

Drinking Water Monitoring Waiver Guidance



Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Drinking Water Program
Revised February 2011

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Section 1: Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows states with primary enforcement authority, or primacy, the option to offer monitoring waivers from certain national primary drinking water chemicals. Monitoring waivers can either reduce the frequency or eliminate monitoring requirements in order to reduce costs to public drinking water systems while still being protective of public health. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (Department's) drinking water program has offered monitoring waivers since 1993. The Department is dedicated to protecting public health by granting monitoring waivers that are based on sound science and common sense.

The Department developed this document for the purpose of providing the information necessary to assist public water systems with applying for monitoring waivers. This guidance document is based on the processes and decision criteria found in the primacy requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations. State drinking water monitoring waiver programs are reviewed and approved by the EPA as a special primacy requirement outlined in 40 CFR 142.16(e) and in accordance with the EPA's August 25, 1992 Water Supply Guidance 71, "Final Guidance for State Sampling Waiver Programs."

This document provides guidance with respect to waivers from monitoring requirements for public drinking water system. Granting such waivers is governed by existing requirements of the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08, and incorporated EPA implementing regulations. This document does not substitute for those provisions, regulations, or rules. The recommendations in this guidance are not binding; the Department may consider other approaches consistent with the Idaho rules and EPA regulations. Decisions regarding waivers will be made on a case-by-case basis. The Department may vary from the recommended approach outline in this document based upon site specific information. DEQ may change this guidance in the future.

Please note that the terms chemical and contaminant are used interchangeably in this document.

Section 2: Authority

Pursuant to the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.005.04 and 58.01.08.100.07, the Department provides monitoring waivers for certain chemical contaminants in accordance with incorporated regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 141. The authority and requirements for waiving inorganic chemicals can be found in 40 CFR 141.23(b) and (c). The authority and requirements for waiving volatile organic chemicals can be found in 40 CFR 141.24(f) and synthetic organic chemicals can be found in 40 CFR 141.24(h).

The authority to grant or deny monitoring waivers rests with the Department as well as designated District Health Department (District) personnel. The Department's authority resides with each regional administrator or designee, typically with the regional drinking water program managers. As contractors for the Department, the District Health Department's Environmental Health Directors or designees are delegated signature authority for monitoring waivers. The

Department's regional drinking water program managers provide oversight and assistance to the drinking water contractors with the District Health Departments. The drinking water program managers level of oversight includes reviewing the monitoring waiver decisions.

Section 3: Monitoring Waiver Eligibility

All community (CWS) and non-community non-transient (NCNT) public water systems are eligible to apply for monitoring waivers. Transient non-community water systems are not required to monitor for the chemicals covered by monitoring waivers.

Monitoring waivers are based on each source and on a contaminant by contaminant basis. Monitoring waivers are available for most inorganic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals although they are not available for nitrate, nitrite, sodium, radionuclides, or disinfection byproducts such as total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s).

Monitoring waivers for ground water and surface water sources are available for systems that have completed any initial monitoring requirements as described in Section 9, are in compliance with routine monitoring requirements, and not delinquent in payment of drinking water fees. Monitoring waivers for volatile organic chemicals and most of the inorganic chemicals (except asbestos) do not alter any initial monitoring requirements. Monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals can reduce or eliminate initial monitoring requirements.

Please note that compliance with the chemical monitoring requirements covered by all waivers (except asbestos waivers in instances of asbestos-cement pipe use) is based on entry point monitoring versus within the distribution system. Entry point monitoring is to be representative of each source after treatment but before the distribution system unless another monitoring location is more representative of the source and has been approved in writing by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR 141.23 (a), 141.24(f), and 141.24(h).

Section 4: Available Waivers

The following chemical monitoring waivers are available. The individual chemicals for the groups are listed in Appendix B.

- Asbestos
- Cyanide
- Inorganic chemicals (IOCs)
- Volatile organic chemicals (VOCs)—waivers are typically granted as a group
- Synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs)
- Dioxin

According to EPA's August 25, 1992 Water Supply Guidance 71, "Guidance for State Sampling Waiver Programs" and the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 141, there are two basic types of waivers available: use and susceptibility.

4.1. Use Waivers. Use waivers are available where there is no use of the contaminant within the watershed or zone of influence of the well. The term “use” includes transported, stored, manufactured or disposed.

4.2. Susceptibility Waivers. Susceptibility waivers are available where the use of a contaminant may be unknown or previously used. In these cases, other factors are considered before granting a waiver, which are specified in the federal regulations, outlined in Section 9 of this document, and copied below from the 1992 Water Supply Guidance:

Asbestos - presence of asbestos in the source water and the potential for asbestos contamination in the distribution system, including the use of unlined asbestos-cement pipe and the corrosivity of finished water;

IOCs - all previous analytical results, the variation in the concentration and other factors affecting concentration e.g, changes in pumping rates, system configuration or operating procedures, and stream flows or characteristics;

SOCs - (1) previous analytical results, (2) environmental persistence and transport of the chemical, (3) proximity of the system to a potential point or non-point source of contamination, including: spills and leaks at or near the water system; from manufacturing, distribution, or storage facilities; from hazardous and municipal waste landfills and other waste handling facilities; and the use of pesticides on agricultural areas, forest lands, home and gardens, and other land application uses, (4) elevated nitrate levels as an indicator of potential for pesticide contamination, (5) aspects of source water protection, including depth of the well and integrity of its casing, and type of soil in the delineated area, and (6) for PCBs the proximity of water pumps, electrical transformers or other equipment that may contain PCBs; and

VOCs - (1) previous analytical results, (2) environmental persistence and transport of the compound, (3) proximity of the water system to potential sources of contamination, including spills or leaks: at or near the water treatment facility; from commercial or industrial use, disposal, or storage of contaminants; and from hazardous and municipal waste landfills and other waste handling facilities, (4) number of persons served by the system, and (5) the proximity of a small system to a larger system.

Section 5: Monitoring Periods

For chemical monitoring requirements, monitoring schedules are based on compliance periods established by EPA’s standard monitoring framework. A compliance period is defined as a three-year calendar term within a nine-year compliance cycle (see Table 9.1 for illustration). The first compliance cycle was from January 1, 1993 through December 31, 2001; the second compliance cycle was January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2010; and the third compliance cycle is January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2019. Each compliance cycle is divided into three three-year compliance periods. Depending on the category of waiver, monitoring waivers can cover anywhere from one compliance period up to a full nine-year compliance cycle before a waiver renewal is needed.

