

**A GUIDE TO THE INTERSTATE
CARRIER WATER SUPPLY
CERTIFICATION
PROGRAM**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WATER SUPPLY DIVISION**

**A GUIDE TO THE INTERSTATE CARRIER WATER
SUPPLY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Water Supply Division

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EDISON, N. J. 08817**

PREFACE

The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for certifying water supplies serving interstate carriers. Federal authority for certifying water supplies comes from the Interstate Quarantine Regulations to prevent the spread of communicable disease. To accomplish this goal, the Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards – 1962, were adopted.

A Guide to the Interstate Carrier Water Supply Certification Program was written June 21, 1971, to aid in the interpretation of the Drinking Water Standards. This Guide was accepted by the EPA Regions. Since then, however, modifications have occurred in the EPA organizational structure, the interpretation of the Standards, and the EPA reporting forms. This revised Guide reflects the modifications and replaces the 1971 Guide.

The revised Guide to the Interstate Carrier Water Supply Certification Program has been prepared by the EPA Water Supply Division Headquarters and includes those revisions from the EPA Regions. A reduction in the size of the manual was found desirable to be compatible with the size of other EPA water supply manuals. I hope this manual aids in the interpretation of the Drinking Water Standards for those responsible for ensuring potable water for interstate travelers.

James H. McDermott, Director
Water Supply Division

June 1975

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INTRODUCTION

The certification of water supplies for interstate carrier use is the responsibility of the Environmental Protection Agency, Regional Water Supply Division (ROW). Authority for the interstate carrier activities is contained in Public Health Service Act, PL 78-410, Sec. 361, as amended (42 U.S.C. 264), and the Public Health Service Regulations, as transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency under Reorganization Plan No. 3 (July 1970).

Three safe-for-use certifications are necessary for water to be used aboard an interstate carrier. The watering point must be certified by the Interstate Travel Sanitation Program, Special Programs Branch, Food and Drug Administration, HEW. The water supply serving each watering point must be certified by the ROW, and the bacteriological laboratory serving each water supply must be certified by the ROW or the properly designated state agency.

A list of water supplies to be inspected, reported on, and classified will be compiled by ROW from information provided by FDA. The list will include all water supplies serving watering points providing potable water to conveyances operated by interstate carriers, to catering establishments, and to interstate conveyance servicing areas and all water supplies which have been proposed for such use on an emergency or permanent basis by interstate carriers through FDA.

Each water supply will be listed only once regardless of the number of watering points or servicing areas served or the number of political jurisdictions served. Where two or more supplies are interconnected for emergency use, but are not normally operated as an integrated system and only one serves watering points or servicing areas, only the supply actually providing the service will be considered. The other interconnected supply(ies) and the interconnection(s) must be approved by the State.

State water supply regulatory agencies assist voluntarily in the annual classification of interstate carrier water supplies. Participating States will recommend a classification to the ROW which classifies the supply.

The State water supply regulatory agencies should submit (1) Form 7500-12 reports on water supply systems at least once a year and reports on bacteriological laboratory certification to the ROW, and (2) reports on watering points, catering establishments, etc., to the Interstate Travel Sanitation Program, Special Programs Branch, Food and Drug Administration.

This guide establishes the criteria and procedures to be used in classifying interstate carrier water supplies. Users of the guide

should contact the ROW, when questions arise regarding definition or the application of the policies established herein. For convenience and brevity, the following abbreviations will be used:

- (a) PHS —Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
- (b) WSD —Water Supply Division, Environmental Protection Agency
- (c) ROW —The Regional Office, WSD
- (d) DWS —PHS Drinking Water Standards, 1962 (PHS Publication 956)
- (e) State —The State water supply regulatory agency
- (f) FDA —Interstate Travel Sanitation Program, Special Programs Branch, Food and Drug Administration
- (g) Form 7500-12 — Standard EPA Form 7500-12: Report of Water Supply Used on Interstate Carriers

SECTION I Classifications.

1.1 *Basis for Classification.* Each water supply will be classified as approved, provisionally approved, or use prohibited based upon:

1.1.1 Quality. Water quality as compared to the DWS

1.1.2 Bacteriological Monitoring. Monitoring will be judged by laboratory certification and the frequency of sampling as compared to the DWS. The series of daily check samples required by Section 3.21, 3.22, or 3.23 DWS will be considered terminated with the second consecutive negative sample. Subsequent samples from that sampling point will be counted as routine samples for the record.

1.1.3 Reliability. Reliability will be an evaluation of the ability of the facility and the operation of the facility to continuously produce adequate quantities of safe and potable water.

1.2 *Classification List.*

1.2.1 Information listed. Data received from the States or developed by ROW will be used to prepare a classification list of water supplies. The listing will include the name of the water supply, population served, classification, date of the last joint survey, date of the latest Form 7500-12, and the month and year of the last reported bacteriological data.

The classification list will be published semiannually by WSD for the entire United States and reflect the classifications recorded as of January 1 and July 1. Copies of the classification list for any State may be obtained from the ROW having jurisdiction.

1.2.2 Initial Listing. For its initial listing as an interstate carrier water supply, a supply may be either Approved or Provisionally Approved for use. A supply may be classified

“Approved” if past records indicate bacteriological sampling program and quality have consistently met the DWS and that facilities and operations are capable of providing safe water. A supply may be classified “Provisionally Approved” if the facilities and sampling program are satisfactory and it is committed to a bacteriological sampling program that will comply with the DWS. The water quality, as indicated by a minimum record of three months, must meet the requirements of the DWS.

1.2.3 Deletions from the List.

Water supplies will be removed routinely from the list by ROW upon notification from FDA that it no longer serves an interstate carrier water point.

1.3 Classification Definitions

1.3.1 Approved. An Approved classification indicates the quality of the water produced meets the DWS and the supply has been judged to have a high degree of reliability for serving water of safe quality to the public. It does not mean the system is necessarily free from all defects. When assigned, the classification will be valid until the end of the 18th month following the last month of bacteriological record reported to the ROW, unless later information indicates a lower classification is justified.

1.3.2 Provisionally Approved. A Provisionally Approved classification means the water supply has been judged capable of serving water of safe quality to the public but that:

(a) water of less than satisfactory quality is being served the public and/or,

(b) inadequate bacteriological monitoring is being provided and/or,

(c) deficiencies in the facilities or operation of the water supply have been detected which compromise its reliability to consistently deliver water of safe quality and/or,

(d) bacteriological records furnished to ROW by the State are not up-to-date and the water quality is not fully known.

The Provisionally Approved classification may be assigned to a water supply repeatedly. This classification will have an expiration date not later than 12 months following the last month of bacteriological record reported to the ROW at the time the classification was assigned. The reason for a Provisionally Approved classification will be indicated by inclusion of the word or words “quality,” “bacteriological monitoring,” “facility,” “operation,” and/or “no current

report” in parentheses following the words “Provisionally Approved.”

1.3.3 Use Prohibited. A Use Prohibited classification means the water supply is not considered capable of consistently delivering safe quality water and that interstate carriers may not use the water supply.

SECTION II Classification Criteria.

2.1 *Approved.* Assigned to water systems whose water quality, bacteriological monitoring, and reliability are judged to be satisfactory as follows:

2.1.1 Quality. Water quality that meets all the limits set forth in Sections 3.2, 4.2, 5.21, 5.22, 5.23 and 6.2 of the DWS, except the supply may be approved when the standards for not more than 3 of color, odor, chloride, iron, manganese, sulfate, or total dissolved solids are not met.

2.1.2 Bacteriological Monitoring. Complies with the sampling rates of Section 3.1 of the DWS at least 11 months of every 12 month period.

2.1.3 Reliability. A water supply may be considered reliable and have minimal risk of failure to continuously provide potable water if it has an adequate, well-protected, good quality source; treatment facilities adequate for the quality of the raw water and for the quantities required by maximum demands; trained certified operators and maintenance personnel who do their work properly; and a good distribution system free from hazards such as cross-connections, areas of low pressure, and improperly protected distribution reservoirs.

The Manual for Evaluating Public Drinking Water Supplies

(Formerly PHS Publication No. 1,820), and official state criteria should be used to evaluate reliability.

2.2 *Provisionally Approved.*

2.2.1 Quality. Water quality that fails to comply with Section 3.2 of the DWS for one month during the 12-month reporting period or fails to meet the limits for turbidity, ABS, arsenic, copper, CCE, cyanide, fluoride, nitrate, phenol, or zinc, or fails to meet the standards for 4 or more of color, odor, chloride, iron, manganese, sulfate or total dissolved solids. The limits for arsenic, cyanide, and fluoride are those in Section 5.21, DWS.

2.2.2 Bacteriological Monitoring. Failure to comply with the sampling rate of Section 3.1 of the DWS for 2 or more months during the 12 month reporting period.

2.2.3 Reliability. Water supply having inadequate, antiquated, or overloaded facilities; or whose operating may result in intermediate or high risk as judged by the State

and/or the ROW. Reliability is specified in Sec. 2, of the DWS.

2.2.4 No Current Report. If no current Form 7500-12 has been submitted to ROW by the State beginning the 19th month following the last month of bacteriological record Approved classifications will be reduced to Provisionally Approved (no current report), and Provisionally Approved () classifications will be considered Provisionally Approved () + (no current report).

2.3 *Use Prohibited.*

2.3.1 Quality. Water quality that fails to comply with Section 3.2 of the DWS for two or more months during any 12 month reporting period or failure to meet one or more of the limits set forth in Section 5.22, 5.23, and 6.2 of the DWS.

2.3.2 Bacteriological Monitoring. Failure to obtain at least 50% of the number of samples specified by Section 3.1 of the DWS for 3 months of any 12 month period.

2.3.3 Reliability. Failure to maintain a safe water supply, as specified in Sec. 2, of the DWS.

2.4 *Data Used for Classification.*

2.4.1 Chemical Data. A complete chemical analysis of a sample of each water supply's finished water should be made at the frequency provided in the DWS. When data show the water quality is variable and may approach undesirable or unacceptable limits, complete chemical analyses should be made more often.

2.4.2 Bacteriological Data. Successive reports to ROW on Form 7500-12 should provide a continuous bacteriological record. When the report interval is less than 12 months, there is no need to report the overlapping months on the second report. Where the report period is greater than 12 months, extra report forms should be used to provide data for the extra months. Bacteriological compliance with Section 3.2 of the DWS will be evaluated on individual monthly basis, not on a monthly average for the year basis. To meet the provisions of this section of this guide, a summary of bacteriological sample results for each water system must be provided to the water supply section of the State on at least a monthly basis for review. Each month the provisions of this guide are not met, the State must immediately notify the ROW by telephone with confirmation in writing.

Bacteriological examinations should be made in laboratories certified at least triennially by ROW and/or by a State laboratory survey officer approved by ROW.

2.4.3 Reliability. Appraisals of the source, treatment plant facilities, distribution system adequacy and protection, and quality of operation, must be made periodically by the State and ROW. The inspecting engineer should be satisfied that the cross-connection control exercised is commensurate to the risks. The State should visit each supply at least once each year to make an engineering evaluation and recommend a classification to the ROW.

SECTION III Water Supply Surveys.

- 3.1 *Joint Surveys.* Joint surveys will be made through the mutual agreement of the State and ROW. Normally, reports of the joint surveys will be prepared by ROW personnel for WSD information and copies will be sent to the State. The ROW may prepare a formal report; a report will not be prepared jointly except at the request of the State. Copies of all ROW reports will be provided to the State to be forwarded to the supply manager.
- 3.2 *Independent Surveys by ROW.* If a current report has not been received by the end of the 18th month following the last month of bacteriological record reported to ROW, the ROW will request a joint survey. Where not mutual agreement regarding joint surveys can be reached, independent surveys by the ROW may be made. The State will be notified when the survey will be made and will be invited to participate. Copies of written reports will be sent to the State.

SECTION IV Use Prohibited Notifications.

- 4.1 *By State.* When a water supply is determined to merit Use Prohibited classification (1) because of failure to collect a sufficient number of bacteriological samples or failure to meet bacteriological and/or mandatory chemical limits, (2) because of a natural disaster such as flood, fire, hurricane, or earthquake, or (3) when the State has issued a "boil water" in order, the State should notify the ROW by the most expeditious means, preferably by telephone, which should be followed by written confirmation.
- 4.2 *By ROW.* In the event a water supply is classified Use Prohibited by the ROW for any reason, including the occurrence of a natural disaster, or such classification is recommended by the State, the ROW will notify the Regional Representative of FDA and the water supply manager of the classification by the most expeditious means. the ROW will also notify the Director, WSD, and the State of this action. The Regional Representative of FDA will be responsible for the notification of carrier companies and such notification

should not be undertaken by the ROW, except as he may be requested to do so by the FDA representative.

The WSD notification should be confirmed in writing with copies sent to the FDA Regional Representative, the State, the water supply manager, the Director of WSD, and the Chief of the Surveillance and Technical Assistance Branch, WSD.

SECTION V

EXCERPTS FROM THE PHS DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PHS PUBLICATION 956)

for use with

"A GUIDE TO THE INTERSTATE CARRIER WATER SUPPLY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM"

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Water Supply Division

2. SOURCE AND PROTECTION

2.1 The water supply should be obtained from the most desirable source which is feasible, and effort should be made to prevent or control pollution of the source. If the source is not adequately protected by natural means, the supply shall be adequately protected by treatment.

2.2 Frequent sanitary surveys shall be made of the water supply system to locate and identify health hazards which might exist in the system. The manner and frequency of making these surveys, and the rate at which discovered health hazards are to be removed, shall be in accordance with a program approved by the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority.

2.3 Approval of water supplies shall be dependent in part upon:

(a) Enforcement of rules and regulations to prevent development of health hazards;

(b) Adequate protection of the water quality throughout all parts of the system, as demonstrated by frequent surveys;

(c) Proper operation of the water supply system under the responsible charge of personnel whose qualifications are acceptable to the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority;

(d) Adequate capacity to meet peak demands without development of low pressures or other health hazards; and

(e) Record of laboratory examination showing consistent compliance with the water quality requirements of these Standards.

2.4 For the purpose of application of these Standards, responsibility for the conditions in the water supply system shall be considered to be held by:

(a) The water purveyor from the source of supply to the connection to the customer's service piping; and

(b) The owner of the property served and the municipal, county, or other authority having legal jurisdiction from the point of connection to the customer's service piping to the free-flowing outlet of the ultimate consumer.

3. BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY

3.1 *Sampling.*

3.11 Compliance with the bacteriological requirements of these Standards shall be based on examinations of samples collected at representative points throughout the distribution system. The frequency of sampling and the location of sampling points shall be established jointly by the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority after investigation by either agency, or both, of the source, method of treatment, and protection of the water concerned.

3.12 The minimum number of samples to be collected from the distribution system and examined each month should be in accordance with the number on the graph in Figure I, for the population served by the system. For the purpose of uniformity and simplicity in application, the number determined from the graph should be in accordance with the following: for a population of 25,000 and under to the nearest 1; 25,002 to 100,000 to the nearest 5; and over 100,000 to the nearest 10.

3.13 In determining the number of samples examined monthly, the following samples may be included, provided all results are assembled and available for inspection and the laboratory methods and technical competence of the laboratory personnel are approved by the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority:

(a) Samples examined by the Reporting Agency.

(b) Samples examined by local government laboratories.

(c) Samples examined by the water works authority.

(d) Samples examined by commercial laboratories.

3.14 The laboratories in which these examinations are made and the methods used in making them shall be subject to inspection at any time by the designated representatives of the Certifying Authority and the Reporting Agency. Compliance with the specified procedures and the results obtained shall be used as a basis for certification of the supply.

