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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATOR

I certify that the foregoing is a true and exact translation of the Spanish version of Article Number II - Drinking Water of the Drinking Water Section of the General Bylaws of Environmental Health, provided to Crespo & Rodríguez, Inc.

Witness my hand this 12th day of June, 2002, in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Crespo & Rodríguez, Inc.

Luis A. Ruiz Javier
Translator

ARTICLE II: DRINKING WATER

Section 1.00 PUBLIC SYSTEMS OF DRINKING WATER

1.01 Requisites on Primary Standards.

1. All existing water systems and all those which will be established after the date of approval of these Regulations should comply with the requisites on primary contaminants.

2. The drinking water primary standards in Puerto Rico should be regulated in accordance with Title 40, Part 141 of the Federal Code Regulations, as amended.

1.02 Implementation of the Regulations on Primary Standards.

1. The implementations of the standards on drinking water primary contaminants in Puerto Rico will be subject to Title 40, Part 142 of the CFR, as amended.

1.03 Requisites on Secondary Standards.

1. The drinking water secondary contaminants will be regulated in accordance with Title 40, Part 143 of the CFR, as amended.

1.04 Revolving Fund.

1. Prior to commencement of operation, the Secretary is authorized to require that the drinking water systems, existing systems or new systems commencing to operate on or after October 1, 1999, be these comunal or noncomunal nontransient, to comply with Sections 1419 and 1420 of the Federal Safe Water Act, as amended; as well as with the provisions of Title 40 of the Federal Code Regulations aplicable to the primacy of the Drinking Water Program of the Department; and with federal regulations of the Revolving Fund Program and its Sub-programs. The Secretary is also authorized to order

discontinuance of the operation of the drinking water systems which do not comply with these requisites.

2. The water systems to be built the Revolving Fund Program should comply with Sections 1452, 1419 and 1420 of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended; also they should comply with the federal guides or provisions of the Federal Code Regulations, as applicable, as well as with the procedures established by the Department under said program.

1.05 Variations and Exemptions.

1. The Department may grant variations and exemptions from specified provisions in accordance with Title 40, Part 1414 of the CFR as provided by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of December 16, 1976, as amended.

1.06 Additional Requisites.

1. The provisions of Section 1 of this Article should in no way be construed as a limitation of the authority of the Secretary to establish additional requisites or more stringent standards to those provided on Federal Drinking Water Act of 1974, as it may be amended, and Federal Code Regulations, as may be amended, with the purpose of safeguarding public health.

Section 2.00 BOTTLED WATER

2.01 Requisites for Processing and Bottling.

1. All plants engaged in bottling water for human comsumption in Puerto Rico should comply the water processing and bottling requisites provided on Title 21, Part 129 of the Federal Code Regulations, as amended.

2.02 Specific Requisites for Bottled Water.

1. Water bottled in Puerto Rico and all imported bottled water should comply with the quality standards and specific requisites for bottled water establish in Title 21, Part 165.110 of the CFR, as amended.

2.03 Labelling of Containers for Water and Water Products.

1. Water bottled in Puerto Rico and all bottled water imported from plants located outside of Puerto Rico should comply with the provisions of Title 2, Part 101 of the CFR, as amended.

2.04 Sound Manufacturing Practices.

1. The provisions for sound manufacturing practices contained in Title 21, Part 110 of the CFR will apply to the water bottling plants in Puerto Rico.

2.05 Bottling Plants Outside of Puerto Rico.

1. Water from all water bottling plants located outside of Puerto Rico, sold displayed, distributed, offered for sale or donation in Puerto Rico should comply with the water standards established in these Regulations.

2.06 Quality Control.

1. It will be the responsability of the operator to make sure that sample representative of the water bottled by the plant be analized by a certified laboratory, following the frequency and for the parameters specified on Title 21, Part 129, Section 129.80, Sub-part E of the CFR.

SECTION

III

LCRSTR

~~GWR~~ Primacy Revision Crosswalk

Appendix A: Primacy Revision Crosswalk for the Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation *(title, page number, section/paragraph)*	Different from federal requirement? *If yes, explain on separate sheet*
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
SUBPART I—CONTROL OF LEAD AND COPPER			
§141.80 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS			
✪ Deletes effective dates of the LCR that no longer apply.	§141.80(a)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
✪ The sample result with the highest concentration is the 90th percentile level for those systems that collect fewer than 5 tap water samples, as allowed under §141.86(c).	§141.80(c)(3)(v)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems must provide a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results to all individuals served by those tested taps.	§141.80(g)	Adopted by Reference	
§141.81 APPLICABILITY OF CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENT STEPS TO SMALL, MEDIUM-SIZE AND LARGE WATER SYSTEMS			
• Water systems that are deemed to have optimized corrosion control must notify the State in writing of any upcoming long-term change in treatment. • State must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before the system can implement it the addition or change.	§141.81(b)(3)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems exceeding an action level must recommend optimal corrosion control treatment within six months after the end of the monitoring period during which it exceeds an action level.	§141.81(e)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The State must determine the need for a system to conduct a corrosion control study no later than 12 months after the end of the monitoring period during which the system exceeds an action level.	§141.81(e)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
For medium-size systems that are not required to conduct corrosion control studies, the State must specify optimal corrosion control treatment within 18 months after the end of the monitoring period during which the system exceeds an action level.	§141.81(e)(2)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
For small systems that are not required to conduct corrosion control studies, the State will specify optimal corrosion control treatment within 24 months after the end of the monitoring period during which the system exceeds an action level.	§141.81(e)(2)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation *(title, page number, section/paragraph)*	Different from federal requirement? *If yes, explain on separate sheet*
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
§141.82 DESCRIPTION OF CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS			
There were no revisions to this section.			
§141.83 SOURCE WATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS			
Systems must complete initial lead and copper source water monitoring and make a treatment recommendation to the State no later than 180 days after the end of the monitoring period during which an action level was exceeded.	§141.83(a)	Adopted by Reference	
§141.84 LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT			
• The first year of lead service line replacement begins on the first day following the end of the monitoring period in which the action was exceeded. • The end of the monitoring period for systems on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or the last day of that period for systems on an alternate lead and copper tap monitoring period.	§141.84(b)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
• Water systems that resume a lead service line replacement program must update their lead service line inventory to include those sites that previously "tested out" of the replacement requirements. • Systems must divide the updated number of remaining lead service lines by the number of remaining years in the replacement program to determine the number that must be replaced per year. If the system has completed a 15-year lead service line replacement program, the State will determine a schedule for replacing or retesting lines.	§141.84(b)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Updates the paragraph to reference the newly added §141.84(b)(2).	§141.84(f)	Adopted by Reference	
§141.85 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL MONITORING			
• Water systems must provide a consumer notice of the lead tap water monitoring results to all individuals served by the sites from which samples were collected. • Water systems that exceed the lead action level must sample the tap water of any customer who requests it in accordance with paragraph (c).	§141.85 Introductory Text	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from federal requirement? If yes, explain on separate sheet
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
• CWSs and NTNCWSs must follow the same requirements regarding the content of written public education materials in paragraph (a)(1). • Systems must include the mandatory language as written in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) (opening statement), (ii) (health effects of lead), and (vi) (contact information), and system-specific information for the text in brackets in these paragraphs. • Non-mandatory language must be in plain language that can be understood by the general public and be consistent with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vi). • Systems must submit written public education materials to the State prior to delivery and States may require approval of these materials prior to delivery.	§141.85(a)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
Replaces the "Introduction" with a mandatory opening statement that stresses the importance of reading the public education materials.	§141.85(a)(1)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
Revises the mandatory health effects language to provide greater specificity on the health problems that can result from exposure to lead.	§141.85(a)(1)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
Replaces the mandatory "Lead in drinking water" language with suggested topics in paragraphs (A) – (C) that explain sources of lead in drinking water.	§141.85(a)(1)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
Explain what lead is.	§141.85(a)(1)(iii)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
Explain possible sources of lead in drinking water and how lead enters it. Include information on home/building plumbing materials and service lines that may contain lead.	§141.85(a)(1)(iii)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
Explain other important sources of lead in addition to drinking water.	§141.85(a)(1)(iii)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
Replaces the mandatory "Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water" language with suggested topics in paragraphs (A) – (E) that explain these steps.	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)	Adopted by Reference	
Encourage flushing the tap.	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(A)		
Explain concerns about using hot water (especially for preparing baby formula).	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
Explain that boiling water does not reduce lead levels.	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(C)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation *(title, page number, section/paragraph)*	Different from federal requirement? *If yes, explain on separate sheet*
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
Discuss other options to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water (e.g., alternative sources or treatment of water).	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(D)	Adopted by Reference	
Suggest having parents test children's blood lead levels.	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(E)	Adopted by Reference	
Public education materials must explain the reason for elevated levels of lead in the system's drinking water (if known) and steps the water system is taking to reduce the lead levels in homes/buildings.	§141.85(a)(1)(v)	Adopted by Reference	
Revises the mandatory contact information to be included in public education materials that was previously specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(iv)(D) and (a)(2)(iv)(D).	§141.85(a)(1)(vi)	Adopted by Reference	
Deletes mandatory NTNCWS public education language and specifies additional language requirements in paragraphs (i) and (ii) to be included in CWS public education materials.	§141.85(a)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Tell consumers how to get their water tested.	§141.85(a)(2)(i)		
Discuss lead in plumbing components and the difference between low-lead and lead-free materials.	§141.85(a)(2)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
Deletes mandatory language requirements for broadcast materials and replaces this language with revised public education delivery requirements that were previously specified in §141.85(c).	§141.85(b)	Adopted by Reference	
Public education materials of CWSs and NTNCWSs that serve a large proportion of non-English speaking consumers, as determined by the State, must include information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice, or where they obtain a translated copy of the public education materials or request assistance.	§141.85(b)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
CWSs that exceed the lead action level and are not already repeating public education tasks must deliver public education materials within 60 days after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance occurred.	§141.85(b)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
CWSs must deliver public education materials to all bill-paying customers.	§141.85(b)(2)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation *(title, page number, section/paragraph)*	Different from federal requirement? *If yes, explain on separate sheet*
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
• Removes the requirement to provide newspaper notification from this section and adds the following requirements: • CWSs must expand delivery to local public health agencies (including those outside of the CWS's service area). • CWSs must include the public education materials and an informational notice that encourages the agencies to distribute these materials to their potentially affected customers or the CWS's users. • CWSs must contact these agencies in person or by phone to request a specific list of additional community-based organizations serving target populations, which may include organizations outside the service area of the water system. • If a list is provided, CWSs must deliver public education materials to all organizations on this list.	§141.85(b)(2)(ii)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
• CWSs must contact customers who most at risk by delivering materials to the following organizations within their service area: 1) public and private schools or school boards; 2) Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and Head Start programs; 3) public and private hospitals and medical clinics; 4) pediatricians; 5) family planning clinics; and 6) local welfare agencies. • CWSs must also provide an informational notice that that encourages distribution to all the organization's potentially affected customers or CWS's users.	§141.85(b)(2)(ii)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
• CWSs must make a "good faith effort" to locate and to deliver materials to licensed childcare centers; public and private preschools; and obstetricians-gynecologists; and midwives. A "good faith effort" may include requesting a contact list of these organizations from the local public health agencies. • CWSs must provide an informational notice that that encourages distribution to all the organization's potentially affected customers or CWS's users.	§141.85(b)(2)(ii)(C)	Adopted by Reference	
• CWSs must provide mandatory language on or in its water bill that notifies consumers that high lead levels were found at some homes and how to obtain more information. The information must be provided at least quarterly for as long as the system continues to exceed the lead action level. The water system must contact the State to modify the message or delivery mechanism.	§141.85(b)(2)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from federal requirement? If yes, explain on separate sheet
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
CWSs that serve a population of more than 100,000 must post public education materials on their Web site.	§141.85(b)(2)(iv)	Adopted by Reference	
Replaces requirement for CWSs to provide public service announcements (PSAs) to radio and television stations and replaces it with a requirement for CWSs to submit a press release to newspaper, television, and radio stations.	§141.85(b)(2)(v)	Adopted by Reference	
Requires CWSs to implement at least 3 activities from the following 9 categories: 1) PSAs, 2) paid advertisements; 3) exhibit informational displays; 4) emails to customers; 5) public meetings; 6) household deliveries; 7) targeted individual customer contact; 8) direct material distribution to all multi-family homes and institutions; 9) other methods approved by the State. Requires CWS to consult with the State on the educational content and selection of these activities.	§141.85(b)(2)(vi)	Adopted by Reference	
For the purposes of public education delivery, defines the end of the monitoring period for CWSs that exceeded the lead action level during reduced lead and copper tap monitoring as September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the State has established an alternate monitoring period, the last day of that period.	§141.85(b)(2)(vii)	Adopted by Reference	
CWSs must repeat the requirements in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iv) for as long as the system continues to exceed the lead action level.	§141.85(b)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
CWSs must repeat the tasks in paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii) and (vi) every 12 months.	§141.85(b)(3)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
CWSs must repeat the tasks in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) with each billing cycle.	§141.85(b)(3)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
CWSs that serve a population of more than 100,000 must post and retain material on a publicly-accessible Web site as required in paragraph (b)(2)(iv).	§141.85(b)(3)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
• CWSs must repeat the task in paragraph (b)(2)(v) twice every 12 months on a schedule agreed upon with the State. ✪ State can extend the activities in paragraph (b)(2) beyond the 60-day requirement if the extension is approved in writing by the State in advance of the 60-day deadline.	§141.85(b)(3)(iv)	Adopted by Reference	
NTNCWSs that exceed the lead action level and are not already repeating public education tasks must deliver public education materials within 60 days after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance occurred.	§141.85(b)(4)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from federal requirement? If yes, explain on separate sheet
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
Moves the requirements for NTNCWSs to post informational posters on lead in drinking water from §141.85(c)(4)(i).	§141.85(b)(4)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
Moves the requirements for NTNCWSs to distribute informational pamphlets/brochures on lead in drinking water to each person they serve and/or to use email if allowed by the State §141.85(c)(4)(ii).	§141.85(b)(4)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
For the purposes of public education delivery, defines the end of the monitoring period for NTNCWSs on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring as September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the State has established an alternate monitoring period, the last day of that period.	§141.85(b)(4)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
• NTNCWSs must repeat the task in paragraph (b)(4) at least once during each calendar year in which it exceeds the lead action level. ✪State may extend the activities in paragraph (b)(4) beyond the 60-day requirement if the extension is approved in writing by the State in advance of the 60-day deadline.	§141.85(b)(5)	Adopted by Reference	
Moves the specifications for when a PWS can discontinue or recommence the delivery of public education materials from §141.85(c)(5).	§141.85(b)(6)	Adopted by Reference	
✪ CWSs meeting specific criteria may apply to the State (unless the State has waived this requirement) to limit public education activities to include only the text in paragraph (a)(1) and the delivery requirements in paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(5). These CWSs must serve a population that is unable to make plumbing improvements or install point-of-use devices; and do not charge separately for water consumption.	§141.85(b)(7)	Adopted by Reference	
✪ CWSs that serves 3,300 or fewer people can limit their public education program to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(8)(i) through (iii).	§141.85(b)(8)	Adopted by Reference	
✪ These CWSs must implement at least 1 activity from the 9 categories in paragraph (b)(2)(vi).	§141.85(b)(8)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
✪ These CWSs may limit the distribution of public education materials required under paragraph (b)(2)(ii) to facilities and organizations served by the system that are most likely to be visited regularly by pregnant women and children.	§141.85(b)(8)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
✪ States may waive the requirement in paragraph (b)(2)(v) for these CWSs to provide press releases if they distribute notices to every household they serve.	§141.85(b)(8)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from federal requirement? If yes, explain on separate sheet
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
Moves the "Supplemental monitoring and notification of results" provision from §141.85(d).	§141.85(c)	Adopted by Reference	
Notification of results.	§141.85(d) Introductory text	Adopted by Reference	
All PWSs must provide individual lead tap results to people who receive water from sites which were sampled.	§141.85(d)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
The consumer notice must be delivered no later than 30 days after the water system learns of the tap monitoring results.	§141.85(d)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
The consumer notice must include: the lead tap water monitoring results; an explanation of the health effects of lead; steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water; water utility contact information; the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead; the definitions for these two terms from the Consumer Confidence Report Rule.	§141.85(d)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
The consumer notice must be delivered by mail or by another State-approved method (e.g., posting by NTNCWSs) to people served by the test tap, including consumers who do not receive water bills.	§141.85(d)(4)	Adopted by Reference	
§141.86 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER IN TAP WATER			
• PWSs with fewer than five drinking water taps that can be used for human consumption must collect at least one sample from each tap and collect additional samples from those taps on different days during the monitoring period. ✪ Alternatively, the State can provide written approval for these systems to collect fewer than five samples if all taps that can be used for human consumption are sampled.	§141.86(c)	Adopted by Reference	
✪ Small or medium systems that collect fewer than five samples (as allowed under §141.86(c)) and meet the lead and copper action level for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods to monitor annually. The number of samples may not be reduced to less than one sample per available tap. *[Note: If the State adopts this provision, they should also adopt changed to §141.86(c).]* • Reduced monitoring will begin during the calendar year immediately following the second consecutive six-month monitoring period in which the system is at or below both action levels.	§141.86(d)(4)(i)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation *(title, page number, section/paragraph)*	Different from federal requirement? *If yes, explain on separate sheet*
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
• Systems that meet the lead action level and State-approved water quality parameter (WQP) ranges and values (i.e., optimal WQPs or OWQPs) during two, consecutive six-month monitoring periods qualify for reduced annual lead and copper tap monitoring if approved in writing by the State. • Reduced monitoring will begin during the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period.	§141.86(d)(4)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
• Systems that meet the lead action level and their OWQP ranges and values during three-consecutive years of annual monitoring qualify for reduced lead and copper tap triennial monitoring if approved in writing by the State. • Triennial samples must be collected no later than every third calendar year.	§141.86(d)(4)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
For systems on a State-specified alternate reduced monitoring period, the monitoring must begin during the State-specified period: in the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period for systems initiating annual monitoring; and during the three-year period following the end of the third consecutive calendar year of annual monitoring for systems initiating triennial monitoring.	§141.86(d)(4)(iv)(A)	Adopted by Reference	
• Systems on reduced monitoring must return to standard monitoring if they fails to meet the lead action level during any four-month monitoring period or their OWQP requirements for more than nine days in any six-month period. • Standard tap water sampling must start begin no later than the six-month period beginning January 1 of the calendar year following the lead action level exceedance or WQP excursion.	§141.86(d)(4)(vi)(B)	Adopted by Reference	
Water systems that qualify to resume annual monitoring by meeting the criteria in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) must begin monitoring during the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period.	§141.86(d)(4)(vi)(B)*(1)*	Adopted by Reference	
• Water systems on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring must notify the State in writing of any upcoming long-term change in treatment or addition of a new source. • State must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in water treatment before it is implemented by the water system.	§141.86(d)(4)(vii)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from federal requirement? If yes, explain on separate sheet
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
Systems on a full lead and copper tap monitoring waivers must collect samples no later than every ninth calendar year. *[Note: Only applies to States that adopted the monitoring waiver provisions in §141.86(g) into their regulations.]*	§141.86(g)(4)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
• Water systems on full or partial monitoring waivers must notify the State in writing of any upcoming long-term change in treatment or addition of a new source. • State must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in water treatment before it is implemented by the water system. *[Note: Only applies to States that adopted the monitoring waiver provisions in §141.86(g) into their regulations.]*	§141.86(g)(4)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
§141.87 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS			
Clarifies when the first six-month compliance period begins after the State specifies OWQPs. For large systems (i.e., those serving more than 50,000 people), the first six-month period begins on either January 1 or July 1, whichever comes first, after the State specifies the optimal values. For small and medium-size systems that were on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring, the start of the first six-month monitoring period for WQPs coincides with the start of the applicable lead and copper tap monitoring period.	§141.87(d)	Adopted by Reference	
• Annual reduced WQP monitoring for qualifying systems begins during the calendar year immediately following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurred. • Triennial reduced WQP monitoring for qualifying systems begins no later than the third calendar year following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of monitoring occurs.	§141.87(e)(2)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
Triennial WQP tap monitoring must be completed no later than every third calendar year.	§141.87(e)(2)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation *(title, page number, section/paragraph)*	Different from federal requirement? *If yes, explain on separate sheet*
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
§141.88 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER IN SOURCE WATER			
• The initial lead and copper source water monitoring must be conducted no later than six months after the end of the monitoring period during which the lead or copper action level was exceeded. • If the exceedance occurred during reduced monitoring, the end of the monitoring period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or if the State has established an alternate monitoring period, the last day of that period.	§141.88(b)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems using ground water sources only must collect source water lead and copper samples once during the three-year compliance period (as that term is defined in §141.2) in effect when State specifies maximum permissible levels (MPLs) for lead and copper in source water or determines that no source water treatment is needed. Triennial source water samples must be collected every third calendar year.	§141.88(d)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
For systems using surface water or a combination of surface and ground water, the first annual source water monitoring period must begin during the year in which the State specifies MPLs or determine that no source water treatment is needed.	§141.88(d)(ii)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems using only ground water that qualify for source monitoring on a nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in §141.2) must collect their samples no later than every ninth calendar year.	§141.88(e)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems using surface water (or a combination of surface water and ground water) that qualify for source monitoring on a nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in §141.2) must collect their samples no later than every ninth calendar year.	§141.88(e)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
§141.89 ANALYTICAL METHODS			
Provides the correct citation of §141.88(a)(1)(iv) for source water composite samples.	§141.89(a)(iii)	Adopted by Reference	
Provides the correct citation of paragraph (a)(1) of this section for analytical specifications that must be met by laboratories.	§141.89(a)(iv)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation (title, page number, section/paragraph)	Different from federal requirement? If yes, explain on separate sheet
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
§141.90 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
Retains the requirement for systems to report tap water monitoring for lead and copper and WQP information within the first 10 days following the end of each applicable monitoring period. Clarifies the meaning of the "end of the monitoring period" for monitoring periods that are less than six months to be the last date samples can be collected during that period.	§141.90(a)	Adopted by Reference	
Updates the public education citation in this paragraph to be §141.85(b)(7).	§141.90(a)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
• Systems that are monitoring less frequently than semi-annually must submit written documentation that describes the addition of a new source or long-term change in water treatment at a time specified by the State, or if no specific time is designated, then as early as possible prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water. • States must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before it is implemented by the water system. • Lists examples of long-term treatment changes: - switching secondary disinfectants; - switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate); and - changing the dose of existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration.	§141.90(a)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
Within 12 months after the end of a monitoring period in which a system exceeds the lead action level, it must submit written documentation to the State of the material evaluation that identifies the initial number of lead service lines in the distribution system at the time the action level is exceeded. Systems must also submit their schedule for annually replacing at least 7 percent of lead service lines.	§141.90(e)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
Systems must submit documentation in writing that they have met their replacement requirements no later than 12 months after the end of a monitoring period in which it exceeds the lead action level and every 12 months thereafter.	§141.90(e)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
Updates the citation in this paragraph to correspond to the newly renumbered public education delivery requirements in §141.85(b).	§141.90(f)(1)	Adopted by Reference	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation *(title, page number, section/paragraph)*	Different from federal requirement? *If yes, explain on separate sheet*
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol: ✪			
Updates the citation in this paragraph to correspond to the newly renumbered public education delivery requirements in §141.85(b).	§141.90(f)(1)(i)	Adopted by Reference	
Requires systems to mail a sample copy of the consumer notification of tap results and a certification that they met the distribution requirements to the State no later than 3 months following the end of the monitoring period.	§141.90(f)(3)	Adopted by Reference	
§141.91 RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS			
There were no revisions to this section.			
§141.154 REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION			
Amends the lead information to be reported in the consumer confidence report.	§141.154(d)(1)	Adopted by Reference	
PWSs may write their own educational statement in consultation with the State.	§141.154(d)(2)	Adopted by Reference	
§142.14 RECORDS KEPT BY STATES			
Updates the public education citations in this paragraph to be §§141.85(b)(7)(i) and (ii).	§142.14(d)(8)(xi)	Adopted by Reference	

