ATTENTION: This version includes planned Technical Corrections to the RTCR that will be published in the *Federal Register* in 2014.

Appendix A

Primacy Revision Crosswalk

NOTE: This crosswalk includes federal requirements as published on February 13, 2013 in the Federal Register Vol. 78, No. 30, and minor corrections made as updated on February 26, 2014 in the Federal Register Vol. 79, No. 38. Additionally, it includes the error identified in 40 CFR 141.857(d) *Reduced Monitoring*, with the correct federal cross reference to paragraph (b), in lieu of paragraph (a).

EPA is providing the recommended language to include in the primacy application for the State primacy agency that adopts the Revised Total Coliform Rule by reference:

The State primacy agency adopts the Revised Total Coliform Rule by reference as published on February 13, 2013 in the Federal Register Volume 78, No. 30, and as updated on February 26, 2014 in the Federal Register Volume 79, No. 38, and with 40 CFR 141.857(d) with the correct federal cross reference to paragraph (b), in lieu of paragraph (a), such that:

> ***Reduced monitoring. Systems may not reduce monitoring, except for non-community water systems using only ground water (and not ground water under the direct influence of surface water) serving 1,000 or fewer people in some months and more than 1,000 when more than 1,000 persons are served, the systems must monitor at the frequency specified in paragraph (b)* of this section. In months when 1,000 or fewer people are served, the State may reduce the monitoring frequency, in writing, to a frequency allowed under § 141.854 for a similarly situated system that always serves 1,000 or fewer people, taking into account the provisions in § 141.854(e) through (g).***

*NOTE: At a future date, EPA will address this error in a second RTCR minor correction federal notice. However, EPA strongly encourages States to fix this error now (as noted above) as part of their RTCR primacy application for February 13, 2015. In this way, subsequent resubmittal of the primacy application will not be necessary once the error is addressed as part of a published minor correction federal notice.

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Part 141 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations			
Subpart A – General			
40 CFR 141.2 Definitions.			

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Clean compliance history is, for the purposes of subpart Y, a record of no MCL violations under § 141.63; no monitoring violations under § 141.21 or subpart Y; and no coliform treatment technique trigger exceedances or treatment technique violations under subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.2	NEED TO MODIFY LANGUAGE ARM 17.38.215 (c) **ARM 17.38.215 BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY SAMPLES:** (c) Upon the written request of the water supplier, the department may reduce the required sampling frequency for coliform bacteria for a transient noncommunity public water supply system that uses only ground water and serves a maximum daily population of 1,000 persons or fewer to once in each calendar quarter during which the system provides water to the public if the department determines that quarterly sampling is adequate to protect public health. This determination must be based upon the results of coliform bacteria samples from the past 24 months of system operation, sanitary surveys and any other information that indicates quarterly sampling is adequate. (d) A water supplier who is allowed to sample quarterly pursuant to (1)(c) or who was authorized to conduct quarterly sampling on June 3, 1999, and is not required by the department to sample more frequently, may continue to sample quarterly except that: (i) if *E. coli* bacteria or other microorganisms commonly found only in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals are detected in coliform bacteria samples taken under the requirements of this chapter, the supplier shall sample at least monthly, or more frequently if required by the department, until valid samples that do not contain coliform bacteria have been taken for at least 12 consecutive months of system operation. However, if the department determines before expiration of the 12-month period that the source of the contamination has been positively identified and removed, the department may allow the supplier to monitor in accordance with (c).	DO NOT ADOPT Use 12 months of clean compliance history for any rule.

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Level 1 assessment is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. It is conducted by the system operator or owner. Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected); existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing. The system must conduct the assessment consistent with any State directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system.	40 CFR 141.2	REVIEW LANGUAGE **ARM 17.38.215 BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY SAMPLES continued:** (ii) if a maximum contaminant level violation occurs as a result of coliform bacteria samples taken under the requirements of this chapter, the supplier shall sample at least monthly, or more frequently if required by the department pursuant to (e), until valid samples that do not contain coliform bacteria have been taken for at least 12 consecutive months of system operation. If the department determines before expiration of the 12-month period that the source of the contamination has been positively identified and removed, the department may allow the supplier to monitor in accordance with (c). (iii) a supplier who fails to submit the required routine or repeat samples in two or more quarters during any consecutive four calendar quarters of operation shall sample at least monthly for at least 12 consecutive months. (iv) a supplier who constructs a system or system components without approval or who has modified a system without approval, in violation of 75-6-112, MCA, and ARM 17.38.101, shall sample at least monthly, or more frequently if required by the department pursuant to (1)(e), until the supplier has submitted plans and specifications in accordance with 75-6-112, MCA, and ARM 17.38.101, the system modifications have been approved and the department has reduced sampling frequency pursuant to (1)(c). (v) if the department determines and notifies a supplier that its source or distribution system is vulnerable to contamination based upon the results of a sanitary survey, sample analyses, technical investigations or other scientifically defensible information, the supplier shall sample at least monthly, or more frequently if required by the department pursuant to (e). If the department determines that the source of the contamination has been positively identified and removed, the department may allow the supplier to monitor in accordance with (c). (vi) a supplier that does not maintain or operate a system in accordance with the requirements of this chapter may be required to sample monthly, or more frequently if required by the department pursuant to (1)(e), when the department determines that the violation may affect the microbiological quality of the water supply system. If the department determines that appropriate improvements in maintenance and operation have been implemented, it may allow the supplier to monitor in accordance with (1)(c). A supplier shall implement any increase in sampling frequency immediately upon receipt of written notice from the department of the increase. (e) The department may increase the required sampling frequency of any public water supply system based upon sampling results or other conditions that indicate a risk to the health of the water users. The department shall provide the supplier with a written explanation of any revised sampling requirements. A supplier shall implement any increase in sampling frequency immediately upon receipt of written notice of the increase from the department.	

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Level 2 assessment is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. A Level 2 assessment provides a more detailed examination of the system (including the system's monitoring and operational practices) than does a Level 1 assessment through the use of more comprehensive investigation and review of available information, additional internal and external resources, and other relevant practices. It is conducted by an individual approved by the State, which may include the system operator. Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected); existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing. The system must conduct the assessment consistent with any State directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system. The system must comply with any expedited actions or additional actions required by the State in the case of an *E. coli* MCL violation.	40 CFR 141.2		ADOPT
Sanitary defect is a defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure or imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place.	40 CFR 141.2	17.38.104 – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY FOR CROSS-REFERENCE	ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Seasonal system is a non-community water system that is not operated as a public water system on a year-round basis and starts up and shuts down at the beginning and end of each operating season.	40 CFR 141.2	ARM 17.38.215 (b) …a supplier of water for a transient noncommunity water system that uses only ground water that is not under the direct influence of surface water and serves a maximum daily population of 1,000 persons or fewer shall sample for coliform bacteria in each calendar month during which the system provides water to the public…	ADOPT .

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
40 CFR 141.4 VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS.			
Variances or exemptions from certain provisions of these regulations may be granted pursuant to sections 1415 and 1416 of the Act and subpart K of part 142 of this chapter (for small system variances) by the entity with primary enforcement responsibility, except that variances or exemptions from the MCLs for total coliforms and *E. coli* and variances from any of the treatment technique requirements of subpart H of this part may not be granted.	40 CFR 141.4(a) and 141.63 €	• Variances or exemptions may not be granted for TC or *E. coli* MCLs except for persistent growth of TC (biofilm). • BAT includes proper maintenance of the distribution system. **ARM 17.38.244 VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS** (1) The board hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the following: (a) 40 CFR 141.4(a), which sets forth general requirements for variances and exemptions; (b) 40 CFR Part 142, Subpart E, which sets forth requirements for variances, except that the department has the same authority as the EPA administrator has in a state that does not have primary enforcement responsibility for enforcement of the SDWA; (c) 40 CFR Part 142, Subpart F, which sets forth requirements for the issuance of exemptions, except that the department has the same authority as the EPA administrator has in a state that does not have primary enforcement responsibility for enforcement of the SDWA; (d) 40 CFR Part 142, Subpart G, which sets forth the identification of best technologies, treatment techniques, or other means generally available; and (e) CFR Part 142, Subpart K, which sets forth the requirements for variances for small public water supply systems.	ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
EPA has stayed the effective date of this section relating to the total coliform MCL of § 141.63(a) for systems that demonstrate to the State that the violation of the total coliform MCL is due to a persistent growth of total coliforms in the distribution system rather than fecal or pathogenic contamination, a treatment lapse or deficiency, or a problem in the operation or maintenance of the distribution system. This is stayed until March 31, 2016, at which time the total coliform MCL is no longer effective. Note to paragraph (a): As provided in § 142.304(a), small system variances are not available for rules addressing microbial contaminants, which would include subparts H, P, S, T, W, and Y of this part.	40 CFR 141.4(b)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
SUBPART C – MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS			
40 CFR 141.21 COLIFORM SAMPLING.			
The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section are applicable until March 31, 2016. The provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of this section are applicable until all required repeat monitoring under paragraph (b) of this section and fecal coliform or *E. coli* testing under paragraph (e) of this section that was initiated by a total coliform-positive sample taken before April 1, 2016 is completed, as well as analytical method, reporting, recordkeeping, public notification, and consumer confidence report requirements associated with that monitoring and testing. Beginning April 1, 2016, the provisions of subpart Y of this part are applicable, with systems required to begin regular monitoring at the same frequency as the system-specific frequency required on March 31, 2016.	40 CFR 141.21(h)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Subpart F – Maximum Contaminant Level Goals and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals			
40 CFR 141.52 Maximum Contaminant Level Goals for Microbiological Contaminants.			
MCLGs for the following contaminants are as indicated: Contaminant MCLG (1) *Giardia lamblia* ..... zero (2) Viruses ..... zero (3) *Legionella* ..... zero (4) Total coliforms (including fecal coliforms and *Escherichia coli*) .....zero (5) *Cryptosporidium* ..... zero (6) *Escherichia coli (E. coli)*…….....zero	40 CFR 141.52(a)(1)-(6)		ADOPT
The MCLG identified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section is applicable until March 31, 2016. The MCLG identified in paragraph (a)(6) of this section is applicable beginning April 1, 2016.	40 CFR 141.52(b)		ADOPT
Subpart G – National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Maximum Contaminant Levels and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels			
40 CFR 141.63 Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for Microbiological Contaminants.			
Until March 31, 2016, the total coliform MCL is based on the presence or absence of total coliforms in a sample, rather than coliform density.	40 CFR 141.63(a)		ADOPT
For a system that 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.	40 CFR 141.63(a)(1)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
For a system that collects fewer than 40 samples per 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.	40 CFR 141.63(a)(2)		ADOPT
Until March 31, 2016, 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 of this part, this is a violation that may pose an acute risk to health.	40 CFR 14.63(b)		ADOPT
Beginning April 1, 2016, a system is in compliance with the MCL for *E. coli* for samples taken under the provisions of subpart Y of this part unless any of the conditions identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section occur. For purposes of the public notification requirements in subpart Q of this part, violation of the MCL may pose an acute risk to health.	40 CFR 141.63(c)		ADOPT
The system has an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.63(c)(1)		ADOPT
The system has a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.63(c)(2)		ADOPT
The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.63(c)(3)		ADOPT
The system fails to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.	40 CFR 141.63(c)(4)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Until March 31, 2016, 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 which it is required to monitor for total coliforms. Beginning April 1, 2016, a public water system must determine compliance with the MCL for *E. coli* in paragraph (c) of this section for each month in which it is required to monitor for total coliforms.	40 CFR 141.63(d)		ADOPT
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 and for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for *E. coli* in paragraph (c) of this section:	40 CFR 141.63(e)		ADOPT
Protection of wells from fecal contamination by appropriate placement and construction;	40 CFR 141.63(e)(1)		ADOPT
Maintenance of a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system;	40 CFR 141.63(e)(2)		ADOPT
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, cross connection control, and continual maintenance of positive water pressure in all parts of the distribution system;	40 CFR 141.63(e)(3)		ADOPT
Filtration and/or disinfection of surface water, as described in subparts H, P, T, and W of this part, or disinfection of ground water, as described in subpart S of this part, using strong oxidants such as chlorine, chlorine dioxide, or ozone; and	40 CFR 141.63(e)(4)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
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.	40 CFR 141.63(e)(5)		ADOPT
The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies the technology, treatment techniques, or other means available identified in paragraph (e) of this section as affordable technology, treatment techniques, or other means available to systems serving 10,000 or fewer people for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for total coliforms in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for *E. coli* in paragraph (c) of this section.	40 CFR 141.63(f)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
SUBPART H – FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION			
40 CFR 141.71 CRITERIA FOR AVOIDING FILTRATION.			
The public water system must comply with the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total coliforms in § 141.63(a) and (b) and the MCL for *E. coli* in § 141.63(c) at least 11 months of the 12 previous months that the system served water to the public, on an ongoing basis, unless the State determines that failure to meet this requirement was not caused by a deficiency in treatment of the source water.	40 CFR 141.71(b)(5)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
40 CFR 141.74 Analytical and Monitoring Requirements.			
Until March 31, 2016, the residual disinfectant concentration must be measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in § 141.21. Beginning April 1, 2016, the residual disinfectant concentration must be measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in §§ 141.854 through 141.858. The State may allow a public water system which uses both a surface water source or a ground water source under direct influence of surface water, and a ground water source, to take disinfectant residual samples at points other than the total coliform sampling points if the State determines that such points are more representative of treated (disinfected) water quality within the distribution system. Heterotrophic bacteria, measured as heterotrophic plate count (HPC) as specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, may be measured in lieu of residual disinfectant concentration.	40 CFR 141.74(b)(6)(i)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Until March 31, 2016, the residual disinfectant concentration must be measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in § 141.21. Beginning April 1, 2016, the residual disinfectant concentration must be measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in §§ 141.854 through 141.858. The State may allow a public water system which uses both a surface water source or a ground water source under direct influence of surface water, and a ground water source, to take disinfectant residual samples at points other than the total coliform sampling points if the State determines that such points are more representative of treated (disinfected) water quality within the distribution system. Heterotrophic bacteria, measured as heterotrophic plate count (HPC) as specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, may be measured in lieu of residual disinfectant concentration.	40 CFR 141.74(c)(3)(i)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Subpart L – Disinfectant Residuals, Disinfection Byproducts, and Disinfection Byproduct Regulations			
40 CFR 141.132 Monitoring Requirements.			
Routine monitoring. Until March 31, 2016, community and non-transient non-community water systems that use chlorine or chloramines must measure the residual disinfectant level in the distribution system at the same point in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in § 141.21. Beginning April 1, 2016, community and non-transient non-community water systems that use chlorine or chloramines must measure the residual disinfectant level in the distribution system at the same point in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in §§ 141.854 through 141.858. Subpart H systems of this part may use the results of residual disinfectant concentration sampling conducted under § 141.74(b)(6)(i) for unfiltered systems or § 141.74(c)(3)(i) for systems which filter, in lieu of taking separate samples.	40 CFR 141.132(c)(1)(i)		ADOPT
Subpart O – Consumer Confidence Reports			
40 CFR 141.153 Content of the Reports.			
A report that contains information regarding a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment required under Subpart Y of this part must include the applicable definitions:	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)		ADOPT
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(i)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(ii)		ADOPT
For contaminants subject to an MCL, except turbidity, total coliform, fecal coliform and *E. coli*, the highest contaminant level used to determine compliance with an NPDWR and the range of detected levels, as follows:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)		ADOPT
For total coliform analytical results until March 31, 2016:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vii)		ADOPT
For fecal coliform and *E. coli* until March 31, 2016: The total number of positive samples;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(viii)		ADOPT
For *E. coli* analytical results under subpart Y: The total number of positive samples.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(x)		ADOPT
Systems required to comply with subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)		ADOPT
Any system required to comply with the Level 1 assessment requirement or a Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation must include in the report the text found in paragraph (h)(7)(i)(A) and paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(B) and (C) of this section as appropriate, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(D)(1) and (2) of this section if appropriate.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)		ADOPT
During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(B)		ADOPT
During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(C)		ADOPT
Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)(*1*)		ADOPT
During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)(*2*)		ADOPT
Any system required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an *E. coli* MCL violation must include in the report the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(C)(1) and (2) of this section, if appropriate.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)		ADOPT
E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(A)		ADOPT
We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(B)		ADOPT
Any system that has failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
We failed to conduct the required assessment.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)(*1*)		ADOPT
We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)(*2*)		ADOPT
If a system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, in addition to completing the table as required in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, the system must include one or more of the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)		ADOPT
We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(A)		ADOPT
We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(B)		ADOPT
We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(C)		ADOPT
We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(D)		ADOPT
If a system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, in addition to completing the table as required in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, the system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iv)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
APPENDIX A TO SUBPART O OF PART 141—REGULATED CONTAMINANTS.			

