

# Arsenic and Clarifications to Compliance and New Source Monitoring Rule: A Quick Reference Guide

## Overview of the Rule

Title*	Arsenic and Clarifications to Compliance and New Source Monitoring Rule 66 FR 6976 (January 22, 2001)
Purpose	To improve public health by reducing exposure to arsenic in drinking water.
General Description	Changes the arsenic MCL from 50 µg/L to 10 µg/L; Sets arsenic MCLG at 0; Requires new systems and new drinking water sources to demonstrate compliance as specified by the State; Clarifies the procedures for determining compliance with the MCLs for IOCs, SOCs, and VOCs.
Utilities	All community water systems (CWSs) and nontransient, noncommunity water systems (NTNCWSs) must comply with the arsenic requirements. EPA estimates that 3,024 CWSs and 1,080 NTNCWSs will have to install treatment to comply with the revised MCL.

\*This document provides a summary of federal drinking water requirements; to ensure full compliance, please consult the federal regulations at 40 CFR 141 and any approved state requirements.

## Public Health Benefits

Implementation of the Arsenic Rule will result in . . .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoidance of 16 to 26 non-fatal bladder and lung cancers per year.</li> <li>• Avoidance of 21 to 30 fatal bladder and lung cancers per year.</li> <li>• Reduction in the frequency of non-carcinogenic diseases.</li> </ul>
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## Critical Deadlines and Requirements

### Consumer Confidence Report Requirements\*\*

Report Due	Report Requirements
July 1, 2002 and beyond	For reports covering calendar years 2001 and beyond, systems that detect arsenic between 5 µg/L and 10 µg/L must include an educational statement in the CCRs.
July 1, 2002 - July 1, 2006	For reports covering calendar years 2001 to 2005, systems that detect arsenic between 10 µg/L and 50 µg/L must include a health effects statement in their CCRs.
July 1, 2007 and beyond	For reports covering calendar year 2006 and beyond, systems that are in violation of the arsenic MLC (10 µg/L) must include a health effects statement in their CCRs.

### For Drinking Water Systems

Jan. 22, 2004	All <i>NEW</i> systems/sources must collect initial monitoring samples for all IOCs, SOCs, and VOCs within a period and frequency determined by the State.
Jan. 1, 2005	When allowed by the State, systems may grandfather data collected after this date.
Jan. 23, 2006	The new arsenic MCL of 10 µg/L becomes effective. All systems must begin monitoring or when allowed by the State, submit data that meets grandfathering requirements.
Dec. 31, 2006	Surface water systems must complete initial monitoring or have a State approved waiver.
Dec. 31, 2007	Ground water systems must complete initial monitoring or have a State approved waiver.

### For States

Spring 2002	EPA meets and works with States to explain new rule and requirements and to support adoption and implementation activities.
Jan. 22, 2003	State primacy revision applications due.
Jan. 22, 2005	State primacy revision applications due from States that received 2-year extensions.

\*\*For required educational and health effect statements, please see 40 CFR 141.154.



## Compliance Determination (IOCs , VOCs , and SOCs)

1. Calculate compliance based on a running annual average at each sampling point.
2. Systems will not be in violation until 1 year of quarterly samples have been collected (unless fewer samples would cause the running annual average to be exceeded.)
3. If a system does not collect all required samples, compliance will be based on the running annual average of the samples collected.

## Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Total Arsenic<sup>(1)</sup>

### Monitoring

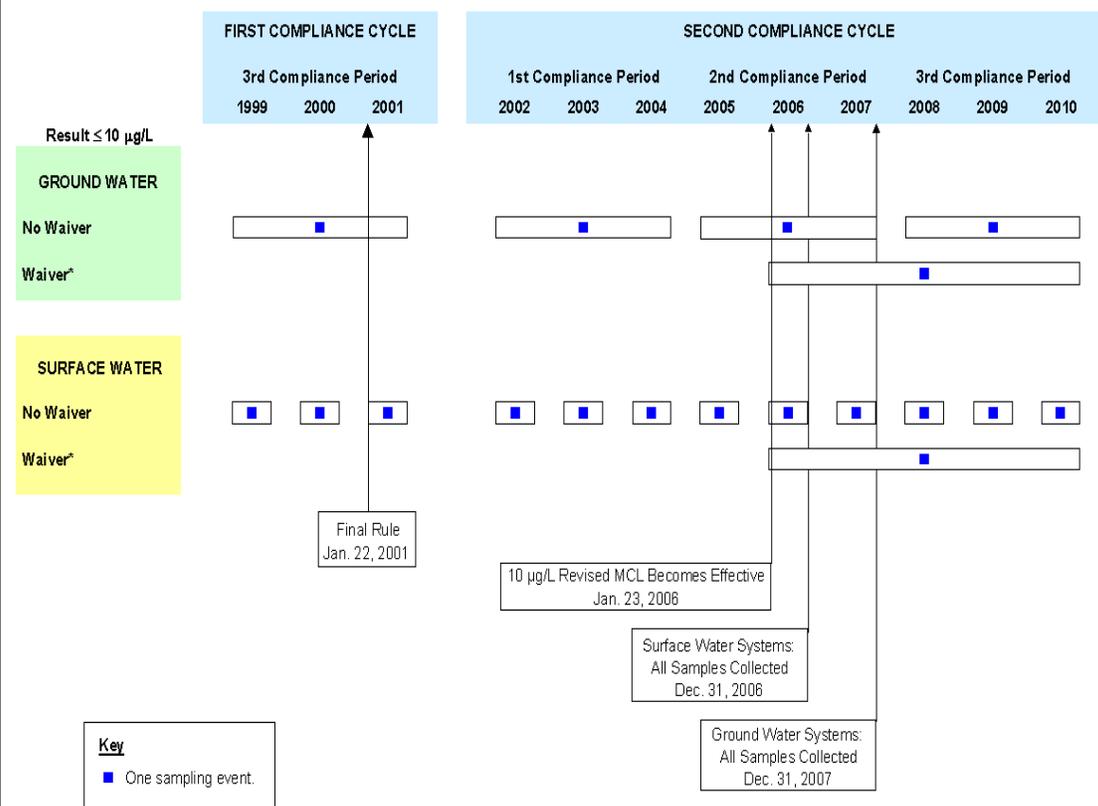
One sample after the effective date of the MCL (January 23, 2006). Surface water systems must take annual samples. Ground water systems must take one sample during the 2005-2007 compliance period. If the monitoring result is less than the MCL ground water systems must collect one sample every 3 years and surface water systems must continue to collect annual samples.

### Increased Monitoring

A system with a sampling point result above the MCL must collect quarterly samples at that sampling point, until the system is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

<sup>(1)</sup>All samples must be collected at each entry point to the distribution system, unless otherwise specified by the State.

## Applicability of Standardized Monitoring Framework to Arsenic



\*States may issue 9 year monitoring waivers under the January 22, 2001 final arsenic rule. To be eligible for a waiver, surface water systems must have monitored annually for at least 3 years. Ground water systems must conduct a minimum of 3 rounds of monitoring with detection limits below 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .

For additional information on the Arsenic Rule

Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; visit the EPA Web site at <http://water.epa.gov/drink>; or contact your State drinking water representative.