

# Ground Water Rule (GWR) Monitoring Requirements

## Water Systems *With* Their Own Source that Do Not Purchase Water or Sell Water to Another Water System

See additional placards for requirements for wholesale and consecutive systems and those providing 4-log treatment of viruses and conducting compliance monitoring

### TOTAL COLIFORM-POSITIVE

You must conduct triggered source water monitoring at each ground water well in response to a total coliform-positive routine sample collected under the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) unless you are conducting compliance monitoring for 4-log treatment of viruses.

- Conduct triggered source water monitoring at each ground water well **WITHIN 24 HOURS<sup>1</sup>** of being notified of a total coliform-positive routine sample.
- If you suspect the total coliform-positive routine sample was caused by a distribution system problem, **contact your state** to discuss options.
- Sample from each source in use at the time the total coliform-positive routine sample was taken for every total coliform-positive routine sample, unless the state has approved representative monitoring.
  - Your state may allow you to use representative source water monitoring to reduce the number of samples collected. **Contact your state** for approval.
- Sample for the state-approved fecal indicator. **Contact your state** to determine which one(s) is approved and list here:
- **Contact your state** to ensure you are following the correct sampling procedures and contact your lab to ensure you are using the appropriate materials for monitoring. If your system serves **<1,000 people**, you may be able to use TCR repeat monitoring collected from a ground water source to meet GWR requirements. **Contact your state** for more information.

### Laboratory Contact Information:

Footnote 1: The state may provide more time on a case-by-case basis. **Contact your state** if you face circumstances beyond your control.

Footnote 2: For this violation you must **notify the state** within 48 hours of the violation and provide a **Tier 2 PN** to the public within 30 days.

If you **fail to conduct required monitoring** within 24 hours of notification of a total coliform- or fecal indicator-positive sample, you must notify the public with **Tier 3 PN (possibly in your next CCR)**.

The term “state” is used to refer to all types of primacy agencies including states, U.S. territories, Indian tribes, and EPA.

### FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE

If your triggered source water monitoring results are fecal indicator-positive, you must:

- **Notify your state** and if your state does not require corrective action, collect 5 additional source water samples **WITHIN 24 HOURS<sup>1</sup>**.
- The state may invalidate a fecal indicator-positive sample on a case-by-case basis. **Contact your state**. If your sample is invalidated, you must **resample for the same indicator WITHIN 24 HOURS<sup>1</sup>**.
- Notify the public with a **Tier 1 Public Notice (PN) WITHIN 24 HOURS**.
- Community water systems must notify the public with a **Special Notice in your next CCR**.

### ADDITIONAL MONITORING

If your fecal indicator source water sample is positive then the state may require additional monitoring:

- Take 5 samples from each source that was fecal indicator-positive **WITHIN 24 HOURS<sup>1</sup>**.
- If an additional sample is fecal indicator-positive, you must:
    - Notify the public with a **Tier 1 PN WITHIN 24 HOURS**.
    - Community water systems must notify the public with a **Special Notice in your next CCR**.
    - **Consult with your state** and take approved **Corrective Action**.

### CORRECTIVE ACTION

You have to take corrective action if you are notified of a fecal indicator-positive additional sample, a significant deficiency, or if the state requires it in response to a fecal indicator-positive triggered or assessment sample.

- A significant deficiency may be identified during a sanitary survey or at any other time.
- You are required to provide the state with information requested to complete a sanitary survey.
- **Within 30 days of notification** you must **consult with your state** to determine a corrective action unless the state specifies a corrective action.
- Corrective Action options are:
  - Correct all significant deficiencies
  - Provide an alternate source of water
  - Eliminate the source of contamination
  - Provide 4-log treatment of viruses.
- **Within 120 days of notification** you must complete corrective action, or be in compliance with a state-approved corrective action plan and schedule.
- If you fail to take corrective action, you will incur a treatment technique violation and must notify the public with a **Tier 2 PN<sup>2</sup>**.
- *Community water systems:* If you have not corrected the significant deficiency before the end of the calendar year, you must notify the public with a **Special Notice in your next CCR** and repeat annually until the significant deficiency has been addressed.
- *Noncommunity water systems:* If you have not corrected the significant deficiency within 12 months, you must notify the public with a **Special Notice** and repeat annually until the significant deficiency has been addressed.