

Title 26

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Subtitle 04 REGULATION OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE DISPOSAL, SOLID WASTE, AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

26.04.01 Quality of Drinking Water in Maryland Authority

Authority: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitles 2 and 4, Annotated Code of Maryland

.01 Definitions.

A. In this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated.

B. Terms Defined.

(1) “Action level” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.]

(2) “Aerator” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(3) [(2)] “Approving Authority” means the Secretary of the Environment or [his] *the Secretary’s* designee.

(4) [(3)] “Best available technology” or “[BAT]” means the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means which the [approving authority] *Approving Authority* finds available, after examination for efficacy under field conditions and not solely under laboratory conditions, taking cost into consideration.

(5) [(4)] (text unchanged)

(6) “Child care facility” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(7) [(5)] “Clean compliance history” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [is, for the purposes of subpart Y of 40 CFR § 141, 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.]

(8) [(6)] “Combined distribution system” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the interconnected distribution system consisting of the distribution systems of wholesale systems and of the consecutive systems that receive finished water.]

(9) [(7)] “Community water system” *has the meaning stated in Environment Article §9-401, Annotated Code of Maryland.* [means a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents, or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.]

(10) [(8)] “Compliance cycle” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the 9-year calendar year cycle during which public water systems will monitor. Each compliance cycle consists of three 3-year compliance periods. The first calendar year cycle begins January 1, 1993 and ends December 31, 2001, the second begins January 1, 2002 and ends December 31, 2010, the third begins January 1, 2011 and ends December 31, 2019.]

(11) [(9)] “Compliance period” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a 3-year calendar period within a compliance cycle. Each compliance cycle has three 3-year compliance periods. Within the first compliance cycle, the first compliance period runs from January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1995, the second from January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1998, the third compliance period from January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2001. Within the second compliance cycle, the first compliance period runs from January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2004, the second from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2007, the third compliance period from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010.]

(12) [(10)] “Comprehensive performance evaluation” or “[CPE]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a thorough review and analysis of a treatment plant's performance-based capabilities and associated administrative, operation, and maintenance practices.]

(13) “Connector” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(14) [(11)] “Consecutive system” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems.]

(15) [(12)] (text unchanged)

(16) [(13)] “Contaminant” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means any physical, chemical, biological, or radioactive substance in drinking water.]

(17) [(14)] (text unchanged)

(18) [(15)] “Conventional filtration treatment” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal.]

(19) [(16)] (text unchanged)

(20) [(17)] “Direct Filtration” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [.

(a) “Direct filtration” means a series of processes resulting in substantial particulate removal.

(b) “Direct filtration” includes coagulation and filtration.

(c) “Direct filtration” does not include sedimentation.]

(21) [(18)] “Disinfectant” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means any oxidant, including but not limited to chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone, added to the water in any part of the treatment or distribution process, that is intended to inactivate pathogenic microorganisms.]

(22) [(19)] “Disinfection profile” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a graphical representation of a water system's level of *Giardia lamblia* or virus inactivation measured during the course of a year.]

(23) “Distribution System and Site Assessment” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(24) [(20)] “Dose-equivalent” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the product of the absorbed dose from ionizing radiation and such factors as account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the type of radiation and its distribution in the body as specified by the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements (ICRU).]

(25) “Elementary school” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(26) [(21)] “Enhanced coagulation” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the addition of sufficient coagulant for improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by conventional filtration treatment.]

(27) [(22)] “Enhanced softening” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by precipitative softening.]

(28) “Fifth liter sample” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(29) [(23)] “Filter profile” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a graphical representation of individual filter performance, based on continuous turbidity measurements or total particle counts versus time for an entire filter run, from startup to backwash inclusive, that includes an assessment of filter performance while another filter is being backwashed.]

(30) “First-liter sample” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(31) [(24)] (text unchanged)

(32) [(25)] (text unchanged)

(33) [(26)] “GAC10” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means granular activated carbon filter beds with an empty-bed contact time of 10 minutes based on average daily flow and a carbon reactivation frequency of every 180 days, except that the reactivation frequency for GAC10 used as a best available technology for compliance with Regulation .15-2 of this chapter shall be 120 days.]

(34) [(27)] “GAC20” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means granular activated carbon filter beds with an empty-bed contact time of 20 minutes based on average daily flow and a carbon reactivation frequency of every 240 days.]

(35) “Galvanized requiring replacement service line” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(36) “Galvanized service line” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(37) [(28)] (text unchanged)

(38) [(29)] (text unchanged)

(39) [(30)] “Ground water under the direct influence of surface water” or “[IGWUDI]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means any water beneath the surface of the ground with:

(a) Significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large diameter pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia* or *Cryptosporidium*; or

(b) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions.]

(40) [(31)] “Haloacetic acids (five)” or “[HAA5]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [mean the sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter of the haloacetic acid compounds (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid, rounded to 2 significant figures after addition.)]

(41) [(32)] “Halogen” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means one of the chemical elements chlorine, bromine, or iodine.]

(42) “Hazard index” or “HI” *means the sum of hazard quotients, which are calculated to determine compliance with the maximum contaminant level for regulated combinations of PFAS.*

(43) “Hazard quotient” or “HQ” *means the ratio of the measured concentration of a contaminant in water to the health-based water concentration for that contaminant expressed in the same unit of measurement.*

(44) “Health-based water concentration” or “HBWC” *means the level below which there are no known or anticipated adverse health effects over a lifetime of exposure for sensitive populations or life stages with an adequate margin of safety.*

(45) “HFPO-DA” or “GenX chemicals” *means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 122499-17-6, chemical formula C₆F₁₁O₃, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry preferred name 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.*

(46) [(33)] (text unchanged)

(47) “Lead service line” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [(34) “Lead-free” means:

(a) Containing not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surface of pipes, pipe fitting, plumbing fittings, and fixtures; and

(b) Not containing more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux.]

(48) “Lead status unknown service line” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(49) [(35)] “Level 1 assessment” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [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.]

(50) [(36)] “Level 2 assessment” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [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.]

(51) [(37)] “Man-made beta particle and photon emitters” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means all radionuclides emitting beta particles and/or photons listed in Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentration of Radionuclides in Air or Water for Occupational Exposure, NBS Handbook 69, except the daughter products of thorium-232, uranium-235, and uranium-238.]

(52) [(38)] (text unchanged)

(53) [(39)] “Maximum contaminant level goal” or “[MCLG]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effects on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety. Maximum contaminant level goals are nonenforceable health goals.]

(54) [(40)] “Maximum residual disinfectant level” or “[MRDL]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable risk of adverse health effects. The disinfectants include chlorine, chloramines, and chlorine dioxide.]

(55) [(41)] “Maximum residual disinfectant level goal” or “[MRDLG]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of individuals occurs, and which allows an adequate margin of safety. MRDLGs are nonenforceable health goals and do not reflect the benefit of the addition of the chemical for control of water-borne microbial contaminants.]

(56) [(42)] “Maximum total trihalomethane potential” or “[MTHMP]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the maximum concentration of total trihalomethanes produced in a given water sample containing a halogen disinfectant residual after 7 days at a temperature of 25°C or above.]

(57) “Medium water system” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(58) “Method detection limit” or “MDL” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(59) [(43)] “Near the first service connection” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means within the first 20 percent of connections that receive finished water from the treatment plant, as measured by water transport time within the distribution system.]

(60) [(44)] (text unchanged)

(61) [(45)] (text unchanged)

(62) “Newly regulated public water system” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(63) [(46)] “Noncommunity water system” *has the meaning stated in Environment Article §9-401, Annotated Code of Maryland.* [means a public water system that does not meet the requirements of §B(5) of this regulation. These systems serve motels, hotels, medical facilities, restaurants, schools, industrial plants, and similar facilities not connected to a community water system.]

(64) [(47)] “Nontransient noncommunity water system” or “[NTNCWS]” *has the meaning stated in Environment Article §9-401, Annotated Code of Maryland.* [means a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same individuals over 6 months per year.]

(65) [(48)] (text unchanged)

(66) [(49)] (text unchanged)

(67) “Optimal corrosion control treatment” or “OCCT” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(68) “Partial service line replacement” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(69) [(50)] (text unchanged)

(70) [(51)] (text unchanged)

(71) “PFAS” *means perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, a group of synthetic organofluorine chemical compounds with multiple fluorine atoms attached to an alkyl chain, which includes HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFNA, PFOA, and PFOS.*

(72) “PFBS” *means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45187-15-3, chemical formula C₄F₉SO₃-, perfluorobutane sulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.*

(73) “PFHxS” *means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 108427-53-8, chemical formula C₆F₁₃SO₃-, perfluorohexane sulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.*

(74) “PFNA” *means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 72007-68-2, chemical formula C₉F₁₇O₂-, perfluorononanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.*

(75) “PFOA” *means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45285-51-6, chemical formula C₈F₁₅O₂-, perfluorooctanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.*

(76) “PFOS” *means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45298-90-6, chemical formula C₈F₁₇SO₃-, perfluorooctanesulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.*

(77) [(52)] “Picocurie” or “[pCi]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means that quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.]

(78) “Pitcher filter” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(79) [(53)] (text unchanged)

(80) [(54)] “Point-of-entry treatment device” or “[POE]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [is a treatment device applied to the drinking water entering a house or building for the purpose of reducing contaminants in the water distributed throughout the house or building.]

(81) [(55)] “Point-of-use treatment device”, “point of use device”, or “[POU]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [is a treatment device applied to a single tap used for the purpose of reducing contaminants in drinking water at that one tap.]

(82) “Practical quantitation limit” or “PQL” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(83) “Pre-stagnation flushing” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

(84) [(56)] (text unchanged)

(85) [(57)] “Rem” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the unit of dose-equivalent from ionizing radiation to the total body or any internal organ or organ system. A millirem (mrem) is 1/1000 of a rem (0.001 rem).]

(86) [(58)] “Repeat compliance period” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means any subsequent compliance period after the initial compliance period.]

- (87) [(59)] (text unchanged)
- (88) [(60)] (text unchanged)
- (89) [(61)] “Sanitary defect” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [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.]
- (90) [(62)] “Sanitary survey” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means an on-site review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the system for producing and distributing safe drinking water.]
- (91) “School” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*
- (92) [(63)] “Seasonal system” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [is a noncommunity 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.]
- (93) “Secondary school” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*
- (94) [(64)] (text unchanged)
- (95) “Service line” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*
- (96) “Small water system” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*
- (97) [(65)] (text unchanged)
- (98) [(66)] “Subpart H systems” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means public water systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water as a source that are subject to the requirements of Subpart H of 40 CFR § 141.]
- (99) [(67)] (text unchanged)
- (100) [(68)] “Supplier of water” *has the meaning stated in Environment Article §9-401, Annotated Code of Maryland.* [means any person who owns or operates a public water system.]
- (101) [(69)] “SUVA” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means specific ultraviolet absorption at 254 nanometers (nm), an indicator of the humic content of water. It is a calculated parameter obtained by dividing a sample's ultraviolet absorption at a wavelength of 254 nm (UV254) (in m-1) by its concentration of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in milligrams per liter (mg/l).]
- (102) “System without corrosion control treatment” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*
- (103) “Tap monitoring period” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*
- (104) “Tap sampling period” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*
- (105) “Tap sampling protocol” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*
- (106) [(70)] “Too numerous to count” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means that the total number of bacterial colonies exceeds 200 on a 47-millimeter diameter membrane filter used for coliform detection.]
- (107) [(71)] “Total organic carbon” or “[I(TOC)]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means total organic carbon in milligrams per liter (mg/l) measured using heat, oxygen, ultraviolet irradiation, chemical oxidants, or combinations of these oxidants that convert organic carbon to carbon dioxide, rounded to 2 significant figures.]
- (108) [(72)] “Total trihalomethanes” or “[I(TTHM)]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means the sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter of the trihalomethane compounds trichloromethane (chloroform), dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, and tribromomethane (bromoform), rounded to two significant figures.]
- (109) [(73)] “Transient noncommunity water system” or “[I(TWS)]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a noncommunity water system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same individuals over 6 months per year.]
- (110) [(74)] “Treatment technique” means a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements [which] *that a public water system must follow.*
- (111) [(75)] “Trihalomethane” or “[I(THM)]” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a family of organic compounds, derived from methane, wherein three of the four hydrogen atoms in methane are each substituted by a halogen atom in the molecular structure.]
- (112) [(76)] (text unchanged)
- (113) [(77)] “Uncovered finished water storage facility” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a tank, reservoir, or other facility used to store water that will undergo no further treatment to reduce microbial pathogens, except residual disinfection, and is directly open to the atmosphere.]
- (114) [(78)] (text unchanged)
- (115) [(79)] “Virus” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a virus of fecal origin which is infectious to humans by waterborne transmission.]
- (116) [(80)] (text unchanged)
- (117) [(81)] “Wholesale system” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.* [means a public water system that treats source water as necessary to produce finished water and then delivers some or all of that finished water to another public water system. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems.]
- (118) “Wide-mouth bottles” *has the meaning stated in 40 CFR §141.2.*

.01-1 Incorporation by Reference.

- A. (text unchanged)
- B. Documents Incorporated. [Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) — 40 CFR §§141 and 142 (July 1, 2014);]
- (1) *40 CFR §141.4, as amended*; [Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR §§ 141.70-141.76, Subpart H) June 8, 2001, January 14, 2002, October 23, 2002, October 29, 2002, and February 13, 2013 revisions.]
- (2) *40 CFR §141.6 (July 1, 2026)*; [Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR § 141, Subpart P, §§ 141.170-141.175), January 14, 2002, revision;]
- (3) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart C (July 1, 2026)*; [Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR §§ 141.500-141.570, Subpart T), January 14, 2002;]
- (4) *40 CFR §141.31 as amended with the following changes:*
- (a) Substitute “Approving Authority” for “primary agency”; and

(b) *Substitute “Approving Authority” for “primacy agency”*; [Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR §§ 141.700-141.723, Subpart W), January 5, 2006, January 30, 2006, and February 6, 2006.]

(5) *40 CFR §141.40, as amended*; [Bottled Water (21 CFR § 165.110)];

(6) *40 CFR §141.50 (July 1, 2026)*; [Best Available Technology (40 CFR §§ 141.61-141.66, Subpart G) February 13, 2013 revisions];

(7) *40 CFR §§141.51-141.52, as amended*; [Lead and Copper Rule (40 CFR §§ 141.80-141.91, Subpart I) revised January 12, 2000 and October 10, 2007];

(8) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart G (July 1, 2026)*; [Monitoring and Analytical Methods (40 CFR §§ 141.21-141.29, Subpart C) February 13, 2013 revisions;

(a) Coliform Bacteria (40 CFR § 141.21) November 21, 2006 and February 13, 2013 revisions;

(b) Inorganics (40 CFR § 141.23) October 23, 2002, October 29, 2002, and March 25, 2003 revisions;

(c) Organics (40 CFR § 141.24) October 23, 2002, and October 29, 2002, revisions; and

(d) Radionuclides (40 CFR §§ 141.25-141.26) December 7, 2000, and October 23, 2002, revision.]

(9) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart H, as amended*; [Method Detection Limit (40 CFR § 136), October 23, 2002, revision];

(10) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart I, as amended*; [Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations (40 CFR § 141, Subpart Q; 40 CFR §§ 141.201-141.211, November 8, 2006, February 13, 2013, and February 26, 2014 revisions];

(11) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart L, as amended*; [Consumer Confidence Report (40 CFR §§ 141.151-141.155, Subpart O), January 14, 2002, November 27, 2002, March 25, 2003, January 4, 2006, November 8, 2006, February 13, 2013, and February 26, 2014 revisions];

(12) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart O (July 1, 2026) with the following change*:

(a) *40 CFR §141.153(c)(3) shall read: “A report that contains data on contaminants that EPA or the Approving Authority regulates using any of the following terms must include the applicable definitions:*

(i) *Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

(ii) *Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

(iii) *Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

(iv) *Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.*

(v) *Hazard Index or HI. The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.”*; [Disinfectant Residuals, Disinfection Byproducts, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:

(a) Stage 1 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (40 CFR § 141, Subpart L; 40 CFR §§ 141.130-141.144, Subpart L, § 141.65), December 16, 1998, January 16, 2001, January 4, 2006, and February 13, 2013 revisions; and

(b) Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (40 CFR § 141, Subpart U §§ 141.600-141.605, Subpart V §§ 141.606-141.629), January 4, 2006, January 27, 2006, and June 29, 2009, revisions];

(13) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart P, as amended*; [Arsenic Rule (40 CFR §§ 141.6, 141.51, 141.60, 141.62, 141.65, 142.61, 142.62) March 25, 2003 revision];

(14) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart Q (July 1, 2026)*; [Definitions (40 CFR § 141.2) January 14, 2002, January 4, 2006, January 5, 2006, and February 13, 2013 revisions];

(15) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart S, as amended*; [Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (40 CFR § 141.40), March 12, 2002, October 29, 2002, January 4, 2007, and May 2, 2012 revisions];

(16) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart T, as amended*; [Ground Water Rule (40 CFR §§ 141.21, 141.28, 141.153, 141.202, 141.203, 141.400-141.405, 142.14-142.16) - November 8, 2006, November 21, 2006, and February 13, 2013 revisions];

(17) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart U, as amended*; [Revised Total Coliform Rule (40 CFR §§ 141.4, 141.52, 141.63, 141.71, 141.74, 141.132, §§ 141.851-141.861, Subpart Y, and 142.15-142.16, 142.63) - February 13, 2013, and February 26, 2014 revisions.]

(18) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart V, as amended*; [American Water Works Association, AWWA Standard, Disinfecting Water Mains (ANSI/AWWA C651-14) Sections 2, 3, and 4 only, effective February 1, 2015; and]

(19) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart W, as amended*; [American Water Works Association, AWWA Standard, Disinfection of Wells (ANSI/AWWA C654-13), effective July 1, 2013.]

(20) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart Y, as amended*;

(21) *40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart Z (July 1, 2026)*;

(22) *40 CFR §§142.61-142.63 (July 1, 2026)*;

(23) *21 CFR §165.110, as amended*;

(24) *40 CFR §136, as amended*;

(25) American Water Works Association, AWWA Standard, Disinfecting Water Mains (ANSI/AWWA C651-14) Sections 2, 3, and 4 only, effective February 1, 2015; and

(26) American Water Works Association, AWWA Standard, Disinfection of Wells (ANSI/AWWA C654-13), effective July 1, 2013.

.06-2. Control of Lead and Copper.

A. Applicability.

(1) [Suppliers] *A supplier of water to a [public] community water system shall comply with [the requirements of] 40 CFR [§§141.80-141.91] Part 141, Subpart I and 40 CFR § 141.152(a).* [These requirements, based on treatment technique requirements, require regular testing by suppliers of water for lead and copper, establish procedures to reduce lead and copper at consumers' taps, and specify public education actions.]

(2) *A supplier of water to a non-transient non-community water system shall comply with 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart I.*

B. Small Water System Compliance Flexibility.

(1) *A supplier of water to a small community water system that serves 3,300 or fewer persons or a non-transient non-community water system may comply with 40 CFR §141.93 in lieu of the corrosion control treatment requirements otherwise applicable to small systems and non-transient non-community water systems in 40 CFR §141.81(a)(3) if the supplier of water:*

- (a) *Exceeds the lead action level;*
- (b) *Does not exceed the copper action level;*
- (c) *Is approved by the Approving Authority; and*
- (d) *Meets all requirements in 40 CFR §141.93.* [Additional Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper in Tap Water.

(1) Reduced Monitoring.

(a) A small water system (serving 3,300 or fewer individuals) or a medium water system (serving 3,301 to 50,000 individuals) that demonstrates for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods that the tap water lead 90th percentile value computed under 40 CFR §141.80(c)(3) is less than or equal to 0.005 milligram per liter, and that the tap water copper 90th percentile value computed under 40 CFR §141.80(c)(3) is less than or equal to 0.65 milligram per liter, may reduce the number of tap water samples in accordance with 40 CFR §141.86(c), and reduce the frequency of sampling to once every 3 calendar years.

(b) A large water system (serving more than 50,000 individuals) that demonstrates for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods that the tap water lead 90th percentile value computed under 40 CFR §141.80(c)(3) is less than or equal to 0.005 milligram per liter, and the tap water copper 90th percentile value computed under 40 CFR §141.80(c)(3) is less than or equal to 0.65 milligram per liter, may request in writing to the Approving Authority to reduce the number of tap water samples in accordance with 40 CFR §141.86(c), and reduce the frequency of sampling to once every 3 calendar years.

(2) Monitoring Waivers for Small Water Systems.

(a) Monitoring waivers as described under 40 CFR §141.86(g) apply only to small (serving 3,300 or fewer individuals) nontransient, noncommunity water systems that do not have residential connections.

(b) Continued eligibility. Under 40 CFR §141.86(g)(5), waivers may not be renewed automatically. A system shall:

- (i) Certify on an annual basis that it meets the materials criteria set forth in 40 CFR §141.86(g)(1); and
- (ii) Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR §141.86(g)(2).

(c) The Approving Authority shall review annual waiver certifications and may renew or revoke waivers.

(d) Requirements Following Waiver Revocation. Under 40 CFR §141.86(g)(6), a system whose full or partial waiver has been revoked by the Approving Authority:

(i) Shall commence lead and copper tap water monitoring at the initial frequency of two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods and initial number of samples not later than 90 days after receiving notification from the Approving Authority;

(ii) If the system exceeds lead or copper action levels, or both, shall implement corrosion control treatment in accordance with the deadlines and requirements in 40 CFR §141.81(e);

(iii) If the system meets both the lead and copper action levels, it shall monitor for lead and copper at the tap not less frequently than once every 3 years using the reduced number of sample sites set forth in 40 CFR §141.86(c); and

(iv) If the supplier of water has fewer than five drinking water taps that can be used for human consumption, it must collect at least one sample from each tap that is available, and collect additional samples from those same taps on different days during the monitoring period in order to have the minimum number of lead and copper samples specified in §B(2)(e).

(e) A minimum of five lead and copper samples is required for small water systems when performing routine or follow up monitoring.]

C. *Repealed.* [Reporting Requirements. Suppliers of water shall comply with reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR §§141.80-141.90 and 141.154 including the following:

(1) Calculate the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations as specified under 40 CFR §141.80(c)(3) during each monitoring period and report the values to the Approving Authority as described under 40 CFR §141.90(a) in the format determined by the Approving Authority;

(2) Notify and obtain approval from the Approving Authority as required by 40 CFR §141.90(a)(3) before adding a new source and before implementing long term changes in water treatment; and

(3) Certify compliance with public notice and education requirements under 40 CFR §141.85.]

D. *Repealed.* [Water suppliers shall provide public education and supplemental sampling as set forth in Regulation .20-1 of this chapter.]

.07 Maximum Contaminant Levels for Organic Chemicals in Drinking Water.

A. *A supplier* [Suppliers] of water to a community water system or a [systems and] nontransient noncommunity water system [systems] shall comply with the MCLs and HBWCs for organic chemicals in [§§D, E, and F of] this regulation.

B. (text unchanged)

C. (text unchanged)

D. (text unchanged)

E. (text unchanged)

F. (text unchanged)

G. PFAS Requirements.

(1) *A supplier of water to a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system that begins operating on or before April 26, 2027, shall comply with the MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS in 40 CFR §141.61(c)(2) by April 26, 2029.*

(2) *A supplier of water to a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system that begins operating after April 26, 2027, shall comply with the MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS in 40 CFR §141.61(c)(2) within a timeframe specified by the Approving Authority.*

(3) *A supplier of water to a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system that begins using a new source of water after April 26, 2027, shall comply with the MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS in 40 CFR §141.61(c)(2) at each entry point to the distribution system where water from the new source is used within a timeframe specified by the Approving Authority.*

.07-1 Best Available Technology for Organic Chemicals.

A. (text unchanged)

B. (text unchanged)

C. (text unchanged)

D. *PFAS. The best available technology, treatment technique, or other means available to achieve compliance with the maximum contaminant levels and health-based water concentrations for each contaminant listed in 40 CFR §141.61(c)(2) are identified in 40 CFR §141.61(d).*

.19 Reporting Requirements.

A. (text unchanged)

B. (text unchanged)

C. (text unchanged)

D. (text unchanged)

E. (text unchanged)

F. (text unchanged)

G. *Repealed.* [Reporting Requirements for Lead and Copper.

(1) Suppliers of water that monitor for lead shall comply with the reporting requirements set forth in 40 CFR § 141.90, including the following:

(a) Source water monitoring reporting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR § 141.88;

(b) Corrosion control treatment reporting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR §§ 141.81-141.82,

(c) Source water treatment reporting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR § 141.83;

(d) Public education program reporting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR § 141.85; and

(e) Reporting of additional monitoring data associated with 40 CFR §§ 141.86, 141.87 and 141.88; and

(f) Reporting requirements for tap water monitoring for lead and copper and for water quality parameter monitoring required by 40 CFR §§ 141.81, 141.86 and 141.87.

(i) Water suppliers shall report the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations measured from among all lead and copper tap water samples collected during each monitoring period (calculated in accordance with 40 CFR § 141.80(c)(3)), except if the Approving Authority provides those calculations in accordance with 40 CFR § 141.90(h), and the system has provided the information required by 40 CFR § 141.90(h)(2) by the date set forth in 40 CFR § 141.90(h)(1).

(ii) Prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, water suppliers deemed to have optimized corrosion control under 40 CFR § 141.81(b)(3), water suppliers subject to reduced monitoring pursuant to 40 CFR § 141.86(d)(4), or water suppliers subject to a monitoring waiver pursuant to 40 CFR § 141.86(g), shall submit documentation describing the change(s) proposed in accordance with 40 CFR § 141.90 (a) for review and approval by the Approving Authority.

(2) If a system exceeds the lead action level, the water supplier shall submit written documentation of material evaluation that identifies the initial number of lead service lines in the distribution system at the time the action level is exceeded. This documentation shall be provided to the Approving Authority within 12 months after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance occurred.]

.20 Public Notification of Variances, Exemptions, and Noncompliance with Standards.

A. (text unchanged)

B. Tier 1 Public Notices.

(1) The violation categories requiring Tier 1 notices are specified in 40 CFR §141.202 and include:

(a)—(n) (text unchanged)

(o) *Exceedance of the Action Level for lead as specified in 40 CFR §141.80(c).*

C. (text unchanged)

D. Tier 3 Public Notice.

(1) (text unchanged)

(2) Manner of Tier 3 Notice.

(a) (text unchanged)

(b) Unless otherwise directed by the Approving Authority, a community water system shall provide notice by:

(i) (text unchanged)

(ii) [Include] *Including* the notice, which shall satisfy the form, manner, and content requirements of this regulation, in the Consumer Confidence Report as [described] *required* in Regulation .20-2 of this chapter if the report will be distributed not later than 12 months after [the] learning of the violation or situation.

(c) (text unchanged)

E. (text unchanged)

.20-1. Public Education for Lead.

A. *Repealed.* [All suppliers of water of each community water system and each nontransient noncommunity water system shall provide public education about lead as specified by 40 CFR §§141.85 and 141.154, including consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results to persons served at the sites that are tested.]

B. *Repealed.* [A supplier of water of each community water system and each nontransient noncommunity water system that exceeds the lead action level shall issue notice to persons served by the system that may be affected by lead contamination of their drinking water, sample the tap water of any customer who requests it, and provide other public education in accordance with §A of this regulation.]

C. *Repealed.* [Community water suppliers that exceed the lead action level and are not already repeating public education tasks shall deliver public education materials to persons served by the system within 60 days after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance occurred.

(1) Suppliers shall submit a press release to newspaper, television and radio stations twice every 12 months on a schedule agreed upon with the State.

(2) The Approving Authority may extend the activities §C of this regulation beyond the 60 day requirement if the extension is approved in writing by the State in advance of the 60 day deadline. This extension is only appropriate if the system has initiated public education activities prior to the end of the 60 day deadline.]

D. *Repealed.* [Nontransient noncommunity water suppliers that exceed the lead action level and are not already repeating public education tasks must deliver public education materials to persons served by the system in accordance with 40 CFR §141.85 within 60 days after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance occurred.]

(1) Suppliers must repeat public education tasks in §D of this regulation twice every 12 months on a schedule agreed upon with the Approving Authority.

(2) Activities in §D of this regulation may be extended beyond the 60 day requirement by the Approving Authority if the extension is approved in writing by the Approving Authority in advance of the 60 day deadline, and only if the system has initiated public education activities prior to the end of the 60 day deadline.]

.20-2 Consumer Confidence Reports.

A. A supplier of water to a community water system shall *comply with 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart O.* [deliver an annual consumer confidence report to their customers as required by 40 CFR §§141.151-141.155: Subpart O--Consumer Confidence Report. This report shall contain information on the quality of the water delivered by the supplier and characterize the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner.]

B. *Waiver of mailing requirement.*

(1) *The requirements of 40 CFR §141.155(a) are waived for a supplier of water to a community water system that serves fewer than 10,000 persons in accordance with 40 CFR §141.155(g).*

(2) *A supplier of water to a community water system that serves fewer than 10,000 persons and more than 500 persons shall comply with 40 CFR §141.155(g)(1).*

(3) *A supplier of water to a community water system that serves 500 or fewer persons shall comply with 40 CFR §141.155(g)(2).* [Each supplier of water to a community water system shall deliver its first report by July 1, 2001, and subsequent reports by July 1 annually thereafter. The first report shall contain data collected during, or before, calendar year 2000 and shall be in accordance with 40 CFR §141.153(d)(3). Each subsequent report shall contain data collected during, or before, the previous calendar year.]

C. *The reports issued under 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart O are supplemental to, and do not supersede, the public notice requirements of this chapter.* [A supplier of water to a community water system that began operation after July 1, 2000, shall deliver its first report by July 1 of the year after its first full calendar year in operation and annually thereafter.]

D. *Repealed.* [A supplier of water to a community water system that sells water to another community water system shall deliver the applicable information required in the consumer confidence report to the buyer system:]

(1) By April 1, 2001, for the 2000 report, and by April 1 annually thereafter; or

(2) On a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties.]

E. *Repealed.* [Content of the Report.]

(1) An annual report issued under this regulation shall provide a report that contains the information specified in 40 CFR §§141.153, 141.154, and 141.211. The report does not replace the function of the Public Notice requirements under Regulation .20 of this chapter. This information includes, but is not limited to, the requirements in §E(2)-(9) of this regulation.

(2) Required Language and Information.

