

SENATE BILL NO. 159

INTRODUCED BY D. ANKNEY

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING CERTAIN WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR TRIBUTARIES OF ROSEBUD CREEK, THE TONGUE RIVER, THE POWDER RIVER, AND THE LITTLE POWDER RIVER; AND AMENDING SECTION 75-5-301, MCA."

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

**Section 1.** Section 75-5-301, MCA, is amended to read:

**"75-5-301. Classification and standards for state waters.** Consistent with the provisions of 80-15-201 and this chapter, the board shall:

(1) establish the classification of all state waters in accordance with their present and future most beneficial uses, creating an appropriate classification for streams that, due to sporadic flow, do not support an aquatic ecosystem that includes salmonid or nonsalmonid fish;

(2) formulate and adopt standards of water quality, giving consideration to the economics of waste treatment and prevention. When rules are adopted regarding temporary standards, they must conform with the requirements of 75-5-312. Standards adopted by the board must meet the following requirements:

(a) for carcinogens, the water quality standard for protection of human health must be the value associated with an excess lifetime cancer risk level, assuming continuous lifetime exposure, not to exceed 1 x 10<sup>-3</sup> in the case of arsenic and 1 x 10<sup>-5</sup> for other carcinogens. However, if a standard established at a risk level of 1 x 10<sup>-3</sup> for arsenic or 1 x 10<sup>-5</sup> for other carcinogens violates the maximum contaminant level obtained from 40 CFR, part 141, then the maximum contaminant level must be adopted as the standard for that carcinogen.

(b) for electrical conductivity and sodium adsorption ratio, the water quality standards for tributaries of Rosebud Creek, the Tongue River, the Powder River, and the Little Powder River may not be a value lower than the electrical conductivity and sodium adsorption ratio values for the natural condition of those tributary streams. As used in this subsection (2)(b), "natural" has the meaning provided in 75-5-306.

~~(b)~~(c) standards for the protection of aquatic life do not apply to ground water.

(3) review, from time to time at intervals of not more than 3 years and, to the extent permitted by this chapter, revise established classifications of waters and adopted standards of water quality;

- 1 (4) adopt rules governing the granting of mixing zones, requiring that mixing zones granted by the  
2 department be specifically identified and requiring that mixing zones have:
- 3 (a) the smallest practicable size;
- 4 (b) a minimum practicable effect on water uses; and
- 5 (c) definable boundaries;
- 6 (5) adopt rules implementing the nondegradation policy established in 75-5-303, including but not limited  
7 to rules that:
- 8 (a) provide a procedure for department review and authorization of degradation;
- 9 (b) establish criteria for the following:
- 10 (i) determining important economic or social development; and
- 11 (ii) weighing the social and economic importance to the public of allowing the proposed project against  
12 the cost to society associated with a loss of water quality;
- 13 (c) establish criteria for determining whether a proposed activity or class of activities, in addition to those  
14 activities identified in 75-5-317, will result in nonsignificant changes in water quality for any parameter in order  
15 that those activities are not required to undergo review under 75-5-303(3). These criteria must be established in  
16 a manner that generally:
- 17 (i) equates significance with the potential for harm to human health, a beneficial use, or the environment;
- 18 (ii) considers both the quantity and the strength of the pollutant;
- 19 (iii) considers the length of time the degradation will occur; and
- 20 (iv) considers the character of the pollutant so that greater significance is associated with carcinogens  
21 and toxins that bioaccumulate or biomagnify and lesser significance is associated with substances that are less  
22 harmful or less persistent.
- 23 (d) provide that changes of nitrate as nitrogen in ground water are nonsignificant if the discharge will not  
24 cause degradation of surface water and the predicted concentration of nitrate as nitrogen at the boundary of the  
25 ground water mixing zone does not exceed:
- 26 (i) 7.5 milligrams per liter from sources other than sewage;
- 27 (ii) 5.0 milligrams per liter from sewage discharged from a system that does not use level two treatment  
28 in an area where the ground water nitrate as nitrogen is 5.0 milligrams per liter or less;
- 29 (iii) 7.5 milligrams per liter from sewage discharged from a system using level two treatment, which must  
30 be defined in the rules; or

1 (iv) 7.5 milligrams per liter from sewage discharged from a system in areas where the ground water  
2 nitrate as nitrogen level exceeds 5.0 milligrams per liter primarily from sources other than human waste.

3 (6) to the extent practicable, ensure that the rules adopted under subsection (5) establish objective and  
4 quantifiable criteria for various parameters. These criteria must, to the extent practicable, constitute guidelines  
5 for granting or denying applications for authorization to degrade high-quality waters under the policy established  
6 in 75-5-303(2) and (3).

7 (7) adopt rules to implement this section."  
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9 NEW SECTION. **Section 2. Notification to tribal government.** The secretary of state shall send a  
10 copy of [this act] to the Northern Cheyenne tribe.

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