JUL 2 2 2008

Publication in Federal Register of EPA Approval of Revision to Puerto Rico's Public Water Supply Supervision Program

Walter E. Andrews, Chief
Water Programs Branch, Region 2

Vickie Reed
Federal Register Liaison Officer

Puerto Rico's revision to its Public Water Supply Supervision Program for compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for the following rule has been determined to be approved by EPA:

Lead and Copper Rule: Short Term Revisions and Clarifications; Final Rule; promulgated by EPA October 10, 2007 (72 FR 57782).

As per 40 CFR 142.13, an opportunity for a public hearing must be provided through a notice in the Federal Register before any determination becomes effective.

Attached are four copies of the Federal Register Notice, diskette version and one copy of the Federal Register typesetting request form. Also on the diskette is the Action Information for this particular action. Please publish the attached Federal Register Notice pursuant to the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 15) and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et. seq.). Please also include a publication date confirmation form and notify Bruce Kiselica of my staff at (212) 637-3879 with an advance notice of publication. It is important that the Region be notified in advance of the date of publication in the Federal Register.

I also certify that the WORD file furnished with the Notice concerning the Puerto Rico Department of Health's Revision to Public Water Supply Supervision Program for the above Rule is a true copy of the original signed document.

Attachments

Lowy - OWOWPS

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION II

DATE:

SUBJECT: Puerto Rico Primacy Revision Application for Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions

FROM: Ron J. Borsellino, Acting Director
Division of Environmental Planning and Protection

TO: George Pavlou
Acting Regional Administrator

This package transmits three documents (a letter, a Federal Register Typesetting Request Form and a Federal Register Notice) pertaining to the Region's determination to publish it's intent of approval of Puerto Rico's primacy application for the Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions .

The attached documents are to provide public notice in the Federal Register and a newspaper of general circulation that EPA has determined that the submittal meets all requirements of the primacy revision process, according to authority in Section 1413 of the SDWA and the requirements of CFR 142.10, 142.12(d) and 142.13.

Puerto Rico Department of Health has begun implementing the Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions per the regulatory timeframe of the rule. I therefore recommend approval of Puerto Rico's primacy application.

The above referenced documents should be returned to Bruce Kiselica, Chief, DWGWPS after your signature.

If you have any questions, please call me at (212) 637-3724.

Attachments

cc: B. Finazzo, 2DRA
R. Borsellino, 2DEPP
K. Bricke, 2DEPP-D
D. McKenna, 2WCB
P. Feinmark, 2WGLB
W. Andrews, 2DWMIB
B. Kiselica, DWGWPS

Puerto Rico Primacy Revision Application for Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions

Ron J. Borsellino, Acting Director
Division of Environmental Planning and Protection

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B. Kiselica, DWGWPS

CONCURRENCES

Name:		Init:	Date:		Filename:			
Symbol	2DWGWPS	2DWMIB	2WCB	2WGCB	2DEPP-DD	2DEPP		
Surname	B. Kiselica	W. Andrews	D. McKenna	P. Feinmark	K. Bricke	R. Borsellino		
Date	6/17	6/17	6/25/09	6/30/09		7/1/09		

REGION II FORM 1320-1 (9/85)

JUL 6 2009

Hon. Concepcion Quinonez Longo, MD
Acting Secretary
Puerto Rico Department of Health
Edificio A Centro Medico
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00909

Dear Dr. Longo:

This letter is to inform you of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) determination to approve the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's revision to its Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) program for compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations regarding the Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions.

Puerto Rico's primacy submittal package consists of Article 2 of Regulation #6090 (Reglamento General De Salud Ambiental), pertaining to Drinking Water, Part 141 Primacy Revision Crosswalk, and CFR Part 142 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements, made effective in Puerto Rico's General Regulation March 6, 2000.

Before EPA's determination becomes effective, a notice of the determination and an opportunity for a public hearing must be published in the Federal Register and in a newspaper of general circulation. Pursuant to CFR Section 142.13 (g), if no request for a public hearing is made within 30 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register, EPA's determination will become effective. The Federal Register and newspaper notice are expected to be published within fifteen days of this letter.

If you have further questions on this matter, please feel free to contact me or have one of your staff contact Ronald J. Borsellino, Acting Director, Division of Environmental Planning and Protection at (212) 637-3724.

Sincerely,

/s/

George Pavlou
Acting Regional Administrator

cc: Javier O. Torres, PRDOH

bcc: G. Pavlou, 2RA
B. Finazzo, 2DRA
R. Borsellino, 2DEPP
K. Bricke, 2DEPP-D
D. McKenna, 2WCB
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Sincerely,

/s/

George Pavlou
Acting Regional Administrator

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George Pavlou
Acting Regional Administrator

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