(a) All reports shall contain the following language: "Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

(b) Beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002, a supplier of water at a community water system that detects arsenic above 0.005 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and up to and including 0.010 milligrams per liter (mg/l):

(i) Shall include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using language such as that provided in 40 CFR § 141.154(b)(1); or

(ii) May write its own educational statement in consultation with the Approving Authority.

(c) Systems with nitrate at levels above 5 milligrams per liter shall include the required language in 40 CFR § 141.154.

(d) Suppliers of water that monitor for lead shall include language as specified in 40 CFR §141.154.

(e) Systems which detect total trihalomethane levels above 0.080 milligrams per liter, but below 0.100 milligrams per liter, as an annual average shall include the required language in 40 CFR § 141.154.

(f) Beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002 and ending January 22, 2006, a supplier of water at a community water system that detects arsenic above 0.010 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and up to and including 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/l) shall include the arsenic health effects language prescribed by 40 CFR § 141.154 Subpart O.

(3) Information on Source Water.

(a) The report shall identify the source or sources of the water delivered by the community water system by providing information on the:

(i) Type of water, for example, surface water or ground water;

(ii) Commonly used name, if any; and

(iii) Location of the body, or bodies, of water.

(b) If a source water assessment has been completed, the report shall notify consumers of the availability of this information and the means to obtain it. In addition, in the report, a supplier of water is encouraged to highlight significant sources of contamination in the source water area if they have readily available information. If a system has received a source water assessment from the Approving Authority, the report shall include a brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination, using language provided by, or approved by Approving Authority.

(4) Definitions for the following shall be included in the report:

(a) Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and maximum contaminant level (MCL);

(b) Variances or exemptions if a community water system is operating under a variance or an exemption;

- (c) Treatment technique when data is included on a contaminant for which EPA has set a treatment technique;
- (d) Action level when data is included on a contaminant for which EPA has set an action level;
- (e) Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG); or
- (f) Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL).
- (g) For a report that contains information regarding a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment required by Regulation .11-4 of this chapter, Level 1 assessment and Level 2 assessment, as applicable.

(5) Information on Detected Contaminants.

(a) Information shall be included as specified in 40 CFR § 141.153(d) for regulated contaminants, unregulated contaminants, treatment techniques, and 40 CFR § 141.153 (e) for other contaminants identified by the Approving Authority as a public health risk in drinking water. The data should be provided in one or more tables as appropriate.

(b) For detected regulated contaminants, the table or tables shall contain:

- (i) The highest contaminant level used to determine compliance and the range of detected levels from monitoring for contaminants subject to an MCL, except turbidity, total coliform, fecal coliform and E. coli;
- (ii) The MCL for that contaminant;
- (iii) The MCLG for that contaminant expressed in the same units as the MCL;
- (iv) A treatment technique, or specify the action level, applicable to that contaminant.

(c) When compliance with the MCL is determined on a system-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all samples at all monitoring locations, the average and range of detection shall be provided, in the same units as the MCL. The system is required to include individual sample results for the Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) conducted under 40 CFR §141, Subpart U, when determining the range of TTHM and HAA5 results to be reported in the annual consumer confidence report for the calendar year that the IDSE samples were taken.

(6) In addition to the public notification requirements established under Regulation .14 of this chapter, the report shall note any violation that occurred during the year covered by the report, and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation and other related information as follows:

- (a) Monitoring and reporting of compliance data;
- (b) Filtration and disinfection requirements established under Regulation .05-2 of this chapter;
- (c) Lead and copper control requirements established under Regulation .06-2 of this chapter;
- (d) Treatment technique requirements for Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin established under Regulation .07-2 of this chapter;
- (e) Record keeping of compliance data;
- (f) Special monitoring requirements established under Regulation .15-3 of this chapter;
- (g) Violations of the terms of variances, exemptions, or administrative or judicial orders;
- (h) If applicable, an explanation for a variance or exemption, the date issued, a brief status report, and a notice of opportunity for public input.

(7) Explanation of Contaminants.

(a) The report shall contain a brief explanation regarding contaminants that may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water, including bottled water, as specified in 40 CFR § 141.153(h)(1)(i)-(iii), or comparable language.

(b) The following paragraph or equivalent shall be included: "Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

(8) The report shall contain:

- (a) The telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report;
- (b) The required health information as specified in 40 CFR § 141.154; and
- (c) Information, including time and place of regularly scheduled meetings, about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

(9) Special Public Notice for Ground Water Suppliers. Community ground water suppliers shall inform the public served by the water supplier about a fecal indicator-positive source sample that is not invalidated under Regulation .11-2G of this chapter, or any significant deficiency that has not been corrected, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR §§ 141.153(h)(6) and 141.403(a). The supplier shall continue to inform the public annually until the Approving Authority determines that the particular significant deficiency is corrected or the fecal contamination in the ground water source is addressed in accordance with Regulation .05-5C of this chapter.

(10) Any system required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement under Regulation .11-4 of this chapter that is not due to an E. coli MCL violation shall include the information specified in 40 CFR § 141.153(h)(7).]

F. Repealed. [For communities with a large proportion non-English speaking residents, information in the appropriate language or languages shall be provided regarding the importance of the notice or contain a telephone number or address where persons served may contact the water system to obtain a translated copy or to request assistance in the appropriate language.]

G. Repealed. [Report Delivery and Record Keeping.

(1) Except as provided in §H of this regulation, each supplier of water to a community water system shall mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to each customer.

(2) The supplier of water to a community water system shall make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the Approving Authority. Good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. A good faith effort to reach consumers would include a mix of methods appropriate to the particular system, such as:

- (a) Posting the reports on the Internet;
- (b) Mailing to postal patrons in metropolitan areas;
- (c) Advertising the availability of the report in the news media;

(d) Publication in a local newspaper;

(e) Posting in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings;

(f) Delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; or

(g) Delivery to community organizations.

(3) Not later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each supplier of water for a community water system shall mail a copy of the report to the Approving Authority, followed within 3 months by a certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Approving Authority.

(4) Not later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system shall deliver the report to any other agency or clearinghouse identified by the Approving Authority.

(5) Each community water system shall make its reports available to the public upon request.

(6) Each community water system serving 100,000 or more persons shall post its current year's report to a publicly accessible site on the Internet.

(7) Any supplier of water subject to this regulation shall retain copies of its consumer confidence report for not less than 3 years.]

H. *Repealed.* [The requirement of §G(1), (5) and (6) of this regulation for a supplier of water to a community water system serving less than 10,000 persons has been waived. These systems shall:

(1) Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers serving the area in which the system is located;

(2) Publish a notice in the newspaper, or by other means approved by the State, that informs the customers that the reports will not be mailed; and

(3) Make the reports available to the public upon request.]

I. *Repealed.* [Supplier of water to systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of §H(1) and (2) of this regulation if they provide notice at least once per year to their customers by mail, by door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location, that the report is available upon request.]

.21 Record Maintenance.

A. Microbiological, Turbidity, and Chemical Analyses.

(1) A supplier of water shall keep records of microbiological analyses and turbidity analyses for at least 5 years and records of chemical analyses for at least 10 years.

(2) Actual laboratory reports may be kept, or data may be transferred into tabular summaries, provided the following information is included:

(a) [(1)] The date, place, and time of sampling, and the name of the person who collected the sample;

(b) [(2)] Identification of the sample as to whether it was a routine distribution system sample, check sample, raw or processed water sample, or other special purpose sample;

(c) [(3)] Date of analysis;

(d) [(4)] Laboratory and person responsible for performing analysis;

(e) [(5)] The analytical technique/method used; and

(f) [(6)] The results of the analysis.

B. A supplier of water shall keep records of [the] *each* action to correct violations of this [regulation] *chapter* for at least 3 years from the date of the last action taken with respect to the particular violation involved.

C. Copies of any written reports, summaries or communications relating to sanitary surveys of the system conducted by the supplier of water, by a private consultant, or by any local, State or federal agency shall be kept by [that organization] *the supplier of water* for a period of at least 10 years after completion of a sanitary survey.

D. (text unchanged)

E. Copies of public notices issued pursuant to [Regulation .20 of] this chapter and certifications made to the Approving Authority shall be kept for 3 years after issuance.

F. (text unchanged)

G. (text unchanged)

H. (text unchanged)

I. In addition to §A of this regulation, a [public water] *supplier of water* subject to 40 CFR § 141, Subpart Y shall maintain information in its records, including the following:

(1) (text unchanged)

(2) (text unchanged)

.37 PFAS Sampling and Analytical Requirements.

A. *A supplier of water to a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system shall comply with 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart Z.*

B. *A supplier of water to a community water system that begins operating or using a new source of water after April 26, 2027 shall demonstrate compliance with the MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS in 40 CFR §141.61(c)(2) using:*

(1) *The initial monitoring frequencies in 40 CFR §141.902(b)(1)(i)-(v); or*

(2) *The procedures determined by the Approving Authority.*

C. *A supplier of water to a nontransient noncommunity water system that begins operating or using a new source of water after April 26, 2027, shall demonstrate compliance with the MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS in 40 CFR §141.61(c)(2) using:*

(1) *The initial monitoring frequencies in 40 CFR §141.902(b)(1)(i)-(v); or*

(2) *The procedures determined by the Approving Authority.*

Title 26

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Subtitle 08 WATER POLLUTION

26.08.05 Certification of State Water Quality Laboratories

Authority: Environment Article, Title 9, [Subtitle] *Subtitles* 4 and 10, Annotated Code of Maryland

.02 Incorporation by Reference.

A. (text unchanged)

B. Documents Incorporated.

(1) [Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - 40 CFR 141 (July 1, 2013):] *40 CFR §141.2 (July 1, 2026)*;

[(a) Record Maintenance (40 CFR § 141.33) revised July 1, 2010;

(b) Lead and Copper Rule (40 CFR §§ 141.80 - 141.91) revised July 1, 2010; and

(c) Reporting Requirements (40 CFR § 141.31).]

(2) *40 CFR §121.28 (July 1, 2026)*;

(3) *40 CFR §141.31, as amended*;

(4) *40 CFR §141.33, as amended*;

(5) *40 CFR Part 141, Subpart I, as amended*; and

(6) Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water (EPA 815-R-05-004, January 2005) and Supplement 1 to the Fifth Edition of the Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water (EPA 815-F-08-006, June 2008).