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Microbiological contaminants:						
Total Coliform Bacteria †	MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.		MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Total Coliform Bacteria ‡	TT		TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.	Use language found in § 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)
Fecal coliform and *E. coli* †	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
E. coli ‡	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.		Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

† Until March 31, 2016.
‡ Beginning April 1, 2016.

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Subpart Q – Public Notification Of Drinking Water Violations			
40 CFR 141.202 – Tier 1 Public Notice—Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice.			
TABLE 1 TO § 141.202—VIOLATION CATEGORIES AND OTHER SITUATIONS REQUIRING A TIER 1 PUBLIC NOTICE	40 CFR 141.202(a)		ADOPT
Violation of the MCL for *E. coli* (as specified in § 141.63(c));	40 CFR 141.202(a)(1)		ADOPT
40 CFR 141.203 – Tier 2 Public Notice—Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice.			
The public water system must repeat the notice every three months as long as the violation or situation persists, unless the primacy agency determines that appropriate circumstances warrant a different repeat notice frequency. In no circumstance may the repeat notice be given less frequently than once per year. It is not appropriate for the primacy agency to allow less frequent repeat notice for an MCL or treatment technique violation under the Total Coliform Rule or subpart Y of this part or a treatment technique violation under the Surface Water Treatment Rule or Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. It is also not appropriate for the primacy agency to allow through its rules or policies across-the-board reductions in the repeat notice frequency for other ongoing violations requiring a Tier 2 repeat notice. Primacy agency determinations allowing repeat notices to be given less frequently than once every three months must be in writing.	40 CFR 141.203(b)(2)		ADOPT
40 CFR 141.204 – Tier 3 Public Notice—Form, Manner, and Frequency of Notice.			
TABLE 1 TO § 141.204—VIOLATION CATEGORIES AND OTHER SITUATIONS REQUIRING A TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICE	40 CFR 141.204(a)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring results, as required under § 141.207;	40 CFR 141.204(a)(4)		ADOPT
Exceedance of the fluoride secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL), as required under § 141.208; and	40 CFR 141.204(a)(5)		ADOPT
Reporting and Recordkeeping violations under subpart Y of 40 CFR part 141.	40 CFR 141.204(a)(6)		ADOPT

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART Q OF PART 141—NPDWR VIOLATIONS AND OTHER SITUATIONS REQUIRING PUBLIC NOTICE[1]

Contaminant	MCL/MRDL/TT violations[2]		Monitoring, testing & reporting procedure violations	
	Tier of public notice required	Citation	Tier of public notice required	Citation
I. Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR):[3]				
A. Microbiological Contaminants				
1.a Total coliform bacteria †	2	141.63(a)	3	141.21(a)-(e)
1.b Total coliform (TT violations resulting from failure to perform assessments or corrective actions, monitoring violations, and reporting violations) ‡	2	141.860(b)(1)	3	141.860(c)(1) 141.860(d)(1)
1.c Seasonal system failure to follow State-approved start-up plan prior to serving water to the public or failure to provide certification to State. ‡	2	141.860(b)(2)	3	141.860(d)(3)
2.a Fecal coliform/*E. coli* †	1	141.63(b)	[4]1,3	141.21(e)
2.b *E. coli* (MCL, monitoring, and reporting violations) ‡	1	141.860(a)	3	141.860(c) (2) 141.860(d)(1) 141.860(d)(2)
2.c *E. coli* (TT violations resulting from failure to perform level 2 Assessments or corrective action) ‡	2	141.860(b)(1)		

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)

Appendix A—Endnotes
† Until March 31, 2016.
‡ Beginning April 1, 2016.
1. Violations and other situations not listed in this table (e.g., failure to prepare Consumer Confidence Reports), do not require notice, unless otherwise determined by the primacy agency. Primacy agencies may, at their option, also require a more stringent public notice tier (e.g., Tier 1 instead of Tier 2 or Tier 2 instead of Tier 3) for specific violations and situations listed in this Appendix, as authorized under § 141.202(a) and § 141.203(a).
2. MCL – Maximum contaminant level, MRDL – Maximum residual disinfectant level, TT – Treatment technique
3. The term Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) is used here to include violations of MCL, MRDL, treatment technique, monitoring, and testing procedure requirements.
4. Failure to test for fecal coliform or *E. coli* is a Tier 1 violation if testing is not done after any repeat sample tests positive for coliform. All other total coliform monitoring and testing procedure violations are Tier 3.

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART Q OF PART 141—STANDARD HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE FOR PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Contaminant	MCLG[1]mg/L	MCL[2]mg/L	Standard health effects language for public notification
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR)			
A. Microbiological Contaminants			
1a. Total coliform †	Zero	See footnote[3]	ADOPT Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
1b. Fecal coliform/*E. coli* †	Zero	Zero	ADOPT Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
1e. Subpart Y Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations ‡	N/A	TT	ADOPT Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found. [THE SYSTEM MUST USE THE FOLLOWING APPLICABLE SENTENCES.] We failed to conduct the required assessment. We failed to correct all identified sanitary defects that were found during the

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT		FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
			assessment(s).	
1f. Subpart Y *E. coli* Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations ‡	N/A	TT	ADOPT *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for *E. coli*, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found. [THE SYSTEM MUST USE THE FOLLOWING APPLICABLE SENTENCES.] We failed to conduct the required assessment. We failed to correct all identified sanitary defects that were found during the assessment that we conducted.	
1g. *E. coli* ‡	Zero	In compliance unless one of the following conditions occurs: (1) The system has an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample. (2) The system has a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample. (3) The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample. (4) The system fails to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.	ADOPT *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	
1h. Subpart Y Seasonal System TT Violations ‡	N/A	TT	ADOPT When this violation includes the failure to monitor for total coliforms or *E. coli* prior to serving water to the public, the mandatory language found at 141.205(d)(2) must be used. When this violation includes failure to complete other actions, the appropriate elements found in 141.205(a) to describe the violation must be used.	

† Until March 31, 2016.
‡ Beginning April 1, 2016.
1. MCLG—Maximum contaminant level goal

