

Article 2

Guam Secondary Safe Drinking Water

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NOTE: These regulations were filed with the Legislative Secretary on May 22, 1984. Authority cited their formulation; 10 GCA §53105. The regulations have been renumbered by the Compiler. Original numerical designations is to be found in brackets (1 following section titles. **§6201. Authority.** Title 10 Guam Code Annotated, §53105, authorizes the GEPA to prescribe rules and regulations as may be necessary to implement the Guam Safe Drinking Water Act.

§6202. Purposes. These regulations control contaminants in drinking water that primarily affect the aesthetic qualities relating to the public acceptance of drinking water contaminants, at higher concentrations, which may have health implications as well as aesthetic degradation. The regulations are not intended for enforcement but are intended as guidelines for the territory. However, the territory may enforce the regulations if in the judgment of the Administrator they are requisite to protect the public welfare.

§6203. Definitions. (a) *Act* means the Guam Safe Drinking Water Act, Title 10, Guam Code Annotated, Chapter 53.

(b) *Administrator* means the Administrator of the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA).

(c) *Agency* means the Guam Environmental Protection Agency as established in 10 GCA Chapter 53.

(d) *Board* means the Board of Directors of the Guam Environmental Protection Agency.

(e) *Contaminants* means any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water which as determined by the Agency, may have an adverse effect upon human health or may be harmful to the public welfare.

(f) *Federal Act* means the Safe Drinking Water Act, U.S. Public Law 93-523 (42 U.S.C. §300 (f) et seq., as amended).

(g) *Federal Administrator* means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(h) *Federal Agency* means any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States.

(i) *Public Water System* means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least fifteen (15) service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Such term includes (1) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and (2) any collection or pre-treatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection of such system. A public water system is either "community water system" or a "non-community water system."

(1) *Community water system* means a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

(2) *Non-Community Water System* means a public water system that is not a community water system.

(j) *Territory* shall mean the Territory of Guam which has jurisdiction over public water systems.

(k) *Supplier of Water* means any person who owns or operates a public water system.

(1) *Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)* are contaminant levels which apply to public water systems and which, in the judgement of the Administrator, are requisite to protect the public welfare. The SMCLs shall mean the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to the user of public water system. Contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those

resulting from corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality, are excluded from this definition.

§6204. Coverage. These regulations shall apply to each public water system, unless the public water system meets all of the following conditions:

(a) Consists only of distribution and storage facilities (and does not have any collection and treatment facilities).

(b) Obtains all of its water, but is not owned by a public water system to which such regulations apply.

Contaminant	Level
Chloride	250 mg/1
Color	15 color units
Copper	1 mg/1
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive (as determined by the Agency)
Foaming Agents	0.5 mg/1
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.05 mg/1
Iron	0.3 mg/1
Manganese	0.05 mg/1
Odor	3 threshold odor number
pH	6.5-8.5
Sulfate	250 mg/1
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/1
Zinc	5 mg/1

These levels represent reasonable goals for drinking water quality. The Territory may establish higher or lower levels which may be appropriate dependent upon local conditions such as unavailability of alternate source water or other compelling factors, provided that public health and welfare are not adversely affected.

§6206. Monitoring. It is recommended that the parameters in these regulations be monitored at intervals no less frequent than the monitoring performed for inorganic chemical contaminants listed in the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 CFR Part 141) as applicable to community water systems. More frequent monitoring would be appropriate for specific parameters such as pH, color, odor or others under certain circumstances as directed by the Territory of Guam. Analyses conducted to determine compliance with Secondary Maximum Contaminants Levels should be made in accordance with the following methods:

(a) Chloride Potentiometric Method. "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 273-275.

(b) Color Platinum-Cobalt Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis for Water and Wastes" p. 36-38, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974, or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 60-63.

(c) Copper Atomic Absorption Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes" pp.108-109, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974 or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 147-152.

(d) Foaming Agents - Methylene Blue Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," pp. 157-158, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974 or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 530-532.

(e) Hydrogen Sulfide - Titrimetric Iodine Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," p. 284, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington D.C. 20460, 1974, or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 448-452.

(f) Iron - Atomic Absorption Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," pp. 110-111, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974 or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 154.

(g) Manganese - Atomic Absorption Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," pp. 116-117, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974 or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 166-168.

(h) Odor - Consistent Series Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," pp. 287-294, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974 or "Standard Method for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 78-85.

(i) pH - Glass Electrode Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," pp. 239-240, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974, or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 402-409.

(j) Sulfate - Turbidimetric Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastewater," pp. 277-278, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974, or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 439-440.

(k) Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) - Total Residue Methods. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," pp. 270-271, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974, or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 92-93.

(l) Zinc - Atomic Absorption Method. "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," pp. 155-156, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974 or "Standard Methods for The Examination of Water and Wastewater," 15th Edition, pp. 166-168.