursuant to Rule 62-520.600, F.A.C.

- (a) Agricultural fields, ditches and canals;
- (b) Waste management systems for animal feeding operations exempted from permitting under Chapter 62-670, F.A.C.; and
- (c) Stormwater facilities.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Amended 4-14-94, Formerly 17-522.410, 62-522.410, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.470 Modification Procedures for Zones of Discharge or Monitoring Requirements.

(1) At any time, including the time of permit renewal, the Department shall order or a permittee may petition for modification of the zone of discharge or monitoring requirements for any of the following reasons or reasons contained in Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.:

(a) Monitoring data indicate that the discharge plume has resulted or may in the foreseeable future result in a violation of applicable water quality standards beyond the boundary of the existing zone of discharge;

(b) Continuation of the existing zone of discharge will impair the designated use of underground sources of drinking water or the surface waters immediately affected by the ground water;

(c) Continuation of the existing zone of discharge will result in an imminent threat to public health or the environment;

(d) A zone of discharge smaller than the existing zone will afford necessary protection to the water resources at a cost that is commensurate with the benefits to the public of such protection;

(e) The monitoring data provided by the installation owner are inadequate to allow a determination of compliance with applicable zone of discharge limitations; or

(f) A change in the chemical, physical, or microbiological composition, or the volume or the location of the discharge, requires a change in the zone of discharge or the monitoring scheme to assure compliance.

(2) Unless modified pursuant to subsection (1) above, a permit holder shall continue to have the same zone of discharge in the new permit. If no zone of discharge is specified in the existing permit, the new permit shall specify the boundary of the zone of discharge.

(3) If a modification is requested pursuant to subsection (1) above, a zone of discharge shall be established as follows:

(a) The zone of discharge modification described in subsection (1) above shall be based upon a showing that one or more of the conditions in paragraphs (1)(a) through (f) above has occurred.

(b) Once the party seeking the modification has established that one or more of the conditions in paragraphs (1)(a) through (f) above has occurred, the Department shall modify the zone of discharge or monitoring requirements to assure that none of the conditions in paragraphs (1)(a) through (c) above will continue to occur, based upon the monitoring data received from the monitoring program implemented pursuant to this chapter.

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(c) No zone of discharge shall be modified to allow it to extend beyond the limits of the installation owner's property boundary line except as provided in paragraph (d) below.

(d) An owner of an existing installation may petition the Department in writing for a permit modification to extend its zone of discharge for certain specified water quality parameters. The Department shall modify the installation's permit to include such extension if the owner affirmatively demonstrates that conditions 1 through 4 below are met. The permit modification procedures for an extension of a zone of discharge, including those of newspaper notice publication, shall be the same as any other permit modification procedure except that condition 5. below shall also apply.

1. The discharge shall not significantly impair any designated use of the receiving ground water, or surface water;

2. The discharge shall not in the foreseeable future result in a violation of applicable ground water standards in a currently used source of drinking water outside the zone of discharge;

3. The discharge shall not prevent persons within the proposed zone of discharge from enjoying the reasonable and beneficial use of their property; and

4. The economic and social benefits of a zone of discharge extending beyond the property boundary outweigh the economic, environmental, and social costs resulting from the extended zone of discharge, taking into account the feasibility of preventative measures or corrective actions.

5. The permittee shall provide a copy of the petition to the property owners of the property underlain by the proposed extended zone of discharge by certified mail return receipt requested within 10 days from submitting the petition to the Department. A copy of each certified mail return receipt shall be provided to the appropriate permitting program in the Department District office where the permit was issued.

(e) If the permit modification request in paragraph (d) above is granted, it shall be recorded in the property records of the affected parcels by the recipient of the zone of discharge permit modification.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Amended 4-14-94, Formerly 17-522.500, 62-522.500, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.500 Water Quality Criteria Exemptions for Installations Discharging Into Class G-I or G-II Ground Water.

(1) In order for a specific installation to seek an exemption from water quality criteria, which include the primary and secondary standards and minimum criteria set forth in this chapter, the permittee or permit applicant must file a petition with the agency clerk in the Department's Office of General Counsel, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., MS 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. The petitioner must provide the fee of \$6000 per parameter with the petition. The petition shall include alternative compliance levels for

the parameters from which an exemption is being sought. The petitioner will be granted the exemption if the petitioner affirmatively demonstrates each of the following:

- (a) Granting the exemption is clearly in the public interest;
- (b) Compliance with such criteria is unnecessary for the protection of present and future potable water supplies;
- (c) Granting the exemption will not interfere with existing uses or the designated use of the waters or of contiguous water;
- (d) The economic, environmental, and social costs of compliance with the criteria outweigh the economic, environmental and social benefits of compliance;
- (e) An adequate monitoring program approved by the Department is established to ascertain the location and approximate dimensions of the discharge plume, to detect any leakage of contaminants to other aquifers or surface waters, and to detect any adverse effect on underground geologic formations or waters, and
- (f) The exemption will not present a danger to the public health, safety or welfare.

(2) The Department shall enter an order granting the petition, denying the petition, or granting the petition in part. The Department will provide public notice of its intended action in the *Florida Administrative Weekly* along with an opportunity for an administrative hearing under Sections 120.569 and 130.57, F.S. The petitioner shall, on or about the same time that notice is published in the *Florida Administrative Weekly*, publish this same notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected.

(3) If an exemption is granted, either in whole or in part, the permit shall be conditioned or modified to include the exemption. The exemption shall be effective for the duration of the permit, unless it is applied for renewal at the same time that the permit is renewed. A petition for renewal of the exemption shall follow the same procedures as would a petition for a new exemption.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Amended 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.500, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.510 Water Quality Criteria Exemptions for Installations Discharging Into Class G-III and G-IV Ground Water.

The procedures for Rule 62-520.500, F.A.C., apply, except that the six findings in paragraphs 62-520.500(1)(a)-(f), F.A.C., are replaced with the four findings below.

- (1) The exemption is for disposal of domestic effluent or reuse of reclaimed water or industrial effluent and such discharge is clearly in the public interest;
- (2) The economic, social and environmental costs of compliance with the existing criteria outweigh the economic, social and environmental benefits of compliance;
- (3) Suitable technology is used for the disposal system; and,
- (4) The discharge will not cause a violation of the standards for adjacent Class G-I or G-II ground water or surface waters affected by the ground water.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Amended 4-14-94, Formerly 17-520.510, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.520 Exemptions from Secondary Drinking Water Standards Outside a Zone of Discharge in Class G-II Ground Water.

(1) An existing installation discharging to Class G-II ground water is exempt from compliance with secondary drinking water standards unless the Department determines that compliance with one or more secondary standards by such installation is necessary to protect ground water used or reasonably likely to be used as a potable water source. Such determination shall be based upon:

(a) A determination that the portion of the aquifer(s) reasonably likely to be affected by the discharge:

1. Is used as a potable water source, or
2. Is identified in a planning document as a future potable water source by a state agency, water management district, regional water supply authority, or local government, and is reasonably likely to be used as such.

(b) A site specific hydrogeologic characterization of the receiving aquifer which defines:

1. Direction and rate of ground water flow, and
2. Depth and degree of confinement.

(c) A waste stream characterization, site specific hydrogeologic characterization, and review of monitoring data which demonstrates that the discharge is likely to cause a violation of one or more secondary standards outside the zone of discharge in:

1. The portion of the receiving aquifer identified in subparagraph (a)2. above,
- or
2. A known public or private potable water supply well.

(2) The permittee can avoid the application of one or more secondary standards upon an affirmative demonstration that the economic, social, and environmental costs outweigh the economic, social and environmental benefits of compliance; provided, however, that such demonstration shall not operate to relieve the permittee from compliance with subsection (6) below.

(3) Upon permit renewal the Department shall review available data to determine the need for compliance with secondary standards.

(4) Upon determination by the Department that an existing installation must comply with one or more secondary standards, the Department shall revoke the exemption and require compliance or corrective action considering the factors in subsection 62-520.700(2), F.A.C. Such revocation shall be included in an appropriate Department permit as a specific condition after February 1, 1988.

(5) Secondary drinking water standards constituents may be included as waste characterization, monitoring, and indicator parameters as specified by permit.

(6) All installations discharging to Class G-II ground water are prohibited from causing a violation of the secondary drinking water standards at any private or public water supply well outside the zone of discharge.

(7) Failure of an existing installation to submit monitoring data to the Department as required pursuant to any permit addressing ground water shall be a basis for removal of that installation's secondary standards exemption. The installation may regain such exemption at such time as it can demonstrate compliance with monitoring requirements, unless removal of the exemption is otherwise authorized pursuant to this rule.

(8) Existing cooling ponds approved by the Department for treatment of thermal discharges to surface water as defined in Rule 62-302.520, F.A.C., are exempt from secondary standards so long as the cooling pond waters are monitored pursuant to Department permit to ensure that the pond does not impair the designated use of contiguous ground waters and surface waters. In addition, the Department may order such monitoring of ground waters as may be reasonably necessary to ensure that the designated use of affected ground waters and surface waters is not impaired. Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403,087 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Formerly 17-520.520, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.600 Ground Water Monitoring Requirements and Exemptions.

