

# The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5): Small Public Water Systems Implementation

Held October 26 and 27, 2022 USEPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Office of Water (MLK 140) EPA 815-A-22-004 November 2022

# The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5): Small Public Water Systems Implementation

Public Meeting by Webinar October 26, 2022

October 27, 2022 - repeated

Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Standards and Risk Management Division,
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch





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#### Welcome

Melissa Simic, U.S. EPA
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch



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Agenda (Eastern Time)					
October 26		Topics			
8:45-9:00am	12:45-1:00pm	Log in to the Meeting			
9:00-9:05am	1:00-1:05pm	Welcome, Logistics, Agenda			
9:05-9:25am	1:05-1:25pm	Overview of the UCMR Program			
9:25-10:05am	1:25-2:05pm	Overview of UCMR 5			
10:05-10:30am	2:05-2:30pm	UCMR 5 Contaminants, Analytical Methods, and Public Access to UCMR Data			
10:30-10:45am	2:30-2:45pm	Break			
10:45-10:50am	2:45-2:50pm	Q&A Received Via Chat Box			
10:50-11:20am	2:50-3:20pm	SDWARS and UCMR 5 Reporting Requirements			
11:20-11:40am	3:20-3:40pm	UCMR 5 Small PWS Sampling Kits and Sample Collection			
11:40am-12:00pm	3:40-4:00pm	Q&A Received Via Chat Box			
	Office of Water Environmental Protection				
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# Webinar Tips

- Webinar Slides
  - Located under "Handouts" in the right navigation bar on your screen
    - Slides were also emailed to all registered participants
  - Slides contain all content that will be discussed
- Webinar Audio
  - Webinar lines are muted to minimize background noise (listen-only mode)
- Webinar Support
  - Send email to UCMRWebinar@cadmusgroup.com
    - e.g., "I can hear you speaking, but I cannot see the slides."



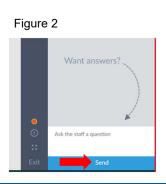
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#### Questions on the Presentation

- Click on "?" in the upper part of the control panel (Figure 1) to submit questions/comments
  - Type a question in the box; click send (Figure 2)
- Submit general clarifying questions throughout the webinar
  - Questions will be answered in the question box throughout the presentation
  - Common questions will be answered after the break and at the end







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### PWS-Specific Questions about UCMR 5

- If you have detailed questions that apply to your PWS specifically, please email the appropriate inbox below
  - UCMR5@glec.com
    - Schedule changes, sampling locations, applicability (e.g., PWS merged with another PWS(s), size category has changed, source water has changed), seasonal sample points
  - UCMR@glec.com
    - For immediate assistance on sampling, sampling kits, shipping



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# **General Meeting Information**

- Purpose
  - Provide small public water systems (PWSs) (i.e., those serving 10,000 or fewer people) with the UCMR 5 requirements and the actions they must take to properly prepare for monitoring
    - Sampling schedules and locations
    - Contaminants, methods, and public access to UCMR data
    - Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System (SDWARS)
    - UCMR 5 small PWS sampling kits and sample collection
- Q&A at the end of the webinar via the chat



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# Overview of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Program

Kelsey Dailey, U.S. EPA
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#### Overview

- Regulatory background for UCMR, relationship to other Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) programs
  - Contaminant Candidate List (CCL)
  - The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)
    - UCMR objective
    - History of UCMR
  - Regulatory Determinations
  - National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs)
  - Six-Year Review



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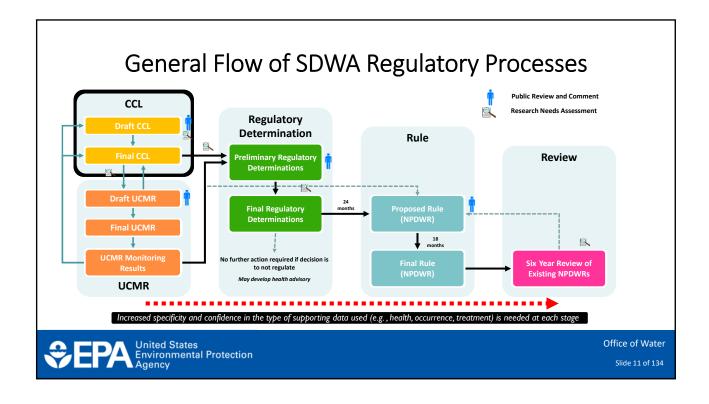
#### The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

- Enacted in 1974, SDWA authorized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set enforceable health standards for contaminants in drinking water
  - National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs)
- The 1986 SDWA amendments were the basis for the original "UCM" program
  - State drinking water programs managed the original UCM program
  - Public water systems (PWSs) serving >500 people were required to monitor
- The 1996 SDWA amendments changed the process of developing and reviewing NPDWRs
  - CCL
  - UCMR (EPA-managed implementation)
  - Regulatory Determination
  - Six-Year Review



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# The Contaminant Candidate List (CCL)

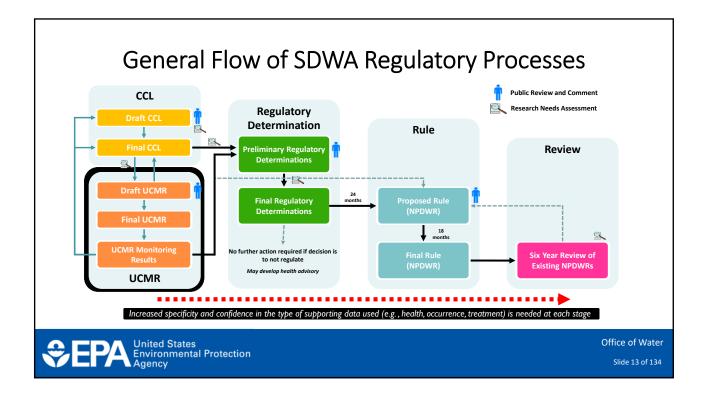
- SDWA 1412(b)(1)(B) required EPA to establish a listing of contaminants that are:
  - Not subject to any proposed or promulgated NPDWR
  - Known or anticipated to occur in PWSs
  - May require regulation under SDWA
- List must be published every 5 years

The Final CCL 4 includes 97 chemicals or chemical groups and 12 microbes



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# The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

- SDWA Section 1445(a)(2), as amended in 1996, established requirements for the UCMR Program:
  - Issue a list of no more than 30 priority unregulated contaminants in drinking water, once every 5 years
  - Require PWSs serving a population >10,000 people as well as a nationally representative sample of small PWSs serving ≤10,000 people to monitor
  - Make analytical results publicly available in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) for drinking water
  - EPA funds shipping and analytical costs for small PWSs
- EPA manages the program in partnership with States, Tribes, and Territories (hereafter referred to as "States") that volunteer to assist



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#### Objective of the UCMR Program

- Collect nationally representative occurrence data for unregulated contaminants that may warrant regulation under SDWA
  - Consider data collected as part of future EPA decisions on actions to protect public health
  - Provide data to States, local governments, and to the public for their use in decisions regarding public health protection

#### National occurrence data publicly available:

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule



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#### History of UCMR

- UCMR 1 (2001-2005)
  - Published in Federal Register (FR) on September 17, 1999
- UCMR 2 (2007-2011)
  - Published in FR on January 4, 2007
- UCMR 3 (2012-2016)
  - Published in FR on April 16, 2012
- UCMR 4 (2017-2021)
  - Published in FR on December 20, 2016
  - PWSs collected samples 2018-2020
- UCMR 5 (2022-2026)
  - Published on December 27, 2021 (86 FR 73131)
  - PWSs will collect samples 2023-2025

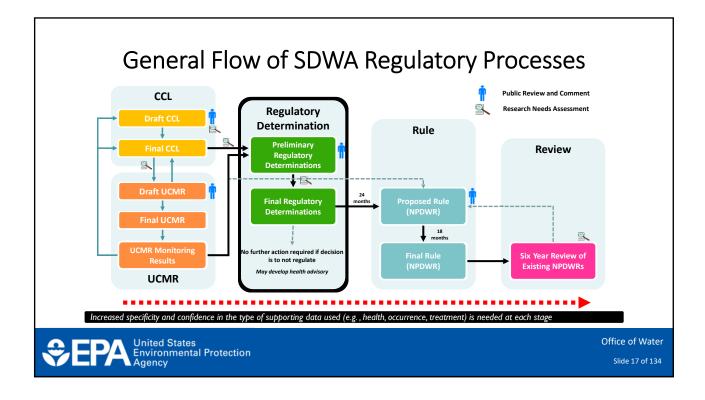


Each new UCMR cycle is established via a revision to the rule for the ongoing/preceding cycle



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#### **Regulatory Determinations**

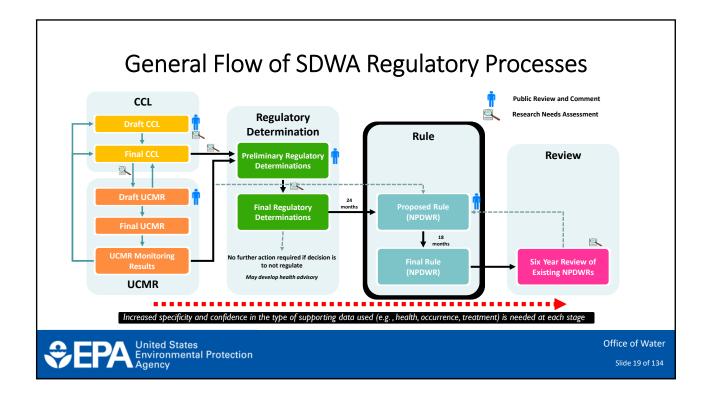
- Every five years, the Administrator shall, after notice of the preliminary determination and opportunity for public comment, for not fewer than five contaminants included on the CCL, make determinations on whether to regulate such contaminants
- SDWA requires EPA to publish a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and promulgate an NPDWR for a contaminant if the Administrator determines that:
  - 1. The contaminant may have an adverse effect on the health of persons;
  - The contaminant is known to occur or there is a substantial likelihood that the contaminant will occur in PWSs with a frequency and at levels of public health concern; and
  - In the sole judgment of the Administrator, regulation of such contaminant presents a meaningful opportunity for health risk reduction for persons served by PWSs

- SDWA Section 1412(b)(1)



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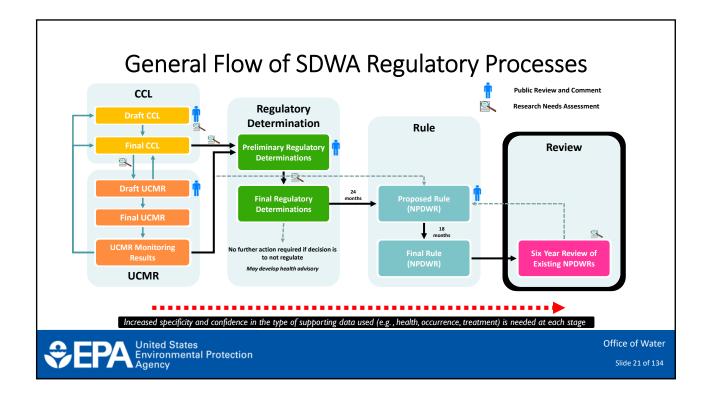


#### National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs)

- For each contaminant that the Administrator determines to regulate, the Administrator shall publish MCLGs and promulgate, by rule, NPDWRs. The Administrator shall:
  - Propose the MCLG and NPDWR for a contaminant no later than 24 months after the determination to regulate
  - Publish an MCLG and promulgate an NPDWR within 18 months after the proposal thereof
- An NPDWR shall take effect three years after the date on which the regulation is promulgated. The Administrator, or a State, may allow this period to be extended up to two additional years if it determines that additional time is necessary for capital improvements



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#### Six-Year Review

- SDWA Section 1412(b)(9) requires review and revision, as appropriate, of each NPDWR no less often than every six years. The review includes:
  - Re-evaluation of health effects, occurrence, exposure, analytical methods, treatment feasibility, risk-balancing, and implementation issues
- Any revision of an NPDWR shall maintain, or provide for greater, protection of the health of people



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#### Overview of UCMR 5

Brenda Bowden, U.S. EPA
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch



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#### Overview

- America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA)
- National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)
- Sampling and statistical design
- PWS types
- UCMR monitoring tiers
- Notifications
- Sampling schedules
- Sampling frequency and locations
- Timeline of activities
- Implementation roles



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# America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018

- SDWA was amended in 2018 by Public Law 115-270
  - AWIA Section 2021, enacted October 23, 2018
- Key changes to UCMR (SDWA Section 1445(j)):
  - Require PWSs serving 3,300 to 10,000 people to monitor
  - Ensure that only a representative sample of PWSs serving <3,300 people monitor
- Limitations:
  - Subject to the availability of appropriations and sufficient laboratory capacity
- Under the AWIA provisions, EPA continues to be responsible for all sample shipping and analytical costs associated with monitoring at PWSs serving ≤10,000 people



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# National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2020

 Section 7311 of the NDAA (Public Law 116-92) requires EPA to include all per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in UCMR 5 for which a drinking water method has been validated by the Administrator and that are not subject to an NPDWR



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#### Sampling and Statistical Design

- Sampling design has been vetted with stakeholders and peer-reviewed
- Data Quality Objectives for the representative sample of PWSs
  - Provides occurrence data for unbiased national exposure estimates
  - The statistical design:
    - Stratifies by PWS size and source water type
    - Allocates PWSs across the strata proportional to population served with at least two PWSs allocated to each State



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#### Selection of Nationally Representative PWSs

The document "Selection of Nationally Representative Public Water Systems for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule: 2021 Update" is available in the docket at: <a href="https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0530-0127">https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0530-0127</a>

- Updates the 2001 statistical design document
- Describes:
  - Refinement to the UCMR program monitoring tiers
  - Selection of representative PWSs for Assessment Monitoring and Screening Survey Monitoring
  - Changes in statistical design to address the AWIA requirements
  - Development of State Monitoring Plans that identify specific PWSs participating in UCMR and establish sampling schedules



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### **PWS Types**

- Public Water System (PWS): provides water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year
  - Community Water System (CWS): PWS that supplies water to the same population year-round
  - Non-Transient Non-Community Water System (NTNCWS): PWS that supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year but not year-round (e.g., schools)
  - Transient Non-Community Water System (TNCWS) (not generally included in UCMR sampling and not included in UCMR 5): PWS that provides water where people do not remain for long periods of time (e.g., gas stations, campgrounds)



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#### **UCMR Monitoring Tiers**

- UCMR approach relies on using one or more of 3 monitoring tiers:
  - Assessment Monitoring (primary approach to-date)
  - Screening Survey
  - Pre-Screen Testing
- Based on:
  - · Availability and complexity of analytical methods
  - · Laboratory capacity
  - Sampling frequency
  - Characteristics of PWSs performing the monitoring
  - Other considerations (e.g., cost/burden)
- Assessment Monitoring is the only tier under UCMR 5



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#### **Assessment Monitoring**

- Primary objective is to determine national contaminant occurrence in PWS-supplied drinking water for the purpose of estimating national population exposure
- Primary tier and largest in scope
- Generally relies on analytical methods that use more common techniques and are expected to be widely available
- Consistent with the AWIA provisions, monitoring for UCMR 5 includes:
  - Small
    - Nationally representative sample of 800 systems serving <3,300 people
    - Census of systems serving 3,300 to 10,000 people, if they are notified and confirmed by EPA
  - Large
    - Census of systems serving >10,000 people
- · Sampling design is population weighted
- Total number of systems: ~10,300



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#### PWSs Expected to Participate in UCMR 5 Monitoring

System Size Category (Number of people served)	Monitoring Design (CWSs and NTNCWSs) <sup>2</sup>	Total Number of Systems per Size Category	
Small Systems <sup>1</sup>	Nationally representative sample	800	
(fewer than 3,300)	Nationally representative sample	800	
Small Systems <sup>1</sup>	All systems, if confirmed by EPA	5,147 <sup>3</sup>	
(3,300 – 10,000)	All systems, it committee by LFA	3,147	
Large Systems	All systems	4,364 <sup>3</sup>	
(10,001 and over)	All systems	4,304	
TOTAL		10,311	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This requirement is based on the availability of appropriations and sufficient laboratory capacity. As EPA obtains appropriations, PWSs will be notified.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Counts are approximate



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Community Water Systems (CWSs), Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWSs)

#### Frequently Asked Question



#### How does EPA determine if a PWS monitors under UCMR 5?

The determination of whether a PWS is required to monitor under this rule is based on the type of system (e.g., community water system, non-transient non-community water system, etc.), and its retail population, as indicated by SDWIS/Fed on February 1, 2021, or subsequent corrections from the State.



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#### Frequently Asked Question



#### I purchase 100% of my water, am I subject to UCMR 5?

Yes. Purchasing 100% of your water that is supplied to customers does not exclude a PWS from UCMR 5. 40 CFR 141.40(a)(2) specifies UCMR 5 applicability. PWSs that purchase any of their water supply (i.e., 0-100%) and serve more than 10,000 people are required to monitor. Systems that serve 3,300 to 10,000 people are required to monitor if appropriations are provided to EPA. Systems that have a retail population of <3,300 are only required to monitor if they are selected as part of the nationally representative sample and notified by EPA.



