

Subpart E—Special Regulations, Including Monitoring Regulations and Prohibition on Lead Use

§ 141.40 Special monitoring for inorganic and organic contaminants.

(a) All community and non-transient, non-community water systems shall monitor for the contaminants listed in paragraph (e) in this section by date specified in table 1:

TABLE 1—MONITORING SCHEDULE BY SYSTEM SIZE

Number of persons served	Monitoring to begin no later than—
Over 10,000	Jan. 1, 1988.
3,300 to 10,000	Jan. 1, 1989.
Less than 3,300	Jan. 1, 1991.

(b) Surface water systems shall sample at points in the distribution system representative of each water source or at entry points to the distribution system after any application of treatment. The minimum number of samples is one year of quarterly samples per water source.

(c) Ground water systems shall sample at points of entry to the distribution system representative of each well after any application of treatment. The minimum number of samples is one sample per entry point to the distribution system.

(d) The State may require confirmation samples for positive or negative results.

(e) Community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems shall monitor for the following contaminants except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section:

- (1) Chloroform
- (2) Bromodichloromethane
- (3) Chlorodibromomethane
- (4) Bromoform
- (5) Dibromomethane
- (6) m-Dichlorobenzene
- (7) [Reserved]
- (8) 1,1-Dichloropropene
- (9) 1,1-Dichloroethane
- (10) 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
- (11) 1,3-Dichloropropane
- (12) Chloromethane
- (13) Bromomethane
- (14) 1,2,3-Trichloropropane

- (15) 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
- (16) Chloroethane
- (17) 2,2-Dichloropropane
- (18) o-Chlorotoluene
- (19) p-Chlorotoluene
- (20) Bromobenzene
- (21) 1,3-Dichloropropene
- (f) [Reserved]

(g) Analysis for the unregulated contaminants listed under paragraphs (e) and (j) of this section shall be conducted using EPA Methods 502.2 or 524.2, or their equivalent as determined by EPA, except analysis for bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chlorodibromomethane and chloroform under paragraph (e) of this section also may be conducted by EPA Method 551, and analysis for 1,2,3-trichloropropane also may be conducted by EPA Method 504.1. A source for the EPA methods is referenced at § 141.24(e).

(h) Analysis under this section shall only be conducted by laboratories certified under § 141.24(f)(17).

(i) Public water systems may use monitoring data collected any time after January 1, 1983 to meet the requirements for unregulated monitoring, provided that the monitoring program was consistent with the requirements of this section. In addition, the results of EPA's Ground Water Supply Survey may be used in a similar manner for systems supplied by a single well.

(j) Monitoring for the following compounds is required at the discretion of the State:

- (1) 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene;
- (2) 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene;
- (3) n-Propylbenzene;
- (4) n-Butylbenzene;
- (5) Naphthalene;
- (6) Hexachlorobutadiene;
- (7) 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene;
- (8) p-Isopropyltoluene;
- (9) Isopropylbenzene;
- (10) Tert-butylbenzene;
- (11) Sec-butylbenzene;
- (12) Fluorotrichloromethane;
- (13) Dichlorodifluoromethane;
- (14) Bromochloromethane.

(k) Instead of performing the monitoring required by this section, a community water system or non-transient non-community water system serving fewer than 150 service connections may send a letter to the State stating that

the system is available for sampling. This letter must be sent to the State no later than January 1, 1991. The system shall not send such samples to the State, unless requested to do so by the State.

(l) All community and non-transient, non-community water systems shall repeat the monitoring required in § 141.40 no less frequently than every five years from the dates specified in § 141.40(a).

(m) States or public water systems may composite up to five samples when monitoring for substances in § 141.40 (e) and (j) of this section.

(n) Monitoring of the contaminants listed in § 141.40(n) (11) and (12) shall be conducted as follows:

(1) Each community and non-transient, non-community water system shall take four consecutive quarterly samples at each sampling point for each contaminant listed in paragraph (n)(11) of this section and report the results to the State. Monitoring must be completed by December 31, 1995.

(2) Each community and non-transient non-community water system shall take one sample at each sampling point for each contaminant listed in paragraph (n)(12) of this section and report the results to the States. Monitoring must be completed by December 31, 1995.

