

<https://www.epa.gov/analyticalmethods>.

(2) American Public Health Association, 800 I Street NW, Washington, DC 20001-3710; telephone: (202) 777-2742; email: comments@apha.org; www.apha.org.

(i) “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater,” 23rd edition (2017).

(A) SM 3120 B, “Metals by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy (2017): Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method.”

(B) [Reserved]

(ii) “Standard Methods Online,” approved 1999; <https://www.standardmethods.org>.

(A) SM 3120 B, “Metals by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy: Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method,” revised December 14, 2020.

(B) [Reserved]

(3) ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959; telephone: (610) 832-9500; email: service@astm.org; www.astm.org.

(i) ASTM D1976-20, “Standard Test Method for Elements in Water by Inductively-Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy,” approved May 1, 2020.

(ii) [Reserved]

[72 FR 393, Jan. 4, 2007; 72 FR 3916, Jan. 26, 2007, as amended at 77 FR 26098, May 2, 2012; 81 FR 92688, Dec. 20, 2016; 86 FR 73155, Dec. 27, 2021; 87 FR 3679, Jan. 25, 2022]

§ 141.41 Special monitoring for sodium.

(a) Suppliers of water for community public water systems shall collect and analyze one sample per plant at the entry point of the distribution system for the determination of sodium concentration levels; samples must be collected and analyzed annually for systems utilizing surface water sources in whole or in part, and at least every three years for systems utilizing solely ground water sources. The minimum number of samples required to be taken by the system shall be based on the number of treatment plants used by the system, except that multiple wells drawing raw water from a single aquifer may, with the State approval, be considered one treatment plant for determining the minimum number of samples. The supplier of water may be

required by the State to collect and analyze water samples for sodium more frequently in locations where the sodium content is variable.

(b) The supplier of water shall report to EPA and/or the State the results of the analyses for sodium within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received or within the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the State, whichever of these is first. If more than annual sampling is required the supplier shall report the average sodium concentration within 10 days of the month following the month in which the analytical results of the last sample used for the annual average was received. The supplier of water shall not be required to report the results to EPA where the State has adopted this regulation and results are reported to the State. The supplier shall report the results to EPA where the State has not adopted this regulation.

(c) The supplier of water shall notify appropriate local and State public health officials of the sodium levels by written notice by direct mail within three months. A copy of each notice required to be provided by this paragraph shall be sent to EPA and/or the State within 10 days of its issuance. The supplier of water is not required to notify appropriate local and State public health officials of the sodium levels where the State provides such notices in lieu of the supplier.

(d) Analyses for sodium shall be conducted as directed in § 141.23(k)(1).

[40 FR 57345, Aug. 27, 1980, as amended at 49 FR 62470, Dec. 5, 1994]

§ 141.42 Special monitoring for corrosivity characteristics.

~~(a) (c) [Reserved]~~

(d) Community water supply systems shall identify whether the following construction materials are present in their distribution system and report to the State:

Lead from piping, solder, caulking, interior lining of distribution mains, alloys and home plumbing.
Copper from piping and alloys, service lines, and home plumbing.
Galvanized piping, service lines, and home plumbing.

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Ferrous piping materials such as cast iron and steel.
Asbestos cement pipe.

In addition, States may require identification and reporting of other materials of construction present in distribution systems that may contribute contaminants to the drinking water, such as:

Vinyl lined asbestos cement pipe.
Coal tar lined pipes and tanks.

[45 FR 57346, Aug. 27, 1980; 47 FR 10999, Mar. 12, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 62470, Dec. 5, 1994]

Subpart F—Maximum Contaminant Level Goals and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals

§ 141.50 Maximum contaminant level goals for organic contaminants.

(a) MCLGs are zero for the following contaminants:

- (1) Benzene.
 - (2) Vinyl chloride.
 - (3) Carbon tetrachloride.
 - (4) 1,2-dichloroethane.
 - (5) Trichloroethylene.
 - (6) Acrylamide.
 - (7) Alachlor.
 - (8) Chlordane.
 - (9) Dibromochloropropane.
 - (10) 1,2-Dichloropropane.
 - (11) Epichlorohydrin.
 - (12) Ethylene dibromide.
 - (13) Heptachlor epoxide.
 - (14) Heptachlor epoxide.
 - (15) Pentachlorophenol.
 - (16) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
 - (17) Tetrachloroethylene.
 - (18) Toxaphene.
 - (19) Benzo[a]pyrene.
 - (20) Dichloromethane (methylene chloride).
 - (21) Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.
 - (22) Hexachlorobenzene.
 - (23) 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin).
 - (24) PFOA.
 - (25) PFOS.
- (b) MCLGs for the following contaminants are as indicated:

Contaminant	MCLG in mg/l (unless otherwise noted)
(1) 1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
(2) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.20

Contaminant	MCLG in mg/l (unless otherwise noted)
(3) Para-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
(4) Aldicarb	0.001
(5) Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.001
(6) Aldicarb sulfone	0.001
(7) Atrazine	0.003
(8) Carbaryl	0.04
(9) o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
(10) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07
(11) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1
(12) 2,4-D	0.07
(13) Ethylbenzene	0.7
(14) Lindane	0.0001
(15) Methoxychlor	0.04
(16) Monochlorobenzene	0.1
(17) Styrene	0.1
(18) Toluene	1
(19) 2,4,5-TP	0.5
(20) Xylenes (total)	1
(21) Dalapon	0.2
(22) Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	1
(23) Dinoseb	0.007
(24) Diquat	0.02
(25) Endothall	0.1
(26) Endrin	0.002
(27) Glyphosate	0.7
(28) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
(29) Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2
(30) Picloram	0.5
(31) Simazine	0.004
(32) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07
(33) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.003
(34) Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)	1 (unitless). ¹
(35) HFPO-DA	0.00001.
(36) PFHxS	0.00001.
(37) PFNA	0.00001.

¹ The PFAS Mixture Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured component PFAS concentration in water by the corresponding contaminant's health-based water concentration (HBWC) when expressed in the same units (shown in ng/l). The HBWC for PFHxS is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for HFPO-DA is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for PFNA is 10 ng/l; and the HBWC for PFBS is 2000 ng/l. A PFAS Mixture Hazard Index greater than 1 (unitless) indicates an exceedance of the health protective level and indicates potential human health risk from the PFAS mixture in drinking water.

$$\text{Hazard Index} = ([\text{HFPO-DA}]_{\text{water}} \text{ ng/l} / [10 \text{ ng/l}]) + ([\text{PFBS}]_{\text{water}} \text{ ng/l} / [2000 \text{ ng/l}]) + ([\text{PFNA}]_{\text{water}} \text{ ng/l} / [10 \text{ ng/l}]) + ([\text{PFHxS}]_{\text{water}} \text{ ng/l} / [10 \text{ ng/l}])$$

HBWC = health-based water concentration
HQ = hazard quotient
ng/l = nanograms per liter
PFAS_{water} = the concentration of a specific PFAS in water

[50 FR 46901, Nov. 13, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 20674, June 2, 1987; 52 FR 25716, July 8, 1987; 55 FR 3592, Jan. 30, 1991; 56 FR 30280, July 1, 1991; 57 FR 31846, July 17, 1992; 59 FR 32744, April 25, 2024]

§ 141.51 Maximum contaminant level goals for inorganic contaminants.

- (a) [Reserved]
- (b) MCLGs for the following contaminants are as indicated: