

Salt Lake County Health Department

Health Regulation

#33

**FLUORIDATION IN PUBLIC
WATER SUPPLIES**

**Adopted by the Salt Lake County Board of Health
October 3, 2002**

Amended:

November 4, 2004

November 6, 2014

February 7, 2019

Under Authority of Utah Code Ann. §26A-1-114

1. PURPOSE & APPLICABILITY OF REGULATION

- 1.1 The purpose of this Regulation is to regulate the application of fluoride by a Regulated Public Water Systems (RPWS) in Salt Lake County to promote public health through the protection and maintenance of dental health through fluoridation of RPWS as approved by the citizens of Salt Lake County, to establish controls and standards for the fluoridation of RPWS, and preventing damage and injury to property, persons, and water systems through promotion of safe application and storage of fluoride compounds.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following terms, phrases, and words shall have the meanings herein expressed:

- 2.1 “Annual Control Range” shall mean an annual range in which the fluoride ion concentration must fall and is determined as outlined in Appendix A.
- 2.2 “Board” shall mean the Salt Lake County Health Department Board of Health.
- 2.3 “Calculated Dosage” shall mean the calculated amount of fluoride (mg/L) that has been added to a RPWS. The calculation is based on the total amount of fluoride (weight) that was added to the water system and the total amount of water (volume) that was produced.
- 2.4 “Division of Drinking Water (DDW)” shall mean The Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water.
- 2.5 “Division of Drinking Water Director” shall mean the Director of the Division of Drinking Water as provided for in Utah Code Ann. §19-4-102.
- 2.6 “Department” shall mean The Salt Lake County Health Department (SLCoHD).
- 2.7 “Director” shall mean the Director of the Salt Lake County Health Department or his or her designated representative.
- 2.8 “Distribution Sample” shall mean a water sample taken by an authorized RPWS or Department representative from the distribution piping of a water system.
- 2.9 “Distribution System” shall mean a collection of pipes, valves, fire hydrants, storage tanks, and reservoirs that carries water from the water source(s) or treatment plants(s) to Public Water System (PWS) customers.
- 2.10 “Fluoride Monitoring” shall mean the regular analysis and recording by RPWS or Department personnel of the fluoride ion content in the drinking water.
- 2.11 “Fluoride Overfeed” shall mean any measured level of fluoride above Operational Control Range detected in the RPWS drinking water supply for the time limit established by the Department. Different levels of response are expected from the RPWS depending on the extent of the overfeed (see Table 1).

- 2.12 “Fluoride Surveillance” shall mean the regular review by the Department and RPWS of sample monitoring data to ensure that the Optimum Fluoride Level is maintained by the RPWS in a specific geographic area.
- 2.13 “Fluoride Underfeed” shall mean any measured level of fluoride below the Operational Control Range detected in the RPWS drinking water supply for the time limit established by the Department. Different levels of response are expected from the RPWS depending on the extent of the underfeed (see Table 2).
- 2.14 “Functionally Separate Water System” or “FSWS” shall mean a public water system that relies exclusively on its own water sources independent of any other public water systems to provide water to its retail customers. Interconnections with any other public water systems maintained only for short term emergency service and not used to supplement water available for retail sale, shall not be considered in determining whether a system is a functionally separate water system.
- 2.15 “Milligrams per Liter” (mg/L) is also approximately equal to parts per million (ppm).
- 2.16 “Operating Permit” shall mean written authorization from the Division of Drinking Water Director to begin operation of a facility, system, or equipment constructed as part of a RPWS.
- 2.17 “Operational Control Range” shall mean the recommended fluoride range that a Regulated Public Water System shall operate within, in order to meet the Optimum Fluoride Level. The operational control range is determined at the fluoride distribution sample sites.
- 2.18 “Operator” shall mean a person employed by a RPWS to operate, repair, or maintain a RPWS.
- 2.19 “Optimum Fluoride Level” shall mean a fluoride concentration (mg/L) recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for prevention of dental caries
- 2.20 “Owner” shall mean an individual, business entity, special district, governmental entity, or any other entity or person with a legal or equitable interest in a RPWS. “Owner” does not include any entity or person which/who does not operate the RPWS and which/who, without participating in a management, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect its/his security interest.
- 2.21 “Person” shall mean an individual, trust, firm, estate, company, corporation, partnership, association, state, state or federal agency or entity, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state.
- 2.22 “Public Water System” or “PWS” shall mean a system providing water for human consumption and other domestic uses, as defined in Utah Admin. Code §R309.
- 2.23 “Regulated Public Water Systems” or “RPWS” shall mean, for the purposes of this Regulation, a PWS that serves a population greater than 3,300 and any other PWS that voluntarily adjusts or changes the fluoride ion concentration in the water systems.
- 2.24 “Sanitary Survey” shall mean an on-site inspection of RPWS facilities and operation. The survey can be conducted by the DDW, the Department, or qualified individuals authorized in writing by the Division of Drinking Water Director. The survey consists of a review of operating methods and records and a physical inspection of facilities and equipment.