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#### All PWS Notifications

- Notifications sent to ALL PWSs subject to UCMR 5 (~10,300) informed PWSs of their UCMR requirements and included:
  - Instructions on how to access EPA's web-based data reporting system, the Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System 5 (SDWARS 5)
  - · Actions that ALL PWSs must take in SDWARS 5 to prepare for their monitoring
- Most PWSs received their notification through email from UCMR@epacdx.net during the week of January 18, 2022. Please check your junk/spam folders. Emails were sent to multiple contacts at each PWS, if available
- PWSs without a valid email address were physically mailed a notification the week of February 22, 2022. The letter was addressed to the PWS, not a specific person.
- PWSs not yet registered for a SDWARS account were sent a reminder email(s) or physical notification the week of August 22, 2022
- If you have not received your notification, please contact EPA's contractor Great Lakes Environmental Center, Inc. (GLEC) at the UCMR Message Center at UCMR5@glec.com or 1-800-949-1581



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# Frequently Asked Question



# What does the notification email look like?

From: ucmr@epacdx.net <ucmr@epacdx.net>
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2022 10:57 AM

To:
Subject: RE: Medium PWS Registration for U.S. EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

RE: Medium PWS Registration for U.S. EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

AZZANASAA I IMTI E BIUEB TBIB I I WI TEB AZATI

Your CRK is:

Dear Public Water System:

Our records indicate that your public water system (PWS) is subject to the requirements of the next <u>Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)</u>, published on December 27, 2021 (86 FR 73131). UCMR 5 requires certain PWSs to collect drinking water samples for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium analysis during a 12-month period between 2023 and 2025. This notification provides you with information to access the UCMR 5 internet-based reporting system, the Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System (SDWARS 5), so that your account will be ready to support your pre-sampling and monitoring responsibilities.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to identify contaminants to be monitored every five years. The UCMR dataset is one



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#### **Small PWS Notifications**

- As described in the final UCMR 5, EPA's ability to support monitoring at all small PWSs serving 3,300 to 10,000 people depends on additional appropriations in fiscal years 2024 and 2025
- EPA's current funding supports:
  - Monitoring at the representative national sample of 800 PWSs serving <3,300 people (PWSs notified of confirmed participation)
  - Monitoring at ~400 randomly selected PWSs serving 3,300 to 10,000 people (PWSs notified of confirmed participation)
    - Prioritizing these PWSs allows EPA to ensure a national random sample for small PWSs serving ≤10,000 people, irrespective of future appropriations
  - Monitoring at PWSs serving 3,300 to 10,000 people with sampling scheduled in 2023
    - These PWSs received the second notification either through SDWARS (if already registered), email, or physical mailing the week of June 20, 2022
    - The remaining PWSs will be notified approximately 6 months prior to their scheduled sampling year to confirm their participation (i.e., by July 1, 2023, for 2024 sampling and by July 1, 2024, for 2025 sampling)



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#### Frequently Asked Question



Do the small PWSs have to pay for the monitoring if EPA does not receive the necessary appropriations?

No. If EPA does not receive appropriations to support the full scope of UCMR small system monitoring, EPA will reduce the scope of that monitoring for the PWSs serving 3,300 to 10,000 people.



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# Sampling Schedules

- EPA developed schedules for all PWSs
- Partnering States had opportunity to review and modify schedules for PWSs during review of State Monitoring Plans
- Small PWSs may request that EPA modify their schedule by contacting EPA's implementation contractor GLEC at the UCMR Message Center at UCMR5@glec.com or 1-800-949-1581



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### Sampling Frequency and Locations

- PWSs will be required to collect samples based on the traditional UCMR sampling frequency and timeframe
- UCMR 5 samples will be collected at non-emergency entry points to the distribution system (EP or EPTDS) for all contaminants (finished water)

Water Source	Timeframe	Frequency
Surface water, ground water under the direct influence of surface water, or mixed sources systems	Year-Round	Systems must monitor 4 times during a consecutive 12-month monitoring period. Sample events must occur 3 months apart.
Ground water systems	Year Round	Systems must monitor 2 times during a consecutive 12 month monitoring period. Sample events must occur 5 7 months apart.



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# Frequently Asked Question



I receive water from another water system via a consecutive connection. Where should I take my entry point to the distribution system (EPTDS) sample?

EPA advises samplers to collect from the closest location to the EPTDS that can be readily, safely, and consistently accessed. The PWSs should contact the UCMR Message Center (UCMR5@glec.com) with additional questions/concerns.



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### **Timeline of Activities**

The UCMR 5 Proposed Rule was published March 11, 2021 (86 FR 13846) and the Final Rule was published **December 27, 2021** (86 FR 73131)

2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		
Pre-sampling Activities by EPA, States	<b>←</b> Sa	ampling Period	<b>→</b>	Post-sampling Activities by PWSs, Laboratories		
Pre-sampling Activities by PWSs  • PWSs register for a SDWARS account to provide contact information, sampling location inventory, shipping address, Zip Code(s), and data element responses	PWS Lab	mplementation Sample Collecti oratory Analysi Reporting ly 1/3 of PWSs ir	ion, s,	<ul> <li>PWSs complete resampling, as needed</li> <li>Laboratories conclude data reporting</li> <li>Post-sampling Activities by EPA</li> <li>Complete upload of UCMR 5 data to NCOD</li> </ul>		

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#### **EPA Implementation Roles**

#### • Small PWS support:

- Maintain laboratory and implementation contracts to support UCMR
- Compile contact and inventory information
- · Manage sample kit distribution and tracking
- Fund costs associated with shipping and analyses
- Engage PWSs and, in some cases, partnering States to collect samples
- Coordinate sample analyses with contracted laboratories
- Examine sample results along with quality control (QC) data and make results available to the respective State and PWS via SDWARS
- Report data to NCOD



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#### **EPA Implementation Roles**

- State, PWS, and Laboratory support:
  - Review and track rule applicability and PWS sampling progress
  - Coordinate Laboratory Approval Program
  - Provide technical support
  - Coordinate outreach
  - Lead compliance assistance



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#### **Extended UCMR Implementation Team**

- EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW)
  - · Lead organization for direct-implementation of rule
- EPA Regional Offices
  - Coordinate State Partnership Agreements
  - Assist States and PWSs with UCMR requirements, compliance assistance, and enforcement
- Partnering States
  - Support various aspects of implementation based on State-specific interest



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#### States' Role in the UCMR Program

- Participation by States is voluntary and documented via Partnership Agreements
- States help EPA implement the UCMR program and ensure high data quality
- Partnership Agreement activities can include any or all of the following:
  - Review and revise State Monitoring Plans
  - Provide inventory and contact information for small and large PWSs
  - Provide compliance assistance (e.g., notify and instruct systems)
  - Collect samples
  - Other

UCMR 5 is the highest "partnered" cycle. Thank you for the large amount of State-provided data.



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#### **Small PWS Responsibilities**

- Register for a SDWARS account
- Complete pre-sampling activities in SDWARS by December 31, 2022
- Collect and ship samples according to the monitoring schedule in SDWARS using the sampling kits and materials provided by EPA



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# UCMR 5 Contaminants, Analytical Methods, and Public Access to UCMR Data

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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch



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#### Overview

- Contaminant Selection
  - "Information Compendium for Contaminants for the Final Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)"
- UCMR 5 Contaminants
  - · Analytical methods
  - Minimum reporting levels (MRLs)
  - Health information
- National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) and Data Summary
- Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)
- Public Notification Requirements



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# Information Compendium for Contaminants

- Published December 2021 (EPA 815-B-21-009)
- Provided supporting information for the 30 UCMR 5 contaminants
- Used data sources from the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) program to inform
  - Background and Use
  - Health Effects
  - · Occurrence in Water
  - Production, Release, and Usage
  - · Persistence and Mobility
- Outlined the contaminant prioritization process
- · Summarized the data sources reviewed
- Included a comprehensive list of the other contaminants that were considered

The document "Information Compendium for Contaminants for the Final Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)" is available in the docket at:

https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0530-0126



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UCMR 5 Contaminants: 29 PFAS + Lithium							
	EPA Method 533 (PFAS monitored under UCMR 3 are in bold)						
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF3ONS)	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)				
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) ("GenX chemical")	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)				
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)				
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)				
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)				
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1- sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)				
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)						
	PFAS Analytes Unique to	EPA Method 537.1					
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)				
	EPA Method 200.7 or Alternate S	M 3120 B or ASTM D1976 20					
Lithium							
SEPA United States Environmenta Agency	l Protection		Office of Water Slide 51 of 134				

s (PFAS)

EPA Method 533¹ (SPE LC/MS/MS)  Location: EPTDS²					
Analyte	CASRN <sup>3</sup>	MRL <sup>4</sup>	Health Information		
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	763051-92-9	0.005 μg/L	No EPA health assessment		
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	39108-34-4	0.005 μg/L	No EPA health assessment		
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	757124-72-4	0.003 μg/L	No EPA health assessment		
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	27619-97-2	0.005 μg/L	No EPA health assessment		
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) <sup>5</sup>	919005-14-4	0.003 μg/L	No EPA health assessment		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Determination of PFAS in Drinking Water by Isotope Dilution Anion Exchange Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry, November 2019 
<sup>2</sup> Entry Point to the Distribution System
<sup>3</sup> Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Minimum Reporting Level <sup>5</sup> 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid is the parent acid form of the ammonium salt



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# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

EPA Method 533 (SPE LC/MS/MS)  Location: EPTDS						
Analyte	CASRN	MRL	Health Information			
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	756426-58-1	0.002 μg/L	No EPA health assessment			
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	13252-13-6	0.005 μg/L	EPA Lifetime Health Advisory (final) <sup>1</sup> : 0.01 µg/L EPA Toxicity Value <sup>2</sup> : Chronic Reference Dose (RfD) = 0.000003 mg/kg-day			
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	151772-58-6	0.02 μg/L	No EPA health assessment			
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	113507-82-7	0.003 μg/L	No EPA health assessment			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Drinking Water Health Advisory: Hexafluoropropylene Oxide (HFPO) Dimer Acid and HFPO Dimer Acid Ammonium Salt, Also Known as "GenX Chemicals", June 2022 <sup>2</sup> Final Human Health Toxicity Values for Hexafluoropropylene Oxide (HFPO) Dimer Acid and Its Ammonium Salt, Also Known As "GenX Chemicals", 2021



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# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

EPA Method 533 (SPE LC/MS/MS)  Location: EPTDS						
Analyte CASRN MRL Health Information						
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	377-73-1	0.004 μg/L	No EPA health assessment			
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	863090-89-5	0.003 μg/L	No EPA health assessment			
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	0.003 μg/L	EPA Lifetime Health Advisory (final)¹: 2 μg/L EPA Toxicity Value²: Chronic RfD = 0.0003 mg/kg-day (thyroid)			
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	0.005 μg/L	EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessment in process <sup>3</sup>			

- <sup>1</sup> <u>Drinking Water Health Advisory: Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid and Related Compound Potassium Perfluorobutane Sulfonate, June 2022</u>
  <sup>2</sup> <u>Human Health Toxicity Values for Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid and Related Compound Potassium Perfluorobutane Sulfonate, October 2021</u>



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# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

EPA Method 533 (SPE LC/MS/MS)  Location: EPTDS						
CASRN	MRL	Health Information				
335-76-2	0.003 μg/L	EPA IRIS assessment in process <sup>1</sup>				
307-55-1	0.003 μg/L	No EPA health assessment				
375-92-8	0.003 μg/L	No EPA health assessment				
375-85-9	0.003 μg/L	No EPA health assessment				
355-46-4	0.003 μg/L	ATSDR <sup>2</sup> : Minimal Risk Level = 0.00002 mg/kg-day (intermediate duration); drinking water concentrations = 0.517 µg/L (adult) and 0.140 µg/L (child) EPA IRIS assessment in process <sup>3</sup>				
	Location CASRN  335-76-2  307-55-1  375-92-8  375-85-9	Location: EPTDS         CASRN       MRL         335-76-2       0.003 μg/L         307-55-1       0.003 μg/L         375-92-8       0.003 μg/L         375-85-9       0.003 μg/L				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> PFDA IRIS assessment in process



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# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

#### **EPA Method 533 (SPE LC/MS/MS) Location: EPTDS CASRN** MRL **Health Information** EPA IRIS assessment in process<sup>1</sup> 307-24-4 perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) $0.003~\mu g/L$ ATSDR2: Minimal Risk Level = 0.000003 mg/kg-day (intermediate duration); drinking water concentrations = perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) 375-95-1 0.004 μg/L $0.078~\mu g/L$ (adult) and $0.021~\mu g/L$ (child) EPA IRIS assessment in process<sup>3</sup> perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) 2706-91-4 0.004 μg/L No EPA health assessment No EPA health assessment $0.003~\mu g/L$ perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) 2706-90-3 perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) 2058-94-8 $0.002~\mu g/L$ No EPA health assessment



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Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), 2021: "Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> PFHxA IRIS assessment in process
<sup>2</sup> Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), 2021: "Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls"

# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

EPA Method 533 (SPE LC/MS/MS)  Location: EPTDS					
Analyte CASRN MRL Health Information					
			EPA Lifetime Health Advisory (interim) $^1$ : 0.00002 µg/L Draft Chronic RfD = 7.9 x $10^9$ mg/kg-day		
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	0.004 μg/L	Health Canada <sup>2</sup> : MAC = 0.6 ug/L		
			ATSDR $^3$ : Minimal Risk Level = 0.000002 mg/kg-day (intermediate duration); drinking water concentrations = 0.052 $\mu$ g/L (adult) and 0.014 $\mu$ g/L (child)		
			EPA Lifetime Health Advisory (interim) <sup>4</sup> : 0.000004 μg/L Draft Chronic RfD = 1.5 x 10 <sup>-9</sup> mg/kg-day		
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	0.004 μg/L	Health Canada <sup>2</sup> : MAC = 0.2 ug/L		
			ATSDR $^3$ : Minimal Risk Level = 0.000003 mg/kg-day (intermediate duration); drinking water concentrations = 0.078 $\mu$ g/L (adult) and 0.021 $\mu$ g/L (child)		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> INTERIM Drinking Water Health Advisory: Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS), June 2022; not federally enforceable; RfD subject to change based on current EPA reevaluation of toxicity information for PFOS Palath Canada Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, 2018, Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC); not federally enforceable

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), 2021: "Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls"

4 INTERIM Drinking Water Health Advisory: Perfluoroactanoic Acid (PFOA), June 2022; not federally enforceable; RfD subject to change based on current EPA reevaluation of toxicity information for PFOA



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# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

# Using EPA Method 537.11 (LC/MS/MS)

	LUCALIUII. EF I	D3	
Analyte	CASRN	MRL	Health Information
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2991-50-6	0.005 μg/L	No EPA health assessment
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2355-31-9	0.006 μg/L	No EPA health assessment
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	376-06-7	0.008 μg/L	No EPA health assessment
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	72629-94-8	0.007 μg/L	No EPA health assessment

<sup>1</sup> Determination of Selected Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS), Version 2.0, March 2020



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# Lithium (Metal/Pharmaceutical)

#### EPA Method 200.7<sup>1</sup> (ICP-AES), SM 3120 B<sup>2</sup>, ASTM D1976-20<sup>3</sup> Location: EPTDS

Analyte	CASRN	MRL	Health Information
lithium	7439-93-2	9 μg/L	EPA Draft CCL 5 Health Reference Level <sup>4</sup> = 10 $\mu$ g/L EPA PPRTV <sup>5</sup> : p-RfD = 0.002 mg/kg-day (Chronic and Subchronic); lower bound of the therapeutic serum concentration range selected as basis

- Determination of Metals and Trace Elements in Water and Wastes by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry, Revision 4.4., 1994
- <sup>2</sup> Standard Methods (SM) 3120 B (2017) or SM Online 3120 B-99 (1999 [Revised December 14, 2020])
- <sup>3</sup> ASTM International (ASTM) D1976-20, 2020
- <sup>4</sup>Draft CCL 5 Contaminant Information Sheets, 2021; non-cancer health value; not federally enforceable
- <sup>5</sup> EPA Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Value (PPRTV), 2008



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#### **EPA Lifetime Health Advisories**

- Identify levels to protect all people, including sensitive populations and life stages, from adverse health effects resulting from exposure throughout their lives to contaminants in drinking water
  - Calculated to offer a margin of protection against adverse health effects
  - Take into account other potential sources of exposure (e.g., food, air, consumer products)
- Non-enforceable and non-regulatory
  - Provide technical information for PWSs, States, and public officials on health effects, analytical methods, and treatment technologies
- For more information on EPA health advisories, visit: https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-health-advisories-has



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#### **EPA Lifetime Health Advisories for PFAS**

- For more information on PFAS: https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained
- For questions and answers on the interim (PFOA, PFOS) and final (GenX chemicals, PFBS) EPA lifetime health advisories published in June 2022:
   <a href="https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/questions-and-answers-drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-pfos-genx-chemicals-and-pfbs">https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/questions-and-answers-drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-pfos-genx-chemicals-and-pfbs</a>
  - Fact Sheet for PWSs: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-06/drinking-water-ha-pfas-factsheet-water-system.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-06/drinking-water-ha-pfas-factsheet-water-system.pdf</a>
  - Fact Sheet for Communities: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-06/drinking-water-ha-pfas-factsheet-communities.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-06/drinking-water-ha-pfas-factsheet-communities.pdf</a>



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#### NCOD and Data Summary Document

- After UCMR 5 monitoring starts, EPA will update the NCOD and publish a "Data Summary" approximately quarterly at the link below
- The Data Summary will summarize the NCOD results at a national level (e.g., the number of PWSs with results above the MRL), provide data field definitions, and tabulate health-based information from EPA risk assessments for the UCMR 5 contaminants alongside MRLs to help inform interpretation of results
  - Health-based reference values (e.g., EPA lifetime health advisory values) are reported as concentrations in water, if available, or reference doses
  - MRLs are the lowest concentrations that laboratories can report for a UCMR 5 contaminant
- EPA will continue to look for ways to improve the document to make sure we are providing stakeholders with the most appropriate information

#### National occurrence data publicly available:

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule



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#### **Public Access to UCMR Results**

- Annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)
  - Required by 40 CFR §141.153(d)(7) for community water systems (CWSs)
    - **Detected unregulated contaminants**, for which monitoring is required: the table(s) must contain the average and range at which the contaminant was detected (i.e., measured > the UCMR MRL). The report may include a brief explanation of the reasons for monitoring for unregulated contaminants
    - Example language: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted
  - For additional information: https://www.epa.gov/ccr



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#### **Public Access to UCMR Results**

