

**§ 141.541**

**40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-07 Edition)**

**§ 141.541 What are significant changes to disinfection practice?**

Significant changes to disinfection practice include:

- (a) Changes to the point of disinfection;
- (b) Changes to the disinfectant(s) used in the treatment plant;
- (c) Changes to the disinfection process; or
- (d) Any other modification identified by the State.

**§ 141.542 What must my system do if we are considering a significant change to disinfection practices?**

If your system is considering a significant change to its disinfection practice, your system must calculate a disinfection benchmark(s) as described in §§141.543 and 141.544 and provide the benchmark(s) to your State. Your system may only make a significant disinfection practice change after con-

sulting with the State for approval. Your system must submit the following information to the State as part of the consultation and approval process:

- (a) A description of the proposed change;
- (b) The disinfection profile for *Giardia lamblia* (and, if necessary, viruses) and disinfection benchmark;
- (c) An analysis of how the proposed change will affect the current levels of disinfection; and
- (d) Any additional information requested by the State.

**§ 141.543 How is the disinfection benchmark calculated?**

If your system is making a significant change to its disinfection practice, it must calculate a disinfection benchmark using the procedure specified in the following table.

To calculate a disinfection benchmark your system must perform the following steps

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- Step 1: Using the data your system collected to develop the Disinfection Profile, determine the average *Giardia lamblia* inactivation for each calendar month by dividing the sum of all *Giardia lamblia* inactivations for that month by the number of values calculated for that month.
  - Step 2: Determine the lowest monthly average value out of the twelve values. This value becomes the disinfection benchmark.
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**§ 141.544 What if my system uses chloramines, ozone, or chlorine dioxide for primary disinfection?**

If your system uses chloramines, ozone or chlorine dioxide for primary disinfection your system must calculate the disinfection benchmark from the data your system collected for viruses to develop the disinfection profile in addition to the *Giardia lamblia* disinfection benchmark calculated under §141.543. This viral benchmark must be calculated in the same manner used to calculate the *Giardia lamblia* disinfection benchmark in §141.543.

**COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT REQUIREMENTS**

**§ 141.550 Is my system required to meet subpart T combined filter effluent turbidity limits?**

All subpart H systems which serve populations fewer than 10,000, are required to filter, and utilize filtration other than slow sand filtration or dia-

tomaceous earth filtration must meet the combined filter effluent turbidity requirements of §§141.551-141.553 . If your system uses slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration you are not required to meet the combined filter effluent turbidity limits of subpart T, but you must continue to meet the combined filter effluent turbidity limits in §141.73.

**§ 141.551 What strengthened combined filter effluent turbidity limits must my system meet?**

Your system must meet two strengthened combined filter effluent turbidity limits.

- (a) The first combined filter effluent turbidity limit is a “95th percentile” turbidity limit that your system must meet in at least 95 percent of the turbidity measurements taken each month. Measurements must continue to be taken as described in §141.74(a) and (c). Monthly reporting must be completed according to §141.570. The following table describes the required

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limits for specific filtration technologies.

If your system consists of * * *	Your 95th percentile turbidity value is * * *
(1) Conventional Filtration or Direct Filtration.	0.3 NTU.
(2) All other "Alternative" Filtration .....	A value determined by the State (not to exceed 1 NTU) based on the demonstration described in § 141.552.

(b) The second combined filter effluent turbidity limit is a "maximum" turbidity limit which your system may at no time exceed during the month. Measurements must continue to be taken as described in §141.74(a) and (c). Monthly reporting must be completed according to §141.570. The following table describes the required limits for specific filtration technologies.

If your system consists of * * *	Your maximum turbidity value is * * *
(1) Conventional Filtration or Direct Filtration.	1 NTU.
(2) All other "Alternative Filtration" .....	A value determined by the State (not to exceed 5 NTU) based on the demonstration as described in § 141.552.

[67 FR 1839, Jan. 14, 2002, as amended at 69 FR 38856, June 29, 2004]

**§ 141.552 My system consists of "alternative filtration" and is required to conduct a demonstration—what is required of my system and how does the State establish my turbidity limits?**

(a) If your system consists of alternative filtration (filtration other than slow sand filtration, diatomaceous earth filtration, conventional filtration, or direct filtration) you are required to conduct a demonstration (see tables in §141.551). Your system must demonstrate to the State, using pilot plant studies or other means, that your system's filtration, in combination with disinfection treatment, consistently achieves:

- (1) 99 percent removal of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts;
- (2) 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts; and

(3) 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses.

(b) [Reserved]

**§ 141.553 My system practices lime softening—is there any special provision regarding my combined filter effluent?**

If your system practices lime softening, you may acidify representative combined filter effluent turbidity samples prior to analysis using a protocol approved by the State.

INDIVIDUAL FILTER TURBIDITY REQUIREMENTS

**§ 141.560 Is my system subject to individual filter turbidity requirements?**

If your system is a subpart H system serving fewer than 10,000 people and utilizing conventional filtration or direct filtration, you must conduct continuous monitoring of turbidity for each individual filter at your system. The following requirements apply to continuous turbidity monitoring:

- (a) Monitoring must be conducted using an approved method in §141.74(a);
- (b) Calibration of turbidimeters must be conducted using procedures specified by the manufacturer;
- (c) Results of turbidity monitoring must be recorded at least every 15 minutes;
- (d) Monthly reporting must be completed according to §141.570; and
- (e) Records must be maintained according to §141.571.

**§ 141.561 What happens if my system's turbidity monitoring equipment fails?**

If there is a failure in the continuous turbidity monitoring equipment, your system must conduct grab sampling every four hours in lieu of continuous monitoring until the turbidimeter is back on-line. Your system has 14 days to resume continuous monitoring before a violation is incurred.

**§ 141.562 My system only has two or fewer filters—is there any special provision regarding individual filter turbidity monitoring?**

Yes, if your system only consists of two or fewer filters, you may conduct