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| Instructions for Chemical or Radiological MCLs Notice – Template 2-3 |

Template on Page 2

Chemical or radiological maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations require Tier 2 notification. You must provide public notice to persons served as soon as practical but within 30 days after you learn of the violation [40 CFR 141.203(b)]. You must issue a repeat notice every three months for as long as the violation persists. Your primacy agency may have more stringent requirements for MCL violations (e.g., it may require you to provide water from an alternate source). Check with your agency to make sure you meet all requirements. Use Template 2-4 for fluoride MCL violations.

Community systems must use one of the following methods [40 CFR 141.203(c)]:

* Hand or direct delivery
* Mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill

Noncommunity systems must use one of the following methods [40 CFR 141.203(c)]:

* Posting in conspicuous locations
* Hand delivery
* Mail

In addition, both community and noncommunity systems must use another method reasonably calculated to reach others if they would not be reached by the first method [40 CFR 141.203(c)]. Such methods could include newspapers, e-mail, or delivery to community organizations. If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on your system’s letterhead, if available.

The notice on the reverse is appropriate for mailing, posting, or hand delivery. If you modify this notice, you must still include all required PN elements from 40 CFR 141.205(a) and leave the mandatory language unchanged (see below).

Mandatory Language  
Mandatory language on health effects (from Appendix B to Subpart Q) must be included as written (with blanks filled in). This notice includes a placeholder for a specific contaminant’s health effects language.

You must also include standard language to encourage the distribution of the public notice to all persons served, where applicable [40 CFR 141.205(d)]. This language is also presented in this notice in italics and with an asterisk on either end.

**Corrective Action**

In your notice, describe corrective actions you are taking. Do not use overly technical terminology when describing treatment methods. Listed below are some steps commonly taken by water systems with chemical or radiological violations. Depending on the corrective action you are taking, you can use one or more of the following statements, if appropriate, or develop your own text:

* We are working with [local/state agency] to evaluate the water supply and are researching options to correct the problem. These options may include treating the water to remove [contaminant] or connecting to [system]’s water supply.
* We have stopped using the contaminated well. We have increased pumping from other wells, and we are investigating drilling a new well.
* We have increased the frequency that we will test the water for [contaminant].
* We have since taken samples at this location and had them tested. These samples show that we meet the standards.

**Repeat Notices**

If this is an ongoing violation and/or you fluctuate above and below the MCL, you should give the history behind the violation, including the source of contamination, if known. List the date of the initial detection, as well as how levels have changed over time. If levels are changing as a result of treatment, you can indicate this.

**After Issuing the Notice**

Make sure to send your primacy agency a copy of each type of notice and a certification that you have met all public notification requirements within ten days after issuing the notice [40 CFR 141.31(d)].

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

**[System] Has Levels of [Contaminant] Above Drinking Water Standards**

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. On [give date], we received notice that the sample collected on [give date] showed that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for [contaminant]. The standard for [contaminant] is [MCL]. The average level of [contaminant] over the last year has been [provide level]. ***OR*** [Contaminant] was found at [provide level].

**What should I do?**

* There is nothing you need to do. **You do not need to** boil your **water** or take other corrective actions**.** However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
* If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

**What does this mean?**

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. However, [System **MUST** insert relevant health effects language for the contaminant found on page 3 - 9 of this template.]

**What is being done?**

[Describe corrective action.] We anticipate resolving the problem within [estimated time frame].

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

*\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\**

This notice is being sent to you by [system]. State Water System ID#: AZ04[\_ \_ \_ \_ \_].