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
2. MCL—Maximum contaminant level 3. For water systems analyzing at least 40 samples per month, no more than 5.0 percent of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliforms. For systems analyzing fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample per month may be positive for total coliforms.			
Subpart S – Ground Water Rule			
40 CFR 141.402 Ground Water Source Microbial Monitoring and Analytical Methods.			
Triggered source water monitoring—	40 CFR 141.402(a)		
General requirements. A ground water system must conduct triggered source water monitoring if the conditions identified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and either (a)(1)(ii) or (a)(1)(iii) of this section exist.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(1)		ADOPT
The system does not provide at least 4-log treatment of viruses (using inactivation, removal, or a State-approved combination of 4-log virus inactivation and removal) before or at the first customer for each ground water source; and either	40 CFR 141.402(a)(1)(i)		ADOPT
The system is notified that a sample collected under § 141.21(a) is total coliform-positive and the sample is not invalidated under § 141.21(c) until March 31, 2016, or	40 CFR 141.402(a)(1)(ii)		ADOPT
The system is notified that a sample collected under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 is total coliform-positive and the sample is not invalidated under § 141.853(c) beginning April 1, 2016.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(1)(iii)		ADOPT
Sampling requirements. A ground water system must collect, within 24 hours of notification of the total coliform-positive sample, at least one ground water source sample from each ground water source in use at the time the total coliform-positive sample was collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or collected under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The State may extend the 24-hour time limit on a case-by-case basis if the system cannot collect the ground water source water sample within 24 hours due to circumstances beyond its control. In the case of an extension, the State must specify how much time the system has to collect the sample.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)(i)		ADOPT
If approved by the State, systems with more than one ground water source may meet the requirements of this paragraph (a)(2) by sampling a representative ground water source or sources. If directed by the State, systems must submit for State approval a triggered source water monitoring plan that identifies one or more ground water sources that are representative of each monitoring site in the system's sample siting plan under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or under § 141.853 beginning April 1, 2016, and that the system intends to use for representative sampling under this paragraph.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)(ii)		ADOPT
Until March 31, 2016, a ground water system serving 1,000 or fewer people may use a repeat sample collected from a ground water source to meet both the requirements of § 141.21(b) and to satisfy the monitoring requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section for that ground water source only if the State approves the use of *E. coli* as a fecal indicator for source water monitoring under this paragraph (a). If the repeat sample collected from the ground water source is *E. coli*-positive, the system must comply with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)(iii)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Beginning April 1, 2016, a ground water system serving 1,000 or fewer people may use a repeat sample collected from a ground water source to meet both the requirements of subpart Y and to satisfy the monitoring requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section for that ground water source only if the State approves the use of *E. coli* as a fecal indicator for source water monitoring under this paragraph (a) and approves the use of a single sample for meeting both the triggered source water monitoring requirements in this paragraph (a) and the repeat monitoring requirements in § 141.858. If the repeat sample collected from the ground water source is *E. coli*-positive, the system must comply with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(2)(iv)		DO NOT ADOPT
Additional requirements. If the State does not require corrective action under § 141.403(a)(2) for a fecal indicator-positive source water sample collected under paragraph (a)(2) of this section that is not invalidated under paragraph (d) of this section, the system must collect five additional source water samples from the same source within 24 hours of being notified of the fecal indicator-positive sample.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(3)		ADOPT
Consecutive and wholesale systems.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)		
In addition to the other requirements of this paragraph (a), a consecutive ground water system that has a total coliform-positive sample collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, must notify the wholesale system(s) within 24 hours of being notified of the total coliform-positive sample.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)(i)		ADOPT
In addition to the other requirements of this paragraph (a), a wholesale ground water system must comply with paragraphs (a)(4)(ii)(A) and (a)(4)(ii)(B) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)(ii)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
A wholesale ground water system that receives notice from a consecutive system it serves that a sample collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or collected under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, is total coliform-positive must, within 24 hours of being notified, collect a sample from its ground water source(s) under paragraph (a)(2) of this section and analyze it for a fecal indicator under paragraph (c) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)(ii)(A)		ADOPT
If the sample collected under paragraph (a)(4)(ii)(A) of this section is fecal indicator-positive, the wholesale ground water system must notify all consecutive systems served by that ground water source of the fecal indicator source water positive within 24 hours of being notified of the ground water source sample monitoring result and must meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(4)(ii)(B)		ADOPT
Exceptions to the triggered source water monitoring requirements. A ground water system is not required to comply with the source water monitoring requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if either of the following conditions exists:	40 CFR 141.402(a)(5)		ADOPT Need to modify ARM 17.38.211; 141.402 (a)(1)(i)
The State determines, and documents in writing, that the total coliform-positive sample collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, is caused by a distribution system deficiency; or	40 CFR 141.402(a)(5)(i)		ADOPT
The total coliform-positive sample collected under § 141.21(a) until March 31, 2016, or under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 beginning April 1, 2016, is collected at a location that meets State criteria for distribution system conditions that will cause total coliform-positive samples.	40 CFR 141.402(a)(5)(ii)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
40 CFR 141.405 Reporting and Recordkeeping for Ground water Systems.			
For consecutive systems, documentation of notification to the wholesale system(s) of total coliform-positive samples that are not invalidated under § 141.21(c) until March 31, 2016, or under § 141.853 beginning April 1, 2016. Documentation shall be kept for a period of not less than five years.	40 CFR 141.405(b)(4)		ADOPT
Subpart X – Aircraft Drinking Water Rule			
40 CFR 141.803 Coliform Sampling.			
Air carriers must conduct analyses for total coliform and *E. coli* in accordance with the analytical methods approved in § 141.21(f)(3) and 141.21(f)(6)) until March 31, 2016, and in accordance with the analytical methods approved in § 141.852 beginning April 1, 2016.	40 CFR 141.803(a)(3)		DO NOT ADOPT
The invalidation of a total coliform sample result can be made only by the Administrator in accordance with § 141.21(c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) or by the certified laboratory in accordance with § 141.21(c)(2) until March 31, 2016, or in accordance with § 141.853(c) beginning April 1, 2016, with the Administrator acting as the State.	40 CFR 141.803(a)(5)		DO NOT ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Subpart Y – Revised Total Coliform Rule			
40 CFR 141.851 General.			
General. The provisions of this subpart include both maximum contaminant level and treatment technique requirements.	40 CFR 141.851(a)		ADOPT
Applicability. The provisions of this subpart apply to all public water systems.	40 CFR 141.851(b)		ADOPT
Compliance date. Systems must comply with the provisions of this subpart beginning April 1, 2016, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.	40 CFR 141.851(c)		ADOPT
Implementation with EPA as State. Systems falling under direct oversight of EPA, where EPA acts as the State, must comply with decisions made by EPA for implementation of subpart Y. EPA has authority to establish such procedures and criteria as are necessary to implement subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.851(d)		ADOPT
Violations of national primary drinking water regulations. Failure to comply with the applicable requirements of §§ 141.851 through 141.861, including requirements established by the State pursuant to these provisions, is a violation of the national primary drinking water regulations under subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.851(e)		ADOPT
40 CFR 141.852 Analytical Methods and Laboratory Certification.			
Analytical methodology	40 CFR 141.852(a)	**TCR** *CFR Section 141.21 (f)*	ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The standard sample volume required for analysis, regardless of analytical method used, is 100 ml.	40 CFR 141.852(a)(1)	• PWS must conduct TC analysis in accordance with the methods listed. **ARM 17.38.234 TESTING AND SAMPLING RECORDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS** (1) To ensure the safety of water delivered to the consumers, it is essential that there be a record of laboratory examinations of the water sufficient to show it is safe with respect to both bacteriological quality and other maximum contaminant levels. Suppliers of water shall maintain accurate and complete testing records at all water plants and for all water systems. Complete records must be made available to the department upon request. (2) A supplier shall keep a daily record of the samples and control tests required in ARM 17.38.225, 17.38.227, 17.38.230, and 17.38.234(4). The records must be kept on report forms approved by the department and must be prepared in duplicate. Unless indicated otherwise in these rules, the original records must be forwarded to the department by the tenth day of the month following testing. (3) Recordkeeping requirements for water haulers are set forth in ARM 17.38.513. (4) Actual laboratory reports may be kept or data may be transferred to tabular summaries, provided the following information is included: (a) the date, place and time of sampling; (b) the name of the person who collected the sample; (c) 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; (d) date of analysis;	ADOPT
Systems need only determine the presence or absence of total coliforms and *E. coli*; a determination of density is not required.	40 CFR 141.852(a)(2)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The time from sample collection to initiation of test medium incubation may not exceed 30 hours. Systems are encouraged but not required to hold samples below 10 deg. C during transit.	40 CFR 141.852(a)(3)	e) laboratory and person responsible for performing analysis; (f) the analytical technique/method used, analysis number; and (g) the results of the analysis.	ADOPT
If water having residual chlorine (measured as free, combined, or total chlorine) is to be analyzed, sufficient sodium thiosulfate ($Na_2S_2O_3$) must be added to the sample bottle before sterilization to neutralize any residual chlorine in the water sample. Dechlorination procedures are addressed in Section 9060A.2 of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (20th and 21st editions).	40 CFR 141.852(a)(4)		ADOPT
Systems must conduct total coliform and *E. coli* analyses in accordance with one of the analytical methods in the following table or one of the alternative methods listed in Appendix A to subpart C of part 141.	40 CFR 141.852(a)(5)		ADOPT

Organism	Methodology Category	Method[1]	Citation
Total Coliforms	Lactose Fermentation Methods	Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test	Standard Methods 9221 B.1, B.2 (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2, 3] Standard Methods Online 9221 B.1, B.2–99 [2, 3] Standard Methods 9221 D.1, D.2 (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2, 7] Standard Methods Online 9221 D.1, D.2–99 [2, 7]
	Membrane Filtration Methods	Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure Membrane Filtration using MI medium m-ColiBlue24® Test [2, 4] Chromocult [2, 4]	Standard Methods 9222 B, C (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2, 4] Standard Methods Online 9222 B–97 [2, 4], 9222 C–97 [2, 4] EPA Method 1604 [2]
	Enzyme Substrate Methods	Colilert® Colisure® E*Colite® Test [2] Readycult® Test [2] modified Colitag® Test [2]	Standard Methods 9223 B (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2, 5] Standard Methods Online 9223 B–97 [2, 5] Standard Methods 9223 B (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2, 5, 6] Standard Methods Online 9223 B–97 [2, 5, 6]
Escherichia coli	*Escherichia coli* Procedure	EC-MUG medium	Standard Methods 9221 F.1 (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2]

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT		FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
	(following Lactose Fermentation Methods).			
	Escherichia coli Partition Method	EC broth with MUG (EC-MUG) NA-MUG medium	Standard Methods 9222 G.1*c*(2) (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2, 8] Standard Methods 9222 G.1*c*(1) (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2]	
	Membrane Filtration Methods	Membrane Filtration using MI medium m-ColiBlue24® Test [3, 5] Chromocult [3,]	EPA Method 1604 [2]	
	Enzyme Substrate Methods	Colilert® Colisure® E*Colite® Test [2] Readycult® Test [2] modified Colitag® Test [2]	Standard Methods 9223 B (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2, 5] Standard Methods Online 9223 B–97 [2, 5, 6.] Standard Methods 9223 B (20th ed.; 21st ed.) [2, 5, 6] Standard Methods Online 9223 B–97 [2, 5, 6]	

[1] The procedures must be done in accordance with the documents listed in paragraph (c) of this section. For Standard Methods, either editions, 20th (1998) or 21st (2005), may be used. For the Standard Methods Online, the year in which each method was approved by the Standard Methods Committee is designated by the last two digits following the hyphen in the method number. The methods listed are the only online versions that may be used. For vendor methods, the date of the method listed in paragraph (c) of this section is the date/version of the approved method. The methods listed are the only versions that may be used for compliance with this rule. Laboratories should be careful to use only the approved versions of the methods, as product package inserts may not be the same as the approved versions of the methods.
[2] Incorporated by reference. See paragraph (c) of this section.
[3] Lactose broth, as commercially available, may be used in lieu of lauryl tryptose broth, if the system conducts at least 25 parallel tests between lactose broth and lauryl tryptose broth using the water normally tested, and if the findings from this comparison demonstrate that the false-positive rate and false-negative rate for total coliforms, using lactose broth, is less than 10 percent.
[4] All filtration series must begin with membrane filtration equipment that has been sterilized by autoclaving. Exposure of filtration equipment to UV light is not adequate to ensure sterilization. Subsequent to the initial autoclaving, exposure of the filtration equipment to UV light may be used to sanitize the funnels between filtrations within a filtration series. Alternatively, membrane filtration equipment that is pre-sterilized by the manufacturer (i.e., disposable funnel units) may be used.
[5] Multiple-tube and multi-well enumerative formats for this method are approved for use in presence-absence determination under this regulation.
[6] Colisure® results may be read after an incubation time of 24 hours.
[7] A multiple tube enumerative format, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* 9221, is approved for this method for use in presence-absence determination under this regulation.
[8] The following changes must be made to the EC broth with MUG (EC–MUG) formulation: Potassium dihydrogen phosphate, KH_2PO_4, must be 1.5g, and 4-methylumbelliferyl-Beta-D-glucuronide must be 0.05 g.