2.25 “Split Sample” shall mean a distribution water sample taken by a trained authorized RPWS representative in duplicate or as a single sample divided into two samples. One sample is analyzed by the RPWS. The other sample is analyzed by a State-certified laboratory by a different method. Both results must be attached to the monthly report.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 Jurisdiction of the Department

3.1.1 This Regulation is promulgated by the Board as authorized by Utah Code Ann. § 26A-1-121(1), 19-4-111, and Chapter 9.04, Salt Lake County Code of Ordinances.

3.1.2 The Department is empowered to enforce this Regulation in all incorporated and unincorporated areas served by the Department as authorized by Utah Code Ann. §26A-1-114(1)(a), and Chapter 9.04, Salt Lake County Code of Ordinances.

3.2 The Department shall be responsible for the implementation of this Regulation by:

3.2.1 Requiring RPWS to meet the Annual Control Range;

3.2.2 Requiring RPWS to operate within the Optimum Fluoride Level;

3.2.3 Requiring RPWS to submit reports on fluoride addition with calculated dosage and ion test analysis;

3.2.4 Providing fluoride surveillance;

3.2.5 Taking distribution samples for fluoride analysis in addition to the RPWS required samples; and

3.2.6 Performing any and all acts permitted by law that are necessary for the successful enforcement of this Regulation.

3.3 Except as otherwise provided for, it shall be unlawful for any RPWS owner or any person or entity not to comply with any regulation promulgated by the Salt Lake County Board of Health.

3.4 Compliance with this Regulation does not constitute a defense if charged with any environmental crime or violation of any local, state, or federal law.

3.5 Legal Action taken by the Department under this Regulation does not preclude prosecution for any environmental crime that may have been committed or violation of any other local, state, or federal law.

3.6 Nothing in this Regulation affects or modifies in any way the obligations or liability of any person under any other regulation or provision thereof issued by the Department, any ordinance adopted by Salt Lake County or any municipality located within Salt Lake County, or any state or federally issued law, including common law. However, except as otherwise provided for, Departmental regulations supersede other existing local and county standards, regulations and ordinances pertaining to similar subject matter that are inconsistent.

3.7 Verbal or contractual obligations shall not diminish or remove the owner's or other responsible person's obligation to comply with this Regulation.

3.8 **Severance.** If any Section, Sub-section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Regulation is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Regulation.

4. SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS

4.1 Fluoride Training Required.

4.1.1 A fluoridation training course, recognized by the Department, shall be completed by all RPWS operators performing operation and maintenance of a drinking water fluoridation system(s). Training shall;

- (i) Include, but is not limited to the following: operator safety, operations, fluoride chemicals, fluoride analysis, emergency response procedures, equipment operation, reporting, and other applicable requirements of this Regulation.
- (ii) Be a minimum six-hour fluoridation-training course, approved by the Salt Lake County Health Department.
- (iii) Be completed by at least one operator in charge of the fluoridation system(s) before operation begins.

4.1.2 A three (3)-hour fluoridation review course recognized by the Salt Lake County Health Department shall be completed once every two (2) years to maintain compliance. Training shall include but is not limited to the following subjects: operator safety, operations, fluoride chemicals, fluoride analysis, emergency response procedures, equipment operation, reporting, and other applicable requirements of this Regulation.

4.1.3 Each RPWS shall keep a record of operator training and provide training records to the Department, upon request.

4.2 Fluoride Concentrations.

4.2.1 The Optimum Fluoride Level shall be 0.7 mg/L as established by the Department. While fluoridating, a RPWS shall maintain;

- (i) The Optimum Fluoride Level for fluoride ion at each fluoride feed location;
- (ii) The Annual Control Range for fluoride ion at each distribution sampling site.
- (iii) The Operational Control Range for the fluoride ion between 0.6 mg/L to 1.0 mg/L at the distribution sampling site.