Section 6: Application Timelines

Application forms for monitoring waivers are provided by the Department. A waiver application can be found in Appendix A or on-line at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/>. The Department encourages all public water systems applying for monitoring waivers to do so prior to or at the beginning of the monitoring period in which the waiver is being requested. In order to be considered for a monitoring waiver, the complete application must be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the end of the monitoring period (IDAPA 58.01.08.100.07). The Department cannot issue monitoring waivers for a monitoring period that is already past. Monitoring waivers only cover the specific monitoring term that is approved and do not automatically renew.

Section 7: Monitoring Waiver Evaluations

The Department or the District intends to review monitoring waiver applications within sixty (60) days of receipt of completed application materials unless more time is necessary to adequately evaluate the application. Current source water assessments on file will also be considered in the evaluation process. Public water system owners will be notified in writing when there will be a delay in reviewing waiver application materials.

7.1 Waiver Approvals. Waiver approvals will be made in writing by either a Department Administrator or designee or the Environmental Health Director or designee. The waiver will be effective for the time period specified in the written approval documentation. The effective period will always begin on January 1st in the first year of a full three-year monitoring period (e.g. January 1, 2011, January 1, 2014, etc.). Monitoring waivers are approved for each source and on a contaminant by contaminant basis unless a group of chemicals such as VOCs is more appropriate.

7.2 Waiver Denials. Waiver denials will be made in writing by either a Department Administrator or designee or the Environmental Health Director or designee. Monitoring waivers may be denied for one or more chemicals or group of chemicals and/or for one or more sources in instances where there is concern for public health. Monitoring waivers may also be denied for the non-payment of drinking water fees (IDAPA 58.01.08.010.07(b)). Although more specific information is provided under each category of waivers, monitoring waivers may be denied for the following general issues:

1. Insufficient monitoring history to evaluate contaminant levels or trends (e.g. incomplete initial monitoring or for failure to monitor violations for the chemicals under review);
2. Insufficient or inaccurate information submitted on or with the waiver application although re-submittal is allowed if documentation is returned in a timely manner;
3. High risk sources (e.g. near known or potential sources of contamination or the system currently treats for the chemical);
4. Chemical(s) are not reliably and consistently below the MCL (e.g. analyses indicate an upward trend toward the MCL, a wide degree of variation in the results, or the results are close to the MCL);

5. If applicable, a system does not have an approved vulnerability assessment for VOCs as described in section 8; or
6. A system has unpaid drinking water fees over 180 days.

Section 8: Vulnerability Assessments. Ground water systems seeking VOC waivers based on susceptibility are required by regulations to have a current vulnerability assessment approved by the Department or the waiver will be denied or invalidated and annual monitoring will be required (40 CFR 141.24 (f)(9) incorporated by reference in IDAPA 58.01.08.100.04). Similarly, public water systems seeking SOC waivers based on susceptibility must also have a vulnerability assessment.

A vulnerability assessment is necessary in order to receive a VOC or SOC susceptibility waiver. The vulnerability assessment includes a review of prior sampling results and a source water evaluation for susceptibility. Source water assessments can be found on the Department's website at: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/prog_issues/source_water/assessment.cfm. Please note that if the source water assessment indicates that the source has moderate to high susceptibility, this does not imply that a monitoring waiver will be denied. As stated in the source water assessment reports, the results are not used as an absolute measure of risk. All available information will be used in evaluating a monitoring waiver.

Additional evaluation criteria for vulnerability assessments includes a review by the Department or the District of the environmental persistence and transport of the contaminant(s) under review, how well the source water is protected by the area geology, well design and construction, and the proximity to potential sites of contamination.

Please note that the term "vulnerability assessment" in relation to monitoring waivers is different than the vulnerability assessment and emergency response plans required of community water systems serving 3,300 people or more under the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

Section 9: Waiver Categories

This section outlines the minimum requirements and considerations for each category of waiver. Table 9.1 represents both the waiver categories within the standard monitoring framework and the maximum reduction in monitoring frequencies allowed for each category.

Table 9.1: Monitoring Waiver Categories and Standard Monitoring Framework

Approved Waiver Category*:	9 Year Compliance Cycle								
	3-Year Compliance Period			3-Year Compliance Period			3-Year Compliance Period		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)	One sample required								
IOC: Asbestos	No samples								
IOC: Cyanide	No samples								
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)	No samples			No samples			No samples		
Volatile Organic Compounds Ground Water	One sample required						6 year waiver →		
Volatile Organic Compounds Surface Water	No samples			No samples			No samples		
Dioxin	No samples			No samples			No samples		

*Monitoring waivers are considered by each source and by individual chemicals or chemical groups. The schedule above is a general outline only. The Department will make monitoring frequency decisions in writing.

9.1 Inorganic Chemical Group (IOCs), 40 CFR 141.23(c). Without monitoring waivers, community and non-community non-transient ground water sources are required to be monitored once every three year compliance period and surface water sources must be monitored once each year for the IOC group. An IOC monitoring waiver could reduce the monitoring to one sample during a nine-year compliance cycle.

The IOC group includes the following analytes: antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, and thallium. Monitoring waivers for the IOC group exclude nitrate, nitrite, and sodium. Fluoride is not required for non-community non-transient water systems. Asbestos and cyanide waivers are listed separately due to different monitoring requirements (see Sections 9.2 and 9.3).

The following are the requirements or considerations for IOC waivers in accordance with 40 CFR 141.23, which is incorporated by reference in the Idaho Rules for Public Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.100.03:

- 1) New sources must have three rounds of monitoring with at least one round in the most recent monitoring period such that,
 - a. Ground water sources shall have one sample for three consecutive three-year monitoring periods although three annual rounds of monitoring are acceptable; or
 - b. Surface water sources must have three consecutive annual rounds;
- 2) Chemicals must be reliably and consistently below the MCL without showing an upward trend in results, wide variability in the results, or results near or at the MCL;
- 3) Land use characteristics, system configuration, stream flows and pumping rates will be considered;
- 4) The maximum effective period of an IOC waiver is one nine-year compliance cycle;
- 5) One round of monitoring is required during the effective waiver period;
- 6) Sources without waivers must monitor either annually if it is a surface water source or every three years if it is a ground water source unless more frequent monitoring is required.

