

UCMR 2: Fact Sheet for Screening Survey of List 2 Contaminants

Overview of the Rule	
Title	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) for Public Water Systems (PWSs) Revisions
Purpose	To collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Screening Survey (List 2) monitoring targets contaminants that are analyzed by methods that utilize new technologies and are not commonly used by drinking water laboratories. The UCMR monitoring program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations.
General Description	The second cycle of the revised UCMR (UCMR 2) includes the Screening Survey (List 2) for 15 chemicals using 3 analytical methods. PWSs subject to the Screening Survey will sample within a twelve month period during 2008 - 2010. Monitoring results for PWSs serving over 10,000 people, will be reported using EPA's UCMR electronic data reporting system (i.e., the Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System [SDWARS].)
Utilities Covered	Community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) that serve a total population of more than 100,000 people, and a representative sample of 800 systems serving 100,000 or fewer will be required to participate in the Screening Survey.

UCMR 2 List 2 Contaminants			
Contaminant and CAS ¹ Registry Number	MRL ² (µg/L)	Use or Environmental Source	Health Effects ³
3 Acetanilide Parent Herbicides, by EPA Method 525.2			
Acetochlor 34256-82-1	2.0	Used as an herbicide on corn	EPA reference dose (RfD) is 0.02 milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg/day)
Alachlor 15972-60-8	2.0	Widely used herbicide, primarily used in the Midwest to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds on crops such as corn, sorghum, and soybeans	EPA RfD is 0.01 mg/kg/day
Metolachlor 51218-45-2	1.0	Broad spectrum herbicide used for general weed control in non-crop areas; widely used on crops such as corn, cotton, peanuts, grass for seed production, nurseries, hedgerows/fencerows, and landscape plantings	EPA RfD is 0.15 mg/kg/day
6 Acetanilide Herbicide Degradates, by EPA Method 535			
Acetochlor ethane sulfonic acid (ESA) 187022-11-3	1.0	Degradation product of acetochlor	EPA RfD for parent herbicide, acetochlor, is 0.02 mg/kg/day
Acetochlor oxanilic acid (OA) 184992-44-4	2.0		
Alachlor ESA 142363-53-9	1.0	Degradation product of alachlor	EPA RfD for parent herbicide, alachlor, is 0.01 mg/kg/day
Alachlor OA 171262-17-2	2.0		
Metolachlor ESA 171118-09-5	1.0	Degradation product of metolachlor	EPA RfD for parent herbicide metolachlor is 0.15 mg/kg/day
Metolachlor OA 152019-73-3	2.0		
6 Nitrosamines, by EPA Method 521			
N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) 55-18-5	0.005	Nitrosamines can form as intermediates and byproducts in chemical synthesis and manufacture of rubber, leather, and lastics; can form spontaneously by reaction of precursor amines with nitrosating agents (nitrate and related compounds), or by action of nitrate-reducing bacteria. Foods such as bacon and malt beverages can contain nitrosamines; there is also evidence that they form in the upper GI tract	EPA considers all six compounds to be probable human carcinogens.
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) 62-75-9	0.002		
N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine (NDBA) 924-16-3	0.004		
N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine (NDPA) 621-64-7	0.007		
N-nitrosomethylethylamine (NMEA) 10595-95-6	0.003		
N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR) 930-55-2	0.002		

¹ Chemical Abstracts Service

² Minimum reporting level

³ Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) for Public Water Systems Revisions; Proposed Rule. Fed. Reg. Vol. 70, No. 161. p. 49093, August 22, 2005.

Monitoring

	Groundwater	Surface Water or Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GUDI)
Time frame	One consecutive 12-month period during January 2008 - December 2010.	
Frequency	Monitoring will occur twice in a consecutive 12-month period. Sample events must occur 5 - 7 months apart.	Monitoring will occur in 4 consecutive quarters, with sampling events occurring 3 months apart. Therefore, a system could conduct monitoring in either: (1) January, April, July, October; (2) February, May, August, November; or (3) March, June, September, December.

EPA will assign a monitoring schedule; however, PWSs have the opportunity to change this schedule prior to the onset of monitoring.		
Location	Entry point to the distribution system for all List 2 contaminants. Additional sampling for nitrosamines (Method 521) is required at the distribution system maximum residence time.	
Laboratories	Samples must be analyzed by EPA-approved laboratories. EPA-approved laboratories will be listed on the UCMR Web site at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/labs.html .	

Critical Deadlines and Requirements

Due Date	Requirement	Report through SDWARS ¹	Contact UCMR Sampling Coordinator ²
Following Rule Publication			
Within 90 days of rule publication	Systems must submit contact information to SDWARS. (Any subsequent changes must be submitted within 30 days of the change.)	X	
	Laboratories wanting to be approved must submit a registration form to participate in the laboratory approval process. For more information see: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/labs.html .		X
Within 120 days of rule publication	Groundwater systems that wish to monitor from representative EPTDSs must submit either approval documentation or proposed alternate sampling plan.		X
Within 210 days of rule publication	Deadline for systems to change their monitoring schedule (after 210 days systems must provide an explanation for the requested schedule change).	X	X (after 210 days)
	PWSs review, and edit if necessary, inventory information for sampling locations.	X	X (after 210 days)
Following Sample Collection			
Within 120 days of sample collection	Laboratories post data to SDWARS.	X	
Within 60 days of laboratory posting of data	PWSs review and approve the data. If after 60 days the PWS has not taken action, the data are considered approved and ready for concurrent State and EPA review.	X	

¹ Accessed through <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/reporting.html>

² Contact via e-mail at: UCMR_Sampling_Coordinator@epa.gov

UCMR 2 List 2 Data Elements

PWS Identification (PWSID)	Sample Collection Date	Analytical Result - Sign
PWS Facility Identification	Sample Identification	Analytical Results - Value
Water Source Type	Contaminant	Laboratory Identification
Sample Point Identification	Analytical Method	Sample Event
Sample Point Type	Sample Analysis Type	Disinfectant Residual Type

Consumer Confidence Report

Under the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule, as specified in 40 CFR §141.153(d), CWSs must report the monitoring results whenever unregulated contaminants are detected. CCRs are to be sent to all billing customers each year by July 1. (The CCR Rule does not apply to non-community water systems.) Details on these reporting requirements can be found on the CCR Home Page at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/index.html>

For More Information....

Contact	Telephone
UCMR Message Center	800 - 949 - 1581
Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800 - 426 - 4791
CDX/SDWARS Help Desk	888 - 890 - 1995

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule (40 CFR §141.207), published on May 4, 2000 (65 FR 25981), requires PWSs to notify the public annually that the results of monitoring for unregulated contaminants are available (includes both CWSs and NTNCWSs). CWSs may include their public notice within their CCRs. Details on these reporting requirements can be found in the document: Public Notification Handbook (EPA 816-R-00-010), available on EPA's Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pn/handbook.pdf>.