

performed using a prewashed filter in order to eliminate positive interferences from material that can leach from improperly cleaned filters. EPA Method 415.3 contains a description of how to properly rinse the filters and how to verify that the filter blank is acceptable. The method demonstrates that it is feasible to have a filter blank with a DOC concentration <0.2 mg/L. The method also provides performance data for DOC.

The UV₂₅₄ analysis that is part of the SUVA determination is also described in EPA Method 415.3. As with the DOC

measurement, the UV₂₅₄ analysis is performed on a sample that has been filtered through a prewashed 0.45 µm pore size filter. In addition to verifying that the filter blank is low enough, the method also includes a spectrophotometer check procedure to ensure that the spectrophotometer is operating properly.

4. What Additional Regulated Contaminants Can Be Monitored by Extending Approval of EPA Method 300.1?

In addition to bromate, chlorite, and bromide, EPA Method 300.1 (USEPA

2000l) can also be used to determine chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate, and sulfate in drinking water. A comparison of the performance of EPA Method 300.1 to the currently approved EPA Method 300.0 (USEPA 1993) is shown in Table V-18 and demonstrates that EPA Method 300.1 provides comparable or better precision, accuracy, and sensitivity for these contaminants based on the single laboratory data presented in each method.

TABLE V-18.—COMPARISON OF EPA METHODS 300.0 AND 300.1

QC parameter	Chloride	Fluoride	Nitrate	Nitrite	Phosphate-P	Sulfate
Precision (Max % RSD in fortified water samples)¹						
EPA 300.0	5.7	18	4.8	3.6	3.5	7.1
EPA 300.1	0.22	0.85	0.41	0.77	4.7	0.39
Accuracy (Range of % Recoveries in fortified water samples)²						
EPA 300.0	86–114	73–95	93–104	92–121	95–99	95–112
EPA 300.1	93–98	80–89	88–96	72–87	61–92	89
Detection Limit (mg/L)³						
EPA 300.0	0.02	0.01	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.02
EPA 300.1	0.004	0.009	0.008	0.001	0.019	0.019

¹ The highest relative standard deviation (%RSD) reported in the method for replicate analyses of fortified water samples in a single laboratory.

² The range of recoveries reported for replicate analyses of fortified water samples in a single laboratory as shown in the method.

³ The detection limit as determined by analyzing seven or more replicates of reagent water that is fortified with low concentrations of the anions. The standard deviation of the mean concentration for each analyte is calculated and multiplied by the student's t-value at 99% confidence and n-1 degrees of freedom (3.143 for 7 replicates).

EPA is proposing to extend approval of EPA Method 300.1 for fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, and orthophosphate (§ 141.23(k)(1)) and for chloride and sulfate (§ 143.4(b)) even though these contaminants are not addressed in today's proposed rule. As discussed before for dalapon, EPA believes that extending approval to all the regulated contaminants covered in a method provides greater flexibility to laboratories and allows them to reduce analytical costs. EPA recognizes that laboratories will probably not be determining concentrations of these non-DBP anions for compliance purposes in the same samples as used for chlorite or bromate compliance monitoring. However, EPA believes allowing the same method to be used even if the samples are not the same is more cost effective for laboratories. EPA is not proposing to withdraw any methods for the non-DBP anions, because that would place an unnecessary burden on laboratories that do not need to use EPA Method 300.1.

5. Which Methods in the 20th Edition and 2003 On-Line Version of Standard Methods Are Proposed for Approval?

The Stage 1 DBPR approved eight methods (4500-Cl D, 4500-Cl F, 4500-Cl G, 4500-Cl E, 4500-Cl I, 4500-Cl H, 4500-ClO₂ D, and 4500-ClO₂ E) for determining disinfection residuals from the 19th edition of *Standard Methods* (APHA, 1995). *Standard Methods* 6251 B and 4500-ClO₂ E in the 19th edition of *Standard Methods* (APHA, 1995) were approved for HAA5 and daily chlorite analyses, respectively. Three TOC methods (5310 B, 5310 C, and 5310 D) from the Supplement to the 19th edition of *Standard Methods* (APHA, 1996) and one UV₂₅₄ method (5910 B) from the 19th edition of *Standard Methods* (APHA, 1995) were also approved in the Stage 1 DBPR.

These thirteen methods are unchanged in the 20th edition of *Standard Methods* (APHA, 1998), so EPA proposes to cite the 20th edition for these analyses in addition to the 19th editions.

The On-Line Version of *Standard Methods* is an effort to provide the consensus methods to the public prior to the release of the next full publication. *Standard Methods* is making sections of the next version available for purchase in both electronic or printed format. EPA has reviewed the applicable sections and determined that ten of the methods are identical to the currently approved versions from the 19th editions. Section 4500-Cl contains the methods for determining chlorine residuals and it includes the 4500-Cl D, 4500-Cl F, 4500-Cl G, 4500-Cl E, 4500-Cl I, and 4500-Cl H. Section 4500-ClO₂ contains the methods for determining chlorine dioxide residuals and chlorite and it includes method 4500-ClO₂ E. Section 5310 contains the methods for determining TOC and it includes methods 5310 B, 5310 C, and 5310 D. Because the ten listed methods in these sections are unchanged from the versions that were published in the 19th editions, EPA is proposing to cite the On-Line Version for these analyses in