- 4.2.2 The Annual Control Range for fluoride ion concentrations set at an annual minimum of 0.6 mg/L of fluoride ion to an annual maximum of 0.9 mg/L of fluoride ion as established by the Department.
- 4.2.3 The Annual Control Range, and Optimum Fluoride Level shall be reviewed at least once in a two-year period by the Department. The Department shall consider adjustments based on recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Utah Department of Health (UDOH) Oral Health Program.

4.3 Plans, Equipment, and Supplies.

- 4.3.1 Plan Review. The installation of and/or modification of fluoride equipment for fluorosilicic acid (hydrofluorosilicic acid), sodium fluoride, or sodium fluorosilicate (sodium silicofluoride) to drinking water shall be reviewed by the DDW. These project plans and specifications shall conform to the Utah Administrative Code, R-309 and shall have written approval by the Division of Drinking Water Director. A Project Notification form shall be completed and submitted to the DDW.
- 4.3.2 Permits. Construction of a drinking water project shall not begin until complete plans and specifications have been approved in writing by the Division of Drinking Water Director. Upon completion of construction or changes to fluoridation equipment, all RPWS must obtain an Operating Permit. Operating Permits are granted by the Division of Drinking Water Director.
- 4.3.3 Standards. All chemicals and equipment shall conform to R309-525, R309-535, and to Utah Code Ann. §19-4-111.
- 4.3.4 Equipment Evaluation. The Department shall conduct evaluations of fluoridation equipment of an RPWS at the time of the sanitary survey.
- 4.3.5 Equipment and Methods. Chemical feed equipment and methods shall conform to the applicable rules of the State Drinking Water Board as found in the Utah Administrative Code, R-309-525 and R-309-535.

4.4 Storage and containment.

- 4.4.1 Fluoridation system design, construction, maintenance, and operation shall be in compliance with the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act (UOSHA), Utah Code Ann. §34A-6-101 and applicable state and federal regulations.
- 4.4.2 Fluoride chemicals shall be isolated from other chemicals to prevent contamination.
- 4.4.3 Fluoride chemicals shall be stored in covered or sealed containers, inside a building, and away from direct sunlight and a source of heat
- 4.4.4 Fluoride chemicals shall not be stored with incompatible chemicals.
- 4.4.5 Bags or other containers for dry materials shall be stored on pallets.
- 4.4.6 Containers for dry materials shall be kept closed to keep out moisture.

4.4.7 A solution tank shall be labeled to identify the tank contents.

4.5 Accidental Releases. In the event of a spill, leak, or accidental release operators shall follow the “accidental release measure” instructions found on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and any applicable UOSHA requirements. These instructions and any applicable UOSHA requirements shall be posted at all chemical injection sites. In the case of a release to the environment the RPWS shall contact the State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR), the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste (DSHW), the local responsible HAZMAT agency, and the DDW. The RPWS shall notify the Department within 24 hours of any spill or release greater than five gallons.

4.6 Monitoring and reporting.

4.6.1 For all RPWS:

- (i) Fluoride concentrations exceeding 4.0 mg/L at any site shall be reported to customers by the RPWS according to EPA Public Notification (PR) rule and DDW requirements. The report shall include EPA recommended standard health effects language. The RPWS shall notify the Department within 24 hours.
- (ii) Fluoride concentrations exceeding 2.0mg/L at any site shall be reported to customers by the RPWS according to EPA Public Notification (PR) rule and DDW requirements. The report shall include EPA recommended standard health effects language. The RPWS shall notify the Department within seven (7) calendar days. Any fluoridation sites that have a concentration more than 2.0 mg/L shall be sampled daily until the concentration is within the required range.
- (iii) The RPWS shall submit a sampling plan to the Department for approval as specified in Appendix A. An RPWS that changes the sampling plan shall submit the new plan to the Department for approval.
- (iv) The RPWS shall submit a fluoride report each calendar month to the Department
- (v) Fluoride ion levels shall be determined at least weekly at each of the representative points in the distribution system as defined in the sampling plan. Systems meeting the Annual Control Range may reduce sampling to twice monthly at each distribution site the following year. The RPWS shall take a split sample every month for equipment calibration verification. Additional samples may be required depending on the system monitoring test.
- (vi) Fluoride concentration may be determined at the source, provided monitoring takes place at a point sufficiently distant to allow complete mixing. Fluoride ion concentration from a general source; e.g., reservoir or treatment plant, may be used for each connection of the general source to the RPWS provided that no source of water outside the Optimum Fluoride Level is added before the connection. Sources which are mixed within the system shall be monitored according to a sampling plan approved by the Department.
- (vii) The RPWS shall determine daily fluoride concentrations by recording and calculating the dosage, including natural and additional fluoride. Weekly

