§ 141.206  Notice to new billing units or new customers.

(a) What is the requirement for community water systems? Community water systems must give a copy of the most recent public notice for any continuing violation, the existence of a variance or exemption, or other ongoing situations requiring a public notice to all new billing units or new customers prior to or at the time service begins.

(b) What is the requirement for non-community water systems? Non-community water systems must continuously post the special notice in conspicuous locations in order to inform new consumers of any continuing violation, variance or exemption, or other situation requiring a public notice for as long as the violation, variance, exemption, or other situation persists.

§ 141.207  Special notice of the availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring results.

(a) When is the special notice to be given? The owner or operator of a community water system or non-transient, non-community water system required to monitor under §141.40 must notify persons served by the system of the availability of the results of such sampling no later than 12 months after the monitoring results are known.

(b) What is the form and manner of the special notice? The form and manner of the public notice must follow the requirements for a Tier 3 public notice in §141.204(c) and (d)(1) and (d)(3).

(c) What mandatory language must be contained in the special notice? The notice must contain the following language, including the language necessary to fill in the blanks:

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system [name] has a fluoride concentration of [insert value] mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we’re required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.
§ 141.209 Special notice for nitrate
exceedances above MCL by non-
community water systems (NCWS),
where granted permission by the
primacy agency under § 141.11(d).

(a) When is the special notice to be
given? The owner or operator of a non-
community water system granted per-
mission by the primacy agency under
§141.11(d) to exceed the nitrate MCL
must provide notice to persons served
according to the requirements for a
Tier 1 notice under §141.202(a) and (b).

(b) What is the form and manner of the
special notice? Non-community water
systems granted permission by the pri-
mary agency to exceed the nitrate
MCL under §141.11(d) must provide con-
tinuous posting of the fact that nitrate
levels exceed 10 mg/l and the potential
health effects of exposure, according to
the requirements for Tier 1 notice de-
ivery under §141.202(c) and the content
requirements under §141.205.

§ 141.210 Notice by primacy agency on
behalf of the public water system.

(a) May the primacy agency give the
notice on behalf of the public water sys-
tem? The primacy agency may give the
notice required by this subpart on be-
half of the owner and operator of the
public water system if the primacy
agency complies with the requirements
of this subpart.

(b) What is the responsibility of the
public water system when notice is given
by the primacy agency? The owner or op-
erator of the public water system re-
mains responsible for ensuring that the
requirements of this subpart are met.

§ 141.211 Special notice for repeated
failure to conduct monitoring of the
source water for Cryptosporidium
and for failure to determine bin
classification or mean
Cryptosporidium level.

(a) When is the special notice for re-
peated failure to monitor to be given? The
owner or operator of a community or
non-community water system that is
required to monitor source water under
§141.701 must notify persons served by
the water system that monitoring has
not been completed as specified no
later than 30 days after the system has
failed to collect any 3 months of moni-
toring as specified in §141.701(c). The
notice must be repeated as specified in
§141.203(b).

(b) When is the special notice for failure
to determine bin classification or mean
Cryptosporidium level to be given? The
owner or operator of a community or
non-community water system that is
required to determine a bin classifica-
tion under §141.710, or to determine
mean Cryptosporidium level under
§141.712, must notify persons served by
the water system that the determina-
tion has not been made as required no
later than 30 days after the system has
failed report the determination as
specified in §141.710(e) or §141.712(a), re-
spectively. The notice must be re-
peated as specified in §141.203(b). The
notice is not required if the system is
complying with a State-approved sched-
ule to address the violation.

(c) What is the form and manner of the
special notice? The form and manner of
the public notice must follow the re-
quirements for a Tier 2 public notice
prescribed in §141.203(c). The public no-
tice must be presented as required in
§141.205(c).

(d) What mandatory language must be
contained in the special notice? The no-
tice must contain the following lan-
guage, including the language nec-
essary to fill in the blanks.

1. The special notice for repeated
failure to conduct monitoring must
contain the following language:

We are required to monitor the source of
your drinking water for Cryptosporidium. Re-
results of the monitoring are to be used to de-
terminate whether water treatment at the
(treatment plant name) is sufficient to ade-
quately remove Cryptosporidium from your
drinking water. We are required to complete
this monitoring and make this determina-
tion by (required bin determination date). We
“did not monitor or test” or “did not complete all monitoring or testing” on
schedule and, therefore, we may not be able
to determine by the required date what
treatment modifications, if any, must be
made to ensure adequate Cryptosporidium re-
moval. Missing this deadline may, in turn,
jeopardize our ability to have the required