Published December 2006 by the Compliance Services Branch, Public Water Supply Section, DEH, N.C. DENR

For Community, Community Purchase and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems

Safe Drinking Water Act
Regulatory Update 2006

Three new federal rules that affect public water supply systems became effective this year, as well as several new state rules and policies. This regulatory update highlights these new federal and state rules that are to be implemented under the Safe Drinking Water Act and North Carolina's *Rules Governing Public Water Systems.* As always, the Compliance Services Branch staff is available to answer any questions regarding the state's drinking water regulations.

What's Inside this Regulatory Update:

Tougher Enforcement for Non-Compliance

To improve compliance with the drinking water regulations and ensure that public water supply systems are providing quality water to the citizens of North Carolina, the Public Water Supply Section will begin issuing administrative penalties and administrative orders to non-compliant systems on a more frequent basis.

Monitoring/Reporting Violations:

For all contaminant groups with compliance periods beginning January 2007, administrative penalties will be issued to systems that fail to properly monitor their drinking water. Penalties will be issued approximately one month after the Notice of Violation letter date for any unresolved monitoring/ reporting violation. A penalty will be issued for each monitoring period missed for each contaminant group not analyzed. Systems that continually fail to properly monitor their drinking water may be referred to the Attorney General's office for further action, even if payment for the penalties has been received.

Maximum Contaminant Level Violations:

Systems that fail to provide their consumers with drinking water that meets the MCL requirements will initially receive an administrative order that will specify a compliance deadline and require submittal of a written plan and quarterly status reports. The status reports must list the actions (including dates) taken to resolve the contamination. If a system feels they cannot meet the compliance deadline specified in the order, they must contact the rule manager to discuss the situation. An extension of the deadline may be granted if warranted. Systems that are unresponsive or that do not move toward permanently reducing the amount of contamination in a timely manner will be issued an administrative penalty.

Treatment Technique and Other Violations:

Systems obtaining treatment technique violations or other types of violations may be issued either an administrative order or administrative penalty, depending on the frequency and severity of the violations.

Plan Review Fees Take Effect Jan. 1, 2007

The 2006 session of the General Assembly established fees for the review of plans relating to the construction or alteration of a public water system. In accordance with NCGS 130A-328 (http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/S1741v8.pdf), a fee will be charged for plan review by the PWSS. Any documents submitted for review on or after Jan. 1, 2007, must be accompanied by a check payable to DENR-Public Water Supply Section before the review will begin. For a schedule of fees, see page 2.

Notes about Fees:

1. Fees are not refundable if plans are not approved.
2. Revisions to address PWSS or other state agency's comments do not incur an additional fee.
3. If one set of plans has multiple related parts, such as a new well with construction of water lines, only one fee must be submitted for highest price item (amounts are not cumulative).
4. If the appropriate plan review fee is not received within 10 days after the receipt of plans and specifications for approval , then all plan documents will be recycled. A new set of documents must then be submitted with the appropriate fee for approval.

New PWSS Database

The PWSS has transitioned to a new database. This database developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is called the Safe Drinking Water Information System. Please note that public water system identification numbers are now listed in the format "NC0101010" instead of 01-01-010. As a result of the transition to the new database, the previous online Monitoring Status and Sampling Schedule has been replaced with a program called Drinking Water Watch, which displays some of the same types of information. You can access Drinking Water Watch either by clicking the "Online Public Water System Data Review" link on our home page or by going directly to http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/pws_data.htm. The section will be reprogramming Drinking Water Watch in the future to display the last sample date and sampling frequency for each contaminant group. If you have any questions about your system's records, please contact the appropriate rule manager to verify the information.

Plan Review Fees - Fee Schedule

Distribution system fees

- Construction of water lines, less than 5,000 linear feet **$150**
- Construction of water lines, 5,000 linear feet or more **$200**
- Other construction or alteration to a distribution system **$ 75**

Groundwater system fees

- Construction of a new groundwater system or adding a new well **$200**
- Alteration to an existing groundwater system **$100**

Surface water system fees

- Construction of a new surface water treatment facility **$250**
- Alteration to existing surface water treatment facility **$150**

Other fees

- Water System Management Plan review **$ 75**
- Miscellaneous changes or maintenance not covered above **$ 50**

NEW STATE RULE: Special Notification for Distribution System Samples

Public Notification Requirements Rule (15A NCAC 18C .1523) Amended

A public water supply system's compliance with the drinking water standards for many contaminants is based on the analytical results from multiple sample locations within the distribution system. If the calculated values from multiple sample results exceed the standards/limits set by the N.C. *Rules Governing Public Water Systems*, the system must perform public notification. It is possible for individual locations within the distribution system to exceed the acceptable limits, and the system, as a whole, will not be out of compliance or have to perform public notification. This regulatory procedure does not adequately protect the consumers at those individual locations where the water quality results did exceed the limits or tested positive for coliform bacteria.

The *Rules Governing Public Water Systems* were amended Oct. 1 to require ***special notification*** to a person authorizing a water supplier to take water samples from property not owned or controlled by the water supplier.

When an individual water sample taken from private property tests positive for coliform bacteria or exceeds an action level, maximum contaminant level or maximum residual disinfectant level, Rule 15A NCAC 18C .1523 (c) requires a water supplier to inform, in writing, the person authorizing the sample about their water quality results and the potential health effects. Once notified, informed consumers can then take any precautionary measures they feel are necessary to further protect their health. The ***special notification*** must contain the test results and describe the potential health effects of the contaminant found. Depending on the type of contaminant, notice must be provided within 24 or 48 hours of the supplier's receipt of the analytical results as follows:

For a contaminant listed as Tier 1 in Appendix A to 40 C.F.R. 141, Subpart Q, notice shall be provided by telephone within 24 hours of receipt of analytical results and shall be followed by written notice by mail or direct delivery within 48 hours of receipt. The written notice shall include the analytical results and appropriate health effects language.

For a contaminant listed as Tier 2 or Tier 3 in Appendix A to 40 C.F.R. 141, Subpart Q, notice shall be provided within 48 hours of receipt of analytical results. Written notice shall be provided by mail or direct delivery to the person who authorized the sample and shall include the analytical results and appropriate health effects language.

The supplier of water must also submit a copy of the written notice and certification of delivery to the Public Notification Rule Manager within 10 days of completing notification.

If the person authorizing the water sample does not wish to receive the special notification, that person may waive the requirement in writing. Please note that the waiver applies only to that specific sampling location. A signed waiver is valid for five years. The waiver form and an example special notice template are available online at http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/PN_Rule/rule_pg.htm.

.

NEW FEDERAL RULE: Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule

The Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (Stage 2 D/DBP) Rule was finalized Jan. 4 and became effective on March 6 of this year. All community and non-transient non-community water systems that use a disinfectant other than ultraviolet are subject to this rule.

Stage 2 D/DBP builds on the Stage 1 D/DBP Rule. Water systems will still be required to monitor for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Sample sites will be selected through a formal monitoring process—the initial distribution system evaluation (IDSE). Each water system will use its IDSE to develop a Stage 2 D/DBP monitoring plan. Water systems that either buy water from or sell to another water system are considered to be part of a combined distribution system. All water systems in a combined distribution must meet the schedules of the single largest water system in that network.

Until North Carolina takes primacy for the new regulation, all sampling plans must be submitted to EPA, which will issue violations to systems that do not submit plans.

IDSE Requirements - All community water systems and NTNC systems serving at least 10,000 people that are subject to the rule must conduct an IDSE. (NTNC systems serving less than 10,000 people do not have IDSE requirements.)

IDSE Options:

1. Standard Monitoring Plan:
   - Submit a plan by dates shown in Table 1.
   - Collect extra samples for one year.
   - Collect TTHM and HAA5 samples from all sites.
   - Collect one set of samples during peak historical month.
   - Number of samples and sample frequency determined by population as shown in Table 2.
2. System Specific Study
   - Perform hydraulic modeling and one round of sampling.
   - Provide historical data.
   - Submit a plan by dates shown in Table 1.
3. Waiver Options:
   - 40/30 Certification: must submit a letter stating that all samples for two years had TTHM levels < 0.040 mg/L and HAA5 levels < 0.030 mg/L and that your system had no TTHM or HAA5 monitoring violations during that time period. *Systems on three-year monitoring may also qualify for 40/30 certification.
   - Very Small System waiver: if the system population is less than 500 and it has TTHM and HAA5 data collected between July 1 and September 30, the system does not have to conduct an IDSE.

Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Requirements -

Systems must begin Stage 2 sampling by the dates shown in Table 1. Remember, until then, systems must still collect their Stage 1 D/DBP samples in addition to, and independent of, any Stage 2 D/DBP activities .

Table 1. Stage 2 D/DBP Schedules

Schedule*	Population	IDSE Proposal Due	IDSE Monitoring Dates	IDSE Report Due	Stage 2 Monitoring/LRAA Begins
1	≥ 100,000	10/1/2006	10/1/2007 – 9/30/2008	1/1/2009	4/1/2012
2	50,000–99,999	4/1/2007	4/1/2008 – 3/31/2009	7/1/2009	10/1/2012
3	10,000-49,999	10/1/2007	10/1/2008 – 9/30/2009	1/1/2010	10/1/2013
4	< 10,000	4/1/2008	4/1/2009 – 3/31/2010	7/1/2010	10/1/2013**

*All water systems in a combined distribution must meet the schedules of the single largest water system in that network.
**If Crypto monitoring is required under the LT2 surface water treatment rule, a system is not required to begin Stage 2 monitoring until Oct. 1, 2014.

Table 2. IDSE Required Samples.

System Size (Population Served)	Number of Samples	Distribution System Dual Sample Set Locations				Monitoring Frequency
		Near EP	Avg Res Time	High TTHM	High HAA5	
Surface Water Systems and Purchase Surface Systems						
< 500 purchase	2	1		1		Once (peak historical month)
< 500; provide treatment	2			1	1	Once (peak historical month)
500–3,300 purchase	2	1		1		90 days
500–3,300; provide treatment	2			1	1	90 days
3,301–9,999	4		1	2	1	90 days
10,000–49,999	8	1	2	3	2	60 days
50,000–249,999	16	3	4	5	4	60 days
250,000–999,999	24	4	6	8	6	60 days
Groundwater and Purchase Groundwater Systems						
< 500 purchase	2	1		1		Once (peak historical month)
< 500; provide treatment	2			1	1	Once (peak historical month)
500–9,999	2			1	1	90 days
10,000–99,999	6	1	1	2	2	90 days
100,000–499,999	8	1	1	3	3	90 days

NEW FEDERAL RULE: Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) was finalized on Jan. 5, 2006 and became effective March 6 of this year. It applies to all surface water systems and groundwater systems under the direct influence of surface water. The purposes of the LT2ESWTR are to protect human health from illness caused by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial pathogens persistent in surface water and to prevent significant increases in microbial risk that might otherwise occur with the implementation of the Stage 2 D/DBP Rule. Key provisions of the rule include source water monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* with a screening procedure to mitigate corresponding costs incurred by small systems, risk-targeted *Cryptosporidium* treatment by filtered systems possessing the highest source water *Cryptosporidium* concentrations, mandating inactivation of *Cryptosporidium* by all unfiltered systems, imposing criteria for the use of *Cryptosporidium* treatment and control processes, and covering or treating uncovered finished water storage facilities. Implementation of this rule will occur in stages based on population.

Source Water Monitoring:

Until North Carolina takes primacy for the new regulation, all sampling plans must be submitted to EPA, which will issue violations to systems that do not submit plans.

Sampling must occur at a location prior to treatment not subject to surface runoff and in accordance with the schedule presented in Table 1.

Table 1. LT2ESWTR Schedules/Overview

Schedule	Population	Submit Sampling Schedule or Intent to Grandfather	Initial Round of Source Water Monitoring	*Cryptosporidium* Bin Classificaiton	Treatment Requirements	Second Round of Source Water Monitoring
1	≥ 100,000	7/1/2006	10/1/2006 – 9/30/2008	4/1/2009	4/1/2012	4/1/2015
2	50,000 – 99,999	1/1/2007	4/1/2007 – 3/31/2009	10/1/2009	10/1/2012	10/1/2015
3	10,000 – 49,999	1/1/2008	4/1/2008 – 3/31/2010	10/1/2010	10/1/2013	10/1/2016
4	<10,000 and monitor for *E. coli*	7/1/2008	10/1/2008 – 9/30/2009	N/A	10/1/2014	10/1/2017
5	<10,000 and monitor for *Cryptosporidium*.	1/1/2010	4/1/2010 – 3/31/2011 (for 2 samples/month) or 4/1/2010 – 3/31/2012 (for 1 sample/month)	10/1/2011 (for 2 samples/month) or 10/1/2012 (for 1 sample/month)	10/1/2014	4/1/2019

- Filtered systems serving ≥ 10,000 must monitor for *Cryptosporidium*, *E. coli* and turbidity at least monthly for 24 months.
- Filtered systems serving <10,000 must monitor for *E. coli* at least once every two weeks for 12 months.
- Filtered systems serving <10,000 must monitor for *Cryptosporidium* at least twice per month for 12 months or at least monthly for 24 months if:
  - System uses lake/reservoir sources with an annual mean *E. coli* concentration greater than 10 E. coli/100mL;
  - System uses flowing stream sources with an annual mean *E. coli* concentration greater than 50 E. coli/100mL;
  - System does not conduct *E. coli* monitoring; or
  - System uses GWUDI and nearest surface water body *E. coli* level exceeds corresponding action level described in the above bullets.
- Filtered systems serving <10,000 may monitor an indicator organism other than *E. coli* as approved by the state.

The second round of LT2ESWTR sampling must be conducted according to the same requirements as the initial round and begin on the date presented in Table 1, with the exception of those systems that qualify for monitoring avoidance. Monitoring avoidance requires a filtered system to provide a total of at least 5.5-log treatment for *Cryptosporidium*.

Grandfathering Data: Systems may comply with the initial source water monitoring requirements by grandfathering previously collected data. Previously collected *Cryptosporidium* samples may be grandfathered by filtered systems if the sampling was conducted in accordance with the required laboratory analyses and methods prescribed in the LT2ESWTR. Systems must request to grandfather previously collected monitoring results by the sampling schedule due date presented in Table 1. Grandfathering of data must be approved by the state.

Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking: Systems making a significant change in disinfection practice must develop disinfection profiles and calculate disinfection benchmarks for *Giardia lamblia* and other viruses.

***Cryptosporidium* Bin Classification:** Following the initial round of sampling, systems must calculate their *Cryptosporidium* bin concentration in accordance with their average *Cryptosporidium* concentration and provide the corresponding level of additional treatment as presented in Table 2. The LT2ESWTR provides microbial toolbox options for meeting the required level of treatment indicated in Table 2.

LT2ESWTR cont. p. 5

Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (cont. from p. 4)

Table 2. Cryptosporidium Bin Classification and Treatment Requirements

If source water *Cryptosporidium* concentration for filtered systems is in oocysts/L	**And the system uses the following filtration treatment, then additional treatment requirements are**				
	Bin Classification is	**Conventional Filtration Treatment**	**Direct Filtration**	**Slow Sand or Diatomaceous Earth**	**Alternative Filtration Technologies**
<0.075	1*	No additional treatment	No additional treatment	No additional treatment	No additional treatment
≥ 0.075 and < 1.0	2	1- log treatment	1.5 - log treatment	1- log treatment	*Cryptosporidium* removal and inactivation is at least 4.0 - log
≥ 1.0 and < 3.0	3	2 - log treatment	2.5 - log treatment	2 - log treatment	*Cryptosporidium* removal and inactivation is at least 5.0 - log
≥ 3.0	4	2.5 - log treatment	3 - log treatment	2.5 - log treatment	*Cryptosporidium* removal and inactivation is at least 5.5 - log

* also includes systems <10,000 population and not required to sample for *Cryptosporidium*.

Additional information regarding this rule and its implementation can be found at: ***http://www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/lt2/compliance.html***.

Data Collection and Tracking System for Long Term 2 ESWTR and Stage 2 D/DBPR

The Data Collection and Tracking System is a database that EPA will use to store data submitted to meet LT2 ESWTR and Stage 2 D/DBPR requirements. Surface water systems on schedules one and two must enter Cryptosporidium sampling schedules through the DCTS. Systems on schedule one should have already received a Customer Retrieval Key, which should be mailed to schedule two surface water systems in the fall of 2006. If you have questions about DCTS or want to obtain DCTS user guide information, please contact Julia Cavalier by e-mail at Julia.Cavalier@ncmail.net or by phone at (919) 715-3221.

Approaching Drinking Water Deadline for Radionuclide Monitoring

Community public water systems that have not yet completed initial monitoring for radionuclides must complete four consecutive quarters of monitoring for each entry point to the distribution system by Dec. 31, 2007. See 15A NCAC 18C Section .1519 for more details. Future monitoring schedules will be based on the average of these four consecutive quarters. PWSS plans to display systems' future schedules online in 2007.

Resolving Monitoring/Reporting Violations

Your system will receive a monitoring/reporting violation if the PWSS has no record in its database of your system's required analysis. If you think you have been issued a violation in error:

1. Immediately contact your laboratory.
   - Confirm that your laboratory is properly certified for the analysis performed.
   - Confirm that your laboratory accurately completed the sample analysis report form. Then have the laboratory fax the analytical results directly to the appropriate rule manager at (919) 715-6637.
2. Then contact the appropriate rule manager.
   - Confirm that the analytical report form has been received from the laboratory and it is completed correctly.
   - If the rule manager determines that your system properly completed the required monitoring, your system will be returned to compliance for the monitoring violation. No public notice is required if monitoring was performed during the compliance period.
   - If it is determined that valid analytical results were received after the required reporting time frame, your system will still have a reporting violation based on 15A NCAC 18C .1525. No public notice is required for reporting violations.

NEW FEDERAL RULE: Ground Water Rule

The Ground Water Rule was published in the Federal Register on Nov. 8, 2006 and will become effective Jan. 8, 2007. The purpose of this rule is to provide for increased protection against microbial pathogens in public water systems that use groundwater as a drinking water source. The new rule applies to all systems using groundwater but targets those that are susceptible to fecal contamination. The risk-targeted approach will require sanitary surveys every three years for community water systems and every five years for non-community water systems. The initial round of sanitary surveys for most community water systems must be completed by Dec. 31, 2012, and by Dec. 31, 2014 for non-community water systems. Total coliform-positive distribution system samples will be used as a trigger for source water sampling in systems that do not provide 4-log inactivation of viruses. Higher risk groundwater systems will be required to monitor and, if necessary, take corrective actions including correcting significant deficiencies, providing an alternate source of water, eliminating the source of contamination or providing treatment that achieves 4-log virus inactivation and removal. More information on the Ground Water Rule can be found online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/gwr/regulation.html.

NEW POLICY: Restrictions on Reduced Monitoring

Facilities that install a treatment technique to comply with a maximum contaminant level are no longer eligible for compliance sampling schedules less frequent than annually for the treated contaminant. This policy will apply to pesticides/synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, and radionuclides. Systems currently on a three-year monitoring frequency will be re-evaluated to determine if a treatment technique is being used to comply with an MCL. If this is the case, the system will be placed on annual monitoring.

For IOCs, water systems that previously received nine-year reduced monitoring will be reviewed to determine if the quality of water still warrants the nine-year reduction. If the MCL is exceeded for a regulated contaminant or a secondary standard is exceeded, the nine-year reduction will be revoked.

Note: Annual monitoring for SOCs must include all the contaminants identified by the method used to test for the treated contaminant. VOCs should include all the contaminants listed on the VOC laboratory report form.

Operating Permit Fees

Increased for Community Systems and Now Required for Non-Transient, Non-Community Systems

The 2006 General Assembly revised the amount of the annual operating fees for all community public water systems and established an operating fee for non-transient non-community systems. The new and revised fees are provided in NCGS 130A-328 (http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/S1741v8.pdf). The initial operating permit fee ($150) for the non-transient non-community public water systems will be due Nov. 1, 2007 and shall apply for the Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2008 period.

Policy Change Involving Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Bonus Points

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund makes low interest loans available for infrastructure improvement. Applicants can gain a competitive advantage by earning bonus points to enhance their scores. One category of bonus points involves voluntary source water protection and management activities (Rule 15A NCAC 01N .0606). Effective March 31, 2007, bonus points will be awarded for systems that have a Source Water Protection Plan approved by the division. Additional information about the Source Water Protection Program and a guidance document can be found online at http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap.

WEB ADDRESSES

EPA Office of Water: http://www.epa.gov/OW/

State of North Carolina: http://www.ncgov.com/

PWS Section: http://ncdrinkingwater.state.nc.us/

Rules Governing Public Water Systems:
http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/rules/contents.htm

Drinking Water Watch: http://deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/pws_data.htm

Certified Laboratories: http://slph.state.nc.us/EnvironmentalSciences/Certification/default.asp

It is the responsibility of the Public Water Supply Section to regulate public water systems within the state under the statutory authority of G.S. 130A Article 10. Public water systems are those which provide piped drinking water to at least 15 connections or 25 or more people 60 or more days per year. There are more than 7,000 regulated public water systems in the state. About three-fourths of the state's population lives in areas served by community water systems, while many others and visitors to the state are served by other types of public water systems, such as workplaces, schools, parks or restaurants.

Are You Looking for Lead in All the Wrong Places?

Sample Site Selection: To help ensure that lead is being looked for in all the right places, this past summer non-transient non-community and community water systems were asked to review their sample siting plans to determine that sites of highest priority were included first and foremost in their sampling. Systems then had to submit their plans to the state. Plans were to include each location code, site address, tier level and justification for assignment to a particular tier level. Keep in mind that the designations Tier 1, 2, 3, and OTHER are not merely an arbitrary system of categorizing sites; they establish a prioritized listing of sampling sites that must always be observed when conducting sampling. All Tier 1 locations available must be sampled prior to sampling lower priority sites. When it is necessary to make adjustments to your sample siting plan, any connections served by your water system that meet Tier 1 criteria must be contacted first as a new sampling site before proceeding to lower priority sites, even if your system has previously contacted the location about sample collection to no avail. Your local tax office can provide a listing of properties to assist in sample site selection, including information on the year of construction.

Tap Water Lead and Copper Sample Collection:

- Make sure that the water has stood motionless in the pipes for at least six hours before collecting your sample. Samples must be collected at a kitchen or bathroom sink. Do not remove the faucet aerator screen prior to collecting the tap samples.
- Systems on a reduced monitoring schedule must collect tap samples from June 1 to Sept. 30. Samples collected outside this time frame will not be counted toward compliance. If the number of required samples are not collected during this time frame, your system will get a monitoring violation and the 90th percentile will be calculated based on the available sample results.
- If your system's 90th percentile exceeds the lead and/or copper action level, water quality parameter (WQP) samples must be collected before the end of the monitoring period, so your water system should monitor early during each monitoring period.
- For systems with less than five sampling sites, some sites will need to be sampled more than once, on different days, in order to obtain the required minimum five samples.

FAUCET AERATOR SCREENS

The EPA recently determined that aerator screens should **not** be removed when collecting tap lead and copper samples. When the aerator screen remains in place, the sample results better represent the actual exposure of the consumer to lead and copper. When collecting WQP and source water samples, however, the aerator should be removed, and the tap sufficiently flushed before collection.

Action Level Exceedance: If your 90th percentile exceeds the lead and/or copper action level, you must:

- collect WQP samples before the end of the monitoring period.
- collect source water samples for lead and copper analysis within six months of the exceedance.
- distribute public education within 60 days of the lead action level exceedance, and provide the state proof of distribution within 70 days (put your PWSID# and system name on documentation).
- complete a corrosion control treatment (CCT) recommendation/ study within six months of the exceedance. Keep in mind that WQP and source water sample results must be obtained before the CCT recommendation/study can be completed. An approval letter must be obtained from the state.
  Note: Replacement of plumbing fixtures does not constitute treatment for corrosion and cannot be accepted for the required CCT recommendation/study. Any system that has had a previous exceedance and returned to compliance on the basis of sampling that has a subsequent exceedance must next install the approved treatment within 24 months.
- send in the installation certification statement that comes with the approval letter following the installation of any required treatment.

Note: If your system serves more than 50,000 persons, you have additional requirements that must be completed (see 141.81).

Reduced Monitoring: Reduced monitoring requests must be submitted in writing (either letter or e-mail). Any system that has not reviewed and submitted its sample siting plan will not be approved for reduced monitoring. Also, any system that has had an exceedance and has not completed follow-up compliance activities such as WQP and source water sampling, CCT and public education for lead will not be approved for reduced monitoring.

90th Percentile Information: When reporting 90th percentile information to the state, your system must include a listing of each sample's location code, address and tier level. An explanation for any changes in sampling sites from the previous sampling round must also be included. Note: The new PWSS database, SDWIS, calculates the 90th percentile by interpolation instead of sample number rounding.

Lead and Copper Compliance Resources (in Addition to the Public Water Supply Web site)**:**

- EPA-816-R-02-009 "Lead and Copper Monitoring and Reporting Guidance for Public Water Systems"
- EPA-816-R-03-001 "Revised Guidance Manual for Selecting Lead and Copper Control Strategies"

Special Note to Schools

The EPA's Lead in Schools Program is designed to help schools address lead and copper problems. This program can be found online at www.epa.gov/safewater/consumer/leadinschools.html.

PWSS REGIONAL OFFICES

Asheville Regional Office
2090 U.S. 70 Highway
Swannanoa, NC 28778
(828) 296-4500

Fayetteville Regional Office
225 Green Street, Suite 714
Fayetteville, NC 28301
(910) 433-3300

Mooresville Regional Office
610 East Center Avenue, Suite 301
Mooresville, NC 28115
(704) 663-1699

Raleigh Regional Office
3800 Barrett Drive
Raleigh, NC 27609
(919) 791-4200

Washington Regional Office
943 Washington Square Mall
Washington, NC 27889
(252) 946-6481

Wilmington Regional Office
127 Cardinal Drive Extension
Wilmington, NC 28405-3845
(910) 796-7215

Winston-Salem Regional Office
585 Waughtown Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27107-2241
(336) 771-5000

1,750 copies of this public document were printed at a cost of $656.32 or $.38 per copy. 12/06

COMPLIANCE SERVICES BRANCH

Linda F. Raynor (Branch Head) (919) 715-3225 Linda.Raynor@ncmail.net
Hornlean Chen (Assistant Branch Head) (919) 715-3222 Hornlean.Chen@ncmail.net

Rule	Rule Manager	Team Leader
Arsenic	Scott Smart (919) 715-3238 Scott.Smart@ncmail.net	Hornlean Chen (acting) (919) 715-3222 Hornlean.Chen@ncmail.net
Asbestos		
Inorganic Chemicals		
Radionuclides		
Surface Water Treatment Rules (SWTR, IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, LT2ESWTR)	Rebecca Sadosky (919) 715-3220 Rebecca.Sadosky@ncmail.net	
Turbidity		
Filter Backwash Rule		
Volatile Organic Chemicals		
Synthetic Organic Chemicals/Pesticides, PCBS & Dioxin	Tom Lynge (919) 715-5684 Tom.Lynge@ncmail.net	
Total Coliform Rule—Non-community Systems	Derek Lewis (919) 715-2581 Derek.Lewis@ncmail.net	Alex Gorbounov (919) 715-7554 Alex.Gorbounov@ncmail.net
Nitrates/Nitrites		
Total Coliform Rule—Community & NTNC Systems	Jerome Gilberry (919) 715-0576 Jerome.Gilberry@ncmail.net	
Ground Water Rule		
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts Rules [includes Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids, MRDLs, Treatment Techniques]	Julia Cavalier (acting) (919) 715-3221 Julia.Cavalier@ncmail.net	Julia Cavalier (919) 715-3221 Julia.Cavalier@ncmail.net
Public Notification Rule/ Consumer Confidence Reports	Beth Goodwin (919) 715-2729 Bethany.Goodwin@ncmail.net	
Lead & Copper	Jim Coor (919) 715-3228 Jimmy.Coor@ncmail.net	Boris Hrebeniuk (919) 715-3223 Boris.Hrebeniuk@ncmail.net
	Jason Robinson (919) 715-5768 Jason.Robinson@ncmail.net	

North Carolina
Division of Environmental Health

1634 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1634

Phone: 919-733-2321
Fax: 919-715-4374
http://ncdrinkingwater.state.nc.us

MAIL TO: