

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 141.63

BAT FOR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED IN SECTION 141.62(B)

Chemical Name	BAT(s)
Asbestos	2,3,8
Barium	5,6,7,9
Beryllium	1,2,5,6,7
Cadmium	2,5,6,7
Chromium	2,5,6 ² ,7
Cyanide	5,7,10
Mercury	2 ¹ ,4,6 ¹ ,7 ¹
Nickel	5,6,7
Nitrate	5,7,9
Nitrite	5,7
Selenium	1,2 ³ ,6,7,9
Thallium	1,5

¹BAT only if influent Hg concentrations ≤10µg/l.

²BAT for Chromium III only.

³BAT for Selenium IV only.

⁴BATs for Arsenic V. Pre-oxidation may be required to convert Arsenic III to Arsenic V.

⁵To obtain high removals, iron to arsenic ratio must be at least 20:1.

Key to BATs in Table

1=Activated Alumina

2 = Coagulation/Filtration (not BAT for systems < 500 service connections)

2=Coagulation/Filtration

3=Direct and Diatomite Filtration

4=Granular Activated Carbon

5=Ion Exchange

6 = Lime Softening (not BAT for systems < 500 service connections)

7=Reverse Osmosis

8=Corrosion Control

9=Electrodialysis

10=Chlorine

11=Ultraviolet

12 = Oxidation/Filtration

(d) The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies in the following table the affordable technology, treatment technique, or other means available to systems serving 10,000 persons or fewer for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for arsenic:

SMALL SYSTEM COMPLIANCE TECHNOLOGIES (SSCTs) ¹ FOR ARSENIC ²

Small system compliance technology	Affordable for listed small system categories ³
Activated Alumina (centralized).	All size categories.
Activated Alumina (Point-of-Use) ⁴ .	All size categories.
Coagulation/Filtration ⁵	501–3,300, 3,301–10,000.
Coagulation-assisted Micro-filtration.	501–3,300, 3,301–10,000.
Electrodialysis reversal ⁶	501–3,300, 3,301–10,000.
Enhanced coagulation/filtration.	All size categories
Enhanced lime softening (pH> 10.5).	All size categories.
Ion Exchange	All size categories.
Lime Softening ⁵	501–3,300, 3,301–10,000.

SMALL SYSTEM COMPLIANCE TECHNOLOGIES (SSCTs) ¹ FOR ARSENIC ²—Continued

Small system compliance technology	Affordable for listed small system categories ³
Oxidation/Filtration ⁷	All size categories.
Reverse Osmosis (centralized) ⁶ .	501–3,300, 3,301–10,000.
Reverse Osmosis (Point-of-Use) ⁴ .	All size categories.

¹Section 1412(b)(4)(E)(ii) of SDWA specifies that SSCTs must be affordable and technically feasible for small systems.

²SSCTs for Arsenic V. Pre-oxidation may be required to convert Arsenic III to Arsenic V.

³The Act (ibid.) specifies three categories of small systems: (i) those serving 25 or more, but fewer than 501, (ii) those serving more than 500, but fewer than 3,301, and (iii) those serving more than 3,300, but fewer than 10,001.

⁴When POU or POE devices are used for compliance, programs to ensure proper long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring must be provided by the water system to ensure adequate performance.

⁵Unlikely to be installed solely for arsenic removal. May require pH adjustment to optimal range if high removals are needed.

⁶Technologies reject a large volume of water—may not be appropriate for areas where water quantity may be an issue.

⁷To obtain high removals, iron to arsenic ratio must be at least 20:1.

[56 FR 3594, Jan. 30, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 30280, July 1, 1991; 57 FR 31847, July 17, 1992; 59 FR 34325, July 1, 1994; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 66 FR 7063, Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 141.63 Maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for microbiological contaminants.

(a) The MCL is based on the presence or absence of total coliforms in a sample, rather than coliform density.

(1) For a system which collects at least 40 samples per month, if no more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during a month are total coliform-positive, the system is in compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.

(2) For a system which collects fewer than 40 samples/month, if no more than one sample collected during a month is total coliform-positive, the system is in compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.

(b) Any fecal coliform-positive repeat sample or *E. coli*-positive repeat sample, or any total coliform-positive repeat sample following a fecal coliform-positive or *E. coli*-positive routine sample constitutes a violation of the MCL for total coliforms. For purposes of the public notification requirements in subpart Q, this is a violation that may pose an acute risk to health.

(c) A public water system must determine compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for each month in

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which it is required to monitor for total coliforms.

(d) The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies the following as the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for total coliforms in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section:

(1) Protection of wells from contamination by coliforms by appropriate placement and construction;

(2) Maintenance of a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system;

(3) Proper maintenance of the distribution system including appropriate pipe replacement and repair procedures, main flushing programs, proper operation and maintenance of storage tanks and reservoirs, and continual maintenance of positive water pressure in all parts of the distribution system;

(4) Filtration and/or disinfection of surface water, as described in subpart H, or disinfection of ground water using strong oxidants such as chlorine, chlorine dioxide, or ozone; and

(5) For systems using ground water, compliance with the requirements of an EPA-approved State Wellhead Protection Program developed and implemented under section 1428 of the SDWA.

[54 FR 27566, June 29, 1989; 55 FR 25064, June 19, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 26022, May 4, 2000]

§ 141.64 Maximum contaminant levels for disinfection byproducts.

(a) The maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for disinfection byproducts are as follows:

Disinfection byproduct	MCL (mg/L)
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.080
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060
Bromate	0.010
Chlorite	1.0

(b) *Compliance dates.* (1) CWSs and NTNCWSs. Subpart H systems serving 10,000 or more persons must comply with this section beginning January 1, 2002. Subpart H systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons and systems using only ground water not under the direct influence of surface water must comply

with this section beginning January 1, 2004.

(2) A system that is installing GAC or membrane technology to comply with this section may apply to the State for an extension of up to 24 months past the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) of this section, but not beyond December 31, 2003. In granting the extension, States must set a schedule for compliance and may specify any interim measures that the system must take. Failure to meet the schedule or interim treatment requirements constitutes a violation of a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

(c) The Administrator, pursuant to Section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies the following as the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for disinfection byproducts identified in paragraph (a) of this section:

Disinfection byproduct	Best available technology
TTHM	Enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening or GAC10, with chlorine as the primary and residual disinfectant
HAA5	Enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening or GAC10, with chlorine as the primary and residual disinfectant.
Bromate	Control of ozone treatment process to reduce production of bromate.
Chlorite	Control of treatment processes to reduce disinfectant demand and control of disinfection treatment processes to reduce disinfectant levels.

[63 FR 69465, Dec. 16, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 3776, Jan. 16, 2001]

§ 141.65 Maximum residual disinfectant levels.

(a) Maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs) are as follows:

Disinfectant residual	MRDL (mg/L)
Chlorine	4.0 (as Cl ₂).
Chloramines	4.0 (as Cl ₂).
Chlorine dioxide	0.8 (as ClO ₂).

(b) *Compliance dates.* (1) CWSs and NTNCWSs. Subpart H systems serving 10,000 or more persons must comply with this section beginning January 1, 2002. Subpart H systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons and systems using only ground water not under the direct influence of surface water must comply