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Laboratory certification. Systems must have all compliance samples required under this subpart analyzed by a laboratory certified by the EPA or a primacy State to analyze drinking water samples. The laboratory used by the system must be certified for each method (and associated contaminant(s)) used for compliance monitoring analyses under this rule.	40 CFR 141.852(b)		ADOPT
Incorporation by reference. The standards required in this section are incorporated by reference into this section with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce any edition other than that specified in this section, EPA must publish notice of change in the Federal Register and the material must be available to the public. All approved material is available for inspection either electronically at www.regulations.gov, in hard copy at the Water Docket, or from the sources indicated below. The Docket ID is EPA–HQ–OW–2008–0878. Hard copies of these documents may be viewed at the Water Docket in the EPA Docket Center, (EPA/DC) EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, *excluding legal holidays*. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is 1–202–566–1744, and the telephone number for the Water Docket is 1–202–566–2426. Copyrighted materials are only available for viewing in hard copy. These documents are also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 1–202–741–6030 or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.	40 CFR 141.852(c)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
American Public Health Association, 800 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20001.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)		ADOPT
‘‘Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater,’’ 20th edition (1998):	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9221, ‘‘Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ B.1, B.2, ‘‘Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(A)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9221, ‘‘Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ D.1, D.2, ‘‘Presence-Absence (P–A) Coliform Test.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(B)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ B, ‘‘Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(C)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ C, ‘‘Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(D)		ADOPT
Substrate Coliform Test,’’ B, ‘‘Enzyme Substrate Test,’’ Colilert® and Colisure®.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(E)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9221, ‘‘Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ F.1, ‘‘*Escherichia coli* Procedure: EC–MUG medium.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(F)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ G.1.c(2), ‘‘*Escherichia coli* Partition Method: EC broth with MUG (EC–MUG).’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(G)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ G.1.c(1), ‘‘*Escherichia coli* Partition Method: NA–MUG medium.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(i)(H)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
‘‘Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater,’’ 21st edition (2005):	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9221, ‘‘Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ B.1, B.2, ‘‘Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(A)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9221, ‘‘Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ D.1, D.2, ‘‘Presence-Absence (P–A) Coliform Test.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(B)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ B, ‘‘Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(C)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ C, ‘‘Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(D)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9223, ‘‘Enzyme Substrate Coliform Test,’’ B, ‘‘Enzyme Substrate Test,’’ Colilert® and Colisure®.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(E)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9221, ‘‘Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ F.1, ‘‘*Escherichia coli* Procedure: EC–MUG medium.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(F)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ G.1.c(2), ‘‘*Escherichia coli* Partition Method: EC broth with MUG (EC–MUG).’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(G)		ADOPT
Standard Methods 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group,’’ G.1.c(1), ‘‘*Escherichia coli* Partition Method: NA–MUG medium.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(ii)(H)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
‘‘Standard Methods Online’’ available at http://www.standardmethods.org:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)		ADOPT
Standard Methods Online 9221, ‘‘Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group’’ (1999), B.1, B.2–99, ‘‘Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(A)		ADOPT
Standard Methods Online 9221, ‘‘Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group’’ (1999), D.1, D.2–99, ‘‘Presence-Absence (P–A) Coliform Test.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(B)		ADOPT
Standard Methods Online 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group’’ (1997), B–97, ‘‘Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(C)		ADOPT
Standard Methods Online 9222, ‘‘Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group’’ (1997), C–97, ‘‘Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure.’’	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(D)		ADOPT
Standard Methods Online 9223, ‘‘Enzyme Substrate Coliform Test’’ (1997), B–97, ‘‘Enzyme Substrate Test’’, Colilert® and Colisure®.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(1)(iii)(E)		ADOPT
Charm Sciences, Inc., 659 Andover Street, Lawrence, MA 01843–1032, telephone 1–800–343–2170:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(2)		ADOPT
E*Colite®—‘‘Charm E*ColiteTM Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and *Escherichia coli* in Drinking Water,’’ January 9, 1998.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(2)(i)		ADOPT
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.852(c)(2)(ii)		ADOPT
CPI International, Inc., 5580 Skylane Blvd., Santa Rosa, CA, 95403, telephone 1–800–878–7654:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(3)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
modified Colitag®, ATP D05–0035—''Modified ColitagTM Test Method for the Simultaneous Detection of *E. coli* and other Total Coliforms in Water,'' August 28, 2009.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(3)(i)		ADOPT
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.852(c)(3)(ii)		ADOPT
EMD Millipore (a division of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt Germany), 290 Concord Road, Billerica, MA 01821, telephone 1–800–645–5476:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(4)		ADOPT
Chromocult—''Chromocult® Coliform Agar Presence/Absence Membrane Filter Test Method for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and *Escherichia coli* for Finished Waters,'' November 2000, Version 1.0.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(4)(i)		ADOPT
Readycult®—''Readycult® Coliforms 100 Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and *Escherichia coli* in Finished Waters,'' January 2007, Version 1.1.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(4)(ii)		ADOPT
EPA's Water Resource Center (MC–4100T), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460, telephone 1–202–566–1729:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(5)		ADOPT
EPA Method 1604, EPA 821–R–02–024—''EPA Method 1604: Total Coliforms and *Escherichia coli* in Water by Membrane Filtration Using a Simultaneous Detection Technique (MI Medium),'' September 2002, http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/1604sp02.pdf.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(5)(i)		ADOPT
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.852(c)(5)(ii)		ADOPT
Hach Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, CO 80539, telephone 1–800–604–3493:	40 CFR 141.852(c)(6)		ADOPT
m-ColiBlue24®—''Membrane Filtration Method m-ColiBlue24® Broth,'' Revision 2, August 17, 1999.	40 CFR 141.852(c)(6)(i)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.852(c)(6)(ii)		ADOPT
40 CFR 141.853 General Monitoring Requirements for All Public Water Systems.			
Sample siting plans.	40 CFR 141.853(a)		
Systems must develop a written sample siting plan that identifies sampling sites and a sample collection schedule that are representative of water throughout the distribution system not later than March 31, 2016. These plans are subject to State review and revision. Systems must collect total coliform samples according to the written sample siting plan. Monitoring required by §§ 141.854 through 141.858 may take place at a customer's premise, dedicated sampling station, or other designated compliance sampling location. Routine and repeat sample sites and any sampling points necessary to meet the requirements of subpart S must be reflected in the sampling plan.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(1)		ADOPT
Systems must collect samples at regular time intervals throughout the month, except that systems that use only ground water and serve 4,900 or fewer people may collect all required samples on a single day if they are taken from different sites.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(2)		ADOPT
Systems must take at least the minimum number of required samples even if the system has had an *E. coli* MCL violation or has exceeded the coliform treatment technique triggers in § 141.859(a).	40 CFR 141.853(a)(3)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
A system may conduct more compliance monitoring than is required by this subpart to investigate potential problems in the distribution system and use monitoring as a tool to assist in uncovering problems. A system may take more than the minimum number of required routine samples and must include the results in calculating whether the coliform treatment technique trigger in § 141.859(a)(1)(i) and (ii) has been exceeded only if the samples are taken in accordance with the existing sample siting plan and are representative of water throughout the distribution system.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(4)		ADOPT
Systems must identify repeat monitoring locations in the sample siting plan. Unless the provisions of paragraphs (a)(5)(i) or (a)(5)(ii) of this section are met, the system must collect at least one repeat sample from the sampling tap where the original total coliform-positive sample was taken, and at least one repeat sample at a tap within five service connections upstream and at least one repeat sample at a tap within five service connections downstream of the original sampling site. If a total coliform-positive sample is at the end of the distribution system, or one service connection away from the end of the distribution system, the system must still take all required repeat samples. However, the State may allow an alternative sampling location in lieu of the requirement to collect at least one repeat sample upstream or downstream of the original sampling site. Except as provided for in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, systems required to conduct triggered source water monitoring under § 141.402(a) must take ground water source sample(s) in addition to repeat samples required under this subpart.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Systems may propose repeat monitoring locations to the State that the system believes to be representative of a pathway for contamination of the distribution system. A system may elect to specify either alternative fixed locations or criteria for selecting repeat sampling sites on a situational basis in a standard operating procedure (SOP) in its sample siting plan. The system must design its SOP to focus the repeat samples at locations that best verify and determine the extent of potential contamination of the distribution system area based on specific situations. The State may modify the SOP or require alternative monitoring locations as needed.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(i)		ADOPT
Ground water systems serving 1,000 or fewer people may propose repeat sampling locations to the State that differentiate potential source water and distribution system contamination (e.g., by sampling at entry points to the distribution system). A ground water system with a single well required to conduct triggered source water monitoring may, with written State approval, take one of its repeat samples at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring under § 141.402(a) if the system demonstrates to the State's satisfaction that the sample siting plan remains representative of water quality in the distribution system. If approved by the State, the system may use that sample result to meet the monitoring requirements in both § 141.402(a) and this section.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(ii)		DON'T ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
If a repeat sample taken at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring is *E. coli*-positive, the system has violated the *E. coli* MCL and must also comply with § 141.402(a)(3). If a system takes more than one repeat sample at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring, the system may reduce the number of additional source water samples required under § 141.402(a)(3) by the number of repeat samples taken at that location that were not *E. coli*-positive.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(ii)(A)	UPDATE REFERENCES *CFR 141.402 Ground water source microbial monitoring and analytical methods.* (iii) A ground water system serving 1,000 people or fewer may use a repeat sample collected from a ground water source to meet both the requirements of § 141.21(b) and to satisfy the monitoring requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section for that ground water source only if the State approves the use of *E. coli* as a fecal indicator for source water monitoring under this paragraph (a).	DO NOT ADOPT
If a system takes more than one repeat sample at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring under § 141.402(a), and more than one repeat sample is *E. coli*-positive, the system has violated the *E. coli* MCL and must also comply with § 141.403(a)(1).	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(ii)(B)		ADOPT
If all repeat samples taken at the monitoring location required for triggered source water monitoring are *E. coli*-negative and a repeat sample taken at a monitoring location other than the one required for triggered source water monitoring is *E. coli*-positive, the system has violated the *E. coli* MCL, but is not required to comply with § 141.402(a)(3).	40 CFR 141.853(a)(5)(ii)(C)		ADOPT
States may review, revise, and approve, as appropriate, repeat sampling proposed by systems under paragraphs (a)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section. The system must demonstrate that the sample siting plan remains representative of the water quality in the distribution system. The State may determine that monitoring at the entry point to the distribution system (especially for undisinfected ground water systems) is effective to differentiate between potential source water and distribution system problems.	40 CFR 141.853(a)(6)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Special purpose samples. Special purpose samples, such as those taken to determine whether disinfection practices are sufficient following pipe placement, replacement, or repair, must not be used to determine whether the coliform treatment technique trigger has been exceeded. Repeat samples taken pursuant to § 141.858 are not considered special purpose samples, and must be used to determine whether the coliform treatment technique trigger has been exceeded.	40 CFR 141.853(b)	UPDATE REFERENCES **ARM 17.38.215 BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY SAMPLES:** (2) The board hereby adopts and incorporates by reference 40 CFR 141.21, which sets forth monitoring and analytical requirements for coliform bacteria, except as modified in the sections that follow. (3) 40 CFR 141.21(a)(2) is not adopted, except for the table adopted in (1)(a). 40 CFR 141.21(a)(3) is not adopted. (4) 40 CFR 141.21(a)(6) is replaced with the following: "A special purpose sample, including a sample taken to determine whether adequate disinfection has occurred after pipe placement or repair, may not be taken from a part of the public water supply distribution system that is actively serving the public. Repeat samples taken pursuant to 40 CFR 141.21(b) are not special purpose samples." UPDATE REFERENCES **ARM 17.38.219 SPECIAL SAMPLES** (1) Under special conditions, additional samples may be required by the department. Such samples may be to determine adequacy of disinfection following line installation, replacement, or repair. Samples may also be required for determination of adequacy of source, storage, treatment or distribution of water to the public. The department may use these samples to determine compliance with MCLs, action levels, and treatment technique requirements, as set forth in this subchapter.	DO NOT ADOPT. Keep ARM regarding Special Samples
Invalidation of total coliform samples. A total coliform-positive sample invalidated under this paragraph (c) of this section does not count toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of this subpart.	40 CFR 141.853(c)		ADOPT
The State may invalidate a total coliform-positive sample only if the conditions of paragraph (c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section are met.	40 CFR 141.853(c)(1)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused the total coliform-positive result.	40 CFR 141.853(c)(1)(i)		ADOPT
The State, on the basis of the results of repeat samples collected as required under § 141.858(a), determines that the total coliform-positive sample resulted from a domestic or other non-distribution system plumbing problem. The State cannot invalidate a sample on the basis of repeat sample results unless all repeat sample(s) collected at the same tap as the original total coliform-positive sample are also total coliform-positive, and all repeat samples collected at a location other than the original tap are total coliform-negative (e.g., a State cannot invalidate a total coliform-positive sample on the basis of repeat samples if all the repeat samples are total coliform-negative, or if the system has only one service connection).	40 CFR 141.853(c)(1)(ii)		ADOPT
The State has substantial grounds to believe that a total coliform-positive result is due to a circumstance or condition that does not reflect water quality in the distribution system. In this case, the system must still collect all repeat samples required under § 141.858(a), and use them to determine whether a coliform treatment technique trigger in § 141.859 has been exceeded. To invalidate a total coliform-positive sample under this paragraph, the decision and supporting rationale must be documented in writing, and approved and signed by the supervisor of the State official who recommended the decision. The State must make this document available to EPA and the public. The written documentation must state the specific cause of the total coliform-positive sample, and what action the system has taken, or will take, to correct this problem. The State may not invalidate a total coliform-positive sample solely on the grounds that all repeat samples are total coliform-negative.	40 CFR 141.853(c)(1)(iii)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
A laboratory must invalidate a total coliform sample (unless total coliforms are detected) if the sample produces a turbid culture in the absence of gas production using an analytical method where gas formation is examined (e.g., the Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique), produces a turbid culture in the absence of an acid reaction in the Presence-Absence (P–A) Coliform Test, or exhibits confluent growth or produces colonies too numerous to count with an analytical method using a membrane filter (e.g., Membrane Filter Technique). If a laboratory invalidates a sample because of such interference, the system must collect another sample from the same location as the original sample within 24 hours of being notified of the interference problem, and have it analyzed for the presence of total coliforms. The system must continue to re-sample within 24 hours and have the samples analyzed until it obtains a valid result. The State may waive the 24-hour time limit on a case-by-case basis. Alternatively, the State may implement criteria for waiving the 24-hour sampling time limit to use in lieu of case-by-case extensions.	40 CFR 141.853(c)(2)		ADOPT
40 CFR 141.854 ROUTINE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING 1,000 OR FEWER PEOPLE USING ONLY GROUND WATER.			
General.	40 CFR 141.854(a)		
The provisions of this section apply to non-community water systems using only ground water (except ground water under the direct influence of surface water, as defined in § 141.2) and serving 1,000 or fewer people.	40 CFR 141.854(a)(1)		
Following any total coliform-positive sample taken under the provisions of this section, systems must comply with the repeat monitoring requirements and *E. coli* analytical requirements in § 141.858.	40 CFR 141.854(a)(2)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Once all monitoring required by this section and § 141.858 for a calendar month has been completed, systems must determine whether any coliform treatment technique triggers specified in § 141.859 have been exceeded. If any trigger has been exceeded, systems must complete assessments as required by § 141.859.	40 CFR 141.854(a)(3)		ADOPT
For the purpose of determining eligibility for remaining on or qualifying for quarterly monitoring under the provisions of paragraphs (f)(4) and (g)(2), respectively, of this section for transient non-community water systems, the State may elect to not count monitoring violations under § 141.860(c)(1) of this part if the missed sample is collected no later than the end of the monitoring period following the monitoring period in which the sample was missed. The system must collect the make-up sample in a different week than the routine sample for that monitoring period and should collect the sample as soon as possible during the monitoring period. The State may not use this provision under paragraph (h) of this section. This authority does not affect the provisions of §§ 141.860(c)(1) and 141.861(a)(4) of this part.	40 CFR 141.854(a)(4)		ADOPT
Monitoring frequency for total coliforms. Systems must monitor each calendar quarter that the system provides water to the public, except for seasonal systems or as provided under paragraphs (c) through (h) and (j) of this section. Seasonal systems must meet the monitoring requirements of paragraph (i) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(b)		ADOPT
Transition to subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.854(c)		