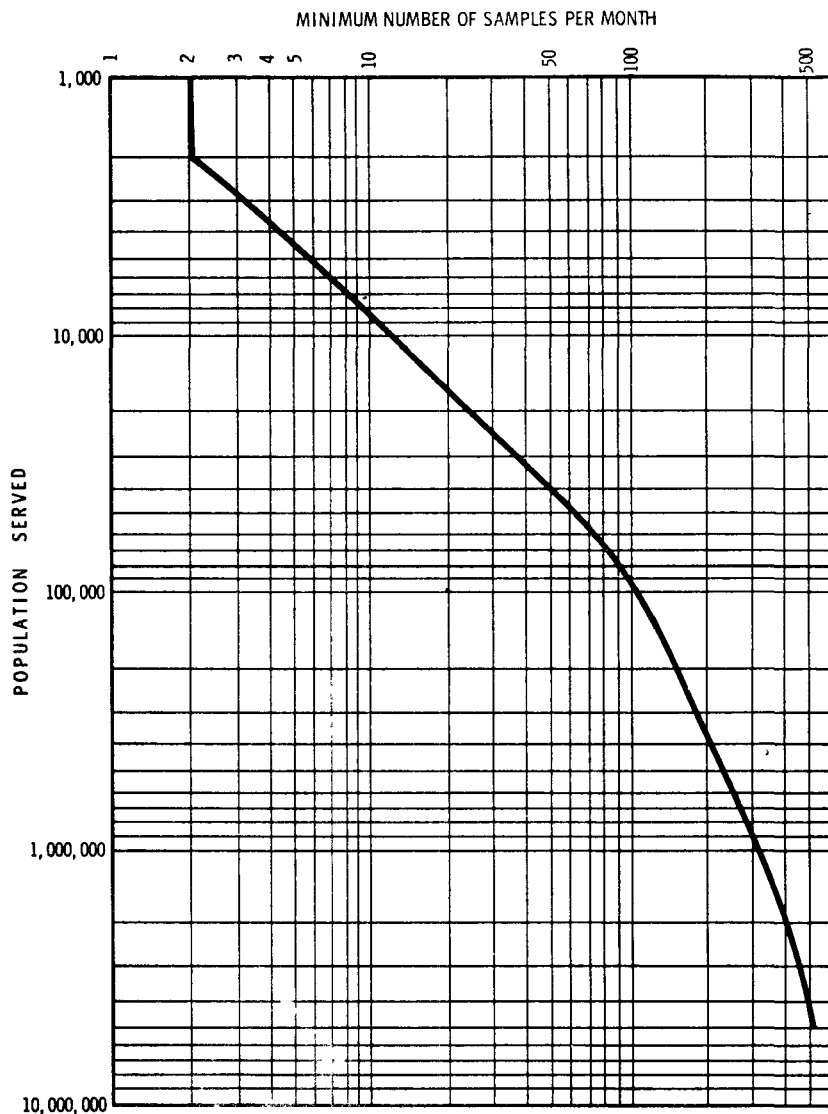


Figure I

3.15 Daily samples collected following a bacteriologically unsatisfactory sample as provided in section 3.21, 3.22, and 3.23 shall be considered as special samples and shall not be included in the total number of samples examined. Neither shall such special samples be used as a basis for prohibiting the supply, provided that: (1) When waters of unknown quality are being examined, simultaneous tests are made on multiple portions of a geometric series to determine a definitive coliform content; (2) Immediate and active efforts are made to

locate the cause of pollution; (3) Immediate action is taken to eliminate the cause; and (4) Samples taken following such remedial action are satisfactory.

3.2 *Limits.* The presence of organisms of the coliform group as indicated by samples examined shall not exceed the following limits:

3.21 When 10 ml standard portions are examined, not more than 10 percent in any month shall show the presence of the coliform group. The presence of the coliform group in three or more 10 ml portions of a standard sample shall not be allowable if this occurs:

- (a) In two consecutive samples;
- (b) In more than one sample per month when less than 20 are examined per month; or
- (c) In more than 5 percent of the samples when 20 or more are examined per month.

When organisms of the coliform group occur in 3 or more of the 10 ml portions of a single standard sample, daily samples from the same sampling point shall be collected promptly and examined until the results obtained from at least two consecutive samples show the water to be of satisfactory quality.

3.22 When 100 ml standard portions are examined, not more than 60 percent in any month shall show the presence of the coliform group. The presence of the coliform group in all five of the 100 ml portions of a standard sample shall not be allowable if this occurs:

- (a) In two consecutive samples;
- (b) In more than one sample per month when less than five are examined per month; or
- (c) In more than 20 percent of the samples when five or more are examined per month.

When organisms of the coliform group occur in all five of the 100 ml portions of a single standard sample, daily samples from the same sampling point shall be collected promptly and examined until the results obtained from at least two consecutive samples show the water to be of satisfactory quality.

