

available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for TTHM and HAA5 identified in this paragraph (b)(1):

Disinfection byproduct	Best available technology
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5).	Enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening or GAC10, with chlorine as the primary and residual disinfectant.

(2) *Stage 2A—LRAA compliance.* (i) *Compliance dates.* The Stage 2A MCLs for TTHM and HAA5 must be complied with as a locational running annual average at each subpart L of this part compliance monitoring location under § 141.136 beginning [date three years after publication of the final rule] until the date specified for subpart V of this part compliance in § 141.620(c).

Disinfection byproduct	MCL (mg/L)
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.120
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5)	0.100

(ii) *Best available technology.* The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies the following as the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for TTHM and HAA5 identified in this paragraph (b)(2):

Disinfection byproduct	Best available technology
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5).	Enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening or GAC10, with chlorine as the primary and residual disinfectant.

(3) *Subpart V LRAA compliance.* (i) *Compliance dates.* The subpart V of this part MCLs for TTHM and HAA5 must be complied with as a locational running annual average at each monitoring location beginning the date specified for Subpart V of this part compliance in § 141.620(c).

Disinfection byproduct	MCL (mg/L)
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.080
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060

(ii) *Best technology for systems that disinfect their source water.* The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies the

following as the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for TTHM and HAA5 identified in this paragraph (b)(3) for all systems that disinfect their source water:

Disinfection byproduct	Best available technology
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5).	Enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening, plus GAC10; or nanofiltration with a molecular weight and cutoff ≤1000 Daltons; or GAC20.

(iii) *Best available technology for systems that buy disinfected water.* The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies the following as the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for TTHM and HAA5 identified in this paragraph (b)(3) for systems that buy disinfected water:

Disinfection byproduct	Best available technology
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5).	Improved distribution system and storage tank management to reduce detention time plus the use of chloramines for disinfectant residual maintenance.

(c) *Extensions.* A system that is installing GAC or membrane technology to comply with the MCLs in paragraphs (a) or (b)(1) of this section may apply to the State for an extension of up to 24 months past January 1, 2002, but not beyond January 1, 2004. In granting the extension, States must set a schedule for compliance and may specify any interim measures that the system must take. Failure to meet the schedule or any interim treatment requirements constitutes a violation of a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Subpart L—[Amended]

8. Section 141.131 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (b), (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(4)(i), (d)(4)(ii), and the table in paragraph (c)(1), and adding paragraph (d)(6) to read as follows:

§ 141.131 Analytical requirements.

(a) *General.* (1) Systems must use only the analytical methods specified in this section, or their equivalent as approved by EPA, to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this subpart and with the requirements of subparts U

and V. These methods are effective for compliance monitoring February 16, 1999, unless a different effective date is specified in this section or by the State.

(2) The following documents are incorporated by reference. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be inspected at EPA's Drinking Water Docket, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., EPA West, Room B102, Washington, DC 20460, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC. EPA Method 552.1 is in *Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water—Supplement II*, USEPA, August 1992, EPA/600/R-92/129 (available through National Information Technical Service (NTIS), PB92-207703). EPA Methods 502.2, 524.2, 551.1, and 552.2 are in *Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water—Supplement III*, USEPA, August 1995, EPA/600/R-95/131. (Available through NTIS, PB95-261616). EPA Method 300.0 for chlorite and bromide is in *Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples*, USEPA, August 1993, EPA/600/R-93/100 (available through NTIS, PB94-121811). EPA Methods 300.1 for chlorite, bromate, and bromide and 321.8 for bromate are in *Methods for the Determination of Organic and Inorganic Compounds in Drinking Water, Volume 1*, USEPA, August 2000, EPA 815-R-00-014 (available through NTIS, PB2000-106981). EPA Method 317.0, Revision 2.0, "Determination of Inorganic Oxyhalide Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water Using Ion Chromatography with the Addition of a Postcolumn Reagent for Trace Bromate Analysis," USEPA, July 2001, EPA 815-B-01-001, EPA Method 326.0, Revision 1.0, "Determination of Inorganic Oxyhalide Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water Using Ion Chromatography Incorporating the Addition of a Suppressor Acidified Postcolumn Reagent for Trace Bromate Analysis," USEPA, June 2002, EPA 815-R-03-007, EPA Method 327.0, Revision 1.0, "Determination of Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite Ion in Drinking Water Using Lissamine Green B and Horseradish Peroxidase with Detection by Visible Spectrophotometry," USEPA, July 2003, and EPA Method 552.3, Revision 1.0, "Determination of Haloacetic Acids and Dalapon in Drinking Water by Liquid-liquid Extraction, Derivatization, and Gas Chromatography with Electron Capture Detection," USEPA, July 2003, can be