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Systems, including seasonal systems, must continue to monitor according to the total coliform monitoring schedules under § 141.21 that were in effect on March 31, 2016, unless any of the conditions for increased monitoring in paragraph (f) of this section are triggered on or after April 1, 2016, or unless otherwise directed by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(c)(1)		ADOPT
Beginning April 1, 2016, the State must perform a special monitoring evaluation during each sanitary survey to review the status of the system, including the distribution system, to determine whether the system is on an appropriate monitoring schedule. After the State has performed the special monitoring evaluation during each sanitary survey, the State may modify the system's monitoring schedule, as necessary, or it may allow the system to stay on its existing monitoring schedule, consistent with the provisions of this section. The State may not allow systems to begin less frequent monitoring under the special monitoring evaluation unless the system has already met the applicable criteria for less frequent monitoring in this section. For seasonal systems on quarterly or annual monitoring, this evaluation must include review of the approved sample siting plan, which must designate the time period(s) for monitoring based on site-specific considerations (e.g., during periods of highest demand or highest vulnerability to contamination). The seasonal system must collect compliance samples during these time periods.	40 CFR 141.854(c)(2)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Annual site visits. Beginning no later than calendar year 2017, systems on annual monitoring, including seasonal systems, must have an initial and recurring annual site visit by the State that is equivalent to a Level 2 assessment or an annual voluntary Level 2 assessment that meets the criteria in § 141.859(b) to remain on annual monitoring. The periodic required sanitary survey may be used to meet the requirement for an annual site visit for the year in which the sanitary survey was completed.	40 CFR 141.854(d)		DO NOT ADOPT
Criteria for annual monitoring. Beginning April 1, 2016, the State may reduce the monitoring frequency for a well-operated ground water system from quarterly routine monitoring to no less than annual monitoring, if the system demonstrates that it meets the criteria for reduced monitoring in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(3) of this section, except for a system that has been on increased monitoring under the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section. A system on increased monitoring under paragraph (f) of this section must meet the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section to go to quarterly monitoring and must meet the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section to go to annual monitoring.	40 CFR 141.854(e)		DO NOT ADOPT This pertains to annual monitoring.
The system has a clean compliance history for a minimum of 12 months;	40 CFR 141.854(e)(1)		DO NOT ADOPT This pertains to annual monitoring.
The most recent sanitary survey shows that the system is free of sanitary defects or has corrected all identified sanitary defects, has a protected water source, and meets approved construction standards; and	40 CFR 141.854(e)(2)		DO NOT ADOPT This pertains to annual monitoring.

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
The State has conducted an annual site visit within the last 12 months and the system has corrected all identified sanitary defects. The system may substitute a Level 2 assessment that meets the criteria in § 141.859(b) for the State annual site visit.	40 CFR 141.854(e)(3)		DO NOT ADOPT This pertains to annual monitoring.
Increased Monitoring Requirements for systems on quarterly or annual monitoring. A system on quarterly or annual monitoring that experiences any of the events identified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(4) of this section must begin monthly monitoring the month following the event. A system on annual monitoring that experiences the event identified in paragraphs (f)(5) of this section must begin quarterly monitoring the quarter following the event. The system must continue monthly or quarterly monitoring until the requirements in paragraph (g) of this section for quarterly monitoring or paragraph (h) of this section for annual monitoring are met. A system on monthly monitoring for reasons other than those identified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(4) of this section is not considered to be on increased monitoring for the purposes of paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(f)		DO NOT ADOPT Only adopt parts that refer to quarterly monitoring
The system triggers a Level 2 assessment or two Level 1 assessments under the provisions of §141.859 in a rolling 12 month period.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(1)		ADOPT
The system has an *E. coli* MCL violation.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(2)		ADOPT
The system has a coliform treatment technique violation.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(3)		ADOPT
The system has two subpart Y monitoring violations or one subpart Y monitoring violation and one Level 1 assessment under the provisions of § 141.859 in a rolling 12-month period for a system on quarterly monitoring.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(4)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The system has one subpart Y monitoring violation for a system on annual monitoring.	40 CFR 141.854(f)(5)		DO NOT ADOPT Pertains to Annual.
Requirements for returning to quarterly monitoring. The State may reduce the monitoring frequency for a system on monthly monitoring triggered under paragraph (f) of this section to quarterly monitoring if the system meets the criteria in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(g)		ADOPT
Within the last 12 months, the system must have a completed sanitary survey or a site visit by the State or a voluntary Level 2 assessment by a party approved by the State, be free of sanitary defects, and have a protected water source; and	40 CFR 141.854(g)(1)		ADOPT
The system must have a clean compliance history for a minimum of 12 months.	40 CFR 141.854(g)(2)	**NEED TO MODIFY TCR** *CFR Section 141.21 (a) (3) (i)*	DO NOT ADOPT Use 12 months of clean compliance history for any rule.

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Requirements for systems on increased monitoring to qualify for annual monitoring. The State may reduce the monitoring frequency for a system on increased monitoring under paragraph (f) of this section if the system meets the criteria in paragraph (g) of this section plus the criteria in paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(h)	NCWS less than or equal to 1,000 (GW) can reduce to 1 sample per quarter if system is free of sanitary defects. REVIEW LANGUAGE **ARM 17.38.215 BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY SAMPLES:** (c) Upon the written request of the water supplier, the department may reduce the required sampling frequency for coliform bacteria for a transient noncommunity public water supply system that uses only ground water and serves a maximum daily population of 1,000 persons or fewer to once in each calendar quarter during which the system provides water to the public if the department determines that quarterly sampling is adequate to protect public health. This determination must be based upon the results of coliform bacteria samples from the past 24 months of system operation, sanitary surveys and any other information that indicates quarterly sampling is adequate. (d) A water supplier who is allowed to sample quarterly pursuant to (1)(c) or who was authorized to conduct quarterly sampling on June 3, 1999, and is not required by the department to sample more frequently, may continue to sample quarterly except that: (i) if *E. coli* bacteria or other microorganisms commonly found only in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals are detected in coliform bacteria samples taken under the requirements of this chapter, the supplier shall sample at least monthly, or more frequently if required by the department, until valid samples that do not contain coliform bacteria have been taken for at least 12 consecutive months of system operation. However, if the department determines before expiration of the 12-month period that the source of the contamination has been positively identified and removed, the department may allow the supplier to monitor in accordance with (c).	DO NOT ADOPT Annual Monitoring so (h) would not apply

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
An annual site visit by the State and correction of all identified sanitary defects. The system may substitute a voluntary Level 2 assessment by a party approved by the State for the State annual site visit in any given year.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(1)		DO NOT ADOPT Annual Monitoring so (h) would not apply
The system must have in place or adopt one or more additional enhancements to the water system barriers to contamination in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) through (h)(2)(v) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)		DO NOT ADOPT Annual Monitoring so (h) would not apply
Cross connection control, as approved by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(i)		DO NOT ADOPT Annual Monitoring so (h) would not apply
An operator certified by an appropriate State certification program or regular visits by a circuit rider certified by an appropriate State certification program.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(ii)		DO NOT ADOPT Annual Monitoring so (h) would not apply
Continuous disinfection entering the distribution system and a residual in the distribution system in accordance with criteria specified by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(iii)		DO NOT ADOPT Annual Monitoring so (h) would not apply
Demonstration of maintenance of at least a 4-log removal or inactivation of viruses as provided for under § 141.403(b)(3).	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(iv)		DO NOT ADOPT Annual Monitoring so (h) would not apply
Other equivalent enhancements to water system barriers as approved by the State.	40 CFR 141.854(h)(2)(v)		DO NOT ADOPT Annual Monitoring so (h) would not apply
Seasonal systems.	40 CFR 141.854(i)		
Beginning April 1, 2016, all seasonal systems must demonstrate completion of a State-approved start-up procedure, which may include a requirement for startup sampling prior to serving water to the public.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(1)		ADOPT

DRAFT

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
A seasonal system must monitor every month that it is in operation unless it meets the criteria in paragraphs (i)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section to be eligible for monitoring less frequently than monthly beginning April 1, 2016, except as provided under paragraph (c) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(2)		DO NOT ADOPT Not in agreement of seasonal systems moving to quarterly monitoring.
Seasonal systems monitoring less frequently than monthly must have an approved sample siting plan that designates the time period for monitoring based on site-specific considerations (e.g., during periods of highest demand or highest vulnerability to contamination). Seasonal systems must collect compliance samples during this time period.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(2)(i)		DO NOT ADOPT Not in agreement of seasonal systems moving to quarterly monitoring.
To be eligible for quarterly monitoring, the system must meet the criteria in paragraph (g) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(2)(ii)		DO NOT ADOPT Not in agreement of seasonal systems moving to quarterly monitoring.
To be eligible for annual monitoring, the system must meet the criteria under paragraph (h) of this section.	40 CFR 141.854(i)(2)(iii)		DO NOT ADOPT
The State may exempt any seasonal system from some or all of the requirements for seasonal systems if the entire distribution system remains pressurized during the entire period that the system is not operating, ~~except that systems that monitor less frequently than monthly must still monitor during the vulnerable period designated by the State.~~	40 CFR 141.854(i)(3)		ADOPT, but strike out last part of paragraph