3.23 When the membrane filter technique is used, the arithmetic mean coliform density of all standard samples examined per month shall not exceed one per 100 ml. Coliform colonies per standard sample shall not exceed 3/50 ml, 4/100 ml, 7/200 ml, or 13/500 ml in:

- (a) Two consecutive samples;
- (b) More than one standard sample when less than 20 are examined per month; or

(c) More than five percent of the standard samples when 20 or more are examined per month.

When coliform colonies in a single standard sample exceed the above values, daily samples from the same sampling point shall be collected promptly and examined until the results obtained from at least two consecutive samples show the water to be of satisfactory quality.

4. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 *Sampling.* The frequency and manner of sampling shall be determined by the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority. Under normal circumstances samples should be collected one or more times per week from representative points in the distribution system and examined for turbidity, color, threshold odor, and taste.

4.2 *Limits.* Drinking water should contain no impurity which would cause offense to the sense of sight, taste, or smell, Under general use, the following limits should not be exceeded:

Turbidity	5 units
Color	15 units
Threshold Odor Number	3

5. CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 *Sampling.*

5.11 The frequency and manner of sampling shall be determined by the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority. Under normal circumstances, analyses for substances listed below need be made only semiannually. If, however, there is some presumption of unfitness because of the presence of undesirable elements, compounds, or materials, periodic determinations for the suspected toxicant or material, should be made more frequently and an exhaustive sanitary survey should be made to determine the source of the pollution. Where the concentration of a substance is not expected to increase in processing and distribution, available and acceptable source water analyses performed in accordance with standard methods may be used as evidence of compliance with these Standards.

5.12 Where experience, examination, and available evidence indicate that particular substances are consistently absent from a water supply or below levels of concern, semiannual examinations for those substances may be omitted when approved by the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority.

5.13 The burden of analysis may be reduced in many cases by using data from acceptable sources. Judgment concerning the quality of water supply and the need for performing specific local analyses may depend in part on

information produced by such agencies as: (1) The U.S. Geological Survey, which determines chemical quality of surface and ground waters of the United States and publishes these data in "Water Supply Papers" and other reports, and (2) The U.S. Public Health Service which determines water quality related to pollution (or the absence of pollution) in the principal rivers of the Nation and publishes these data annually in "National Water Quality Network." Data on pollution of waters as measured by carbon chloroform extracts (CCE) may be found in the latter publication.

5.2 *Limits.* Drinking water shall not contain impurities in concentrations which may be hazardous to the health of the consumers. It should not be excessively corrosive to the water supply system. Substances used in its treatment shall not remain in the water in concentrations greater than required by good practice. Substances which may have deleterious physiological effect, or for which physiological effects are not known, shall not be introduced into the system in a manner which would permit them to reach the consumer.

5.21 The following chemical substances should not be present in a water supply in excess of the listed concentrations where, in the judgment of the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority, other more suitable supplies are or can be made available.

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Concentration in mg/l</i>
Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate (ABS).....	0.5
Arsenic (As)	0.01
Chloride (Cl).....	250.
Copper (Cu)	1.
Carbon Chloroform Extract (CCE)	0.2
Cyanide (CN).....	0.01
Fluoride (F)	(See 5.23)
Iron (Fe)	0.3
Manganese (Mn)	0.05
Nitrate ¹ (No ₃)	45
Phenols	0.001
Sulfate (SO ₄)	250.
Total Dissolved Solids	500.
Zinc (Zn)	5.

¹ In areas in which the nitrate content of water is known to be in excess of the listed concentration, the public should be warned of the potential dangers of using the water for infant feeding.

5.22 The presence of the following substances in excess of the concentrations listed shall constitute grounds for rejection of the supply:

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Concentration in mg/l</i>
Arsenic (As)	0.05

Barium (Ba) _____	1.0
Cadmium (Cd) _____	0.01
Chromium (Hexavalent) (Cr ⁺⁶) _____	0.05
Cyanide (CN) _____	0.2
Fluoride (F) _____	(See 5.23)
Lead (Pb) _____	0.05
Selenium (Se) _____	0.01
Silver (Ag) _____	0.05

5.23 *Fluoride* When fluoride is naturally present in drinking water, the concentration should not average more than the appropriate upper limit in Table I. Presence of fluoride in average concentrations greater than two times the optimum values in Table I shall constitute grounds for rejection of the supply.

Where fluoridation (supplementation of fluoride in drinking water) is practiced, the average fluoride concentration shall be kept within the upper and lower control limits in Table I.

TABLE I.

Annual average of maximum daily air temperatures ¹	Recommended control limits-- Fluoride concentrations in mg/l		
	Lower	Optimum	Upper
50.0-53.7 _____	0.9	1.2	1.7
53.8-58.3 _____	0.8	1.1	1.5
58.4-63.8 _____	0.8	1.0	1.3
63.9-70.6 _____	0.7	0.9	1.2
70.7-79.2 _____	0.7	0.8	1.0
79.3-90.5 _____	0.6	0.7	0.8

¹ Based on temperature data obtained for a minimum of five years.

In addition to the sampling required by paragraph 5.1 above, fluoridate and defluoridate supplies shall be sampled with sufficient frequency to determine that the desired fluoride concentration is maintained.

6. RADIOACTIVITY

6.1 *Sampling.*

6.11 The frequency of sampling and analysis for radioactivity shall be determined by the Reporting Agency and the Certifying Authority after consideration of the likelihood of significant amounts being present. Where concentrations of Ra²²⁶ or Sr⁹⁰ may vary considerably, quarterly samples composited over a period of three months are recommended. Samples for determination of gross activity should be taken and analyzed more frequently.

6.12 As indicated in paragraph 5.1, data from acceptable sources may be used to indicate compliance with these requirements.

6.2 *Limits.*

6.21 The effects of human radiation exposure are viewed as harmful and any unnecessary exposure to ionizing radiation should be avoided. Approval of water supplies containing radioactive materials shall be based upon the judgment that the radioactivity intake from such water supplies when added to that from all other sources is not likely to result in an intake greater than the radiation protection guidance² recommended by the Federal Radiation Council and approved by the President. Water supplies shall be approved without further consideration of other sources of radioactivity intake of Radium-226 and Strontium-90 when the water contains these substances in amounts not exceeding 3 and 10 $\mu\mu\text{c}$ /liter, respectively. When these concentrations are exceeded, a water supply shall be approved by the certifying authority if surveillance of total intakes of radioactivity from all sources indicates that such intakes are within the limits recommended by the Federal Radiation Council for control action.

6.22 In the known absence³ of Strontium-90 and alpha emitters, the water supply is acceptable when the gross beta concentrations do not exceed 1,000 $\mu\mu\text{c}$ /liter. Gross beta concentrations in excess of 1,000 $\mu\mu\text{c}$ /liter shall be grounds for rejection of supply except when more complete analyses indicates that concentrations of nuclides are not likely to cause exposures greater than the Radiation Protection Guides as approved by the President on recommendation of the Federal Radiation Council.

SECTION VI

**EPA FORM 7500-12
REPORT OF WATER SUPPLY USED ON INTERSTATE CARRIERS**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION I - Connecticut, Maine,
Massachusetts, New Hampshire,
Rhode Island, Vermont
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203

REGION II - New Jersey, New
York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
Federal Building
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007

REGION III - Delaware, District
of Columbia, Maryland, Penn-
sylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
Curtis Bldg., 6th & Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

REGION IV - Alabama, Florida,
Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi,
North Carolina, South Carolina,
Tennessee
1421 Peachtree Street, NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

REGION V - Illinois, Indiana,
Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio,
Wisconsin
1 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Ill. 60606

REGION VI - Arkansas, Louisiana,
New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
1600 Patterson Street
Dallas, Tex. 75201

REGION VII - Iowa, Kansas,
Missouri, Nebraska
1735 Baltimore Avenue
Kansas City, Mo. 64108

REGION VIII - Colorado,
Montana, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Utah,
Wyoming
Lincoln Tower Building
1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colo. 80203

REGION IX - Arizona, California,
Hawaii, Nevada, Guam,
American Samoa, Trust
Territory of Pacific Islands
100 California Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

REGION X - Alaska, Idaho,
Oregon, Washington
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98101