(1) The purpose of a ground water monitoring plan is to provide data needed to evaluate an installation's compliance with the ground water requirements contained in this chapter. Unless otherwise exempted by Department rule, any installation discharging into ground water shall establish a monitoring program as described in subsection (3) below. Subsection 62-520.310(4), F.A.C., provides that other Department rules with different ground water requirements for specific types of installations will supersede these generally applicable requirements. If requested by the permittee, a monitoring program instituted under some other state, federal, or local government regulation or permit shall be substituted for this program if it is in substantial compliance with subsection (3) below. All field and laboratory activities performed under a monitoring program shall meet the quality assurance requirements in Chapter 62-160, F.A.C.

(2) Plan Submission.

(a) New installations shall submit to the Department monitoring plans in conjunction with its initial permit application.

(b) Existing installations shall have submitted to the Department an acceptable monitoring plan on or before March 1984.

(c) Installations that were not required to submit monitoring plans by March 1984, but were thereafter required by rule to submit monitoring plans must do so in accordance with the applicable rule.

(d) Installations exempt from obtaining permits to discharge to ground water shall develop a monitoring plan upon Department order that the installation owner obtain a permit defining ground water discharge.

(3) Monitoring Plan Contents. Unless otherwise specified in program-specific Department rules, the installation owner shall provide the Department with a plan containing findings and recommendations for ground water monitoring derived from site-specific information. Any information submitted as part of a permit application does not have to be resubmitted as part of the ground water monitoring plan. The plan shall evaluate facility operations, discharges, actual and potential environmental risk, and provide a design that ensures compliance with applicable program-specific rules and water quality criteria depending on where the discharge will take place. The design shall be such that the permittee can detect and monitor adverse impact upon ground water and upon surface waters affected by ground water by facility activities. Design of a ground water monitoring plan is variable and dependant on the complexity of the site hydrogeology, type of facility, and method and characteristics of the discharge. The Department's document, Guidance for Ground Water Monitoring Plan Design, 2008, is adopted as guidance to assist permittees and installation owners in designing and placing monitoring wells to demonstrate whether compliance with the requirements in this chapter are being achieved. Copies of this document are available from the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Facilities Regulation, MS 3580, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 or at the Department Internet site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/groundwater/pubs.htm>. Pursuant to Chapters 492 and 471, F.S., the ground water monitoring plan shall be signed and sealed by the professional geologist or professional engineer who prepared or approved it. The Department shall evaluate the adequacy of the plan upon submittal; however, the applicant should arrange a pre-application meeting with the Department to resolve the needed information at an early stage. The plan shall:

(a) Describe the physical and hydrogeologic characteristics of the facility and surrounding area including:

1. Direction and rate of ground water flow and ambient ground water characteristics;
2. Primary and secondary porosity, and horizontal and vertical permeability for the receiving aquifer(s);
3. The depth to, and lithology of, the first confining bed(s);
4. Vertical permeability, thickness, competence, and extent of any confining beds;
5. Topography, soil information, and surface water drainage systems surrounding the site;

(b) Show the locations of the proposed monitoring wells labeled as background, intermediate, or compliance well;

(c) Provide construction and development details of the monitoring wells;

(d) Provide a water sampling and chemical analysis protocol;

- (e) Provide a water sampling schedule;
 - (f) Demonstrate the quality of the receiving ground water prior to discharge;
 - (g) Indicate how to determine natural background (where available) or background quality of the ground water in the vicinity of the site and any deviations in the quality of the receiving ground water in the downgradient monitoring wells;
 - (h) Show the locations of all surface waters and their classifications including springs within a one mile radius of the site, and on-site sinkholes with depths exceeding the seasonal high water table or that are perched; and
 - (i) Identify the location and use of all wells within 1000 feet of the site.
- (4) Plan Approval. The plan shall be approved if it will provide the data needed to evaluate an installation's compliance with the ground water requirements contained in this chapter. If the plan is approved, it will become part of the permit. If a permit is not associated with the plan, a letter of approval, denial, or request for modification will be sent to the applicant. A letter of approval or denial shall have a notice of rights for an administrative hearing under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S.
- (5) Implementation of Monitoring Program.
- (a) The following apply except for installations already discharging to ground water that are later required to install ground water monitoring wells:
1. All ground water monitoring wells shall be installed before the application of waste or wastewater; and
 2. After well installation and well development, but before the application of the waste or wastewater for which the ground water monitoring plan was required, the permittee shall sample one or more of the ground water monitoring wells specified in the Department-approved monitoring plan or permit for the primary and secondary drinking water parameters included in Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., (excluding asbestos, acrylamide, Dioxin, butachlor, epichlorohydrin, pesticides, and PCBs, unless reasonably expected to be a constituent of the discharge or an artifact of the site). In addition, volatile organics and extractable semivolatile organics shall be analyzed. Results of this sampling shall be submitted to the Department within 60 days after sampling.
- (b) With the application for permit renewal, the permittee shall submit, to the Department's office that issued the permit, the results of sampling monitoring wells specified in the Department-approved monitoring plan for the primary and secondary drinking water parameters included in Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., (excluding asbestos, acrylamide, Dioxin, butachlor, epichlorohydrin, pesticides, and PCBs, unless reasonably expected to be a constituent of the discharge or an artifact of the site). Additional volatile and semivolatile parameters as specified in the ground water monitoring plan or permit shall be analyzed. Sampling shall occur no sooner than 180 days before submittal of the renewal application.
- (6) Location, Design, and Construction of Monitoring Wells to Detect Migration of Contaminants. Monitoring wells shall be as follows:

(a) One upgradient well located as close as possible to the site, without being affected by that site's discharge, to determine the natural background quality where available, or background of the ground water (background well);

(b) One well downgradient from the site and within the zone of discharge designed to detect the chemical, physical, and microbiological characteristics of the discharge plume (intermediate well); and

(c) One well at the edge of the zone of discharge downgradient from the site (compliance well);

(d) Such other wells as are dictated by the complexity of the hydrogeology of the site, the magnitude and direction of the plume, or the likelihood of threat to the public health, to ensure adequate and reliable monitoring data in generally accepted engineering or hydrogeological practice. The Department shall exempt a facility from installing a background or intermediate well when not practicable or necessary because of site hydrogeology, effluent quality, site location, or surrounding land use;

(e) The Department's Monitoring Well Design and Construction Guidance Manual, (2008), is adopted as guidance to assist permittees and installation owners in monitoring well design and construction. Copies of this document are available from the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Facilities Regulation, MS 3580, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 or at the Department's Internet site: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/groundwater/pubs.htm>;

(f) Monitoring well design shall be submitted to the Department;

(g) Before construction of new ground water monitoring wells, a soil boring shall be made at each new monitoring well location to properly determine monitoring well specifications such as well depth, screen interval, screen slot, and filter pack;

(h) Before the installation of any monitoring well, the permittee shall give at least 72 hours notice to the appropriate permitting program at the Department's District office that issued the permit;

(i) Within 60 days after installation of any monitoring well, a properly scaled figure depicting monitoring well locations (active and abandoned) with identification numbers shall be submitted to the appropriate permitting program at the Department's District office that issued the permit. The figure also shall include the monitoring well, top of casing, and ground surface elevations referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or to the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD 1988) and measured to the nearest 0.01 foot, along with monitoring well location latitude and longitude to the nearest 0.1 seconds;

(j) Within 30 days after installation of the monitoring wells, well completion reports and soil boring/lithologic logs shall be sent to the Department's District office that issued the permit. The information is to be submitted for each well on DEP Form 62-520.900(3), Monitoring Well Completion Report, incorporated herein and listed in Rule 62-520.900, F.A.C.;

(k) Within 60 days after completion of construction of the monitoring wells, all piezometers and wells that are not reasonably expected to be used are to be plugged

and abandoned in accordance with subsection 62-532.500(4), F.A.C. The permittee shall submit a written report to the Department's office that issued the permit providing verification of the plugging including the well abandonment log when available;

(l) If any monitoring well becomes inoperable or damaged to the extent that sampling or well integrity may be affected, the permittee shall notify the Department's office that issued the permit within two business days from discovery, and a detailed written report shall follow within ten days after notification to the Department. The written report shall detail what problem has occurred and remedial measures that have been taken to prevent recurrence or request approval for replacement of the monitoring well. All monitoring well design and replacement shall be approved by the Department before installation.

(7) Monitoring Requirements for Class G-III Ground Water. Discharges to Class G-III ground water shall be analyzed to assure compliance with the standards in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C.; alternatively, the permittee may institute a ground water monitoring program which shall demonstrate that the criteria in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C., are not violated.

(8) Monitoring Requirements for Class G-IV Ground Water. The Department shall specify applicable monitoring criteria as part of an underground injection control well permit issued under Chapter 62-528, F.A.C.

(9) Monitoring Exemptions. The Department shall exempt the following installations that discharge to ground water from ground water monitoring requirements:

(a) Domestic sewage treatment installations with less than 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) design capacity except those described in subsection (10) below; stormwater facilities; agricultural fields, ditches and canals; and waste management systems for animal feeding operations exempted from ground water monitoring under Chapter 62-670, F.A.C.; as long as the discharges present no potential hazard to human health or the environment, or do not endanger a source of drinking water; and as long as the facilities do not discharge directly to ground water.

(b) Wastewater impoundments containing effluent or reclaimed water, cooling water, or other discharge waters meeting the minimum criteria of Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C., and the applicable standards for the receiving ground water and contiguous surface waters; provided, however, that if necessary to ensure that the water quality criteria and standards are being met, the Department shall require the installation owner to determine the background, or natural background where available, water quality of the receiving ground water and regularly sample the quality of the discharge prior to contact with ground water.

(10) New domestic wastewater facilities that discharge to ground water with less than 100,000 gpd design capacity (excluding on-site sewage disposal systems), which have filed a complete permit application after July 1, 1994, shall install and analyze samples (as described below) from one downgradient monitoring well designed to evaluate the impact of such facilities to the ground water quality. One ground water sample from within the upper 20 feet of the zone of saturation shall be collected and

analyzed semiannually for the ground water monitoring parameters listed in Chapter 62-601, F.A.C.

(11) Reporting Requirements. Installations required to monitor shall submit the following reports:

(a) The permittee shall, within 90 days after the permittee has begun the discharge that is expected to result in a discharge to ground water, submit a report stating the volume, and chemical, physical, and microbiological composition of the discharge unless otherwise specified in the installation's permit or ground water monitoring plan.

(b) On a quarterly basis thereafter, or such other frequency specified in the permit, the permittee shall submit reports on all monitoring wells indicating the type, number and concentration of discharge constituents or parameters that have been approved by the Department as appropriate criteria to monitor in the monitoring program based upon their potential to exceed the minimum criteria contained in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C., and the appropriate standards for the particular class of water adjacent to the zone of discharge as described in Rules 62-520.420 through 62-520.470, F.A.C.

(c) Water levels shall be recorded before evacuating wells for sample collection. Elevation shall be referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or to the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD 1988) and measured to a precision of plus or minus 0.01 foot.

(d) In order to obtain representative seasonal variations in the ground water, there shall be a minimum of 45 days between any two consecutive quarterly sampling events, a minimum of 90 days between consecutive semi-annual sampling events, and a minimum of 180 days between consecutive yearly sampling events.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.0877, 403.088 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Amended 4-14-94, Formerly 17-522.600, 62-522.600, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.700 Ground Water Corrective Action.

Whether or not an installation is operating under a currently valid Department permit, the Department has the authority to order the installation owner to take corrective action under the following circumstances:

(1) When the installation is discharging into the ground water in a manner that represents an imminent hazard to public health, the Department shall require the installation owner to take immediate action to remove or reduce the hazard in such a way as to prevent any threat to the public health and the environment. Such action includes clean up of the aquifer, halting the discharge, or confinement or containment of the waste plume.

(2) When no imminent hazard exists, but the plume has extended beyond the zone of discharge or otherwise threatens or is likely to threaten in the foreseeable future to impair the designated use of an underground source of drinking water or surface

water immediately affected by the ground water, the Department shall require the installation owner to take appropriate action to clean up, increase the degree of treatment prior to discharge, contain or otherwise correct the violation of water quality standards. The type of corrective action shall be based upon the following factors:

- (a) Direction of the plume movement in relationship to existing and potential sources of drinking water;
- (b) Plume size both in the areal and vertical dimensions;
- (c) Rate of migration of the plume;
- (d) Level of toxicity of the plume;
- (e) Rate at which the plume is being diluted;
- (f) The costs of clean up or other corrective action in comparison with the benefits to the public of such corrective action; and
- (g) Current and projected future use of adjacent ground and surface waters affected by the plume.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.121, 403.141, 403.161 FS. History - New 9-8-92, Formerly 17-522.700, 62-522.700, Amended 7-12-09.

62-520.900 Ground Water Forms.

The forms used by the Department for ground water permitting and monitoring are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The form is listed by rule number, which is also the form number, and with the subject, title, and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Facilities Regulation, MS 3580, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

- (1) Application for Monitoring Plan Approval, July 12, 2009.
- (2) Ground Water Monitoring Report, April 14, 1994.
- (3) Monitoring Well Completion Report, July 12, 2009.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.0875, 403.0877 FS. History - New 11-30-82, Amended 1-1-83, Formerly 17-1.216, Amended 9-8-92, 4-14-94, Formerly 17-522.900, 62-522.900, Amended 7-12-09.