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Additional routine monitoring the month following a total coliform-positive sample. Systems collecting samples on a quarterly ~~or annual~~ frequency must conduct additional routine monitoring the month following one or more total coliform-positive samples (with or without a Level 1 treatment technique trigger). Systems must collect at least three routine samples during the next month, except that the State may waive this requirement if the conditions of paragraph (j)(1), (2), or (3) of this section are met. Systems may either collect samples at regular time intervals throughout the month or may collect all required routine samples on a single day if samples are taken from different sites. Systems must use the results of additional routine samples in coliform treatment technique trigger calculations under § 141.859(a).	40 CFR 141.854(j)		ADOPT with the word annual removed.
The State may waive the requirement to collect three routine samples the next month in which the system provides water to the public if the State, or an agent approved by the State, performs a site visit before the end of the next month in which the system provides water to the public. Although a sanitary survey need not be performed, the site visit must be sufficiently detailed to allow the State to determine whether additional monitoring and/or any corrective action is needed. The State cannot approve an employee of the system to perform this site visit, even if the employee is an agent approved by the State to perform sanitary surveys.	40 CFR 141.854(j)(1) **§ 141.854 Routine monitoring requirements for non-community water NON TRANSIENT systems serving 1,000 or fewer people using only ground water.** (a) *General.* (1) The provisions of this section apply to non-community water systems using only ground water (except ground water under the direct influence of surface water, as defined in § 141.2) and serving 1,000 or fewer people.		ADOPT, but change to TNC (transient non community)

DRAFT

Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
The State may waive the requirement to collect three routine samples the next month in which the system provides water to the public if the State has determined why the sample was total coliform-positive and has established that the system has corrected the problem or will correct the problem before the end of the next month in which the system serves water to the public. In this case, the State must document this decision to waive the following month's additional monitoring requirement in writing, have it approved and signed by the supervisor of the State official who recommends such a decision, and make this document available to the EPA and public. The written documentation must describe the specific cause of the total coliform-positive sample and what action the system has taken and/or will take to correct this problem.	40 CFR 141.854(j)(2) **§ 141.854 Routine monitoring requirements for non-community water systems serving 1,000 or fewer people using only ground water.** (a) *General.* (1) The provisions of this section apply to non-community water NON TRANSIENT systems using only ground water (except ground water under the direct influence of surface water, as defined in § 141.2) and serving 1,000 or fewer people.	Need to defend decision for not allowing reduced monitoring for NTNC: Concern that is not protective enough for public health. Concern that sensitive populations maybe involved for NTNC (daycares, nursing homes, schools, etc.). Not enough staff or budget to run compliance and keep current on scheduling.	ADOPT, but change to TNC (transient non community)
The State may not waive the requirement to collect three additional routine samples the next month in which the system provides water to the public solely on the grounds that all repeat samples are total coliform-negative. If the State determines that the system has corrected the contamination problem before the system takes the set of repeat samples required in § 141.858, and all repeat samples were total coliform-negative, the State may waive the requirement for additional routine monitoring the next month.	40 CFR 141.854(j)(3) **§ 141.854 Routine monitoring requirements for non-community water systems serving 1,000 or fewer people using only ground water.** (a) *General.* (1) The provisions of this section apply to non-community NON TRANSIENT water systems using only ground water (except ground water under the direct influence of surface water, as defined in § 141.2) and serving 1,000 or fewer people.		ADOPT, but change to TNC (transient non community)
40 CFR 141.855 Routine Monitoring Requirements for Community Water Systems serving 1,000 or Fewer People Using Only Ground Water. Need to clarify that community water systems cannot be reduced to less than monthly TCR sampling schedule			
General.	40 CFR 141.855(a)		

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
The provisions of this section apply to community water systems using only ground water (except ground water under the direct influence of surface water, as defined in § 141.2) and serving 1,000 or fewer people.	40 CFR 141.855(a)(1)		ADOPT
Following any total coliform-positive sample taken under the provisions of this section, systems must comply with the repeat monitoring requirements and *E. coli* analytical requirements in § 141.858.	40 CFR 141.855(a)(2)		ADOPT
Once all monitoring required by this section and § 141.858 for a calendar month has been completed, systems must determine whether any coliform treatment technique triggers specified in § 141.859 have been exceeded. If any trigger has been exceeded, systems must complete assessments as required by § 141.859.	40 CFR 141.855(a)(3)		ADOPT
Monitoring frequency for total coliforms. The monitoring frequency for total coliforms is one sample/month, except as provided for under paragraphs (c) through (f) of this section.	40 CFR 141.855(b)		ADOPT
Transition to subpart Y.	40 CFR 141.855(c)		
All ~~C AND NTNC~~ systems must continue to monitor according to the total coliform monitoring schedules under § 141.21 that were in effect on March 31, 2016, unless any of the conditions in paragraph (e) of this section are triggered on or after April 1, 2016, or unless otherwise directed by the State. THE ONLY EXCEPTION TO THIS IS THAT NC SEASONAL SYSTEMS ON QUARTERLY SCHEDULES WILL HAVE TO CONVERT TO TCR MONTHLY SCHEULDES THOSE MONTHS THEY ARE SERVING WATER TO THE PUBLIC. REDUCUED MONITORING FOR NC SEASONAL SYSTEMS WILL NO LONGER BE PERMITTED UNDER THE RTCR. 10/2/2014	40 CFR 141.855(c)(1)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Beginning April 1, 2016, the State must perform a special monitoring evaluation during each sanitary survey to review the status of the system, including the distribution system, to determine whether the system is on an appropriate monitoring schedule. After the State has performed the special monitoring evaluation during each sanitary survey, the State may modify the system's monitoring schedule, as necessary, or it may allow the system to stay on its existing monitoring schedule, consistent with the provisions of this section. The State may not allow systems to begin less frequent monitoring under the special monitoring evaluation unless the system has already met the applicable criteria for less frequent monitoring in this section.	40 CFR 141.855(c)(2)		DO NOT ADOPT
Criteria for reduced monitoring.	40 CFR 141.855(d)		
The State may reduce the monitoring frequency from monthly monitoring to no less than quarterly monitoring if the system is in compliance with State-certified operator provisions and demonstrates that it meets the criteria in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (d)(1)(iii) of this section. A system that loses its certified operator must return to monthly monitoring the month following that loss.	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)		DO NOT ADOPT
The system has a clean compliance history for a minimum of 12 months.	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)(i)		DO NOT ADOPT
The most recent sanitary survey shows the system is free of sanitary defects (or has an approved plan and schedule to correct them and is in compliance with the plan and the schedule), has a protected water source and meets approved construction standards..	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)(ii)		DO NOT ADOPT
The system meets at least one of the following criteria:	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)(iii)		DO NOT ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
An annual site visit by the State that is equivalent to a Level 2 assessment or an annual Level 2 assessment by a party approved by the State and correction of all identified sanitary defects (or an approved plan and schedule to correct them and is in compliance with the plan and schedule).	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)(iii)(A)		DO NOT ADOPT
Cross connection control, as approved by the State.	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)(iii)(B)		DO NOT ADOPT
Continuous disinfection entering the distribution system and a residual in the distribution system in accordance with criteria specified by the State.	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)(iii)(C)		DO NOT ADOPT
Demonstration of maintenance of at least a 4-log removal or inactivation of viruses as provided for under § 141.403(b)(3).	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)(iii)(D)		DO NOT ADOPT
Other equivalent enhancements to water system barriers as approved by the State.	40 CFR 141.855(d)(1)(iii)(E)		DO NOT ADOPT
Reserved	40 CFR 141.855(d)(2)		
Return to routine monthly monitoring requirements. Systems on quarterly monitoring that experience any of the events in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(4) of this section must begin monthly monitoring the month following the event. The system must continue monthly monitoring until it meets the reduced monitoring requirements in paragraph (d) of this section.	40 CFR 141.855(e)		DO NOT ADOPT
The system triggers a Level 2 assessment or two Level 1 assessments in a rolling 12-month period.	40 CFR 141.855(e)(1)		DO NOT ADOPT
The system has an *E. coli* MCL violation.	40 CFR 141.855(e)(2)		DO NOT ADOPT
The system has a coliform treatment technique violation.	40 CFR 141.855(e)(3)		DO NOT ADOPT
The system has two subpart Y monitoring violations in a rolling 12-month period.	40 CFR 141.855(e)(4)		DO NOT ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Additional routine monitoring the month following a total coliform-positive sample. Systems collecting samples on a quarterly frequency must conduct additional routine monitoring the month following one or more total coliform-positive samples (with or without a Level 1 treatment technique trigger). Systems must collect at least three routine samples during the next month, except that the State may waive this requirement if the conditions of paragraph (f)(1), (2), or (3) of this section are met. Systems may either collect samples at regular time intervals throughout the month or may collect all required routine samples on a single day if samples are taken from different sites. Systems must use the results of additional routine samples in coliform treatment technique trigger calculations.	40 CFR 141.855(f)		DO NOT ADOPT
The State may waive the requirement to collect three routine samples the next month in which the system provides water to the public if the State, or an agent approved by the State, performs a site visit before the end of the next month in which the system provides water to the public. Although a sanitary survey need not be performed, the site visit must be sufficiently detailed to allow the State to determine whether additional monitoring and/or any corrective action is needed. The State cannot approve an employee of the system to perform this site visit, even if the employee is an agent approved by the State to perform sanitary surveys.	40 CFR 141.855(f)(1)		DO NOT ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
The State may waive the requirement to collect three routine samples the next month in which the system provides water to the public if the State has determined why the sample was total coliform-positive and has established that the system has corrected the problem or will correct the problem before the end of the next month in which the system serves water to the public. In this case, the State must document this decision to waive the following month's additional monitoring requirement in writing, have it approved and signed by the supervisor of the State official who recommends such a decision, and make this document available to the EPA and the public. The written documentation must describe the specific cause of the total coliform-positive sample and what action the system has taken and/or will take to correct this problem.	40 CFR 141.855(f)(2)		DO NOT ADOPT
The State may not waive the requirement to collect three additional routine samples the next month in which the system provides water to the public solely on the grounds that all repeat samples are total coliform-negative. If the State determines that the system has corrected the contamination problem before the system takes the set of repeat samples required in § 141.858, and all repeat samples were total coliform-negative, the State may waive the requirement for additional routine monitoring the next month.	40 CFR 141.855(f)(3)		DO NOT ADOPT
40 CFR 141.856 Routine Monitoring Requirements for Subpart H Public Water Systems Serving 1,000 or Fewer People.			
General.	40 CFR 141.856(a)		
The provisions of this section apply to subpart H public water systems of this part serving 1,000 or fewer people.	40 CFR 141.856(a)(1)		ADOPT

DRAFT

Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Following any total coliform-positive sample taken under the provisions of this section, systems must comply with the repeat monitoring requirements and *E. coli* analytical requirements in § 141.858.	40 CFR 141.856(a)(2)		ADOPT
Once all monitoring required by this section and § 141.858 for a calendar month has been completed, systems must determine whether any coliform treatment technique triggers specified in § 141.859 have been exceeded. If any trigger has been exceeded, systems must complete assessments as required by § 141.859.	40 CFR 141.856(a)(3)		ADOPT
Seasonal systems.	40 CFR 141.856(a)(4)		
Beginning April 1, 2016, all seasonal systems must demonstrate completion of a State-approved start-up procedure, which may include a requirement for start-up sampling prior to serving water to the public.	40 CFR 141.856(a)(4)(i)		ADOPT
The State may exempt any seasonal system from some or all of the requirements for seasonal systems if the entire distribution system remains pressurized during the entire period that the system is not operating.	40 CFR 141.856(a)(4)(ii)		ADOPT
Routine monitoring frequency for total coliforms. Subpart H systems of this part (including consecutive systems) must monitor monthly. Systems may not reduce monitoring.	40 CFR 141.856(b)		ADOPT