fluoride concentrations at sample sites within the distribution system shall be determined by sample analysis. Sample sites shall be representative of the entire system. Where continuous monitoring equipment is used, the RPWS shall report daily average and the monthly average or an equivalent. A yearly average of each sampling site shall be submitted by January 15 of the following year. Monthly reports shall be submitted prior to the fifteenth day of the following month.

- (viii) Fluoride Overfeeds shall be remediated immediately.
- (ix) Fluoride Underfeeds or the introduction of a non-fluoridated source shall be reported to the Department within 3 weeks.

Each RPWS shall respond to Fluoride Overfeeds according to Table 1 below and Fluoride Underfeeds according to Table 2 below.

Table 1
Fluoride Overfeeds

Fluoride Concentration	Actions
>1.0 mg/L to 2.0 mg/L (over 30-minute continual average or single sample analysis)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leave the fluoridation system on. 2. Determine malfunction and make repair.
2.0 mg/L to 4.0 mg/L (over 30 minute or single sample analysis)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leave the fluoridation system on. 2. Determine malfunction and make repair. 3. Report the incident to customers served as soon as practical but within 12 months. 4. Notify the Department within seven calendar days.
>4.0 mg/L to 10.0 mg/L	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine malfunction and immediately attempt repair. If the malfunction is not found and corrected immediately, turn off the fluoridation system. 2. Report the incident to customers served as soon as practical but within 30 days. 3. Notify the Department within 24 hours. 4. Take water samples at several points in the distribution system, as set forth by the Department for fluoride analysis, until the results are below 1.0 mg/L. 5. Determine malfunction and make repair. 6. After the repair is complete, restart the fluoridation system. 7. Notify the Department fluoridation has resumed.
>10 mg/L	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn off the fluoridation system immediately. 2. Report the incident immediately to the Department. 3. Take water samples for fluoride analysis at several appropriate points in the distribution system until the results are below 1.0 mg/L. Save part of each sample for a State certified laboratory to test. 4. Determine malfunction and make repair. 5. With the Department's permission, restart the fluoridation system. 6. Comply with all EPA and DDW reporting requirements.

Table 2
Fluoride Underfeeds

For less than three consecutive weeks	1. Take no action
From three consecutive weeks to three months	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify the Department about the underfeed by phone and in writing within three weeks of the first day of Fluoride Underfeed. 2. Submit to the Department an action plan and anticipated correction date. 3. Submit to the Department a monthly status update for the duration of the fluoride underfeed.
From four months to under six months	1. Meet with the Department to review the implementation of any remedial action.
For longer than six months	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respond to any remedial action in any Notice of Violation from the Department. 2. Meet with the Department to determine how to inform health professionals about the situation prior to any public information being released 3. With the cooperation of the Department, fully inform the public of the situation through a news release or other methods approved by the Department. 4. If fluoride supplements have been recommended or required by the Department, fully inform the public through a news release and other available methods, at least 30 days before fluoridating again. 5. Notify the Department that the underfeed has continued past six months.

4.7 Analytical Methods. Analytical procedures shall be consistent with those found in the 40 CFR 141.23, Inorganic Chemical Sampling and Analytical Requirements. Continuous monitors may be used, provided they are installed at a representative point in the water supply. Instructions provided by the manufacturer for analytical equipment shall be followed. Analytical methods which do not perform with equivalency to split samples shall not be used.

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6. INSPECTIONS & INVESTIGATIONS

6.1. To ensure compliance, the Department has the authority to perform inspections, investigations, reviews, and other actions as necessary.

6.2. Authority for Department to Enter Premises.

6.2.1. **Regulated Commercial Premises.** Upon presenting proper identification, authorized representatives of the Department may enter upon the premises of properties regulated by the Department to perform routine inspections to ensure compliance with rules, standards, regulations, and ordinances adopted by the Department, the Departments of Health & Environmental Quality, county or municipal governing bodies, or the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing.