9.2 Asbestos, 40 CFR 141.23(b). Monitoring waivers for asbestos are permitted for sources and systems that are not vulnerable to asbestos. Most drinking water systems in Idaho are not vulnerable or susceptible to asbestos. Systems may be vulnerable or susceptible to asbestos if unlined asbestos-cement pipe is used in the distribution system or where dumping or mining of asbestos materials may impact water quality. There are public drinking water systems in Idaho that utilize asbestos-cement pipe and therefore, would be ineligible for a monitoring waiver.

Although there are some natural deposits of asbestos in Idaho, there are no known drinking water sources impacted by asbestos deposits to date. To check areas that may be impacted by asbestos mining activity, please visit <http://www.idahogeology.org> and search the Mines and Prospects Database by choosing the commodity of asbestos.

The following are requirements or considerations for asbestos waivers in accordance with 40 CFR 141.23(b), which is incorporated by reference in the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.100.03:

- 1) Surface water systems drawing water from a watershed too large to survey for dumping may not be eligible for an asbestos waiver;
- 2) Drinking water systems may receive a waiver from source sampling if the source water is not in the vicinity of known naturally occurring asbestos deposits and where contamination is unlikely;
- 3) Drinking water systems may receive a waiver from distribution system sampling if the system does not utilize unlined asbestos-cement pipe;

- 4) No asbestos monitoring will be required for systems with asbestos waivers;
- 5) Asbestos waivers are effective for a the first three-year compliance period of a nine-year compliance cycle (e.g. 2011-2013, 2020-2022); and
- 6) Systems or sources without waivers must take the required samples during the first three-year compliance period of a nine-year compliance cycle (e.g. 2011-2013, 2020-2022).

9.3 Cyanide, 40 CFR 141.23 (c). Monitoring waivers are available for cyanide for public water systems that are not susceptible to industrial sources of cyanide. Industrial sources of cyanide such as metal finishing, iron and steel mills, silver plating, nylon and acrylic fabrication, and the manufacture or use of the herbicides dichlobenil, bromoxynil and bantrol.

The following are requirements or considerations for cyanide waivers in accordance with 40 CFR 141.23(c), which is incorporated by reference in the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.100.03:

- 1) No previous monitoring is required to receive a cyanide monitoring waiver see 57 Federal Register 31824;
- 2) The maximum term of a cyanide waiver is one nine-year compliance cycle; and
- 3) No cyanide samples are required during the term of the waiver.

9.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), 40 CFR 141.24 (f). Without monitoring waivers, community and non-community non-transient ground and surface water sources must be sampled annually for VOCs unless more frequent monitoring is required due to detections or inconsistent results. Ground water sources may qualify for reduced sampling of one sample every three years after initial monitoring is completed and the results indicate no VOC detections. For VOCs, a detection is defined as anything at or above 0.0005 mg/L.

Normally, a VOC waiver includes all regulated VOCs since VOCs are typically analyzed with one analytical method. Therefore, a VOC waiver is approved or denied for all regulated VOC chemicals. A VOC waiver does not include disinfection byproducts such as total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which have different monitoring requirements and are not eligible for monitoring waivers. Although a “use” waiver is possible, the VOC waivers are typically based on vulnerability of the source to contamination since determining non-use is difficult to confirm particularly in more urban areas. Source water assessment reports will be used in part to help determine vulnerability (see Section 8).

The following are requirements or considerations for VOC waivers in accordance with 40 CFR 141.24(f), which is incorporated by reference in the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.100.04:

- 1) All surface and ground water sources must have three years of annual sampling with no detections to qualify for a waiver;
- 2) New surface water and ground water sources must have completed four quarters of initial monitoring to qualify for a waiver;
- 3) Ground water sources with waivers must have a VOC analysis for the most recent monitoring period and all analytes must be below detection to be renewed;
- 4) Any use, which includes manufacture, transport, storage, or disposal does not necessarily preclude the issuance of waiver because a susceptibility waiver may be granted;
- 5) If a determination of use is unknown or there was use in the past, a vulnerability assessment is necessary where previous analytical results in conjunction with evaluating the proximity of the source to any point or non-point source of chemical is considered (see Section 8);
- 6) Vulnerability also includes how well a source is protected from contamination such as depth and casing of the well, type of soil, protection efforts, etc.;
- 7) The number of persons served by the public water system and the proximity to a larger system is a factor for consideration;
- 8) Environmental persistence (fate and transport) of the chemicals;
- 9) Vulnerability assessments are to be updated every three year compliance period and approved by the regulatory agency (see Section 8);
- 10) The maximum term of a VOC waiver is six years for ground water sources and three years for surface water sources;
- 11) One round of monitoring is required during the term of the waiver for ground water sources (six years); and
- 12) No monitoring is required for surface water sources during the term of the waiver (three years).

9.5 Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs), 40 CFR 141.24(h). Monitoring requirements for SOC are based on the population of a system versus whether the source is ground or surface water such as the case with other chemical categories. Without waivers, systems serving over 3,300 persons and without SOC detections must take two samples during one year in a three-year compliance period. Also, without waivers, systems serving 3,300 persons and under and without SOC detections must take one sample during a three-year compliance period.

Monitoring waivers may reduce or eliminate initial monitoring requirements for SOC for some sources. For sources without waivers, sampling is required during every three-year compliance period unless more frequent monitoring is required such as for detections or inconsistent results.

Systems may be granted a waiver based on use or susceptibility. Although a “use” waiver is possible, the SOC waivers are typically based on the susceptibility of the source to contamination since determining non-use is difficult to confirm particularly in more

urban areas. See common herbicides listed in Appendix C. Source water assessment reports will be used in part to help determine vulnerability.

The following are requirements or considerations for SOC waivers in accordance with 40 CFR 141.24(f), which is incorporated by reference in the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.100.04:

- 1) All new sources must complete initial monitoring of four consecutive quarterly samples with no detections to be reduced to annual sampling;
- 2) Detections for SOCs are identified in the table in 40 CFR 141.24(h)(18);
- 3) An SOC waiver may reduce or eliminate the initial monitoring requirement for new source monitoring if a “use” or “susceptibility” waiver can be demonstrated;
- 4) A system may also be granted a waiver if there are no detections in 3 consecutive annual rounds of sampling;
- 5) A “use” waiver is permitted when the system can verify that no SOCs are being or have been used, manufactured, transported, stored or disposed of in either the watershed for surface water sources or zone of influence for ground water sources;
- 6) A “susceptibility” waiver may be permitted where a “use” waiver is not applicable;
- 7) If a determination of use is unknown or there was use in the past, a vulnerability assessment is necessary where previous analytical results in conjunction with evaluating the proximity of the source to any point or non-point source of chemical is considered (see Section 8);
- 8) Non-point sources include the use of pesticides for insect or weed control in agricultural areas, forest lands, home and gardens, and other land application issues, etc.;
- 9) Vulnerability also includes how well a source is protected from contamination such as depth of the well, integrity of the well casing, type of soil, protection efforts, etc.;
- 10) The number of persons served by the public water system and the proximity to a larger system is a factor for consideration;
- 11) Environmental persistence (fate and transport) of the chemicals is considered;
- 12) Elevated nitrate levels at the source will be considered a potential for increased vulnerability;
- 13) The maximum term of an SOC waiver is three years; and
- 14) No monitoring is required during the term of the waiver.

9.6 Dioxin, 40 CFR 141.24(h). Idaho has a statewide waiver from dioxin monitoring, which means that all drinking water sources are eligible for dioxin waivers unless it is determined that the source is vulnerable to dioxin contamination. Dioxins can form in wood combustion, garbage incineration, and are contained in some wood preservative or wood processing products such as pulp and paper mills. Since dioxin is a byproduct chemical of pentachlorophenol in wood preservatives, any detection of pentachlorophenol will indicate a need for a source to be monitored for dioxin.

- 1) A Dioxin waiver is the same as an SOC waiver and the term is for three years;
- 2) Any potential pre-1979 PCB containing equipment needs to be evaluated to waive dioxin, which can be from things such as transformers, old electrical equipment, and cable insulation; and
- 3) No monitoring is required during the term of the waiver.

Section 10: Monitoring Waiver Renewals

Monitoring waivers are not permanent or automatically renewed. Monitoring waiver applications must be submitted and approved for renewals. Monitoring waiver renewals are necessary periodically based on source water and type of waiver. Table 10.1 indicates the typical frequency for renewals and the standard sampling framework for each waiver category. The Department or District Health Department will notify public water systems when waivers are due to be renewed.

Table 10.1: Monitoring Waiver Renewal*

Waiver	Renewal Timeframe*
IOCs**	9 years for ground and surface water sources
VOCs GW	6 years for ground water sources
VOCs SW	3 years for surface water sources
SOCs	3 years for ground and surface water sources
Asbestos	9 years for ground and surface water sources
Cyanide	9 years for ground and surface water sources
Dioxin	3 years for ground and surface water sources

* Unless otherwise notified.

**Excluding nitrate, nitrite, and sodium . Cyanide and asbestos are listed separately.

Section 11: Conditions for Voiding a Monitoring Waiver

The Idaho Rules for Public Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.005.04, states that “A waiver, exemption or variance may be granted upon any conditions that the Department, in its discretion, determines are appropriate. Failure by the public water system to comply with any condition voids the waiver, variance or exemption.”

The Regional Administrator or designee may void or terminate a monitoring waiver and put into effect immediate monitoring requirements in cases where:

1. Any document submitted to the Department or a District is found to be fraudulent, which includes but is not limited to laboratory records and waiver application materials;
2. Significant deficiencies are discovered during an engineering review, site visit, or a sanitary survey which would cause the system to be immediately vulnerable to chemical contamination;
3. External forces such as floods, fires or chemical spills that may cause the source(s) to become vulnerable to certain chemical contaminants;

4. Other land use changes that may cause the source to become vulnerable to contamination; or
5. For VOC susceptibility waivers, the failure to update the vulnerability assessment as described in Section 8.

11.1 Process. Except in the case of an emergency where immediate monitoring is necessary, the Regional Administrator or designee will issue to the owners or operators of a water system a written notice of the intent to void a monitoring waiver(s) with the cause of action being clearly identified and the monitoring requirements specifically outlined.

11.2 Violations. If the waiver is voided in the middle of a three-year compliance period, then the system will need to monitor as prescribed. If the waiver is voided during a six or a nine-year waiver period and the waiver is voided after the first three-year compliance period, the system must monitor at the frequency prescribed but will not accrue a violation for any monitoring period that has already passed. Only in the case of submitting a fraudulent monitoring waiver application might a system receive monitoring violations.

11.3 Reapplication for voided waivers. Public water systems that have waivers voided will be eligible to reapply for monitoring waivers during the next full three-year monitoring period after the situation is remedied and after meeting all of the waiver requirements.

Section 12: Contested Case/Grievances

The Rules of Administrative Procedures before the Board of Environmental Quality, IDAPA 58.01.23, outlines the procedures for contested case hearings.

Section 13: Resources

The resources referenced in this document and other helpful information is listed here. The links provided below are current as of the date of this revision. However, if the links change, usually a search of the title words in a common internet search engine or within the main web site's search feature (e.g. <http://www.deq.idaho.gov>) will normally return the information.

The Code of Federal Regulations: <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov> (for 40 CFR 141, use the search tool to find Title 40 then Part 141).

EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water website: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/>

EPA's Water Supply Guidance #71 ("Final Guidance for State Sampling Waiver Programs"): <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/wsg/wsg71.pdf>

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's drinking water information: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/prog_issues.cfm#Drink

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Public Water System Switchboard:
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/Applications/SDWISReports/pws_index.cfm

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Source Water Assessment information and reports: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/prog_issues/source_water/assessment.cfm

Mines and Prospects Database: <http://www.idahogeology.org>

Questions regarding this document can be sent to Jerri Henry: jerri.henry@deq.idaho.gov

Appendix A: Application

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Drinking Water Monitoring Waiver Application

Pursuant to the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.005.04 and 58.01.08.100.07, the Department of Environmental Quality (Department) provides monitoring waivers for certain chemical contaminants in accordance with incorporated regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 141. The Department encourages all public water systems applying for monitoring waivers to do so prior to or at the beginning of the monitoring period in which the waiver is being requested. In order to be considered for a monitoring waiver, the complete application must be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the end of the monitoring period (IDAPA 58.01.08.100.07). Filling out this form does not automatically grant a monitoring waiver.