DRAFT

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Unfiltered subpart H systems. A subpart H system of this part that does not practice filtration in compliance with subparts H, P, T, and W must collect at least one total coliform sample near the first service connection each day the turbidity level of the source water, measured as specified in § 141.74(b)(2), exceeds 1 NTU. When one or more turbidity measurements in any day exceed 1 NTU, the system must collect this coliform sample within 24 hours of the first exceedance, unless the State determines that the system, for logistical reasons outside the system's control, cannot have the sample analyzed within 30 hours of collection and identifies an alternative sample collection schedule. Sample results from this coliform monitoring must be included in determining whether the coliform treatment technique trigger in § 141.859 has been exceeded.	40 CFR 141.856(c)		ADOPT
40 CFR 141.857 ROUTINE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS SERVING MORE THAN 1,000 PEOPLE.			
General.	40 CFR 141.857(a)		
The provisions of this section apply to public water systems serving more than 1,000 persons.	40 CFR 141.857(a)(1)		ADOPT
Following any total coliform-positive sample taken under the provisions of this section, systems must comply with the repeat monitoring requirements and *E. coli* analytical requirements in § 141.858.	40 CFR 141.857(a)(2)		ADOPT
Once all monitoring required by this section and § 141.858 for a calendar month has been completed, systems must determine whether any coliform treatment technique triggers specified in § 141.859 have been exceeded. If any trigger has been exceeded, systems must complete assessments as required by § 141.859.	40 CFR 141.857(a)(3)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Seasonal systems.			
Beginning April 1, 2016, all seasonal systems must demonstrate completion of a State-approved start-up procedure, which may include a requirement for start-up sampling prior to serving water to the public.	40 CFR 141.857(a)(4)(i)		ADOPT
The State may exempt any seasonal system from some or all of the requirements for seasonal systems if the entire distribution system remains pressurized during the entire period that the system is not operating.	40 CFR 141.857(a)(4)(ii)		ADOPT
Monitoring frequency for total coliforms. The monitoring frequency for total coliforms is based on the population served by the system, as follows:	40 CFR 141.857(b)		ADOPT

DRAFT

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)

TOTAL COLIFORM MONITORING FREQUENCY FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS SERVING MORE THAN 1,000 PEOPLE

Population served	Minimum number of samples per month	Population served	Minimum number of samples per month
1,001 to 2,500	2	70,001 to 83,000	80
2,501 to 3,300	3	83,001 to 96,000	90
3,301 to 4,100	4	96,001 to 130,000	100
4,101 to 4,900	5	130,001 to 220,000	120
4,901 to 5,800	6	220,001 to 320,000	150
5,801 to 6,700	7	320,001 to 450,000	180
6,701 to 7,600	8	450,001 to 600,000	210
7,601 to 8,500	9	600,001 to 780,000	240
8,501 to 12,900	10	780,001 to 970,000	270
12,901 to 17,200	15	970,001 to 1,230,000	300
17,201 to 21,500	20	1,230,001 to 1,520,000	330
21,501 to 25,000	25	1,520,001 to 1,850,000	360
25,001 to 33,000	30	1,850,001 to 2,270,000	390
33,001 to 41,000	40	2,270,001 to 3,020,000	420
41,001 to 50,000	50	3,020,001 to 3,960,000	450
50,001 to 59,000	60	3,960,001 or more	480
59,001 to 70,000	10		

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Unfiltered subpart H systems. A subpart H system of this part that does not practice filtration in compliance with subparts H, P, T, and W must collect at least one total coliform sample near the first service connection each day the turbidity level of the source water, measured as specified in § 141.74(b)(2), exceeds 1 NTU. When one or more turbidity measurements in any day exceed 1 NTU, the system must collect this coliform sample within 24 hours of the first exceedance, unless the State determines that the system, for logistical reasons outside the system's control, cannot have the sample analyzed within 30 hours of collection and identifies an alternative sample collection schedule. Sample results from this coliform monitoring must be included in determining whether the coliform treatment technique trigger in § 141.859 has been exceeded.	40 CFR 141.857(c)		ADOPT
Reduced monitoring. Systems may not reduce monitoring, except for non-community water systems using only ground water (and not ground water under the direct influence of surface water) serving 1,000 or fewer people in some months and more than 1,000 when more than 1,000 persons are served, the systems must monitor at the frequency specified in paragraph (b)* of this section. In months when 1,000 or fewer people are served, the State may reduce the monitoring frequency, in writing, to a frequency allowed under § 141.854 for a similarly situated system that always serves 1,000 or fewer people, taking into account the provisions in § 141.854(e) through (g). * 40 CFR 141.857(d) incorrectly references paragraph (a). The correct federal cross reference is (b).	40 CFR 141.857(d)		DO NOT ADOPT bring 17.38.215 (1) (a) which states, sampling based on average population served during month of peak use;

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
40 CFR 141.858 REPEAT MONITORING AND *E. COLI* REQUIREMENTS.			
Repeat monitoring.	40 CFR 141.858(a)		
If a sample taken under §§ 141.854 through 141.857 is total coliform-positive, the system must collect a set of repeat samples within 24 hours of being notified of the positive result. The system must collect no fewer than three repeat samples for each total coliform-positive sample found. The State may extend the 24-hour limit on a case-by-case basis if the system has a logistical problem in collecting the repeat samples within 24 hours that is beyond its control. Alternatively, the State may implement criteria for the system to use in lieu of case-by-case extensions. In the case of an extension, the State must specify how much time the system has to collect the repeat samples. The State cannot waive the requirement for a system to collect repeat samples in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section.	40 CFR 141.858(a)(1)		ADOPT
The system must collect all repeat samples on the same day, except that the State may allow a system with a single service connection to collect the required set of repeat samples over a three-day period or to collect a larger volume repeat sample(s) in one or more sample containers of any size, as long as the total volume collected is at least 300 ml.	40 CFR 141.858(a)(2)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The system must collect an additional set of repeat samples in the manner specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section if one or more repeat samples in the current set of repeat samples is total coliform-positive. The system must collect the additional set of repeat samples within 24 hours of being notified of the positive result, unless the State extends the limit as provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The system must continue to collect additional sets of repeat samples until either total coliforms are not detected in one complete set of repeat samples or the system determines that a coliform treatment technique trigger specified in § 141.859(a) has been exceeded as a result of a repeat sample being total coliform-positive and notifies the State. If a trigger identified in § 141.859 is exceeded as a result of a routine sample being total coliform-positive, systems are required to conduct only one round of repeat monitoring for each total coliform-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.858(a)(3)		ADOPT
After a system collects a routine sample and before it learns the results of the analysis of that sample, if it collects another routine sample(s) from within five adjacent service connections of the initial sample, and the initial sample, after analysis, is found to contain total coliforms, then the system may count the subsequent sample(s) as a repeat sample instead of as a routine sample.	40 CFR 141.858(a)(4)		ADOPT
Results of all routine and repeat samples taken under §§ 141.854 through 141.858 not invalidated by the State must be used to determine whether a coliform treatment technique trigger specified in § 141.859 has been exceeded.	40 CFR 141.858(a)(5)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
Escherichia coli (E. coli) testing.	40 CFR 141.858(b)		
If any routine or repeat sample is total coliform-positive, the system must analyze that total coliform-positive culture medium to determine if *E. coli* are present. If *E. coli* are present, the system must notify the State by the end of the day when the system is notified of the test result, unless the system is notified of the result after the State office is closed and the State does not have either an after-hours phone line or an alternative notification procedure, in which case the system must notify the State before the end of the next business day.	40 CFR 141.858(b)(1)		ADOPT
The State has the discretion to allow a system, on a case-by-case basis, to forgo *E. coli* testing on a total coliform-positive sample if that system assumes that the total coliform-positive sample is *E. coli*-positive. Accordingly, the system must notify the State as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and the provisions of § 141.63(c) apply.	40 CFR 141.858(b)(2)		ADOPT
40 CFR 141.859 Coliform Treatment Technique Triggers and Assessment Requirements for Protection Against Potential Fecal Contamination.			
Treatment technique triggers. Systems must conduct assessments in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section after exceeding treatment technique triggers in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.	40 CFR 141.859(a)		ADOPT
Level 1 treatment technique triggers.	40 CFR 141.859(a)(1)		ADOPT
For systems taking 40 or more samples per month, the system exceeds 5.0% total coliform-positive samples for the month.	40 CFR 141.859(a)(1)(i)		ADOPT
For systems taking fewer than 40 samples per month, the system has two or more total coliform-positive samples in the same month.	40 CFR 141.859(a)(1)(ii)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
The system fails to take every required repeat sample after any single total coliform-positive sample.	40 CFR 141.859(a)(1)(iii)		ADOPT
Level 2 treatment technique triggers.	40 CFR 141.859(a)(2)		ADOPT
An *E. coli* MCL violation, as specified in § 141.860(a).	40 CFR 141.859(a)(2)(i)		ADOPT
A second Level 1 trigger as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, within a rolling 12-month period, unless the State has determined a likely reason that the samples that caused the first Level 1 treatment technique trigger were total coliform-positive and has established that the system has corrected the problem.	40 CFR 141.859(a)(2)(ii)		ADOPT
For systems with approved annual monitoring, a Level 1 trigger in two consecutive years.	40 CFR 141.859(a)(2)(iii)		DO NOT ADOPT
Requirements for assessments.	40 CFR 141.859(b)		ADOPT
Systems must ensure that Level 1 and 2 assessments are conducted in order to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects and defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices. Level 2 assessments must be conducted by parties approved by the State.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(1)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
When conducting assessments, systems must ensure that the assessor evaluates minimum elements that include review and identification of inadequacies in sample sites; sampling protocol; sample processing; atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., small ground water systems); and existing water quality monitoring data. The system must conduct the assessment consistent with any State directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(2)		ADOPT
Level 1 Assessments. A system must conduct a Level 1 assessment consistent with State requirements if the system exceeds one of the treatment technique triggers in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(3)		ADOPT
The system must complete a Level 1 assessment as soon as practical after any trigger in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. In the completed assessment form, the system must describe sanitary defects detected, corrective actions completed, and a proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed. The assessment form may also note that no sanitary defects were identified. The system must submit the completed Level 1 assessment form to the State within 30 days after the system learns that it has exceeded a trigger.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(3)(i)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
If the State reviews the completed Level 1 assessment and determines that the assessment is not sufficient (including any proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed), the State must consult with the system. If the State requires revisions after consultation, the system must submit a revised assessment form to the State on an agreed-upon schedule not to exceed 30 days from the date of the consultation.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(3)(ii)		ADOPT
Upon completion and submission of the assessment form by the system, the State must determine if the system has identified a likely cause for the Level 1 trigger and, if so, establish that the system has corrected the problem, or has included a schedule acceptable to the State for correcting the problem.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(3)(iii)		ADOPT
Level 2 Assessments. A system must ensure that a Level 2 assessment consistent with State requirements is conducted if the system exceeds one of the treatment technique triggers in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The system must comply with any expedited actions or additional actions required by the State in the case of an *E. coli* MCL violation.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(4)		ADOPT
The system must ensure that a Level 2 assessment is completed by the State or by a party approved by the State as soon as practical after any trigger in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The system must submit a completed Level 2 assessment form to the State within 30 days after the system learns that it has exceeded a trigger. The assessment form must describe sanitary defects detected, corrective actions completed, and a proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed. The assessment form may also note that no sanitary defects were identified.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(4)(i)		ADOPT

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Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (document title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from Fed. requirement? (Explain on separate sheet)
The system may conduct Level 2 assessments if the system has staff or management with the certification or qualifications specified by the State unless otherwise directed by the State.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(4)(ii)		DO NOT ADOPT
If the State reviews the completed Level 2 assessment and determines that the assessment is not sufficient (including any proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed), the State must consult with the system. If the State requires revisions after consultation, the system must submit a revised assessment form to the State on an agreed-upon schedule not to exceed 30 days.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(4)(iii)		ADOPT
Upon completion and submission of the assessment form by the system, the State must determine if the system has identified a likely cause for the Level 2 trigger and determine whether the system has corrected the problem, or has included a schedule acceptable to the State for correcting the problem.	40 CFR 141.859(b)(4)(iv)		ADOPT
Corrective Action. Systems must correct sanitary defects found through either Level 1 or 2 assessments conducted under paragraph (b) of this section. For corrections not completed by the time of submission of the assessment form, the system must complete the corrective action(s) in compliance with a timetable approved by the State in consultation with the system. The system must notify the State when each scheduled corrective action is completed.	40 CFR 141.859(c)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Consultation. At any time during the assessment or corrective action phase, either the water system or the State may request a consultation with the other party to determine the appropriate actions to be taken. The system may consult with the State on all relevant information that may impact on its ability to comply with a requirement of this subpart, including the method of accomplishment, an appropriate timeframe, and other relevant information.	40 CFR 141.859(d)		ADOPT
40 CFR 141.860 VIOLATIONS.			
E. coli MCL Violation. A system is in violation of the MCL for *E. coli* when any of the conditions identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this section occur.	40 CFR 141.860(a)		ADOPT
The system has an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.860(a)(1)		ADOPT
The system has a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.860(a)(2)		ADOPT
The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.860(a)(3)		ADOPT
The system fails to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.	40 CFR 141.860(a)(4)		ADOPT
Treatment technique violation.	40 CFR 141.860(b)		
A treatment technique violation occurs when a system exceeds a treatment technique trigger specified in § 141.859(a) and then fails to conduct the required assessment or corrective actions within the timeframe specified in § 141.859(b) and (c).	40 CFR 141.860(b)(1)		ADOPT
A treatment technique violation occurs when a seasonal system fails to complete a State-approved start-up procedure prior to serving water to the public.	40 CFR 141.860(b)(2)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Monitoring violations.	40 CFR 141.860(c)		
Failure to take every required routine or additional routine sample in a compliance period is a monitoring violation.	40 CFR 141.860(c)(1)		ADOPT
Failure to analyze for *E. coli* following a total coliform-positive routine sample is a monitoring violation.	40 CFR 141.860(c)(2)		ADOPT
Reporting violations.	40 CFR 141.860(d)		
Failure to submit a monitoring report or completed assessment form after a system properly conducts monitoring or assessment in a timely manner is a reporting violation.	40 CFR 141.860(d)(1)		ADOPT
Failure to notify the State following an *E. coli*-positive sample as required by § 141.858(b)(1) in a timely manner is a reporting violation.	40 CFR 141.860(d)(2)		ADOPT
Failure to submit certification of completion of State-approved start-up procedure by a seasonal system is a reporting violation.	40 CFR 141.860(d)(3)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
40 CFR 141.861 REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING.			
Reporting.	40 CFR 141.861(a)		
E. coli.	40 CFR 141.861(a)(1)		
A system must notify the State by the end of the day when the system learns of an *E. coli* MCL violation, unless the system learns of the violation after the State office is closed and the State does not have either an after-hours phone line or an alternative notification procedure, in which case the system must notify the State before the end of the next business day, and notify the public in accordance with subpart Q of this part.	40 CFR 141.861(a)(1)(i)	ARM 17.38.234(5)	ADOPT
A system must notify the State by the end of the day when the system is notified of an *E. coli*-positive routine sample, unless the system is notified of the result after the State office is closed and the State does not have either an after-hours phone line or an alternative notification procedure, in which case the system must notify the State before the end of the next business day.	40 CFR 141.861(a)(1)(ii)	ARM 17.38.234(5)	ADOPT
A system that has violated the treatment technique for coliforms in § 141.859 must report the violation to the State no later than the end of the next business day after it learns of the violation, and notify the public in accordance with subpart Q of this part.	40 CFR 141.861(a)(2)	ARM 17.38.234(5)	ADOPT *Need to modify ARM 17.38.234(5) to include TT
A system required to conduct an assessment under the provisions of § 141.859 of this part must submit the assessment report within 30 days. The system must notify the State in accordance with § 141.859(c) when each scheduled corrective action is completed for corrections not completed by the time of submission of the assessment form.	40 CFR 141.861(a)(3)	ARM 17.38.234(5)	ADOPT *Need to modify ARM 17.38.234(5) to include TT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION (DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT? (EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
A system that has failed to comply with a coliform monitoring requirement must report the monitoring violation to the State within 10 days after the system discovers the violation, and notify the public in accordance with subpart Q of this part.	40 CFR 141.861(a)(4)		ADOPT *Need to modify ARM 17.38.234(5) to include monitoring.
A seasonal system must certify, prior to serving water to the public, that it has complied with the State-approved start-up procedure.	40 CFR 141.861(a)(5)		ADOPT
Recordkeeping.	40 CFR 141.861(b)		
The system must maintain any assessment form, regardless of who conducts the assessment, and documentation of corrective actions completed as a result of those assessments, or other available summary documentation of the sanitary defects and corrective actions taken under § 141.859 for State review. This record must be maintained by the system for a period not less than five years after completion of the assessment or corrective action.	40 CFR 141.861(b)(1)		ADOPT
The system must maintain a record of any repeat sample taken that meets State criteria for an extension of the 24-hour period for collecting repeat samples as provided for under § 141.858(a)(1) of this part.	40 CFR 141.861(b)(2)		ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
PART 142--NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTATION		
SUBPART B – PRIMARY ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY		
40 CFR 142.14 RECORDS KEPT BY STATES.		
The analytical results, set forth in a form that makes possible comparison with the limits specified in §§ 141.63, 141.71, and 141.72 of this chapter and with the limits specified in subpart Y of this chapter.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(1)(iii)	ADOPT
Records of each of the following decisions made pursuant to the provisions of subpart Y of part 141 must be made in writing and retained by the State.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)	ADOPT
Records of the following decisions or activities must be retained for five years.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(i)	ADOPT
Sections 141.858(a), 141.853(c)(2), 141.856(c), and 141.857(c) of this chapter—Any case-by-case decision to waive the 24-hour time limit for collecting repeat samples after a total coliform-positive routine sample, or to extend the 24-hour limit for collection of samples following invalidation, or for an unfiltered subpart H system of this part to collect a total coliform sample following a turbidity measurement exceeding 1 NTU.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(i)(A)	ADOPT
Sections 141.854(j) ~~and 141.855(f)~~ of this chapter—Any decision to allow a system to waive the requirement for three routine samples the month following a total coliform-positive sample. The record of the waiver decision must contain all the items listed in those sections.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(i)(B)	ADOPT Except remove 141.855(f) because we won't allow quarterly monitoring for community systems.

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
Section 141.853(c) of this chapter—Any decision to invalidate a total coliform-positive sample. If the decision to invalidate a total coliform-positive sample as provided in § 141.853(c)(1) of this chapter is made, the record of the decision must contain all the items listed in that section.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(i)(C)	ADOPT
Section 141.859 of this chapter—Completed and approved subpart Y assessments, including reports from the system that corrective action has been completed as required by § 141.861(a)(2) of this chapter.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(i)(D)	ADOPT
Records of each of the following decisions must be retained in such a manner so that each system's current status may be determined:	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(ii)	ADOPT
Section 141.854(e) of this chapter—Any decision to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for a non-community water system using only ground water and serving 1,000 or fewer people to less than once per quarter, as provided in § 141.854(e) of this chapter, including what the reduced monitoring frequency is. A copy of the reduced monitoring frequency must be provided to the system.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(ii)(A)	DO NOT ADOPT
Section 141.855(d) of this chapter—Any decision to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for a community water system serving 1,000 or fewer people to less than once per month, as provided in § 141.855(d) of this chapter, including what the reduced monitoring frequency is. A copy of the reduced monitoring frequency must be provided to the system.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(ii)(B)	DO NOT ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
Section 141.857(d) of this chapter—Any decision to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for a non-community water system using only ground water and serving more than 1,000 persons during any month the system serves 1,000 or fewer people, as provided in § 141.857(d) of this chapter. A copy of the reduced monitoring frequency must be provided to the system.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(ii)(C)	DO NOT ADOPT *Use ARM 17.38.215(1)(a)
Section 141.858(b)(2) of this chapter—Any decision to allow a system to forgo *E. coli* testing of a total coliform-positive sample if that system assumes that the total coliform-positive sample is *E. coli*-positive.	40 CFR 142.14(a)(10)(ii)(D)	ADOPT
40 CFR 142.15 REPORTS BY STATES.		
Total coliforms under subpart Y. A list of systems that the State is allowing to monitor less frequently than once per month for community water systems or less frequently than once per quarter for non-community water systems as provided in §§ 141.855 and 141.854 of this chapter, including the applicable date of the reduced monitoring requirement for each system.	40 CFR 142.15(c)(3)	DO NOT ADOPT N/A. We are not in favor of annual monitoring for community systems so we won't need records of it.
40 CFR 142.16 SPECIAL PRIMACY REQUIREMENTS.		
Requirements for States to adopt 40 CFR part 141 subpart Y – Revised Total Coliform Rule. In addition to the general primacy requirements elsewhere in this part, including the requirements that State regulations be at least as stringent as federal requirements, an application for approval of a State program revision that adopts 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y, must contain the information specified in this paragraph (q).	40 CFR 142.16(q)	ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
In their application to EPA for approval to implement the federal requirements, the primacy application must indicate what baseline and reduced monitoring provisions of 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y the State will adopt and must describe how they will implement 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y in these areas so that EPA can be assured that implementation plans meet the minimum requirements of the rule.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(1)	ADOPT
The State's application for primacy for subpart Y must include a written description for each provision included in paragraphs (q)(2)(i) through (ix) of this section.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)	ADOPT
Sample Siting Plans—The frequency and process used to review and revise sample siting plans in accordance with 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y to determine adequacy.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(i)	ADOPT
Reduced Monitoring Criteria—An indication of whether the State will adopt the reduced monitoring provisions of 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y. If the State adopts the reduced monitoring provisions, it must describe the specific types or categories of water systems that will be covered by reduced monitoring and whether the State will use all or a reduced set of the criteria specified in §§ 141.854(h)(2) and 141.855(d)(1)(iii) of this chapter. For each of the reduced monitoring criteria, the State must describe how the criterion will be evaluated to determine when systems qualify.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(ii)	ADOPT
Assessments and Corrective Actions—The process for implementing the new assessment and corrective action phase of the rule, including the elements in paragraphs (q)(2)(iii)(A) through (D) of this section.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(iii)	ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
Elements of Level 1 and Level 2 assessments. This must include an explanation of how the State will ensure that Level 2 assessments provide a more detailed examination of the system (including the system's monitoring and operational practices) than do Level 1 assessments through the use of more comprehensive investigation and review of available information, additional internal and external resources, and other relevant practices.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(iii)(A)	ADOPT
Examples of sanitary defects.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(iii)(B)	ADOPT
Examples of assessment forms or formats.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(iii)(C)	ADOPT
Methods that systems may use to consult with the State on appropriate corrective actions.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(iii)(D)	ADOPT
Invalidation of routine and repeat samples collected under 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y—The criteria and process for invalidating total coliform and *E. coli*-positive samples under 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y. This description must include criteria to determine if a sample was improperly processed by the laboratory, reflects a domestic or other non-distribution system plumbing problem or reflects circumstances or conditions that do not reflect water quality in the distribution system.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(iv)	ADOPT
Approval of individuals allowed to conduct Level 2 assessments under 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y—The criteria and process for approval of individuals allowed to conduct Level 2 assessments under 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(v)	ADOPT
Special monitoring evaluation—The procedure for performing special monitoring evaluations during sanitary surveys for ground water systems serving 1,000 or fewer people to determine whether systems are on an appropriate monitoring schedule.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(vi)	ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
Seasonal systems—How the State will identify seasonal systems, how the State will determine when systems on less than monthly monitoring must monitor, and what start-up provisions seasonal system must meet under 40 CFR part 141, subpart Y.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(vii)	ADOPT *Except we won't allow seasonal systems to monitor quarterly.
Additional criteria for reduced monitoring—How the State will require systems on reduced monitoring to demonstrate:	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(viii)	DO NOT ADOPT
Continuous disinfection entering the distribution system and a residual in the distribution system.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(viii)(A)	DO NOT ADOPT
Cross connection control.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(viii)(B)	DO NOT ADOPT
Other enhancements to water system barriers.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(viii)(C)	DO NOT ADOPT
Criteria for extending the 24-hour period for collecting repeat samples.—Under §§ 141.858(a) and 141.853(c)(2) of this chapter, criteria for systems to use in lieu of case-by-case decisions to waive the 24-hour time limit for collecting repeat samples after a total coliform-positive routine sample, or to extend the 24-hour limit for collection of samples following invalidation. If the State elects to use only case-by-case waivers, the State does not need to develop and submit criteria.	40 CFR 142.16(q)(2)(ix)	ADOPT

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
SUBPART G – IDENTIFICATION OF BEST TECHNOLOGY, TREATMENT TECHNIQUES OR OTHER MEANS GENERALLY AVAILABLE		
40 CFR 142.63 VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT FOR TOTAL COLIFORMS.		
EPA has stayed this section as it relates to the total coliform MCL of § 141.63(a) of this chapter for systems that demonstrate to the State that the violation of the total coliform MCL is due to a persistent growth of total coliforms in the distribution system rather than fecal or pathogenic contamination, a treatment lapse or deficiency, or a problem in the operation or maintenance of the distribution system. This stay is applicable until March 31, 2016, at which time the total coliform MCL is no longer applicable.	40 CFR 142.63(b)	DO NOT ADOPT

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