- 6.2.2. **Unregulated Commercial Properties.** The Department may enter upon the premises of commercial properties not pervasively regulated by the Department upon the consent of the owner or other party having legal authority or upon a court order.
- 6.2.3. **Private Dwellings.** Inspections of private dwellings are made by consent of the owner or other party having legal authority or upon a court order.
- 6.2.4. **Consent by Permit.** The Department shall require permit holders to allow access for inspections as part of their permit. Failure to allow access for inspections as set out in the permit may result in the suspension or revocation of the permit.

7. ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS If the Department has investigated or inspected any property or facility and believes the property owner or other responsible party is in violation of this Regulation or the Department has other reasonable grounds to believe that there has been a violation of any part of this Regulation or that the property owner or otherwise responsible party is not in compliance with this Regulation, the Department may take civil enforcement action as authorized by statute, rule, ordinance, and regulation and may also refer the matter for criminal prosecution. Civil enforcement may involve court or administrative actions, injunctive actions, and closures and may involve cost recovery, penalties, and other remedies. Civil and criminal actions may be brought simultaneously. A person does not need to be first adjudged liable in a civil matter before facing criminal charges.

- 7.1. **Criminal Enforcement Actions.** The Department may recommend criminal prosecution for environmental violations either alone or in conjunction with civil enforcement. Criminal prosecutions for environmental violations of state or federal law may be filed by the District Attorney, Utah Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, or other enforcement entity. Factors that the Department may consider in recommending criminal enforcement include the following factors and any other relevant factors:
 - 7.1.1. The nature and seriousness of the offense including the immediacy of the threat of danger to the life or safety of another or the harm or threatened harm to human health or environment;
 - 7.1.2. The degree to which the violation was designed to provide economic gain or cost avoidance, or involved a pattern of conduct or a common attitude of illegal conduct;
 - 7.1.3. The degree to which the offender is a known violator and has avoided prior actions by the Department;
 - 7.1.4. The degree to which prosecution might deter future violations;
 - 7.1.5. The person's actual culpability in connection with the offense including the presence in connection with the offense including the presence of criminal intent;
 - 7.1.6. The person's willingness to cooperate in the investigation including whether the violator has attempted to conceal evidence or prosecution of others;
 - 7.1.7. The appropriateness of referring the case to other agencies having prosecutorial interest; and

7.1.8. Possibilities of civil remedies which would be more appropriate than initiating the criminal justice process.

7.2. **Civil Enforcement Actions.** The Department may request that the District Attorney bring an action to restrain or enjoin actions in violation of public health, environmental laws, and other laws or abate conditions in violation of such laws.

7.3. **Administrative Actions.**

7.3.1. The Department may, at its discretion, issue a Notice of Violation & Order of Compliance (NOV).

7.3.2. **Service of NOV.** The Department may provide notice to the owner of the property or otherwise responsible person by sending the NOV via certified mail to the last known address of the owner of the property or other responsible person. If notice is returned undeliverable, the owner of the property or other responsible person may be personally served or be given notice by other methods reasonably calculated to give actual notice to the owner or other responsible party.

7.3.3. **Contents of NOV.** The NOV shall:

- (i) Describe the property and the persons believed to be in violation;
- (ii) Describe the violation;
- (iii) Describe remedial action that will comply with the provisions of this Regulation;
- (iv) Set a reasonable time for the performance of any required remedial action(s);
- (v) Describe the procedure to contest the NOV and the time limits for such a contest; and
- (vi) Notify the owner or other responsible person that if no written contest is filed within the time required, the NOV will become final and unappealable to any administrative entity or court.

7.3.4. **Challenging an NOV.** As detailed in the Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures, a party aggrieved by an NOV may request a departmental conference, departmental hearing, or departmental appeal in writing within ten (10) days of the date of the NOV.

7.3.5. **Departmental Conference, Settlement Agreements, and Stipulations & Orders.**

- (i) After issuance of the NOV, the alleged violator has the option to request and attend a Departmental Conference to discuss the NOV and settlement with the Department and its legal counsel. No hearing officer will be present. The process of requesting a Departmental Conference is more fully described in the Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures.

- (ii) If the parties agree to a settlement, the Department will prepare, in conjunction with the District Attorney's Office, a binding Settlement Agreement or Stipulation & Consent Order which may require the payment of penalties and the costs of investigation. Parties may also agree to a settlement at any time subsequent to the Departmental Conference. After signing a Settlement Agreement or Stipulation & Consent Decree, the parties waive all rights to further department and court hearings or appeals. Settlement Agreements or Stipulation & Consent orders may be enforced in state courts.

7.3.6. **Hearings & Appeals.** Parties Aggrieved by an NOV may also request a Departmental Hearing or a Departmental Appeal. A hearing officer is present at these proceedings and makes a written determination. The methods of challenging an NOV are more fully described in the Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures. Departmental Hearing Orders and Departmental Appeal Orders may be appealed to the entities and within the time limits set out in the Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures.

7.3.7. **Failing to respond to an NOV.** If a party fails to respond to an NOV within the required time, the NOV becomes a final order unappealable to any administrative entity or court. The Department may then enforce the order in state court.

7.4. **Additional Administrative Enforcement Authority.**

7.4.1. Any variances allowed by the Department to the requirements of this Regulation shall be only by written approval of the Salt Lake County Board of Health.

7.4.2. **Emergency Enforcement.** If the Director finds that an emergency exists that requires immediate action to protect the public health, he or she may without notice or hearing issue an order declaring the existence of an emergency and requiring that action be taken as he deems necessary to meet the emergency. The order shall be effective immediately. Any person to whom the order is directed shall comply and abate the nuisance immediately but may petition the Director for a hearing in accordance with the Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures. After the hearing and depending upon the findings as to whether the person has complied with the provisions of this Regulation, the Director shall continue the order in effect or modify or revoke it. If circumstances warrant because of the seriousness of the hazard, the Department may act to correct or abate the emergency without issuance of an order or directive or without waiting for the expiration of compliance time previously given in an order.

8. **CRIMINAL, CIVIL & ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES**

8.1. **Criminal Penalties.**

8.1.1. Any person who is found guilty by a court of violating any of the provisions of this Regulation, either by failing to do the acts required herein or by doing a prohibited act, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, pursuant to § 26A-1-123, Utah Code Ann.

8.1.2. Each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate violation.

8.1.3. Each similar subsequent violation occurring within two years of the initial violation may constitute a class A misdemeanor.

8.2. Civil & Administrative Penalties.

8.2.1. Penalties be included in a Settlement Agreement or Stipulation & Consent Order. Penalties may be assessed according to the following factors:

- (i) The violator's history of compliance or non-compliance;
- (ii) The violator's economic benefit of non-compliance;
- (iii) The documented costs associated with environmental or health damage;
- (iv) The violator's degree of willfulness or negligence; and
- (v) The violator's good faith efforts to comply and cooperate.

8.2.2. The Director may multiply the penalty by the number of days the violation occurred.

8.3. Recovery of Investigation & Abatement Costs.

8.3.1. The Department may recover its inspection, investigative and abatement expenses and costs from owners or other responsible person.

8.3.2. The Department may record a judgment lien on a violator's property to recover its expenses and costs.

9. EFFECTIVE DATE

9.1. This Regulation shall become effective upon its adoption by the Salt Lake County Board of Health.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2019.

SALT LAKE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

By: _____
Dr. William Cosgrove, Chair

ATTEST:

Gary L. Edwards, M.S.
Executive Director
Salt Lake County Health Department

APPENDIX A

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

FLUORIDE SAMPLING PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Objective: To ensure sampling of RPWS is representative of all points within each system.

Requirements:

1. A map of the distribution system including:
 - a. All sources.
 - b. The use of sources.
 - c. Points of entry of sources.
 - d. Points of addition of fluoride.
 - e. Fluoride chemical additive.
 - f. General flow of the system.
 - g. Number and location of sampling sites.
2. A narrative of the way sample sites were determined.
3. The address of each site.
4. A description of the procedure of split samples, the laboratory used, and how comparisons with the fluoride testing equipment is used and recorded.
5. A list of personnel and their defined duties pertaining to fluoridation and testing.

COMPLIANCE FOR ANNUAL CONTROL RANGE

A RPWS annual average for compliance purposes for the annual control range shall be calculated from the monthly averages of required weekly distribution system samples. Systems with online monitors shall calculate monthly averages from weekly averages based on the calculations of daily averages.

DEPARTMENT WEBSITE

The Department web site is <http://www.saltlakehealth.org>, Regulation #33 and this accompanying Guidance Document is located at <https://slco.org/uploadedFiles/depot/fHealth/regs/fluoridation.pdf>.

DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER

The Department's emergency phone number to report accidental releases is (385)468-3862 during regular business hours and (801)580-6681 after hours and weekends.