

**§ 141.24 Organic chemicals other than total trihalomethanes, sampling and analytical requirements.**

(a)-(d) [Reserved]

(e) Analyses for the contaminants in this section shall be conducted using the following EPA methods or their equivalent as approved by EPA. Methods 502.2, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1 and 531.1 are in *Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water*, EPA-600/4-88-039, December 1988, Revised, July 1991. Methods 506, 547, 550, 550.1 and 551 are in *Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water—Supplement I*, EPA-600-4-90-020, July 1990. Methods 515.2, 524.2, 548.1, 549.1, 552.1 and 555 are in *Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water—Supplement II*, EPA-600/R-92-129, August 1992. Method 1613 is titled "Tetra-through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope-Dilution HRGC/HRMS", EPA-821-B-94-005, October 1994. These documents are available from the National Technical Information Service, NTIS PB91-231480, PB91-146027, PB92-207703 and PB95-104774, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. The toll-free number is 800-553-6847. Method 6651 shall be followed in accordance with the 18th edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 1992, American Public Health Association. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from the American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Copies may be inspected at EPA's Drinking Water Docket, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC. Method 6610 shall be followed in accordance with the *Supplement to the 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 1994, American Public Health Association. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from the American Public

Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Copies may be inspected at EPA's Drinking Water Docket, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC. Other analytical test procedures are contained in *Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods*, EPA-600/R-94-173, October 1994, NTIS PB95-104766. This document also contains approved analytical methods which remain available for compliance monitoring until July 1, 1996. These methods will not be available for use after July 1, 1996. EPA Methods 504.1, 508.1 and 525.2 are available from US EPA EMSL, Cincinnati, OH 45268. The phone number is 513-569-7586.

Contaminant	Method
Benzene	502.2, 524.2.
Carbon tetrachloride	502.2, 524.2, 551.
Chlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2.
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2.
1,2-Dichloroethane	502.2, 524.2.
cis-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2.
trans-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2.
Dichloromethane	502.2, 524.2.
1,2-Dichloropropane	502.2, 524.2.
Ethylbenzene	502.2, 524.2.
Styrene	502.2, 524.2.
Tetrachloroethylene	502.2, 524.2, 551.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	502.2, 524.2, 551.
Trichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2, 551.
Toluene	502.2, 524.2.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	502.2, 524.2.
Vinyl chloride	502.2, 524.2.
Xylenes (total)	502.2, 524.2.
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	1613.
2,4-D	515.2, 555, 515.1.
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	515.2, 555, 515.1.
Alachlor	505.1, 507, 525.2, 508.1.
Atrazine	505.1, 507, 525.2, 508.1.
Benzo(a)pyrene	525.2, 550, 550.1.
Carbofuran	531.1, 6610.
Chlordane	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
Dalapon	552.1, 515.1.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	506, 525.2.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	506, 525.2.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	504.1, 551.
Dinoseb	515.2, 555, 515.1.
Diquat	549.1.
Endothall	548.1.
Endrin	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	504.1, 551.
Glyphosate	547, 6651.
Heptachlor	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
Heptachlor Epoxide	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
Hexachlorobenzene	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	505, 525.2, 508, 508.1.
Lindane	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
Methoxychlor	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
Oxamyl	531.1, 6610.

Contaminant	Method
PCBs <sup>2</sup> (as decachlorobiphenyl).	508A.
(as Aroclors) .....	505, 508.
Pentachlorophenol .....	515.2, 525.2, 555, 515.1.
Picloram .....	515.2, 555, 515.1.
Simazine .....	505 <sup>1</sup> , 507, 525.2, 508.1.
Toxaphene .....	505, 508, 525.2.
Total Trihalomethanes .....	502.2, 524.2, 551.

<sup>1</sup> A nitrogen-phosphorous detector should be substituted for the electron capture detector in Method 505 (or another approved method should be used) to determine alachlor, atrazine and simazine, if lower detection limits are required.

<sup>2</sup> PCBs are qualitatively identified as Aroclors and measured for compliance purposes as decachlorobiphenyl.

(f) Beginning with the initial compliance period, analysis of the contaminants listed in §141.61(a) (1) through (21) for the purpose of determining compliance with the maximum contaminant level shall be conducted as follows:

(1) Groundwater systems shall take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system which is representative of each well after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). Each sample must be taken at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source, treatment plant, or within the distribution system.