(3) Each community and non-transient non-community water system may apply to the State for a waiver from the requirements of paragraph (n) (1) and (2) of this section.

(4) The State may grant a waiver for the requirement of paragraph (n)(1) of this section based on the criteria specified in § 141.24(h)(6). The State may grant a waiver from the requirement of paragraph (n)(2) of this section if previous analytical results indicate contamination would not occur, provided this data was collected after January 1, 1990.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

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

(7) 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).

(8) The State may require a confirmation sample for positive or negative results.

(9) 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. Compositing of samples must be done in the laboratory and the composite sample must be analyzed within 14 days of collection. 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.

(10) Instead of performing the monitoring required by this section, a community water system or non-transient non-community water system serving fewer than 150 service connections may send a letter to the State stating that the system is available for sampling. This letter must be sent to the State by January 1, 1994. The system shall not send such samples to the State, unless requested to do so by the State.

(11) Systems shall monitor for the unregulated organic contaminants listed below, using the method(s) identified below and using the analytical test

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procedures contained in *Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods*, EPA-600/R-94-173, October 1994, which is available at NTIS, PB95-104766. Method 6610 shall be followed in accordance with the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition Supplement*, 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. A source for EPA methods 505, 507, 508, 508.1, 515.2, 525.2 and 531.1 is referenced at § 141.24(e).

Contaminants	Method
aldicarb	531.1, 6610.
aldicarb sulfone	531.1, 6610.
aldicarb sulfoxide	531.1, 6610.
aldrin	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
butachlor	507, 525.2.
carbaryl	531.1, 6610.
dicamba	515.2, 555, 515.1.
dieldrin	505, 508, 525.2, 508.1.
3-hydroxycarbofuran	531.1, 6610.
methomyl	531.1, 6610.
metolachlor	507, 525.2, 508.1.
metribuzin	507, 525.2, 508.1.
propachlor	508, 525.2, 508.1.

(12) Systems shall monitor for sulfate, an unregulated inorganic contaminant, by using the methods listed at § 143.4(b).

[52 FR 25715, July 8, 1987; 53 FR 25110, July 1, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 3592, Jan. 30, 1991; 57 FR 31845, July 17, 1992; 59 FR 34323, July 1, 1994; 59 FR 62469, Dec. 5, 1994]

§ 141.41 Special monitoring for sodium.

(a) Suppliers of water for community public water systems shall collect and analyze one sample per plant at the entry point of the distribution system for the determination of sodium concentration levels; samples must be collected and analyzed annually for systems utilizing surface water sources in whole or in part, and at least every three years for systems utilizing solely ground water sources. The minimum number of samples required to be taken

by the system shall be based on the number of treatment plants used by the system, except that multiple wells drawing raw water from a single aquifer may, with the State approval, be considered one treatment plant for determining the minimum number of samples. The supplier of water may be required by the State to collect and analyze water samples for sodium more frequently in locations where the sodium content is variable.

(b) The supplier of water shall report to EPA and/or the State the results of the analyses for sodium within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received or within the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the State, whichever of these is first. If more than annual sampling is required the supplier shall report the average sodium concentration within 10 days of the month following the month in which the analytical results of the last sample used for the annual average was received. The supplier of water shall not be required to report the results to EPA where the State has adopted this regulation and results are reported to the State. The supplier shall report the results to EPA where the State has not adopted this regulation.

(c) The supplier of water shall notify appropriate local and State public health officials of the sodium levels by written notice by direct mail within three months. A copy of each notice required to be provided by this paragraph shall be sent to EPA and/or the State within 10 days of its issuance. The supplier of water is not required to notify appropriate local and State public health officials of the sodium levels where the State provides such notices in lieu of the supplier.

(d) Analyses for sodium shall be conducted as directed in § 141.23(k)(1).

[45 FR 57345, Aug. 27, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 62470, Dec. 5, 1994]

§ 141.42 Special monitoring for corrosivity characteristics.

(a)-(c) [Reserved]

(d) Community water supply systems shall identify whether the following construction materials are present in