

§ 141.34

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be kept for not less than 5 years. Records of chemical analyses made pursuant to this part shall be kept for not less than 10 years. Actual laboratory reports may be kept, or data may be transferred to tabular summaries, provided that the following information is included:

- (1) The date, place, and time of sampling, and the name of the person who collected the sample;
- (2) Identification of the sample as to whether it was a routine distribution system sample, check sample, raw or process water sample or other special purpose sample;
- (3) Date of analysis;
- (4) Laboratory and person responsible for performing analysis;
- (5) The analytical technique/method used; and
- (6) The results of the analysis.

(b) Records of action taken by the system to correct violations of primary drinking water regulations shall be kept for a period not less than 3 years after the last action taken with respect to the particular violation involved.

(c) Copies of any written reports, summaries or communications relating to sanitary surveys of the system conducted by the system itself, by a private consultant, or by any local, State or Federal agency, shall be kept for a period not less than 10 years after completion of the sanitary survey involved.

(d) Records concerning a variance or exemption granted to the system shall be kept for a period ending not less than 5 years following the expiration of such variance or exemption.

(e) Copies of public notices issued pursuant to Subpart Q of this part and certifications made to the primacy agency pursuant to §141.31 must be kept for three years after issuance.

[40 FR 59570, Dec. 24, 1975, as amended at 65 FR 26022, May 4, 2000]

§ 141.34 [Reserved]

§ 141.35 Reporting of unregulated contaminant monitoring results.

(a) *Does this reporting apply to me?* (1) This section applies to any owner or operator of a public water system required to monitor for unregulated contaminants under §141.40. This section requires you to report the results of this monitoring.

(2) *Exception.* You do not need to report results if you are a system serving a population of 10,000 or less, since EPA will arrange for testing and reporting of the results. However, you will still need to comply with consumer confidence reporting and public notification requirements for these results.

(b) *To whom must I report?* You must report the results of unregulated contaminant monitoring to EPA and provide a copy to the State. You must also notify the public of the monitoring results as provided in Subpart O (Consumer Confidence Reports) and Subpart Q (Public Notification) of this part.

(c) *When must I report monitoring results?* You must report the results of unregulated contaminant monitoring within thirty (30) days following the month in which you received the results from the laboratory. EPA will place the data in the national drinking water contaminant occurrence database sixty (60) days after you report the data to allow for quality control review by systems and States.

(d) *What information must I report?* You must report the information specified in the following table for each sample, and for each spiked sample and spike duplicate sample analyzed for quality control purposes and associated with each sample and its sample batch:

TABLE 1.—UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Data element	Definition
1. Public Water System (PWS) Identification Number.	The code used to identify each PWS. The code begins with the standard two-character postal State abbreviation; the remaining seven characters are unique to each PWS.

TABLE 1.—UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Data element	Definition
2. Public Water System Facility Identification Number—Source, Treatment Plant, and Sampling Point.	An identification number established by the State, or, at the State's discretion, the PWS, that is unique to the system for an intake for each source of water, a treatment plant and a sampling point. Within each PWS, each intake, treatment plant and sampling point must receive a unique identification number, including, for intake; surface water intake, ground water well or wellfield centroid; and including, for sampling point; entry points to the distribution system, wellhead, intake, locations within the distribution system, or other representative sampling point specified by the State. The same identification number must be used consistently throughout the history of unregulated contaminant monitoring to represent the facility.
3. Sample Collection Date .....	The date the sample is collected reported as 4-digit year, 2-digit month, and 2-digit day.
4. Sample Identification Number .....	A numeric value assigned by the PWS or laboratory to uniquely identify a specific sampling occurrence.
5. Contaminant/Parameter .....	The unregulated contaminant or water quality parameter for which the sample is being analyzed.
6. Analytical Results—Sign .....	An alphanumeric value indicating whether the sample analysis result was: (a) (<) "less than" means the contaminant was not detected or was detected at a level "less than" the MRL. (b) (=) "equal to" means the contaminant was detected at a level "equal to" the value reported in "Analytical Result—Value."
7. Analytical Result—Value .....	The actual numeric value of the analysis for chemical and microbiological results, or the minimum reporting level (MRL) if the analytical result is less than the specified contaminant's MRL.
8. Analytical Result—Unit of Measure .....	The unit of measurement for the analytical results reported. [e.g., micrograms per liter, (µg/L); colony-forming units per milliliter, (CFU/mL), etc.]
9. Analytical Method Number .....	The identification number of the analytical method used.
10. Sample Analysis Type .....	The type of sample collected. Permitted values include: (a) Field Sample—sample collected and submitted for analysis under this rule. (b) Batch Spike/Spike Duplicate—Samples associated with a batch used for calculating analytical precision and accuracy. A batch is defined as the set of field samples plus one spiked sample and one spiked duplicate sample analyzed for contaminant concentrations
11. Sample Batch Identification Number ....	A number assigned by the laboratory to the batch of samples analyzed with the spiked sample (at the spiking concentration reported), to be reported as 9-digit laboratory number (assigned by the State or EPA), 4-digit year, 2-digit month, 2-digit day and 2-digit batch number.
12. Detection Level .....	"Detection level" refers to the detection limit applied to both the method and equipment. Detection limit is the lowest concentration of a target contaminant that a given method or piece of equipment can reliably ascertain and report as greater than zero ( e.g., Instrument Detection Limit, Method Detection Limit, or Estimated Detection Limit).
13. Detection Level Unit of Measure .....	The unit of measure to express the concentration, count, or other value of a contaminant level for the detection level reported. (e.g., µg/L, colony forming units/mL (CFU/mL), etc.)
14. Analytical Precision .....	Precision is the degree of agreement among a set of repeated measurements and is monitored through the use of replicate samples or measurements. For purposes of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR), Analytical Precision is defined as the relative percent difference (RPD) between spiked matrix duplicates. The RPD for the spiked matrix duplicates analyzed in the same batch of samples as the analytical result being reported is to be entered in this field. Precision is calculated as Relative Percent Difference (RPD) between spiked matrix duplicates using, $RPD = [(X_1 - X_2) / (X_1 + X_2) / 2] \times 100$
15. Analytical Accuracy .....	Accuracy describes how close a result is to the true value measured through the use of spikes, standards, surrogates or performance evaluation samples. For purposes of unregulated contaminant monitoring, accuracy is defined as the percent recovery of the contaminant in the spiked matrix sample analyzed in the same analytical batch as the sample result being reported and calculated using; $\% \text{ recovery} = [(\text{amt. found in spiked sample} - \text{amt. found in sample}) / \text{amt. spiked}] \times 100$
16. Spiking Concentration .....	The concentration of method analytes added to a sample to be analyzed for calculating analytical precision and accuracy where the value reported use the same unit of measure reported for Analytical Results
17. Presence/Absence .....	<i>Chemicals</i> : Presence—a response was produced by the analysis (i.e., greater than or equal to the MDL but less than the MRL)/Absence—no response was produced by the analysis (i.e., less than the MDL). <i>Microbiologicals</i> : Presence—indicates a response was produced by the analysis /Absence—indicates no response was produced by the analysis.

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(e) *How must I report this information?* You must report this information in the electronic or other format specified by EPA.

(f) *Can the laboratory to which I send samples report the results for me?* Yes, as long as the laboratory sends you a copy for review and recordkeeping. However, you are responsible for the reporting of this information and ensuring that the laboratory reports these results to EPA, with a copy to the State, on time.

(g) *Can I report previously collected data to meet the testing and reporting requirements for the contaminants listed in § 141.40(a)(3)?* Yes, as long as the data meet the specific requirements of § 141.40(a)(3), (4), (5), and Appendix A of § 141.40 and you report the data with the information specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

[64 FR 50611, Sept. 17, 1999]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 64 FR 50611, Sept. 17, 1999, § 141.35 was revised, effective Jan. 1, 2001. For your convenience, the superseded text follows:

### § 141.35 Reporting and public notification for certain unregulated contaminants.

(a) The requirements of this section only apply to the contaminants listed in § 141.40.

(b) The owner or operator of a community water system or non-transient, non-community water system who is required to monitor under § 141.40 shall send a copy of the results of such monitoring within 30 days of receipt and any public notice under paragraph (d) of this section to the State.

(c) The State, or the community water system or non-transient, non-community water system if the State has not adopted regulations equivalent to § 141.40, shall furnish the following information to the Administrator for each sample analyzed under § 141.40:

(1) Results of all analytical methods, including negatives;

(2) Name and address of the system that supplied the sample;

(3) Contaminant(s);

(4) Analytical method(s) used;

(5) Date of sample;

(6) Date of analysis.

(d) The owner or operator shall notify persons served by the system of the availability of the results of sampling conducted under § 141.40 by including a notice in the first set of water bills issued by the system after the receipt of the results or written notice within three months. The notice shall identify a person and supply the telephone number to contact for information on the monitoring results. For surface water systems, public

notification is required only after the first quarter's monitoring and must include a statement that additional monitoring will be conducted for three more quarters with the results available upon request.

[52 FR 25714, July 8, 1987; 53 FR 25110, July 1, 1988]

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

### § 141.40 Monitoring requirements for unregulated contaminants.

(a) *Requirements for owners and operators of public water systems.* (1) *Do I have to monitor for unregulated contaminants?*

(i) *Transient systems.* If you own or operate a transient non-community water system, you do not have to monitor for unregulated contaminants.

(ii) *Large systems not purchasing their entire water supply from another system.* If you own or operate a wholesale or retail public water system (other than a transient system) that serves more than 10,000 persons, as determined by the State, and do not purchase your entire water supply from another public water system, you must monitor as follows:

(A) You must monitor for the unregulated contaminants on List 1 of Table 1, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (1999) List, in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(B) You must monitor for the unregulated contaminants on List 2 of Table 1, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (1999) List, in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, if notified by your State or EPA that you are part of the Screening Surveys.

(C) You must monitor for the unregulated contaminants on List 3 of Table 1, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (1999) List, in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, if notified by your State or EPA that you are part of the Pre-Screen Testing.

(iii) *Large systems purchasing their entire water supply from another system.* If you own or operate a public water system (other than a transient system) that serves more than 10,000 persons and purchase your entire water supply from a wholesale public water system, you must monitor as follows: