

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 141.100

meet the criteria in §141.84(c) shall equal at least 7 percent of the initial number of lead lines identified under paragraph (a) of this section (or the percentage specified by the State under §141.84(f)).

(3) The annual letter submitted to the State under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall contain the following information:

(i) The number of lead service lines scheduled to be replaced during the previous year of the system's replacement schedule;

(ii) The number and location of each lead service line replaced during the previous year of the system's replacement schedule;

(iii) If measured, the water lead concentration and location of each lead service line sampled, the sampling method, and the date of sampling.

(4) As soon as practicable, but in no case later than three months after a system exceeds the lead action level in sampling referred to in §141.84(a), any system seeking to rebut the presumption that it has control over the entire lead service line pursuant to §141.84(d) shall submit a letter to the State describing the legal authority (e.g., state statutes, municipal ordinances, public service contracts or other applicable legal authority) which limits the system's control over the service lines and the extent of the system's control.

(f) *Public education program reporting requirements.* By December 31st of each year, any water system that is subject to the public education requirements in §141.85 shall submit a letter to the State demonstrating that the system has delivered the public education materials that meet the content requirements in §141.85 (a) and (b) and the delivery requirements in §141.85(c). This information shall include a list of all the newspapers, radio stations, television stations, facilities and organizations to which the system delivered public education materials during the previous year. The water system shall submit the letter required by this paragraph annually for as long as it exceeds the lead action level.

(g) *Reporting of additional monitoring data.* Any system which collects sampling data in addition to that required by this subpart shall report the results

to the State within the first ten days following the end of the applicable monitoring period under §§141.86, 141.87 and 141.88 during which the samples are collected.

[56 FR 26548, June 7, 1991; 57 FR 28789, June 29, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 33864, June 30, 1994]

### § 141.91 Recordkeeping requirements.

Any system subject to the requirements of this subpart shall retain on its premises original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, State determinations, and any other information required by §§141.81 through 141.88. Each water system shall retain the records required by this section for no fewer than 12 years.

## Subpart J—Use of Non-Centralized Treatment Devices

SOURCE: 52 FR 25716, July 8, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

### § 141.100 Criteria and procedures for public water systems using point-of-entry devices.

(a) Public water systems may use point-of-entry devices to comply with maximum contaminant levels only if they meet the requirements of this section.

(b) It is the responsibility of the public water system to operate and maintain the point-of-entry treatment system.

(c) The public water system must develop and obtain State approval for a monitoring plan before point-of-entry devices are installed for compliance. Under the plan approved by the State, point-of-entry devices must provide health protection equivalent to central water treatment. "Equivalent" means that the water would meet all national primary drinking water regulations and would be of acceptable quality similar to water distributed by a well-operated central treatment plant. In addition to the VOCs, monitoring must include physical measurements and observations such as total flow treated and mechanical condition of the treatment equipment.

(d) Effective technology must be properly applied under a plan approved

by the State and the microbiological safety of the water must be maintained.

(1) The State must require adequate certification of performance, field testing, and, if not included in the certification process, a rigorous engineering design review of the point-of-entry devices.

(2) The design and application of the point-of-entry devices must consider the tendency for increase in heterotrophic bacteria concentrations in water treated with activated carbon. It may be necessary to use frequent backwashing, post-contactor disinfection, and Heterotrophic Plate Count monitoring to ensure that the microbiological safety of the water is not compromised.

(e) *All consumers shall be protected.* Every building connected to the system must have a point-of-entry device installed, maintained, and adequately monitored. The State must be assured that every building is subject to treatment and monitoring, and that the rights and responsibilities of the public water system customer convey with title upon sale of property.

[52 FR 25716, July 8, 1987; 53 FR 25111, July 1, 1988]

**§ 141.101 Use of bottled water.**

Public water systems shall not use bottled water to achieve compliance with an MCL. Bottled water may be used on a temporary basis to avoid unreasonable risk to health.

[63 FR 31934, June 11, 1998]

**Subpart K—Treatment Techniques**

SOURCE: 56 FR 3594, Jan. 30, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 141.110 General requirements.**

The requirements of subpart K of this part constitute national primary drinking water regulations. These regulations establish treatment techniques in lieu of maximum contaminant levels for specified contaminants.

**§ 141.111 Treatment techniques for acrylamide and epichlorohydrin.**

Each public water system must certify annually in writing to the State

(using third party or manufacturer's certification) that when acrylamide and epichlorohydrin are used in drinking water systems, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified as follows:

Acrylamide=0.05% dosed at 1 ppm (or equivalent)

Epichlorohydrin=0.01% dosed at 20 ppm (or equivalent)

Certifications can rely on manufacturers or third parties, as approved by the State.

**Subpart M—Information Collection Requirements (ICR) for Public Water Systems**

SOURCE: 61 FR 24368, May 14, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 24368, May 14, 1996, subpart M, consisting of §§141.140 through 141.144, was added, effective June 18, 1996 and will expire on Dec. 31, 2000.

**§ 141.140 Definitions specific to subpart M.**

The following definitions apply only to the requirements of subpart M of this part and are arranged alphabetically.

*Distribution system* means the components of a PWS that are under the control of that PWS located after the point where the finished water sample is taken and that provide distribution, storage, and/or booster disinfection of finished water.

*Distribution System Equivalent (DSE) sample* means a sample collected from the distribution system for the purpose of comparing it with the "simulated distribution system (SDS) sample". The DSE sample shall be selected using the following criteria:

- (1) No additional disinfectant added between the treatment plant and the site where the DSE sample is collected;
- (2) Approximate detention time of water is available; and
- (3) There is no blending with finished water from other treatment plants.

*Entry point to distribution system* means a location following one or more finished water sample points but prior to the beginning of the distribution system.