This form includes: I. Monitoring Waiver Request and II Monitoring Waiver Questionnaire

PWS 7 Digit Number: ID	PWS Name:	Name of Person Filling out Application and Title:	
Address:	City/State/ZIP:	System Population: <input type="checkbox"/> <500 <input type="checkbox"/> 501-3,300 <input type="checkbox"/> 3,301-10,000	Number of Connections:
County:	Phone Number:	List type(s) of treatment utilized by your system (i.e. chlorination, filtration, etc.): <input type="checkbox"/> Central treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Point of Use	

I. Monitoring Waiver Request	NAME OF SOURCE 1	2	3	4	5	6
Please write the name for each sampling point/source in the spaces provided to the right. → Chemical compliance is based on entry point monitoring, which is representative of each source after treatment. Each waiver is considered separately by individual chemical and by source. If you have more than 6 sources, copy this form prior to filling it out. Indicate the type of waiver(s) you are requesting for each source by placing an “X” or a “√” in the appropriate column.						
1. Inorganic chemicals (IOCs) excluding nitrate/nitrite, and sodium Sources influenced by geothermal waters are not eligible for fluoride waivers (e.g. Garden Valley area).						
2. Asbestos <i>Waivers are not allowed for sources near asbestos contamination/ deposits OR if the distribution system contains unlined asbestos- cement pipe.</i>						
3. Cyanide <i>Waivers are granted unless the source is vulnerable to industrial sources of cyanide.</i>						
4. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) excluding disinfection byproducts Select Only a. Use OR b. Susceptibility. Do not select both.						
a. VOC Use Waiver: <i>No VOCs are being or have been used, manufactured, transported, stored or disposed of in the watershed for surface water or zone of influence for ground water.</i>						
b. VOC Susceptibility Waiver (most common): <i>If a USE waiver is not applicable, the susceptibility waiver is based on an approved vulnerability assessment and prior analytical results.</i>						
5. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) Select Only a. Use OR b. Susceptibility. Do not select both.						
a. SOC Use Waiver: <i>No SOCs are being or have been used, manufactured, transported, stored or disposed of in the watershed for surface water or zone of influence for ground water.</i>						
b. SOC Susceptibility Waiver (most common): <i>If a USE waiver is not applicable, the susceptibility waiver is based on an approved vulnerability assessment and prior analytical results.</i>						
6. Dioxin <i>Statewide waiver.</i>						

II. Monitoring Waiver Questionnaire PWS Number: ID Write the name for each sampling point/source in the spaces provided to the right. → Chemical compliance is based on entry point monitoring, which is representative of each source after treatment. Clearly indicate the appropriate response under the column representing the entry point/source.	1 NAME OF SOURCE	2	3	4	5	6
1. Type of Source (<i>Check or "X" under the appropriate source</i>)						
a. Ground Water (including springs)						
b. Surface Water (including ground water sources under the influence of surface water)						
2. Land use and system characteristics (<i>Write in appropriate number under each source</i>)						
a. Land use within 2-mile radius of source (list by number all that are 25% or more of total): 1. Residential 2. Agricultural—livestock 3. Agricultural—crop land 4. Industrial/Manufacturing 5. Undeveloped 6. Mining 7. Other (describe on separate paper and attach)						
b. System has a state certified source water/drinking water protection plan. (Certified within past 3 years) Yes or No (Answering "No" does not rule out a monitoring waiver.)						
c. Does the system use any unlined asbestos-cement pipe or are there asbestos mineral deposits within 5 miles? (Visit http://www.idahogeology.org and search the Mines & Prospects Database)						
d. Is the source influenced by geothermal waters?						
e. Have there been any changes to the system's configuration or pumping rates within the past year? If yes, please submit a description of the changes along with the application.						
3. Well characteristics (<i>Only fill out this portion if the source is a well</i>)						
a. Please indicate the depth of the well in feet at the right (Depth to end of casing, 1 st screen or perforation in casing) Check well log or source water assessment. Leave blank or write "NA" if not known.						
b. Approximate distance in miles to nearest active/inactive dump or landfill. NA if not known or >5 miles.						
c. Approximate distance in miles to nearest tank farm or bulk petroleum transfer station. NA if > 10 miles						
d. Are there any of the following industries within 1000 feet of the wellhead (write Yes or No) If yes, please attach a description and an estimated location of the facility to the wellhead. Service stations, dry cleaners, small or large machinery repair shops, electronics repair shops, or other light/heavy industry.						
e. Did the most recent sanitary survey indicate that the well meets minimum construction standards for flood protection? (write Yes or No or UNK for unknown)						
f. Indicate by number the best description of the soil type around the well: 1. Topsoil rich in humus 2. Topsoil with heavy clay 3. Sand or silt 4. Fractured rock or gravel 5. Solid rock 6. Other 7. Unknown						
4. Surface water characteristics (<i>Only fill out this portion if the source is surface water</i>)						
a. Has the watershed been inspected in the past year for signs of dumping? Yes or No . If dumpsites were found, please attach a brief description of the contents.						

The information provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge:

Signature of Authorized Agent and Title

Date

Appendix B: Regulated Chemicals and MCLs

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Regulated Chemicals

<i>Regulated Chemical Contaminants*</i>										
Inorganic Chemicals										
FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (mg/L)		FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (mg/L)		FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (mg/L)
1074	Antimony	0.006		1020	Chromium	0.1		1085	Thallium	0.002
1005	Arsenic	0.01		1024	Cyanide	0.2		1038	Td (NO2/NO3)	10
1094	Asbestos	7 MFL		1025	Fluoride	4		1040	Nitrate	10
1010	Barium	2		1035	Mercury	0.002		1041	Nitrite	1
1075	Beryllium	0.004		1036	Nickel	n/a		1052	Sodium	n/a
1015	Cadmium	0.005		1045	Selenium	0.05				
Volatile Organic Chemicals										
FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (ug/L)		FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (ug/L)		FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (ug/L)
2981	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200.0		2964	Dichloromethane	5.0		2984	Trichloroethylene	5.0
2985	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	200.0		2992	Ethylbenzene	700.0		2976	Vinyl chloride	2.0
2977	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7.0		2989	Monochlorobenzene	100.0		2955	Xylenes - Total	10000
2378	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70.0		2968	o-Dichlorobenzene	600.0		2950	Trihalomethanes - Total	100.0
2980	1,2-Dichloroethane	5.0		2969	p-Dichlorobenzene	75.0		2943	Bromodichloromethane	
2983	1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0		2996	Styrene	100.0		2942	Bromoform	
2990	Benzene	5.0		2987	Tetrachloroethylene	5.0		2941	Chloroform	
2982	Carbon Tetrachloride	5.0		2991	Toluene	1000.0		2944	Dibromochloromethane	
2298	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6.0		2979	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100.0				
Synthetic Organic Chemicals										
FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (ug/L)		FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (ug/L)		FRDS	CHEMICAL	MCL (ug/L)
2051	Alachlor	2.0		2032	Diquat	20		2015	Methoxychlor	40.0
2050	Atrazine	3.0		2946	EDB	0.05		2036	Oxamyl	200
2306	Benzo[a]pyrene	0.2		2033	Endothall	100		2383	PCBs	0.5
2046	Carbofuran	40		2005	Endrin	2.0		2326	Pentachlorophenol	1
2959	Chlordane	2.0		2034	Glyphosate	700		2040	Picloram	500
2031	Dalapon	200		2066	Heptachlor	0.4		2037	Simazine	4.0
2931	DBCP	0.2		2067	Heptachlor epoxide	0.2		2020	Toxaphene	3.0
2035	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400		2274	Hexachlorobenzene	1.0		2063	2,3,7,8 TCDD (Dioxin)	0.00003
2298	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6.0		2042	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50		2110	2,4,5-TP	50
2041	Dinoseb	7		2010	Lindane	0.2		2105	2,4-D	70

** Shaded chemicals are not eligible for waivers

Appendix C: SOC Herbicide Use Table

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Regulated Synthetic Chemicals – Herbicides

FRDS Code	Chemical Name	Trade Name			Usage	Laboratory Method																
2051	Alachlor	Alochlor Alanox Alanex Chemichlor Curfew Dynachlor	Gramisso Lazo Metachlor Nongrass Pillarzo Propaclor-48	Lasagrin Lassagrin Stabor Strike Tok Alra Woprolach	Herbicide. Annual grasses broadleaf weeds in crops, primarily on corn, sorghum and soybeans, dry beans, peanuts.	<u>EPA Method</u>																
	Alachlor + other	Agimix Alazine	Lariat Galirom	Bullet Alanex TBA		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table> <p> Valid method code</p>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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551.1	552.1	552.2	555																			
2050	Atrazine	Aatrex Actinite PK Akticon, Argezin Atazinax Atranex Atrataf Atred Candex Cekuzina-T Chromozin Crisatrina Cyazin Fenamin Kilgras Limpiamaiz Maizine Fenatrol	Gesaprim Attack AgriSolutions Antichoke Herbitrin Posmil Atraplex Atrix Brazina Colt90 Atratlone Zeapos Zeazine Coyote Surya Triaflow Vaprine Griffex	Hungazin Inakor Calizine Chapet Crisazina Dhanuzine Dypim Vegfru Solaro Woprazine X-siprim Radazin Strazine Vectal Weedex A Wonuk Pitezin	Herbicide. Control of broadleaf and grassy weeds, extensive use for corn, sorghum, and soybeans.	<u>EPA Method</u>																
						<table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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	Atrazine + other	Primatol Cadence ATZ Aspect Breakfree ATZ Lite Cadence Light ATC Keystone LA Confidence Xtra Degree Xtra Harness Xtra Double Team Alazine Agimix	Lariat Prompt Amezol Atramet Combi Cascabel Crisazina Crisatrina Kombi Metrimex Bromox Brozine Bucril Bullet Fultime	Clark Bellater Shotgun Banvel-K Marksman Rifle Plus Sterling Plus Century Guardsman G-Max Lite Keystone Field Master		
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2105	2,4-D	"Agent White" Bladex-B Brush Killer 64 Dicofur Dormon Ipaner Moxon Netagrone Pielik Verton 38 Mota Maskros Silvaprop 1 Agricorn D Acme LV4 Croprider Fernesta AGSCO 400 Aminex Aminol Capri Amoxone Chloroxone CropRider Dinoxol Dormone Emulsamine Fernimine Fernoxone Barrage Barrage HF HardBall Esterdefore Lawn-Keep	Weedar Weed-Rhap LV40 Weedone 100 2,4-Kill 240 Savage Crisalamina Crisamina Dam Selectone-D Stantox E-99 Phenoxy-088 SWB 2,4-D Electron Safaya Solution Weedestroy AM-40 Galope Formula 40 Scott's 4XD Aciad Opti-Amone Unison Better-D Charge Dacomin Clean amine Saber Salvo Pennamine D Plantgard Agroxone	Invesamina Malezafin Hamine Herb Ester Herb-Amin Hebamobeed Kilweed King Malerbane Cereali Medamine Menjal Navigate Proficol 2,4-D Smash Tuford U 46 D-Fluid VI 2,4-D Weedmar Weednil Wopro 2,4-D Zantan Salvo Green Cross Weed-No-More 80 Red Devil Dry Weed Killer 2,4-Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid Tributon Weed-B-Gon Weedatul	Herbicide. For asparagus, cereals, corn, wheat, grasses, hay, rice, sorghum, soybeans, sugarcane, fallow land, pasture, rangeland, turf, control of annual mustard. Broad-leaf weeds in agriculture (cotton, grapevines), and for control of woody plants along roadsides, railways, and utilities rights of way.	<p><u>EPA Method</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Standard Method</u> 6651</p> <p><u>ASTM</u> D5317-93</p>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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2,4-D + other	Gesapex-H Trinatox D Versatil Anilo-D Shotgun Topshot Double Up B+D	Duplosan DP/D Duplosan Kombi Turf Weed + Brush Control Dasatox Tiller Starane +Salvo	Dicopur Combi U 46 KV-Combi-Fluid Duplosan KV-Combi Matamonte Laingorde																			

		<p>Maestro D Weco Max Trio Weedclean Speedzone Lotus D Commando Curtail Millenium Ultra Millenium Ultra Plus Banvel + 2 Brash Diachem KambaMaster Outlaw Range Star Rifle-D Selectone G Veteran 720 Durtok Weedmaster Luxamix Trimec 992 Trimec Plus Trimec Bentgrass Trimec Classic Triplet Trimec Southern</p>	<p>Chaser Laiteca Campaign Credit Master Recoil Artillero Brushmaster Escalade Superbrush Killer Super Trimec Dicamix Trimonal Dyvel DS EndRun Faiter Hatrick Tillmaster Actril Certrol Agroxone Combi Chimac Mixte Selectyl MD Combi F675 Fenox Herbicida C Probette Mobeed Combi U 46 Combi-Fluid</p>	<p>Exterminator Stoke Terminator Grazon P+D Pathway Tordon 101 Gunslinger Gunslinger IVM Protreron Rilof-H Vegemec Nox-D Chaser Crossbow L Turflon II Novertex Extra Cimarron Max Surge Q4 Chimac Cop Special Weedone 170 Triamin Triamine Jet Spray Estoprop Malezafin Patron 170</p>										
2031	Dalapon	<p>Revenge Alatex BASFapon Basinex Crisapon Dawpon-RAE Ded-Weed</p>	<p>Dowpon Liropon Propon Radapon Unipon S-1315 S-952</p>	<p>Gramevin Herbopon Vilapon Kenapon 2-DPA 2,2-dichloro- propionic acid</p>	<p>Herbicide. Plant growth regulator. Grass control in a wide variety of crops, including fruit trees, beans, coffee, corn, cotton and peas. Registered for use in a number of non-crop applications such as lawns</p>	<p><u>EPA Method</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4
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	Dalapon + other	Teedal			(quackgrass, bermudagrass, johnsongrass, other perennial and annual grasses, cattails, rushes), drainage ditches, along railroad tracks, and in industrial areas.																	
2041	Dinoseb	Aatox, Chemox, Gebutox, Knox-weed Basanite BNP 20 Butaphene Dibutox Dinitrall Dinitro Desicoil Dow Selective Weed Killer	Hivertox Ladob, Laseb Nitropone C Dytop Premerge Premerge Plus Hel-fire Sinox General Subitex Dinitrobutyl- phenol	Dyanap Caldon, Kiloseb, Chemsect Dynamyte Dynoram Elgetol 318 Enide Dinitro Kiloseb Klean Krop Vertac	Defoliant/Dessicant, Herbicide. Contact herbicide for post-emergence weed control in cereals, undersown cereals, seedling lucerne and peas. Dinoseb is also used as a corn yield enhancer and an insecticide and miticide.	<u>EPA Method</u> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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2032	Diquat Dibromide	Reglone	Weedtrine-D	Wopro-Diquat	Herbicide. Controls both crop and aquatic weeds. It is used on potatoes; as an aid in harvesting cotton, rapeseed and other oil seed crops; to wilt and dry out silage, standing hay, etc. for storage; a plant growth regulator and sugar cane-flowering suppressant.	<u>EPA Method</u> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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	Diquat + other	QuickPRO Razor Burn	Fernpath Pronto Preglone	Priglone																		

2033	Endothall	Accelerate, Aquathol, Des-i-cate, Endothall Turf Herbicide, Endothall Weed Killer,	Herbicide 273 Hydrothol, Herbon Pennout,	Hydout	Algaecide. Defoliant/desiccant, herbicide, plant growth regulator. A defoliant for a wide range of crops and as a herbicide for both terrestrial and aquatic weeds. Used as a desiccant on lucerne and on potato, for the defoliation of cotton, to control aquatic weeds and as an aquatic algaecide growth regulator. It has been used for: sugar beets, turf, hops sucker suppression; alfalfa, clover desiccants; potato vine killers.	<u>EPA Method</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="1606 164 1997 557"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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2034	Glyphosate	Glialka, Roundup, Sting, Rodeo, Spasor, Muster, Acigate Algood Amiphosate Ammo Asset Aquaneat Foresters Razor AquaPro Arbex Cornerstone Cornerstone Plus Cosmic Atred Banox Tumbleweed, Sonic Glifonox,	Supex Audit Index Master Partner Reuters Smart Special Biokil Clipper Glyphosan Desert Fosmazina Tomcato Gamma(R)41 Gland-Up Glytex Ground-Up Glifene Glifochem Glifolux Glifoplus Glycides Gly-Flo	Grenade Herbanil Inter-Glyphosat Knockdown Knockdown Max Korfosat Makaze Mirage Mirage Plus New Glycin Noweed Panzer Phomac Raudo Rinder Samurai Shore-Klear Stopper Tecoglif Tiller Total Trop Updow Vifosat	Herbicide. A non-selective herbicide used on over 150 food and non-food crops for control of annual and perennial weeds, woody brush, and trees. Non- crop areas such as roadsides. Control of broadleaf weeds and grasses in: hay/pasture, soybeans, field corn; ornamentals, lawns, turf, forest plantings, greenhouses, rights-of-way.	<u>EPA Method</u> <table border="1" data-bbox="1606 727 1997 1073"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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		Glycel, Rondo Rondo Logico Rondo Super Sweep	GlyphoMate 41 Glyphomobeed Glysate Glytex Gly-Tox	Viking Woproglyph Yerbimat																		
	Glyphosate + other	Field Master Amitril AG Oriflam Illico 2 Illico TR Tag Ready Master ATZ Vega Expert Touchdown B- Power Campaign Credit Master Faiter Hattrick	CoStarr Fallowmaster Glykamba Pavaprop-G QuickPRO Razor Burn Glidus Gilfuron Manta Desherbant total jardiliquide Topanex Cottonex PG Tillmaster	Backdraft Extreme Arimo Coctel Glifonex M Sequence Touchdown 009 Grand Sweeper Zoomer Athado Super Glyfazin Journey OneStep																		
2326	Pentachlorophenol	PCP, Penchlorol, Dowicide EC-7, Permasan, Fungifen, Grundier arbezol, Lauxtol, Liroprem, Chlon, Dura Treet II, Santophen 20, Pol-Nu	Woodtreat, Penta Ready, Penta WR 1 – 5 Permatox Penta Penta EC30 Penta Plus 40 Penta Pres 1 – 10 Priltox Santobrite Santophen	Penta Preservative Ready to Use Forpen-50, Ontrack WE Herbicide, Ortho Triox, Osmose WPC, Watershed WP, Weed and Brush KillerH	Molluscicide. Fungicide. Used as a wood preservative (fungicide). Though once widely used as an herbicide, it was banned in 1987 for such uses, as well as for any over-the-counter sales.	<u>EPA Method</u> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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						ASTM D5317-93																
2040	Picloram	"Agent White" Triumph	Piclo Gilcloram	Suncloran Tordon	Herbicide. For deep-rooted broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Most grasses are resistant. Non-crop use in brush control in utility rights-of-way on forest sites, for weed and brush control in pasture and rangeland, and broadleaf weed control in small grains. A systemic herbicide for controlling annual weeds on crops, and in combination with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T against perennials on non-croplands for brush control. Picloram is used to control bitterweed, knapweed, leafy spurge, locoweed, larkspur, mesquite, prickly pear, and snakeweed on rangeland in the western states.	EPA Method <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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551.1	552.1	552.2	555																			
Picloram + other	Galaxy Exterminator Stoke Terminator 9 Grazon P+D	Tordon 101 GunSlinger GunSlinger IVM Potreron Pathway	Centella Surmount Kaput	ASTM D5317-93																		
2037	Simazine	Aktinit Batazina Bitemol CAT(Herbicide) CDT Cekuzina-S Geigy 27,692 Gesatop Herbazin Agrisimazina	AgriSolutions Simazine Gwasupul Sim-Trol Visimaz Herbex Hungazin Premazine Primatol S	Pricep Printop Simadex Tafazine Zeapur Simapron-50 Simatylone Wopro-simazin Radocon	Herbicide. Controls annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in apples, asparagus, artichokes, bermudagrass, caneberrries, cherries, citrus, corn, cranberries, grapes, nuts, peaches, pears, ornamental and tree nursery stock, sod production, fairways, lawns, industrial areas; on non-crop areas such as farm ponds and fish hatcheries. Its major use is on corn where it is often combined with Aatrex. Other herbicides with which	EPA Method <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
	505	507	508	508.1																		
515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4																			
525.2	547	548.1	549.2																			
551.1	552.1	552.2	555																			
Simazine + other	Ametrex Extra Simazol Trimazol Atrasim Fogart	Herbimix Simazat Trevi 10 Topanex Harlequin	Proturgan Plus Galinex Pramitol 5PS Terbutrex Combi Duacit																			

					simazine is combined include: paraquat, on apples, peaches; Roundup or Oust for non-crop use; Surflan on Christmas trees; Dual on corn and ornamentals.																	
2210	2,4,5 – TP (Silvex)	Weed-B-Gon Propon Silvi-Rhap Sta-fast Miller Nu Set Aqua-Vex	Color-Set Ded-Weed Amchem 2,4,5-TP Double Strength Fruitone T Silvi-Rhap	Fenoprop Fenormone Garlon Kuran Kurosai G/SL Silvex	Herbicide. Use has been banned since 1985. The greatest use of 2,4,5-TP was as a post-emergence herbicide for control of woody plants, and broadleaf herbaceous weeds in rice and bluegrass turf, in sugarcane, in rangeland improvement programs, on lawns. Aquatic uses included control of weeds in ditches and riverbanks, on floodways, along canals, reservoirs, streams, and along southern waterways.	<u>EPA Method</u> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table> <u>ASTM</u> D5317-93	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
505	507	508	508.1																			
515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4																			
525.2	547	548.1	549.2																			
551.1	552.1	552.2	555																			
2274	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexa CB HCB Phenyl perchloryl Perchlorobenzene Pentachlorophenyl chloride Anticarie	Julin's carbon chloride No bunt 40 No bunt 80 Sanocide Snieciotox Smut-go	Ceku C.B. Bunt-cure Co-op hexa Granero Res-Q Granox nm Voronit C	Fungicide. Seed protectant. A contaminant in the production of some pesticides. Other uses include: as a fungicide on grains, especially wheat.	<u>EPA Method</u> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>505</td> <td>507</td> <td>508</td> <td>508.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>515.1</td> <td>515.2</td> <td>515.3</td> <td>515.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>525.2</td> <td>547</td> <td>548.1</td> <td>549.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>551.1</td> <td>552.1</td> <td>552.2</td> <td>555</td> </tr> </table>	505	507	508	508.1	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	525.2	547	548.1	549.2	551.1	552.1	552.2	555
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525.2	547	548.1	549.2																			
551.1	552.1	552.2	555																			

2020	Toxaphene	Chlorinated camphene Octachlorocamphene Camphochlor Agricide Maggot Killer Alltex M5055 Melipax Motox Penphene Phenacide Security Motox 63 cotton spray Tox 82	Cristoxo Phenatox StrobaneT-90 Toxadust Toxakil Vertac 90% Camphofene Huileux Clor Chem T-590 Helio tox Toxon 63 Attac Anatox Crestoxo Dr Roger's TOXENE Torbidan 28	Compound 3956 Estonox Fasco-Terpene Geniphene Hercules 3956 Royal Brand Bean Cotton Tox MP82 Security Tox-Sol-6 Security Tox-MP cotton spray Agro-Chem Brand	Insecticide. Toxaphene was used as an insecticide for cotton and vegetables, and on livestock and poultry. These uses have been restricted, and toxaphene is now used only for special needs, mainly in southern states.	<u>EPA Method</u>			
						505	507	508	508.1
						515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4
						525.2	547	548.1	549.2
						551.1	552.1	552.2	555

Appendix D: Contact Information

Department of Environmental Quality Regional Offices		District Health Departments	
Coeur d' Alene Regional Office 2110 Ironwood Pkwy Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814 http://www.deq.idaho.gov/about/regions/cro.cfm	Ph: 208-769-1422 Toll free: 877-370-0017	Panhandle Health District (HD1) 8500 N. Atlas Road Hayden, ID 83835 http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/	Ph: 208-415-5208
Lewiston Regional Office 1118 "F" Street Lewiston, ID 83501 http://www.deq.idaho.gov/about/regions/lro.cfm	Ph: 208-799-4370 Toll free: 877-541-3304	North Central Health District (HD2) 215 10 th Street Lewiston, ID 83501 http://idahopublichealth.com/	Ph: 208-799-3100
Boise Regional Office 1445 N. Orchard Boise, ID 83706 http://www.deq.idaho.gov/about/regions/bro.cfm	Ph: 208-373-0550 Toll free: 888-800-3480	Southwest District Health (HD3) 920 Main Street Caldwell, ID 83605 http://www.publichealthidaho.com/ Central District Health Department (HD4) 707 North Armstrong Place Boise, ID 83704 http://www.cdhd.idaho.gov/	Ph: 208-455-5300 Ph: 208-327-5211
Twin Falls Regional Office 1363 Fillmore St. Twin Falls, ID 83301 http://www.deq.idaho.gov/about/regions/tfro.cfm	Ph: 208-736-2190 Toll free: 800-270-1663	South Central Public Health District (HD5) 1020 Washington St. N Twin Falls, ID 83301 http://www.phd5.idaho.gov/	Ph: 208-737-5900
Pocatello Regional Office 444 Hospital Way, #300 Pocatello, ID 83201 http://www.deq.idaho.gov/about/regions/pro.cfm	Ph: 208-236-6160 Toll free: 888-655-6160	Southeastern District Health Department (HD6) 1901 Alvin Ricken Drive Pocatello, ID 83201 http://www.sdhdidaho.org/	Ph: 208-233-9080
Idaho Falls Regional Office 900 N. Skyline, Suite B Idaho Falls, ID 83402 http://www.deq.idaho.gov/about/regions/ifro.cfm	Ph: 208-528-2650 Toll free: 800-232-4635	Eastern Idaho Public Health District (HD7) 1250 Hollipark Drive Idaho Falls, ID 83401 http://www.phd7.idaho.gov/	Ph: 208-522-0310

National Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

1-800-426-4791