Date distributed: \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)** | | | |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Contaminant** | **MCLG1 mg/L** | **MCL2 mg/L** | **Standard health effects language for public notification** | | | | |
| 8. Antimony | 0.006 | 0.006 | Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar. |
| 9. Arsenic11 | 0 | 0.010 | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 10. Asbestos (10 µm) | 7 MFL12 | 7 MFL | Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps. |
| 11. Barium | 2 | 2 | Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure. |
| 12. Beryllium | 0.004 | 0.004 | Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions. |
| 13. Cadmium | 0.005 | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage. |
| 14. Chromium (total) | 0.1 | 0.1 | Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis. |
| 15. Cyanide | 0.2 | 0.2 | Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid. |
| 16. Fluoride | 4.0 | 4.0 | Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. |
| 17. Mercury (inorganic) | 0.002 | 0.002 | Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage. |
| 18. Nitrate | 10 | 10 | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. |
| 19. Nitrite | 1 | 1 | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. |
| 20. Total Nitrate and Nitrite | 10 | 10 | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. |
| 21. Selenium | 0.05 | 0.05 | Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation. |
| 22. Thallium | 0.0005 | 0.002 | Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver. |
| **Lead and Copper Rule** | | | |
| 23. Lead | Zero | TT13 | Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. |
| 24. Copper | 1.3 | TT14 | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. |
| **Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)** | | | |
| 25. 2,4-D | 0.07 | 0.07 | Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands. |
| 26. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 0.05 | 0.05 | Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems. |
| 27. Alachlor | Zero | 0.002 | Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 28. Atrazine | 0.003 | 0.003 | Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties. |
| 29. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) | Zero | 0.0002 | Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 30. Carbofuran | 0.04 | 0.04 | Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems. |
| 31. Chlordane | Zero | 0.002 | Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 32. Dalapon | 0.2 | 0.2 | Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes. |
| 33. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 0.4 | 0.4 | Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties. |
| 34. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | Zero | 0.006 | Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 35. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | Zero | 0.0002 | Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 36. Dinoseb | 0.007 | 0.007 | Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties. |
| 37. Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) | Zero | 3 × 10−8 | Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 38. Diquat | 0.02 | 0.02 | Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts. |
| 39. Endothall | 0.1 | 0.1 | Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines. |
| 40. Endrin | 0.002 | 0.002 | Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems. |
| 41. Ethylene dibromide | Zero | 0.00005 | Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 42. Glyphosate | 0.7 | 0.7 | Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties. |
| 43. Heptachlor | Zero | 0.0004 | Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 44. Heptachlor epoxide | Zero | 0.0002 | Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 45. Hexachlorobenzene | Zero | 0.001 | Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 46. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene | 0.05 | 0.05 | Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach. |
| 47. Lindane | 0.0002 | 0.0002 | Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver. |
| 48. Methoxychlor | 0.04 | 0.04 | Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties. |
| 49. Oxamyl (Vydate) | 0.2 | 0.2 | Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects. |
| 50. Pentachlorophenol | Zero | 0.001 | Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 51. Picloram | 0.5 | 0.5 | Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |
| 52. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | Zero | 0.0005 | Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 53. Simazine | 0.004 | 0.004 | Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood. |
| 54. Toxaphene | Zero | 0.003 | Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| F. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) | | | |
| 55. Benzene | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 56. Carbon tetrachloride | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 57. Chlorobenzene (monochloro- benzene) | 0.1 | 0.1 | Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. |
| 58. *o*-Dichlorobenzene | 0.6 | 0.6 | Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems. |
| 59. *p*-Dichlorobenzene | 0.075 | 0.075 | Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood. |
| 60. 1,2-Dichloroethane | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 61. 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | 0.007 | Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |
| 62. *cis*-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.07 | 0.07 | Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |
| 63. *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.1 | 0.1 | Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |
| 64. Dichloromethane | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 65. 1,2-Dichloropropane | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 66. Ethylbenzene | 0.7 | 0.7 | Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. |
| 67. Styrene | 0.1 | 0.1 | Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system. |
| 68. Tetrachloroethylene | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 69. Toluene | 1 | 1 | Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver. |
| 70. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.07 | 0.07 | Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands. |
| 71. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 0.2 | 0.2 | Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system. |
| 72. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.003 | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems. |
| 73. Trichloroethylene | Zero | 0.005 | Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 74. Vinyl chloride | Zero | 0.002 | Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 75. Xylenes (total) | 10 | 10 | Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system. |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | |
| 76. Beta/photon emitters | Zero | 4 mrem/yr15 | Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 77. Alpha emitters | Zero | 17 pCi/L17 | Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 78. Combined radium (226 & 228) | Zero | 5 pCi/L | Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 79. Uranium16 | Zero | 30 µg/L | Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity. |
| **Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) and Disinfectant Residuals** | | | |
| 80. Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N/A | 0.08019 20 | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 81. Haloacetic Acids (HAA) | N/A | 0.06021 | Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 82. Bromate | Zero | 0.010 | Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 83. Chlorite | 0.08 | 1.0 | Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia. |
| 84. Chlorine | 4 (MRDLG)22 | 4.0 (MRDL)23 | Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. |
| 85. Chloramines | 4 (MRDLG) | 4.0 (MRDL) | Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia. |
| 86a. Chlorine dioxide, where any 2 consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system are above the MRDL | 0.8 (MRDLG) | 0.8 (MRDL) | Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia. |
|  |  |  | *Add for public notification only:* The chlorine dioxide violations reported today are the result of exceedances at the treatment facility only, not within the distribution system which delivers water to consumers. Continued compliance with chlorine dioxide levels within the distribution system minimizes the potential risk of these violations to consumers. |
| 86b. Chlorine dioxide, where one or more distribution system samples are above the MRDL | 0.8 (MRDLG) | 0.8 (MRDL) | Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia. |
|  |  |  | *Add for public notification only:* The chlorine dioxide violations reported today include exceedances of the EPA standard within the distribution system which delivers water to consumers. Violations of the chlorine dioxide standard within the distribution system may harm human health based on short-term exposures. Certain groups, including fetuses, infants, and young children, may be especially susceptible to nervous system effects from excessive chlorine dioxide exposure. |
| **Other Treatment Techniques** | | | |
| 88. Acrylamide | Zero | TT | Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 89. Epichlorohydrin | Zero | TT | Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

# Appendix B—Endnotes

† Until March 31, 2016.

‡ Beginning April 1, 2016.

1. MCLG—Maximum contaminant level goal

2. MCL—Maximum contaminant level

3. For water systems analyzing at least 40 samples per month, no more than 5.0 percent of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliforms. For systems analyzing fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample per month may be positive for total coliforms.

4. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including 40 CFR 141.13, and the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule, the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the 2002 Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. The MCL for the monthly turbidity average is 1 NTU; the MCL for the 2-day average is 5 NTU for systems that are required to filter but have not yet installed filtration (40 CFR 141.13).

5. NTU—Nephelometric turbidity unit

6. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including 40 CFR 141.13, and the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule, the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the 2001 Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. Systems subject to the Surface Water Treatment Rule (both filtered and unfiltered) may not exceed 5 NTU. In addition, in filtered systems, 95 percent of samples each month must not exceed 0.5 NTU in systems using conventional or direct filtration and must not exceed 1 NTU in systems using slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration or other filtration technologies approved by the primacy agency.

7. TT—Treatment technique

8. There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of systems, including 40 CFR 141.13, the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), the 1998 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) and the 2002 Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR). For systems subject to the IESWTR (systems serving at least 10,000 people, using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water), that use conventional filtration or direct filtration, after January 1, 2002, the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Systems subject to the IESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the primacy agency. For systems subject to the LT1ESWTR (systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water) that use conventional filtration or direct filtration, after January 1, 2005, the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a system's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Systems subject to the LT1ESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the primacy agency.

9. The bacteria detected by heterotrophic plate count (HPC) are not necessarily harmful. HPC is simply an alternative method of determining disinfectant residual levels. The number of such bacteria is an indicator of whether there is enough disinfectant in the distribution system.

10. SWTR, IESWTR, and LT1ESWTR treatment technique violations that involve turbidity exceedances may use the health effects language for turbidity instead.

11. These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 0.05 mg/L and there is no MCLG.

12. Millions fibers per liter.

13. Action Level = 0.015 mg/L

14. Action Level = 1.3 mg/L

15. Millirems per years

16. The uranium MCL is effective December 8, 2003 for all community water systems.

17. Picocuries per liter

18. Surface water systems and ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water are regulated under subpart H of 40 CFR 141. Subpart H community and non-transient non-community systems serving ≥10,000 must comply with subpart L DBP MCLs and disinfectant maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs) beginning January 1, 2002. All other community and non-transient non-community systems must comply with subpart L DBP MCLs and disinfectant MRDLs beginning January 1, 2004. Subpart H transient non-community systems serving ≥10,000 that use chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2002. All other transient non-community systems that use chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide MRDL beginning January 1, 2004.

19. Community and non-transient non-community systems must comply with subpart V TTHM and HAA5 MCLs of 0.080 mg/L and 0.060 mg/L, respectively (with compliance calculated as a locational running annual average) on the schedule in §141.620.

20. The MCL for total trihalomethanes is the sum of the concentrations of the individual trihalomethanes.

21. The MCL for haloacetic acids is the sum of the concentrations of the individual haloacetic acids.

22. MRDLG—Maximum residual disinfectant level goal.

23. MRDL—Maximum residual disinfectant level.