

analytic methods listed at § 141.24(f)(16) for dichloromethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane are effective August 17, 1992. Regulations for the analytic methods listed at § 141.24(h)(12) for measuring dalapon, dinoseb, diquat, endothall, endrin, glyphosate, oxamyl, picloram, simazine, benzo(a)pyrene, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD are effective August 17, 1992. The revision to § 141.12(a) promulgated on July 17, 1992 is effective on August 17, 1992.

(i) Regulations for information collection requirements listed in subpart M are effective August 14, 1996, and shall remain effective until December 31, 2000.

[44 FR 68641, Nov. 29, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 57342, Aug. 27, 1980; 47 FR 10998, Mar. 12, 1982; 51 FR 11410, Apr. 2, 1986; 56 FR 30274, July 1, 1991; 57 FR 22178, May 27, 1992; 57 FR 31838, July 17, 1992; 59 FR 34322, July 1, 1994; 61 FR 24368, May 14, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 24368, May 14, 1996, § 141.6 is amended in paragraph (a) by revising the reference "(a) through (h)" to read "(a) through (i)" and by adding paragraph (i), effective June 18, 1996 and will expire on Dec. 31, 2000.

### Subpart B—Maximum Contaminant Levels

#### § 141.11 Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

(a) The maximum contaminant level for arsenic applies only to community water systems. Compliance with the MCL for arsenic is calculated pursuant to § 141.23.

(b) The maximum contaminant level for arsenic is 0.05 milligrams per liter.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) At the discretion of the State, nitrate levels not to exceed 20 mg/l may be allowed in a non-community water system if the supplier of water demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State that:

(1) Such water will not be available to children under 6 months of age; and

(2) The non-community water system is meeting the public notification requirements under § 141.209, including continuous posting of the fact that ni-

trate levels exceed 10 mg/l and the potential health effects of exposure; and

(3) Local and State public health authorities will be notified annually of nitrate levels that exceed 10 mg/l; and

(4) No adverse health effects shall result.

[40 FR 59570, Dec. 24, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 57342, Aug. 27, 1980; 47 FR 10998, Mar. 12, 1982; 51 FR 11410, Apr. 2, 1986; 56 FR 3578, Jan. 30, 1991; 56 FR 26548, June 7, 1991; 56 FR 30274, July 1, 1991; 56 FR 32113, July 15, 1991; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 65 FR 26022, May 4, 2000]

#### § 141.12 Maximum contaminant levels for total trihalomethanes.

The maximum contaminant level of 0.10 mg/L for total trihalomethanes (the sum of the concentrations of bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, tribromomethane (bromoform), and trichloromethane (chloroform)) applies to subpart H community water systems which serve a population of 10,000 people or more until December 16, 2001. This level applies to community water systems that use only ground water not under the direct influence of surface water and serve a population of 10,000 people or more until December 16, 2003. Compliance with the maximum contaminant level for total trihalomethanes is calculated pursuant to § 141.30. After December 16, 2003, this section is no longer applicable.

[63 FR 69463, Dec. 16, 1998]

#### § 141.13 Maximum contaminant levels for turbidity.

The maximum contaminant levels for turbidity are applicable to both community water systems and non-community water systems using surface water sources in whole or in part. The maximum contaminant levels for turbidity in drinking water, measured at a representative entry point(s) to the distribution system, are:

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 54 FR 27527, June 29, 1989, § 141.13 was amended by adding introductory text, effective December 31, 1990, however, introductory text already exists. The recently added text follows.

The requirements in this section apply to unfiltered systems until December 30, 1991, unless the State has determined prior to that date, in writing pursuant to § 141.2(b)(7)(C)(iii), that

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filtration is required. The requirements in this section apply to filtered systems until June 29, 1993. The requirements in this section apply to unfiltered systems that the State has determined, in writing pursuant to § 1412(b)(7)(C)(iii), must install filtration, until June 29, 1993, or until filtration is installed, whichever is later.

(a) One turbidity unit (TU), as determined by a monthly average pursuant to § 141.22, except that five or fewer turbidity units may be allowed if the supplier of water can demonstrate to the State that the higher turbidity does not do any of the following:

- (1) Interfere with disinfection;
- (2) Prevent maintenance of an effective disinfectant agent throughout the distribution system; or
- (3) Interfere with microbiological determinations.

(b) Five turbidity units based on an average for two consecutive days pursuant to § 141.22.

[40 FR 59570, Dec. 24, 1975]

**§ 141.15 Maximum contaminant levels for radium-226, radium-228, and gross alpha particle radioactivity in community water systems.**

The following are the maximum contaminant levels for radium-226, radium-228, and gross alpha particle radioactivity:

- (a) Combined radium-226 and radium-228—5 pCi/l.
- (b) Gross alpha particle activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)—15 pCi/l.

[41 FR 28404, July 9, 1976]

**§ 141.16 Maximum contaminant levels for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides in community water systems.**

(a) The average annual concentration of beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides in drinking water shall not produce an annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ greater than 4 millirem/year.

(b) Except for the radionuclides listed in Table A, the concentration of man-made radionuclides causing 4 mrem total body or organ dose equivalents shall be calculated on the basis of

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a 2 liter per day drinking water intake using the 168 hour data listed in "Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentration of Radionuclides in Air or Water for Occupational Exposure," NBS Handbook 69 as amended August 1963, U.S. Department of Commerce. If two or more radionuclides are present, the sum of their annual dose equivalent to the total body or to any organ shall not exceed 4 millirem/year.

TABLE A—AVERAGE ANNUAL CONCENTRATIONS ASSUMED TO PRODUCE A TOTAL BODY OR ORGAN DOSE OF 4 MREM/YR

Radionuclide	Critical organ	pCi per liter
Tritium .....	Total body .....	20,000
Strontium-90 .....	Bone marrow .....	8

[41 FR 28404, July 9, 1976]

**Subpart C—Monitoring and Analytical Requirements**

**§ 141.21 Coliform sampling.**

(a) *Routine monitoring.* (1) Public water systems must collect total coliform samples at sites which are representative of water throughout the distribution system according to a written sample siting plan. These plans are subject to State review and revision.

(2) The monitoring frequency for total coliforms for community water systems is based on the population served by the system, as follows:

TOTAL COLIFORM MONITORING FREQUENCY FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS

Population served	Minimum number of samples per month
25 to 1,000 <sup>1</sup> .....	1
1,001 to 2,500 .....	2
2,501 to 3,300 .....	3
3,301 to 4,100 .....	4
4,101 to 4,900 .....	5
4,901 to 5,800 .....	6
5,801 to 6,700 .....	7
6,701 to 7,600 .....	8
7,601 to 8,500 .....	9
8,501 to 12,900 .....	10
12,901 to 17,200 .....	15
17,201 to 21,500 .....	20
21,501 to 25,000 .....	25
25,001 to 33,000 .....	30
33,001 to 41,000 .....	40