§ 141.173 Filtration.  
A public water system subject to the requirements of this subpart that does not meet all of the criteria in this subpart and subpart H of this part for avoiding filtration must provide treatment consisting of both disinfection, as specified in §141.72(b), and filtration treatment which complies with the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section or §141.73 (b) or (c) by December 31, 2001.

(a) Conventional filtration treatment or direct filtration.  (1) For systems using conventional filtration or direct filtration, the turbidity level of representative samples of a system’s filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month, measured as specified in §141.74(a) and (c).

(2) The turbidity level of representative samples of a system’s filtered water must at no time exceed 1 NTU, measured as specified in §141.74(a) and (c).

(3) A system that uses lime softening may acidify representative samples prior to analysis using a protocol approved by the State.

(b) Filtration technologies other than conventional filtration treatment, direct filtration, slow sand filtration, or diatomaceous earth filtration. A public water system may use a filtration technology not listed in paragraph (a) of this section or in §141.73(b) or (c) if it demonstrates to the State, using pilot plant studies or other means, that the alternative filtration technology, in combination with disinfection treatment that meets the requirements of §141.72(b), consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of Giardia lamblia cysts and 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts, and the State approves the use of the filtration technology. For each approval, the State will set turbidity performance requirements that the system must meet at least 95 percent of the time and that the system may not exceed at any time at a level that consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of Giardia lamblia cysts, 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts.