

**Environmental Protection Agency**

**§ 141.21**

(4) No adverse health effects shall result.

[40 FR 59570, Dec. 24, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 57342, Aug. 27, 1980; 47 FR 10998, Mar. 12, 1982; 51 FR 11410, Apr. 2, 1986; 56 FR 3578, Jan. 30, 1991; 56 FR 26548, June 7, 1991; 56 FR 30274, July 1, 1991; 56 FR 32113, July 15, 1991; 60 FR 33932, June 29, 1995; 65 FR 26022, May 4, 2000; 66 FR 7061, Jan. 22, 2001]

**§ 141.12 [Reserved]**

**§ 141.13 Maximum contaminant levels for turbidity.**

The maximum contaminant levels for turbidity are applicable to both community water systems and non-community water systems using surface water sources in whole or in part. The maximum contaminant levels for turbidity in drinking water, measured at a representative entry point(s) to the distribution system, are:

(a) One turbidity unit (TU), as determined by a monthly average pursuant to §141.22, except that five or fewer turbidity units may be allowed if the supplier of water can demonstrate to the State that the higher turbidity does not do any of the following:

- (1) Interfere with disinfection;
- (2) Prevent maintenance of an effective disinfectant agent throughout the distribution system; or
- (3) Interfere with microbiological determinations.

(b) Five turbidity units based on an average for two consecutive days pursuant to §141.22.

[40 FR 59570, Dec. 24, 1975]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 54 FR 27527, June 29, 1989, §141.13 was amended by adding introductory text; however, the amendment could not be incorporated because introductory text already exists.

**Subpart C—Monitoring and Analytical Requirements**

**§ 141.21 Coliform sampling.**

(a) *Routine monitoring.* (1) Public water systems must collect total coliform samples at sites which are representative of water throughout the distribution system according to a written sample siting plan. These plans are subject to State review and revision.

(2) The monitoring frequency for total coliforms for community water systems is based on the population served by the system, as follows:

**TOTAL COLIFORM MONITORING FREQUENCY FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS**

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes public water systems which have at least 15 service connections, but serve fewer than 25 persons.

If a community water system serving 25 to 1,000 persons has no history of total coliform contamination in its current configuration and a sanitary survey conducted in the past five years shows that the system is supplied solely by a protected groundwater source and is free of sanitary defects, the State may reduce the monitoring frequency specified above, except that in no case may the State reduce the monitoring frequency to less than one sample per quarter. The State must approve the reduced monitoring frequency in writing.

(3) The monitoring frequency for total coliforms for non-community water systems is as follows: