

§ 141.64

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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 <sub>2</sub> ).
Chloramines .....	4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ).
Chlorine dioxide .....	0.8 (as ClO <sub>2</sub> ).

(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