(2) Surface water systems (or combined surface/ground) shall take a minimum of one sample at points in the distribution system that are representative of each source or at each entry point to the distribution system after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). Each sample must be taken at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source, treatment plant, or within the distribution system.

(3) If the system draws water from more than one source and the sources are combined before distribution, the system must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (i.e., when water representative of all sources is being used).

(4) Each community and non-transient non-community water system shall take four consecutive quarterly samples for each contaminant listed in §141.61(a) (2) through (21) during each compliance period, beginning in the initial compliance period.

(5) If the initial monitoring for contaminants listed in §141.61(a) (1) through (8) and the monitoring for the contaminants listed in §141.61(a) (9) through (21) as allowed in paragraph (f)(18) has been completed by December 31, 1992, and the system did not detect any contaminant listed in §141.61(a) (1) through (21), then each ground and surface water system shall take one sample annually beginning with the initial compliance period.

(6) After a minimum of three years of annual sampling, the State may allow groundwater systems with no previous detection of any contaminant listed in §141.61(a) to take one sample during each compliance period.

(7) Each community and non-transient non-community ground water system which does not detect a contaminant listed in §141.61(a) (1) through (21) may apply to the State for a waiver from the requirements of paragraphs (f)(5) and (f)(6) of this section after completing the initial monitoring. (For purposes of this section, detection is defined as  $\geq 0.0005$  mg/l.) A waiver shall be effective for no more than six years (two compliance periods). States may also issue waivers to small systems for the initial round of monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

(8) A State may grant a waiver after evaluating the following factor(s):

(i) Knowledge of previous use (including transport, storage, or disposal) of the contaminant within the watershed or zone of influence of the system. If a determination by the State reveals no previous use of the contaminant within the watershed or zone of influence, a waiver may be granted.

(ii) If previous use of the contaminant is unknown or it has been used previously, then the following factors shall be used to determine whether a waiver is granted.

(A) Previous analytical results.

(B) The proximity of the system to a potential point or non-point source of contamination. Point sources include spills and leaks of chemicals at or near a water treatment facility or at manufacturing, distribution, or storage facilities, or from hazardous and municipal waste landfills and other waste handling or treatment facilities.

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 141.24

(C) The environmental persistence and transport of the contaminants.

(D) The number of persons served by the public water system and the proximity of a smaller system to a larger system.

(E) How well the water source is protected against contamination, such as whether it is a surface or groundwater system. Groundwater systems must consider factors such as depth of the well, the type of soil, and wellhead protection. Surface water systems must consider watershed protection.

(9) As a condition of the waiver a groundwater system must take one sample at each sampling point during the time the waiver is effective (i.e., one sample during two compliance periods or six years) and update its vulnerability assessment considering the factors listed in paragraph (f)(8) of this section. Based on this vulnerability assessment the State must reconfirm that the system is non-vulnerable. If the State does not make this reconfirmation within three years of the initial determination, then the waiver is invalidated and the system is required to sample annually as specified in paragraph (5) of this section.

(10) Each community and non-transient non-community surface water system which does not detect a contaminant listed in §141.61(a) (1) through (21) may apply to the State for a waiver from the requirements of (f)(5) of this section after completing the initial monitoring. Composite samples from a maximum of five sampling points are allowed, provided that the detection limit of the method used for analysis is less than one-fifth of the MCL. Systems meeting this criterion must be determined by the State to be non-vulnerable based on a vulnerability assessment during each compliance period. Each system receiving a waiver shall sample at the frequency specified by the State (if any).

(11) If a contaminant listed in §141.61(a) (2) through (21) is detected at a level exceeding 0.0005 mg/l in any sample, then:

(i) The system must monitor quarterly at each sampling point which resulted in a detection.

(ii) The State may decrease the quarterly monitoring requirement speci-

fied in paragraph (f)(11)(i) of this section provided it has determined that the system is reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level. In no case shall the State make this determination unless a groundwater system takes a minimum of two quarterly samples and a surface water system takes a minimum of four quarterly samples.

(iii) If the State determines that the system is reliably and consistently below the MCL, the State may allow the system to monitor annually. Systems which monitor annually must monitor during the quarter(s) which previously yielded the highest analytical result.

(iv) Systems which have three consecutive annual samples with no detection of a contaminant may apply to the State for a waiver as specified in paragraph (f)(7) of this section.

(v) Groundwater systems which have detected one or more of the following two-carbon organic compounds: trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, or 1,1-dichloroethylene shall monitor quarterly for vinyl chloride. A vinyl chloride sample shall be taken at each sampling point at which one or more of the two-carbon organic compounds was detected. If the results of the first analysis do not detect vinyl chloride, the State may reduce the quarterly monitoring frequency of vinyl chloride monitoring to one sample during each compliance period. Surface water systems are required to monitor for vinyl chloride as specified by the State.

(12) Systems which violate the requirements of §141.61(a) (1) through (21), as determined by paragraph (f)(15) of this section, must monitor quarterly. After a minimum of four consecutive quarterly samples which show the system is in compliance as specified in paragraph (f)(15) of this section the system and the State determines that the system is reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level, the system may monitor at the frequency and times specified in paragraph (f)(11)(iii) of this section.

(13) The State may require a confirmation sample for positive or negative results. If a confirmation sample is required by the State, the result must be averaged with the first sampling result and the average is used for the compliance determination as specified by paragraph (f)(15). States have discretion to delete results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation.

(14) The State may reduce the total number of samples a system must analyze by allowing the use of compositing. Composite samples from a maximum of five sampling points are allowed, provided that the detection limit of the method used for analysis is less than one-fifth of the MCL. Compositing of samples must be done in the laboratory and analyzed within 14 days of sample collection.

(i) If the concentration in the composite sample is greater than or equal to 0.0005 mg/l for any contaminant listed in §141.61(a), then a follow-up sample must be taken within 14 days at each sampling point included in the composite, and be analyzed for that contaminant.

(ii) If duplicates of the original sample taken from each sampling point used in the composite are available, the system may use these instead of re-sampling. The duplicate must be analyzed and the results reported to the State within 14 days of collection.

(iii) If the population served by the system is > 3,300 persons, then compositing may only be permitted by the State at sampling points within a single system. In systems serving ≤ 3,300 persons, the State may permit compositing among different systems provided the 5-sample limit is maintained.

(iv) Compositing samples prior to GC analysis.

(A) Add 5 ml or equal larger amounts of each sample (up to 5 samples are allowed) to a 25 ml glass syringe. Special precautions must be made to maintain zero headspace in the syringe.

(B) The samples must be cooled at 4°C during this step to minimize volatilization losses.

(C) Mix well and draw out a 5-ml aliquot for analysis.

(D) Follow sample introduction, purging, and desorption steps described in the method.

(E) If less than five samples are used for compositing, a proportionately small syringe may be used.

(v) Compositing samples prior to GC/MS analysis.

(A) Inject 5-ml or equal larger amounts of each aqueous sample (up to 5 samples are allowed) into a 25-ml purging device using the sample introduction technique described in the method.

(B) The total volume of the sample in the purging device must be 25 ml.

(C) Purge and desorb as described in the method.

(15) Compliance with §141.61(a) (1) through (21) shall be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

(i) For systems which are conducting monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point. If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the system is out of compliance. If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the system is out of compliance immediately.

(ii) If monitoring is conducted annually, or less frequently, the system is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. If a confirmation sample is required by the State, the determination of compliance will be based on the average of two samples.

(iii) If a public water system has a distribution system separable from other parts of the distribution system with no interconnections, the State may allow the system to give public notice to only that area served by that portion of the system which is out of compliance.

(16) [Reserved]

(17) Analysis under this section shall only be conducted by laboratories that are certified by EPA or the State according to the following conditions (laboratories may conduct sample analysis under provisional certification until January 1, 1996):

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 141.24

(i) To receive certification to conduct analyses for the contaminants in §141.61(a) (2) through (21) the laboratory must:

(A) Analyze Performance Evaluation samples which include these substances provided by EPA Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory or equivalent samples provided by the State.

(B) Achieve the quantitative acceptance limits under paragraphs (f)(17)(i)(C) and (D) of this section for at least 80 percent of the regulated organic chemicals listed in §141.61(a) (2) through (21).

(C) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under paragraph (f)(17)(i)(A) of this section that are within  $\pm 20\%$  of the actual amount of the substances in the Performance Evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.010 mg/l.

(D) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under paragraph (f)(17)(i)(A) of this section that are within  $\pm 40$  percent of the actual amount of the substances in the Performance Evaluation sample when the actual amount is less than 0.010 mg/l.

(E) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/l, according to the procedures in appendix B of part 136.

(ii) To receive certification for vinyl chloride, the laboratory must:

(A) Analyze Performance Evaluation samples provided by EPA Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory or equivalent samples provided by the State.

(B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under paragraph (f)(17)(ii)(A) of this section that are within  $\pm 40$  percent of the actual amount of vinyl chloride in the Performance Evaluation sample.

(C) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/l, according to the procedures in appendix B of part 136.

(D) Obtain certification for the contaminants listed in §141.61(a)(2) through (21).

(18) States may allow the use of monitoring data collected after January 1, 1988, required under section 1445 of the Act for purposes of initial monitoring compliance. If the data are generally consistent with the other requirements of this section, the State may use these

data (i.e., a single sample rather than four quarterly samples) to satisfy the initial monitoring requirement of paragraph (f)(4) of this section. Systems which use grandfathered samples and did not detect any contaminant listed §141.61(a)(2) through (21) shall begin monitoring annually in accordance with paragraph (f)(5) of this section beginning with the initial compliance period.

(19) States may increase required monitoring where necessary to detect variations within the system.

(20) Each certified laboratory must determine the method detection limit (MDL), as defined in appendix B to part 136, at which it is capable of detecting VOCs. The acceptable MDL is 0.0005 mg/l. This concentration is the detection concentration for purposes of this section.

(21) Each public water system shall monitor at the time designated by the State within each compliance period.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) Analysis of the contaminants listed in §141.61(c) for the purposes of determining compliance with the maximum contaminant level shall be conducted as follows:<sup>7</sup>

(1) Groundwater systems shall take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system which is representative of each well after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). Each sample must be taken at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant.

(2) Surface water systems shall take a minimum of one sample at points in the distribution system that are representative of each source or at each entry point to the distribution system after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). Each sample must be taken at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant.

<sup>7</sup>Monitoring for the contaminants aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, and aldicarb sulfone shall be conducted in accordance with § 141.40.

NOTE: For purposes of this paragraph, surface water systems include systems with a combination of surface and ground sources.

(3) If the system draws water from more than one source and the sources are combined before distribution, the system must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (i.e., when water representative of all sources is being used).

(4) Monitoring frequency:

(i) Each community and non-transient non-community water system shall take four consecutive quarterly samples for each contaminant listed in §141.61(c) during each compliance period beginning with the initial compliance period.

(ii) Systems serving more than 3,300 persons which do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period may reduce the sampling frequency to a minimum of two quarterly samples in one year during each repeat compliance period.

(iii) Systems serving less than or equal to 3,300 persons which do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period may reduce the sampling frequency to a minimum of one sample during each repeat compliance period.

(5) Each community and non-transient water system may apply to the State for a waiver from the requirement of paragraph (h)(4) of this section. A system must reapply for a waiver for each compliance period.

(6) A State may grant a waiver after evaluating the following factor(s): Knowledge of previous use (including transport, storage, or disposal) of the contaminant within the watershed or zone of influence of the system. If a determination by the State reveals no previous use of the contaminant within the watershed or zone of influence, a waiver may be granted. If previous use of the contaminant is unknown or it has been used previously, then the following factors shall be used to determine whether a waiver is granted.

(i) Previous analytical results.

(ii) The proximity of the system to a potential point or non-point source of contamination. Point sources include spills and leaks of chemicals at or near a water treatment facility or at manu-

facturing, distribution, or storage facilities, or from hazardous and municipal waste landfills and other waste handling or treatment facilities. Non-point sources include the use of pesticides to control insect and weed pests on agricultural areas, forest lands, home and gardens, and other land application uses.

(iii) The environmental persistence and transport of the pesticide or PCBs.

(iv) How well the water source is protected against contamination due to such factors as depth of the well and the type of soil and the integrity of the well casing.

(v) Elevated nitrate levels at the water supply source.

(vi) Use of PCBs in equipment used in the production, storage, or distribution of water (i.e., PCBs used in pumps, transformers, etc.).

(7) If an organic contaminant listed in §141.61(c) is detected (as defined by paragraph (h)(18) of this section) in any sample, then:

(i) Each system must monitor quarterly at each sampling point which resulted in a detection.

(ii) The State may decrease the quarterly monitoring requirement specified in paragraph (h)(7)(i) of this section provided it has determined that the system is reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level. In no case shall the State make this determination unless a groundwater system takes a minimum of two quarterly samples and a surface water system takes a minimum of four quarterly samples.

(iii) After the State determines the system is reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level the State may allow the system to monitor annually. Systems which monitor annually must monitor during the quarter that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

(iv) Systems which have 3 consecutive annual samples with no detection of a contaminant may apply to the State for a waiver as specified in paragraph (h)(6) of this section.

(v) If monitoring results in detection of one or more of certain related contaminants (aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone,

**Environmental Protection Agency**

**§ 141.24**

aldicarb sulfoxide and heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide), then subsequent monitoring shall analyze for all related contaminants.

(8) Systems which violate the requirements of §141.61(c) as determined by paragraph (h)(11) of this section must monitor quarterly. After a minimum of four quarterly samples show the system is in compliance and the State determines the system is reliably and consistently below the MCL, as specified in paragraph (h)(11) of this section, the system shall monitor at the frequency specified in paragraph (h)(7)(iii) of this section.

(9) The State may require a confirmation sample for positive or negative results. If a confirmation sample is required by the State, the result must be averaged with the first sampling result and the average used for the compliance determination as specified by paragraph (h)(11) of this section. States have discretion to delete results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation.

(10) The State may reduce the total number of samples a system must analyze by allowing the use of compositing. Composite samples from a maximum of five sampling points are allowed, provided that the detection limit of the method used for analysis is less than one-fifth of the MCL. Compositing of samples must be done in the laboratory and analyzed within 14 days of sample collection.

(i) If the concentration in the composite sample detects one or more contaminants listed in §141.61(c), then a follow-up sample must be taken within 14 days at each sampling point included in the composite, and be analyzed for that contaminant.

(ii) If duplicates of the original sample taken from each sampling point used in the composite are available, the system may use these duplicates instead of resampling. The duplicate must be analyzed and the results reported to the State within 14 days of collection.

(iii) If the population served by the system is >3,300 persons, then compositing may only be permitted by the State at sampling points within a single system. In systems serving ≤ 3,300 persons, the State may permit

compositing among different systems provided the 5-sample limit is maintained.

(11) Compliance with §141.61(c) shall be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

(i) For systems which are conducting monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point. If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the system is out of compliance. If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the system is out of compliance immediately. Any samples below the detection limit shall be calculated as zero for purposes of determining the annual average.

(ii) If monitoring is conducted annually, or less frequently, the system is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. If a confirmation sample is required by the State, the determination of compliance will be based on the average of two samples.

(iii) If a public water system has a distribution system separable from other parts of the distribution system with no interconnections, the State may allow the system to give public notice to only that portion of the system which is out of compliance.

(12) [Reserved]

(13) Analysis for PCBs shall be conducted as follows using the methods in paragraph (e) of this section:

(i) Each system which monitors for PCBs shall analyze each sample using either Method 505 or Method 508.

(ii) If PCBs (as one of seven Aroclors) are detected (as designated in this paragraph) in any sample analyzed using Method 505 or 508, the system shall reanalyze the sample using Method 508A to quantitate PCBs (as decachlorobiphenyl).

Aroclor	Detection limit (mg/l)
1016 .....	0.00008
1221 .....	0.02
1232 .....	0.0005
1242 .....	0.0003
1248 .....	0.0001
1254 .....	0.0001

§ 141.24

Aroclor	Detection limit (mg/l)
1260 .....	0.0002

(iii) Compliance with the PCB MCL shall be determined based upon the quantitative results of analyses using Method 508A.

(14) If monitoring data collected after January 1, 1990, are generally consistent with the requirements of § 141.24(h), then the State may allow systems to use that data to satisfy the monitoring requirement for the initial compliance period beginning January 1, 1993.

(15) The State may increase the required monitoring frequency, where necessary, to detect variations within the system (e.g., fluctuations in concentration due to seasonal use, changes in water source).

(16) The State has the authority to determine compliance or initiate enforcement action based upon analytical results and other information compiled by their sanctioned representatives and agencies.

(17) Each public water system shall monitor at the time designated by the State within each compliance period.

(18) Detection as used in this paragraph shall be defined as greater than or equal to the following concentrations for each contaminant.

Contaminant	Detection limit (mg/l)
Alachlor .....	.0002
Aldicarb .....	.0005
Aldicarb sulfoxide .....	.0005
Aldicarb sulfone .....	.0008
Atrazine .....	.0001
Benzo[a]pyrene .....	.00002
Carbofuran .....	.0009
Chlordane .....	.0002
Dalapon .....	.001
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) .....	.00002
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate .....	.0006
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate .....	.0006
Dinoseb .....	.0002
Diquat .....	.0004
2,4-D .....	.0001
Endothall .....	.009
Endrin .....	.00001
Ethylene dibromide (EDB) .....	.00001
Glyphosate .....	.006
Heptachlor .....	.00004
Heptachlor epoxide .....	.00002
Hexachlorobenzene .....	.0001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene .....	.0001
Lindane .....	.00002
Methoxychlor .....	.0001
Oxamyl .....	.002
Picloram .....	.0001
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (as decachlorobiphenyl) .....	.0001

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-98 Edition)

Contaminant	Detection limit (mg/l)
Pentachlorophenol .....	.00004
Simazine .....	.00007
Toxaphene .....	.001
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) .....	.000000005
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) .....	.0002

(19) Analysis under this section shall only be conducted by laboratories that have received certification by EPA or the State and have met the following conditions:

(i) To receive certification to conduct analyses for the contaminants in § 141.61(c) the laboratory must:

(A) Analyze Performance Evaluation samples which include those substances provided by EPA Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory or equivalent samples provided by the State.

(B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses that are within the following acceptance limits:

Contaminant	Acceptance limits (percent)
DBCP .....	±40
EDB .....	±40.
Alachlor .....	±45.
Atrazine .....	±45.
Benzo[a]pyrene .....	2 standard deviations.
Carbofuran .....	±45.
Chlordane .....	±45.
Dalapon .....	2 standard deviations.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate .....	2 standard deviations.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate .....	2 standard deviations.
Dinoseb .....	2 standard deviations.
Diquat .....	2 standard deviations.
Endothall .....	2 standard deviations.
Endrin .....	±30.
Glyphosate .....	2 standard deviations.
Heptachlor .....	±45.
Heptachlor epoxide .....	±45.
Hexachlorobenzene .....	2 standard deviations.
Hexachloro- cyclopentadiene .....	2 standard deviations.
Lindane .....	±45.
Methoxychlor .....	±45.
Oxamyl .....	2 standard deviations.
PCBs (as Decachlorobiphenyl) .....	0-200.
Picloram .....	2 standard deviations.
Simazine .....	2 standard deviations.
Toxaphene .....	±45.
Aldicarb .....	2 standard deviations.
Aldicarb sulfoxide .....	2 standard deviations.
Aldicarb sulfone .....	2 standard deviations.
Pentachlorophenol .....	±50.
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) .....	2 standard deviations.
2,4-D .....	±50.
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) .....	±50.



Environmental Protection Agency

§ 141.25

(ii) [Reserved]

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2040-0090)

[40 FR 59570, Dec. 24, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 68641, Nov. 29, 1979; 45 FR 57345, Aug. 27, 1980; 47 FR 10998, Mar. 12, 1982; 52 FR 25712, July 8, 1987; 53 FR 5147, Feb. 19, 1988; 53 FR 25110, July 1, 1988; 56 FR 3583, Jan. 30, 1991; 56 FR 30277, July 1, 1991; 57 FR 22178, May 27, 1992; 57 FR 31841, July 17, 1992; 59 FR 34323, July 1, 1994; 59 FR 62468, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 34085, June 29, 1995]

**§ 141.25 Analytical methods for radioactivity.**

(a) Analysis for the following contaminants shall be conducted to determine compliance with §§141.15 and 141.16 (radioactivity) in accordance with the methods in the following table, or their equivalent determined by EPA in accordance with § 141.27.