bromide in the water to form bromate. Bromate has been shown to produce cancer in rats. EPA has set a drinking water standard to limit exposure to bromate.

(81) *Chlorite.* The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that chlorite is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Chlorite is formed from the breakdown of chlorine dioxide, a drinking water disinfectant. Chlorite in drinking water has been shown to affect blood and the developing nervous system. EPA has set a drinking water standard for chlorite to protect against these effects. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of these risks and should be considered safe with respect to chlorite.

(f) *Public notices for fluoride.* Notice of violations of the maximum contaminant level for fluoride, notices of variances and exemptions from the maximum contaminant level for fluoride, and notices of failure to comply with variance and exemption schedules for the maximum contaminant level for fluoride shall consist of the public notice prescribed in §143.5(b), plus a description of any steps which the system is taking to come into compliance.

(g) *Public notification by the State.* The State may give notice to the public required by this section on behalf of the owner or operator of the public water system if the State complies with the requirements of this section. However, the owner or operator of the public water system remains legally responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this section are met.

[52 FR 41546, Oct. 28, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 15188, Apr. 17, 1989; 54 FR 27527, 27566, June 29, 1989; 55 FR 25064, June 19, 1990; 56 FR 3587, Jan. 30, 1991; 56 FR 26548, June 7, 1991; 56 FR 30279, July 1, 1991; 57 FR 31843, July 17, 1992; 59 FR 34323, July 1, 1994; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 63 FR 69464, 69515, Dec. 16, 1998; 65 FR 26022, May 4, 2000]

§ 141.33 Record maintenance.

Any owner or operator of a public water system subject to the provisions of this part shall retain on its premises or at a convenient location near its premises the following records:

(a) Records of bacteriological analyses made pursuant to this part shall 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 conduct its quality control review of the data for sixty (60) days after you report the data, which will also allow for quality control review by systems and States. After the quality control review, EPA will place the data in the national drinking water contaminant occurrence database at the time of the next database update. Exception: Reporting to EPA of monitoring results received by public water systems prior to May 13, 2002, must occur by August 9, 2002.

(d) *What information must I report?* (1) You must provide the following ''point of contact'' information: name, mailing address, phone number, and e-mail address for:

(i) PWS Technical Contact, the person at your PWS that is responsible for the technical aspects of your unregulated contaminant monitoring regulation (UCMR) activities, such as details concerning sampling and reporting;

(ii) PWS Official, the person at your PWS that is able to function as the official spokesperson for your UCMR activities; and

(iii) Laboratory Contact Person, the person at your laboratory that is able to address questions concerning the analysis that they provided for you.

(2) You must update this information if it changes during the course of UCMR implementation.

(3) You must report the information specified for data elements 1 through 16 in the following table for each sample.

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.
2. Public Water System Facility Identification Number—Sampling Point Identification Number and Sampling Point Type Identification.	The Sampling point identification number and sampling point type identification must either be static or traceable to previous numbers and type identifications throughout the period of unregulated contaminant monitoring. The Sampling point identification number is a three-part alphanumeric designation, made up of: a. The Public Water System Facility Identification Number is an identification number established by the State, or at the State's discretion the PWS, that is unique to the PWS for an intake for each source of water, a treatment plant, a distribution system, or any other facility associated with water treatment or delivery and provides for the relationship of facilities to each other to be maintained; b. The Sampling Point Identification Number is an identification number established by the State, or at the State's discretion the PWS, that is unique to each PWS facility that identifies the specific sampling point and allows the relationship of the sampling point to other facilities to be maintained; and c. Sampling Point Type Identification is one of following: SR—Untreated water collected at the source of the water system facility. EP—Entry point to the distribution system. MD—midpoint in the distribution system where the disinfectant residual would be expected to be typical for the system such as the location for sampling coliform indicator bacteria as described in 40 CFR 141.21. MR—point of maximum retention is the point located the furthest from the entry point to the distribution system which is approved by the State for trihalomethane (THM) (disinfectant byproducts (DBP)) and/or total coliform sampling. LD—location in the distribution system where the disinfectant residual is the lowest which is approved by the State for THM (DBP) and/or total coliform sampling.
3. Sample Collection Date	The date the sample is collected reported as 4-digit year, 2-digit month, and 2-digit day.

TABLE 1.—UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Data Element	Definition
4. Sample Identification Number	An alphanumeric value of up to 15 characters assigned by the laboratory to uniquely identify containers or groups of containers containing water samples collected at the same time and sampling point.
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 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 100 milliliters, (CFU/100 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. RFS—Raw field sample—untreated sample collected and submitted for analysis under this rule. b. RDS—Raw duplicate field sample—untreated field sample duplicate collected at the same time and place as the raw field sample and submitted for analysis under this rule. c. TFS—Treated field sample—treated sample collected and submitted for analysis under this rule. d. TDS—Treated duplicate field sample—treated field sample duplicate collected at the same time and place as the treated field sample and submitted for analysis under this rule.
11. Sample Batch Identification Number	The sample batch identification number consists of three parts: a. Up to a 10-character laboratory identification code assigned by EPA. b. Up to a 15-character code assigned by the laboratory to uniquely identify each extraction or analysis batch. c. The date that the samples contained in each extraction batch extracted or in an analysis batch were analyzed, reported as an 8-digit number in the form 4-digit year, 2-digit month, and 2-digit day.
12. Minimum Reporting Level	Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) refers to the lowest concentration of an analyte that may be reported. Unregulated contaminant monitoring (UCM) MRLs are established in §141.40 monitoring requirements for unregulated contaminants.
13. Minimum Reporting Level Unit of Measure.	The unit of measure to express the concentration, count, or other value of a contaminant level for the Minimum Reporting Level reported. (e.g., μg/L, colony forming units/100 mL (CFU/100 mL), etc.).
14. Analytical Precision	Precision is the degree of agreement between two repeated measurements and is monitored through the use of duplicate spiked samples. 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) of spiked matrix duplicates from the mean using: RPD = absolute value of $[(X_1—X_2) /(X_1 +X_2)/2] \times 100\%$. where: X_1 is the concentration observed in spiked field sample minus the concentration observed in unspiked field sample. X_2 is the concentration observed in duplicate spiked field sample minus the concentration observed in unspiked field sample.
15. Analytical Accuracy	Accuracy describes how close a result is to the true value measured through the use of spiked field 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: % recovery = [(amt. found in spiked sample—amt. found in sample)/amt. spiked] × 100%.
16. Spiking Concentration	The concentration of method analyte(s) 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	Reserved.

(e) *How must I report this information?* (1) You must report results from monitoring under this rule using EPA's

electronic reporting system. For quality control purposes, you must instruct the organization(s) responsible for the analysis of unregulated contaminant samples taken under §141.40 to *enter* the results into the reporting system, in the format specified by EPA. You are responsible for *reviewing* those results and *approving* the reporting (via the electronic system) of the results to EPA. You must also provide a copy of the results to the State, as directed by the State.

(2) If you report more than one set of valid results for the same sampling point and the same sampling event (for example, because you have had more than one organization (*e.g.*, a laboratory) analyze replicate samples collected under §141.40, or because you have collected multiple samples during a single monitoring event at the same sampling point), EPA will use the highest of the reported values as the official result.

(f) *Does the laboratory to which I send samples report the results for me?* While you must instruct the organization conducting unregulated contaminant analysis (*e.g.*, a laboratory) to enter the results into EPA's electronic reporting system, you are responsible for reviewing and approving the submission of the results to EPA. If the analytical organization or laboratory cannot enter these data for you using EPA's electronic reporting system, then you may explain to EPA in writing the reasons why alternate reporting is necessary and must receive EPA's approval to use an alternate reporting procedure.

(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, as amended at 66 FR 2300, Jan. 11, 2001; 66 FR 27215, May 16, 2001; 67 FR 11046, Mar. 12, 2002]

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 or retail 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, that