- Public Notification
  - Required by §141.207 for all PWSs (CWSs and NTNCWSs subject to UCMR)
    - PWSs must notify persons served of the availability of the results no later than 12 months after monitoring results are known
    - Follows Tier 3 public notice §141.204(c), (d)(1), and (d)(3)
    - Special requirement notice must identify a person and the telephone number to contact for information on monitoring results
  - CWSs may include their public notice within their CCRs
  - For additional information: https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/public-notification-rule
- PWSs should be aware that some States may have requirements for communicating
   PFAS monitoring results to consumers and/or reporting them to the State



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#### Frequently Asked Question



#### Can a PWS use State-required PFAS monitoring results for UCMR 5?

PWSs may be able to conduct PFAS sampling that meets the needs of both State-required and UCMR 5 monitoring, with the understanding that UCMR 5 requirements must be met including:

- PFAS samples must be analyzed by an EPA-approved UCMR 5 laboratory using EPA Method 533 and Method 537.1 to conduct the analysis for the respective PFAS, as required under UCMR 5
- Sampling must take place during the 2023-2025 UCMR 5 monitoring period and follow UCMR 5 sampling frequency requirements
- State-required MRLs must be equal to or lower than the UCMR 5 MRLs

EPA offers flexibility for PWSs to reschedule their UCMR 5 monitoring, and PWSs may do so to coordinate it with their State-required monitoring. PWSs wishing to conduct "dual purpose" monitoring (i.e., concurrently meeting the State and UCMR 5 needs) may contact their State or EPA, as appropriate, if there are questions about whether both requirements are being met



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#### PWS-Specific Questions about UCMR 5

- If you have detailed questions that apply to your PWS specifically, please email the appropriate inbox below
  - UCMR5@glec.com
    - Schedule changes, sampling locations, applicability (e.g., PWS merged with another PWS(s), size category has changed, source water has changed), seasonal sample points
  - UCMR@glec.com
    - For immediate assistance on sampling, sampling kits, shipping



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#### Questions on the Presentation

- Click on "?" in the upper part of the control panel (Figure 1) to submit questions/comments
  - Type a question in the box; click send (Figure 2)
- Submit general clarifying questions throughout the webinar
  - Questions will be answered in the question box throughout the presentation
  - Common questions will be answered after the break and at the end







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# Questions and Answers Received in Question Box



# SDWARS and UCMR 5 Reporting Requirements

Jillian Toothman, U.S. EPA
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Standards and Risk Management Division
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch



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### Overview

- SDWARS 5
- Central Data Exchange (CDX) account
- Small PWS workflow
  - Notification letter
  - Updating contact/inventory/schedule/Zip Codes
- Reporting requirements and data elements
- Timing of reporting



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### SDWARS 5

- Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System (SDWARS) used by PWSs and EPA-approved UCMR 5 laboratories to report results
- Internet-based electronic reporting system that utilizes a secure access portal, the Central Data Exchange (CDX), to access
  - https://cdx.epa.gov/
  - <a href="https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/reporting-requirements-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-ucmr-5">https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/reporting-requirements-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-ucmr-5</a>

#### All PWSs must log in to SDWARS 5.

This is EPA's main way of communicating with PWSs regarding deadlines, inventory changes/corrections, sampling reminders, availability of analytical results, etc.



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### SDWARS 5/CDX Registration

- To register to use the CDX:
  - Go to <a href="https://cdx.epa.gov/preregistration/">https://cdx.epa.gov/preregistration/</a>
  - Enter the customer retrieval key (CRK) you received by email (sender UCMR@epacdx.net) or by physical mailing if no email address was available (refer to slide 35)
  - · Follow the directions to complete registration
- All PWSs should have received a CRK
  - If you lost/did not receive a CRK, please contact EPA's implementation contractor GLEC at the UCMR Message Center at UCMR5@glec.com or 1-800-949-1581
- Please do this as soon as possible
  - If you have CDX/SDWARS 5 registration issues after using your CRK, please contact the CDX Help Desk at helpdesk@epacdx.net or call 1-888-890-1995



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### SDWARS Workflow for Small PWSs - Overview

- Complete Pre-Sampling Activities Before December 31, 2022
  - Step 1: Log in to CDX
  - Step 2: Select SDWARS 5 and accept your PWS's UCMR 5 notification letter
  - Step 3: Review/edit sample locations
  - Step 4: Confirm/add physical shipping address for sampling kits (not a P.O. Box)
  - Step 5: Add/edit Zip Code(s) served
  - Step 6: Review sampling schedule
  - Step 7: Respond to specific UCMR 5 data elements
  - Step 8 (optional): Nominate additional user(s) for your PWS

#### SDWARS 5 Walkthrough Video for Small PWSs

Includes additional information for completing your pre-sampling activities in SDWARS https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2gacQ4Gle7l



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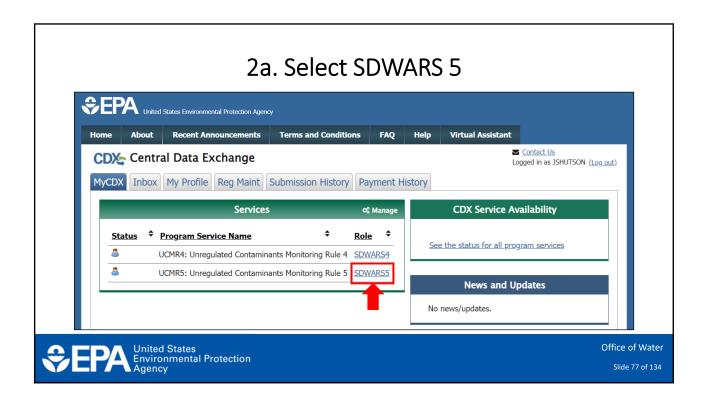
### 2. Select SDWARS 5 and Accept Notification Letter

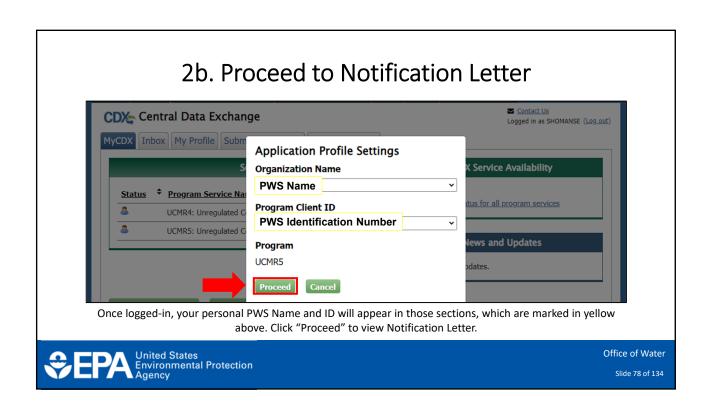
- To read and accept your notification letter, you must select SDWARS 5
  - Your PWS's notification letter should automatically open
  - Contains additional details about UCMR 5 monitoring and reporting requirements
- Status of acceptance of notification is tracked in SDWARS 5
  - You can download or print the letter to keep as a record

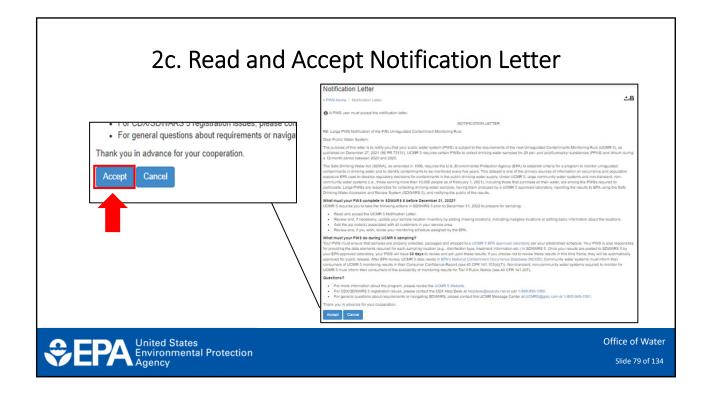


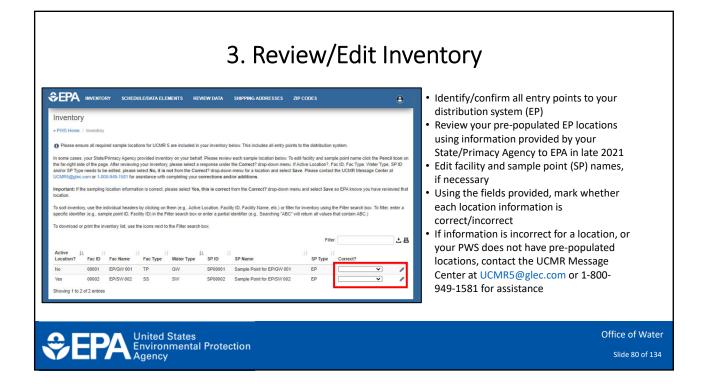
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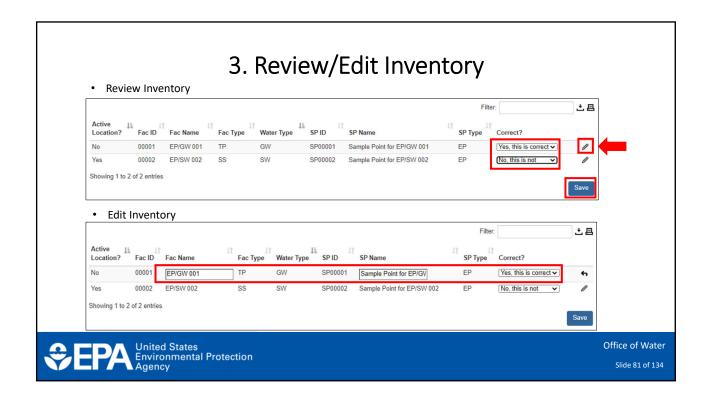
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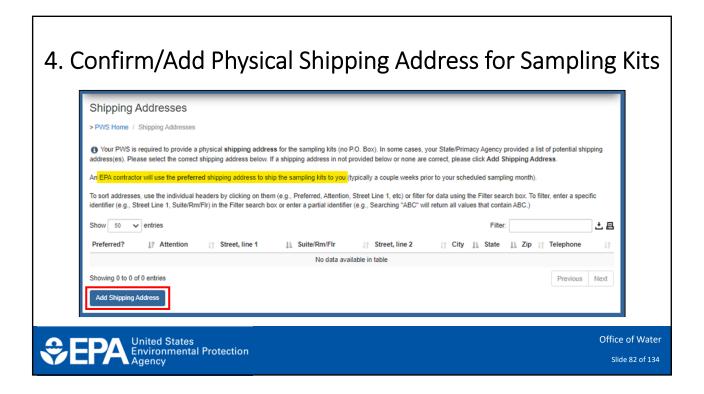












### 4. Confirm/Add Physical Shipping Address for Sampling Kits



· Do not use a P.O. Box



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### 5. Add/Edit Zip Code(s) Served



- Add Zip Codes associated with all customers served by your PWS
- Click "Add Zip Codes" for pop-up window



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United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

### Frequently Asked Question



#### Why do I need to report Zip Codes for all areas being served water by my PWS?

EPA will continue to collect U.S. Postal Service Zip Code(s) for UCMR 5, as collected under UCMR 3 and UCMR 4, to support potential assessments of whether or not certain communities are disproportionately impacted by particular drinking water contaminants. The specification for this one-time reporting requirement is established in 40 CFR 141.35(c)(1) and (d)(1) for large and small systems, respectively.



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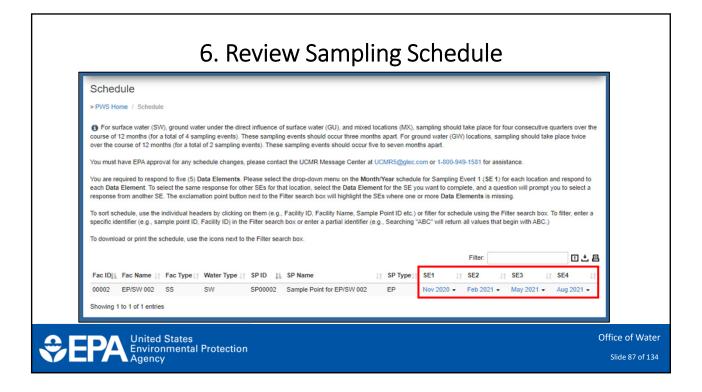
### 6. Review Sampling Schedule

- EPA initially drafts PWS schedule
- Partnered State had opportunity to review and modify
- Small PWSs must request EPA approval for any schedule changes
  - Please contact the UCMR Message Center at UCMR5@glec.com or 1-800-949-1581 for assistance

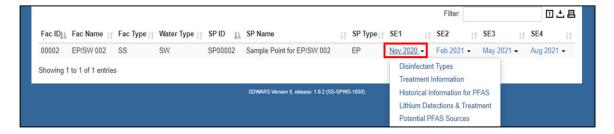


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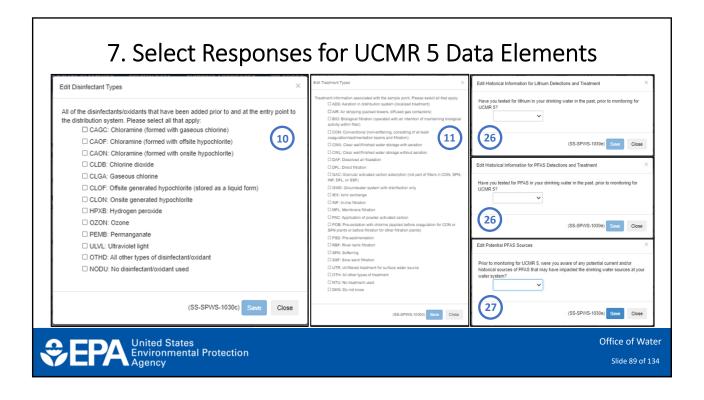
### 7. Select Responses for UCMR 5 Data Elements



• Select appropriate responses for Disinfectant Type, Treatment Information, Historical Information for PFAS/Lithium Detections and Treatment, and Potential PFAS Sources

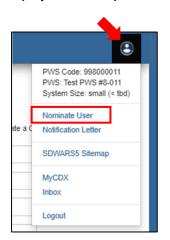


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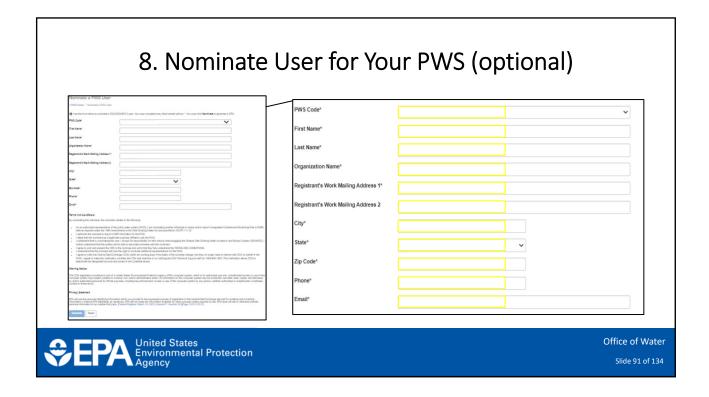
### 8. Nominate User for Your PWS (optional)

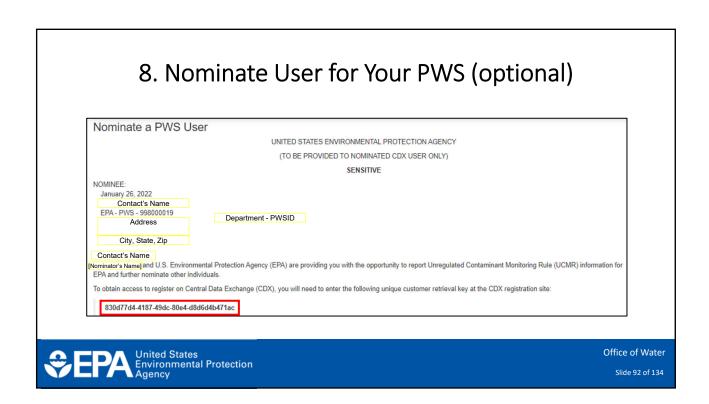
- You may nominate other individuals to serve as representatives for your PWS using the Nominate User function by selecting your account/person icon in the upper right-hand corner
- A new letter will be generated, which you must provide to the nominee for use in establishing their own account

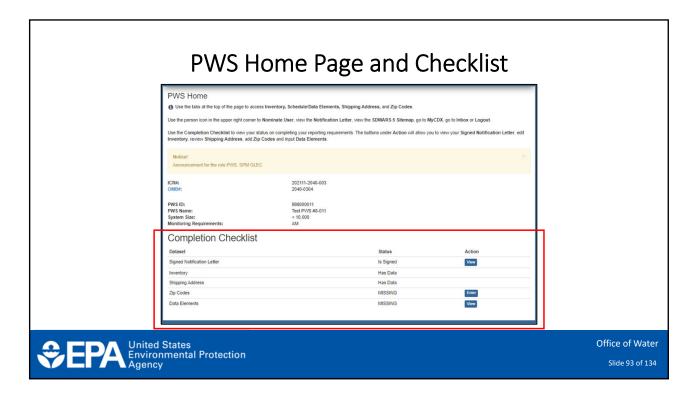




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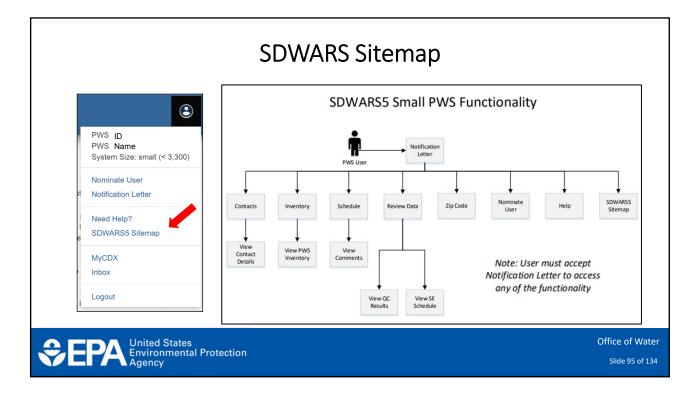


### **SDWARS Email Reminders**

- CDX/SDWARS users will receive automated emails for their PWS for:
  - **Zip Code completion** (sent on a quarterly basis if incomplete)
  - Sampling reminders (sent the month before scheduled sample event date)
  - Data element completion (sent the month after sample event if incomplete)
    - Small PWSs who completed their data elements prior to their sampling year will receive a reminder to reconfirm or update responses



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### Small System Reporting §141.35(d)

- Contact and Zip Code information
  - SDWARS by December 31, 2022
- Sampling location information
  - SDWARS by December 31, 2022
- Data elements
  - PWSs must report all data elements specified in §141.35(e) Table 1 in SDWARS
- Analytical results
  - Uploaded to SDWARS by EPA's contracted laboratory
  - · Reviewed by EPA in SDWARS
  - Small PWSs and States will have access to results via SDWARS



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### Reporting Data Elements §141.35(e)

Data Elements Reviewed by Small PWS Before Sampling Begins	Data Elements Confirmed by Small PWS at Each Sample Collection
1. Public Water System Identification (PWSID) Code	10. Disinfectant Type
2. Public Water System Name	11. Treatment Information
3. Public Water System Facility Identification Code	26. Historical Information for Contaminant Detections and Treatment
4. Public Water System Facility Name	27. Potential PFAS Sources*
5. Public Water System Facility Type	*EPA is not asking for a formal, in-depth, source water evaluation for Data Element 27. EPA recognizes that the response requires judgement and that some PWSs will have more complete information than others.
6. Water Source Type	
7. Sampling Point Identification Code	
8. Sampling Point Name	
9. Sampling Point Type Code	

- Data elements 12-25 are reported by the laboratory and are not shown in the table above
- PWSs will reconfirm or update responses to data elements 10, 11, 26, and 27 in SDWARS 5 at each sample collection
- If you have questions or need assistance providing the data elements listed above, please contact the UCMR Message Center at <a href="https://www.ucman.org/leasestate/">UCMR5@glec.com</a> or 1-800-949-1581



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### Disinfectant Type - Data Element 10

All of the disinfectants/oxidants that have been added prior to and at the entry point to the distribution system.

Please select all that apply.

**PEMB** = Permanganate **CAOF** = Chloramine (formed with offsite hypochlorite)

HPXB = Hydrogen peroxide CAON = Chloramine (formed with onsite hypochlorite)

**CLDB** = Chlorine dioxide

**CLOF** = Offsite generated hypochlorite (stored as liquid form) **OZON** = Ozone

**CLON** = Onsite generated hypochlorite **ULVL** = Ultraviolet light

**CAGC** = Chloramine (formed with gaseous chlorine) **OTHD** = All other types of disinfectant/oxidant

NODU = No disinfectant/oxidant used



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### Treatment Information - Data Element 11

#### Treatment information associated with the sample point. Please select all that apply.

**CON** = Conventional (non-softening, consisting of at least coagulation/sedimentation basins and filtration)

SFN = Softening

**RBF** = River bank filtration

**PSD** = Pre-sedimentation

INF = In-line filtration

**DFL** = Direct filtration

**SSF** = Slow sand filtration

**BIO** = Biological filtration (operated with an intention of maintaining biological activity within filter)

**UTR** = Unfiltered treatment for surface water source

**GWD** = Groundwater system with disinfection only

PAC = Application of powder activated carbon

NTU = No treatment used

**DKN** = Do not know

**GAC** = Granular activated carbon adsorption (not part of filters in CON, SFN, INF, DFL, or SSF)

AIR = Air stripping (packed towers, diffused gas contactors)

**POB** = Pre-oxidation with chlorine (applied before coagulation for CON

or SFN plants or before filtration for other filtration plants)

**MFL** = Membrane filtration

IEX = Ionic exchange

DAF = Dissolved air floatation

**CWL** = Clear well/finished water storage without aeration

**CWA** = Clear well/finished water storage with aeration

ADS = Aeration in distribution system (localized treatment)

**OTH** = All other types of treatment



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### Historical Information for Contaminant Detections and Treatment - Data Element 26

A yes or no answer provided by the PWS for each entry point to the distribution system

Question: Have you tested for the contaminant in your drinking water in the past? (finished water)

YES = If yes, did you modify your treatment and if so, what types of treatment did you implement? Select all that apply.

**PAC** = Application of powder activated carbon

GAC = Granular activated carbon adsorption (not part of

filters in CON, SFN, INF, DFL, or SSF)

**IEX** = Ionic exchange

NRO = Nanofiltration and reverse osmosis

**OZN** = Ozone

BAC = Biologically active carbon

MFL = Membrane filtration

**UVL** = Ultraviolet light

OTH = Other

**NMT** = Not modified after testing

NO = Have never tested for the contaminant

DK = Do not know



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### Potential PFAS Sources - Data Element 27

A yes or no answer provided by the PWS for each entry point to the distribution system

Question: Are you aware of any potential current and/or historical sources of PFAS that may have impacted the drinking water sources at your water system?

#### YES = If yes, select all that apply:

MB = Military base

FT = Firefighting training school

AO = Airport operations

**CW** = Car wash or industrial launderers

**PS** = Public safety activities (e.g., fire and rescue services)

WM = Waste management

**HW** = Hazardous waste collection, treatment, and disposal

**UW** = Underground injection well

**SC** = Solid waste collection, combustors, incinerators

MF = Manufacturing

FP = Food packaging

**TA** = Textile and apparel (e.g., stain- and water-resistant, fiber/thread, carpet, house furnishings, leather)

NO = Not aware of any potential current and/or historical sources

**DK** = Do not know



PP = Paper

**CC** = Chemical

PR = Plastics and rubber products

MM = Machinery

CE = Computer and electronic products

FM = Fabricated metal products (e.g., nonstick cookware)

PC = Petroleum and coal products

FF = Furniture

**OG** = Oil and gas production

UT = Utilities (e.g., sewage treatment facilities)

CT = Construction (e.g., wood floor finishing, electrostatic painting)

OT = Other



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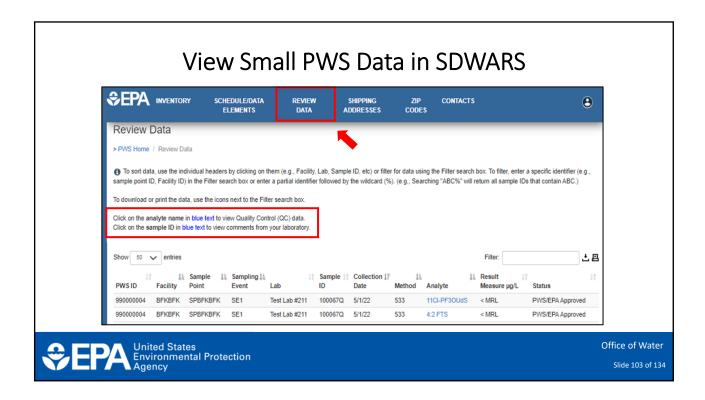
### Timing of Reporting for Small PWSs

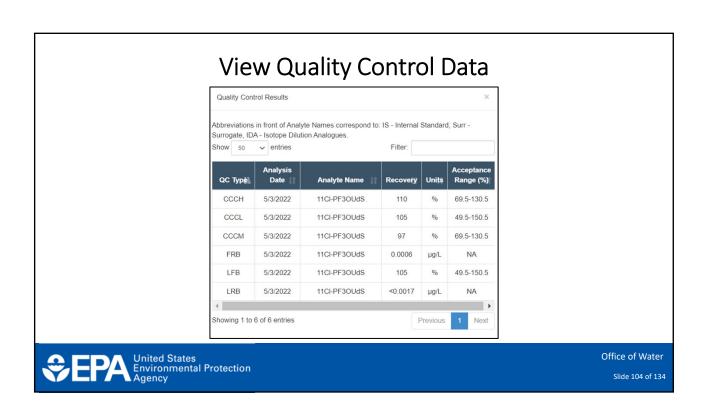
- Per contracts with EPA, laboratories supporting analysis of samples from small PWSs post results to SDWARS within 60 days of sample collection
- EPA will review, pay for, and approve the small PWS data
  - Viewable to PWS, State, and EPA in SDWARS
- SDWARS 5 PWS users will get a notification when analytical results are posted



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## UCMR 5 Small PWS Sampling Kits and Sample Collection

Paul Grimmett, U.S. EPA
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Standards and Risk Management Division
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch



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### Overview

- Sampling Kits and Additional Information
- Monitoring Review Sheets
- UCMR 5 Sampling Instructions and Video
  - Collection, packing, shipping, and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
  - Tips for reducing cross-contamination
- Sample Tracking Forms



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### Sampling Kits and Additional Information

- EPA's implementation contractor, GLEC, ships sampling kits using the PWS shipping address and inventory information provided or confirmed by the PWS in SDWARS, or obtained through Monitoring Review Sheets (MRSs)
- Sampling kits include:
  - Labeled sampling bottles in zip lock bags
  - Ice packs
  - Nitrile gloves
  - Prepaid shipping label
  - Sampling instructions and tips for reducing cross-contamination (See slides 110-116)
  - Sample Tracking Form to complete and ship with the samples (See slides 117-118)
- Sampling kit materials were tested during kit design to rule out PFAS contamination



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### **Monitoring Review Sheets**

- In June and July 2022, GLEC mailed Monitoring Review Sheets (MRSs) to small PWSs scheduled to monitor in 2023 that still do not have a SDWARS account
  - MRSs allow GLEC to confirm or obtain a shipping address and inventory information
  - Please fill out the form in the enclosed envelope and return to GLEC or email the information to MRS@GLEC.com



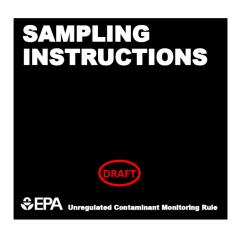


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### Sampling Instructions and Video

- Please Note: These instructions are specific to the UCMR
   5 sampling kit for small PWSs and are not Agency-wide
   PFAS sampling guidance
- The instructions are printed out and placed in the sampling kits to assist samplers
  - Please follow the instructions included with each kit
- EPA is recording a YouTube training video that walks through sample collection
- For immediate assistance on sampling, sampling kits, and shipping, contact UCMR@glec.com or 231-525-0521





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Freeze ice packs for at least 72 hours prior to sampling. Do not sample until ice packs are frozen solid.

Samples arriving at the lab too warm is the #1 reason for having to re-sample!



Only sample on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.



Check the entry point to the distribution system sample location. Ensure that any supplies or tools needed to open and flush the tap are available.



Samples must be shipped the same day they are collected unless they are refrigerated overnight.

Arrange with FedEx to pick up your samples or plan to drop them off at a staffed FedEx Express location.

O Don't rinse out or overfill the bottles

There are preservatives in the bottles that need to be dissolved into the sample (that's why they need to be shaken). Overfilling can dilute the preservative concentration in the bottle.

O Don't contaminate the bottles, lids, or samples

Refer to the kit lid for additional precautions to minimize the possibility of contaminating your samples.

Do not touch the inside of the cap or bottle.

Do not touch the bottle to the faucet.

Do not place the lids in a pocket.

Set bottle lids face up on a clean surface while sampling.

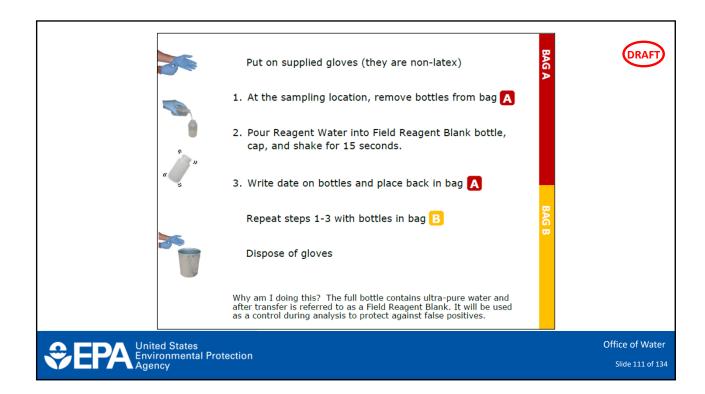
O Date all sample bottles using the supplied pen

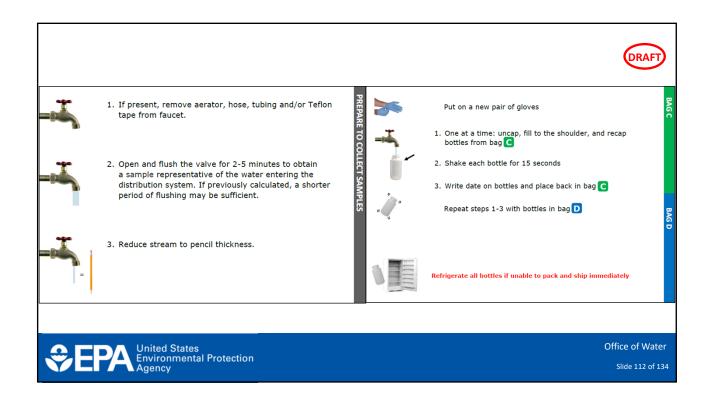
The lab needs to know when the samples were collected so they are analyzed before they expire.



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Retrieve the four ice packs from your freezer and put them back in the kit. The two big ones go on the sides, and the two smaller ones go on top of the samples.









**PACK & SHIP** 





Sign and date the blue form and seal it in the ziplock bag.

Place the ziplock bag on top of the foam box lid.

Seal the box shut with supplied tape strips.



Find the FedEx label and stick it over the old label.

Wait for FedEx Express to arrive if you scheduled a pickup, or drop off at a staffed FedEx location.

This is a prepaid FedEx Priority Overnight label; you will incur no shipping expenses.



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#### Why must I collect these samples?

This sampling is required by EPA for public water systems. It is not voluntary. If you are interested in learning more about the program, search for "UCMR5" online and visit EPA's UCMR homepage.

#### What is being monitored for in the water samples?

Your drinking water is being tested for PFAS compounds and lithium.

#### I forgot/can't sample during my scheduled week. What should I do?

Call Great Lakes Environmental Center at (231) 525-0521 or email UCMR@GLEC.com

#### It's hot out. What should I do?

Chill the samples in a refrigerator for a couple hours before putting them in the shipping container. Make sure the sample location on the bottles matches the sample location on the box and paperwork when you're packing the kits for shipment.

#### How do I view my results?

To view your analytical results, inventory and schedule, log into the Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System (SDWARS) using the Central Data Exchange (cdx.epa.gov). If you do not have an account or are having trouble logging in, contact the CDX Help Desk at helpdesk@epacdx.net or call (888) 890-1995 from 8 AM to 6 PM (EST), Monday through Friday.

#### If you have questions...

Call Great Lakes Environmental Center at (231) 525-0521 or email UCMR@GLEC.com



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### Tips for Reducing Cross-Contamination



#### Do not risk contaminating your samples with PFAS!

PFAS are found in thousands of products we use every day and contamination could be accidentally introduced into your samples during sampling. Follow the precautions listed below to minimize the possibility of contaminating your samples.



- Apply personal care products, sunscreen, or insect repellant prior to sample collection.
- Use anti-fog sprays or wipes prior to sample collection.
- Handle or use water, oil or stain resistant materials prior to sample collection (i.e., water-repellant face masks, food packaging and wrappers, Gore-Tex or Tyvek clothing, plastic clip boards).
- Use permanent markers (i.e., Sharpies) to label sample bottles.
- Touch the inside of the cap or bottle.
- Touch the bottle to the faucet.
- Place the lids in a pocket (set bottle lids face up on a clean surface while sampling).

· Please review prior to sample collection



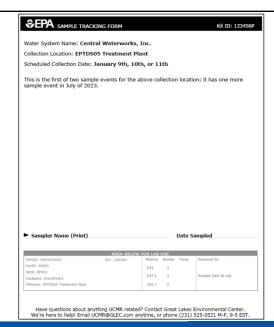
- Adhere to the steps contained in the Sampling Instructions.
- · Watch the UCMR 5 training video.
- · If possible, wash your hands before handling sample bottles.
- · Use only the materials provided in the UCMR 5 sampling kit.

Have questions about anything UCMR related? Contact Great Lakes Environmental Center. We're here to help! Email UCMR@GLEC.com anytime, or phone (231) 525-0521 M-F, 9-5



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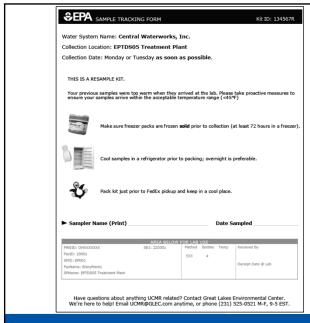


## Sample Tracking Form (Primary Kit Example)

- Printed on blue paper
- Review sample point (SP) information
- · Complete and ship with the samples

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## Sample Tracking Form (Resample Kit Example)

- Printed on pink paper
- Follow noted proactive measures for resample collection and shipping
- Complete and ship with the resamples



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### **Closing Remarks**

Thank you for attending this UCMR 5 webinar



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### If You Have Questions Following This Presentation – References

- Presentation slides were sent to all registered participants
  - If you did not receive a copy, please email UCMRwebinar@cadmusgroup.com and we will send you a copy
- March 2022 Stakeholder Meeting Slides with Question and Answers
  - https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-ucmr-meetings-and-materials

#### **Question and Answers for This Presentation**

Questions received during the presentation were similar to the questions received during the March 2022 webinar. Please refer to the March 2022 Stakeholder Meeting Slides (linked above) and note the last bookmarked section – Appendix 2: Supplemental Q&A



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### If You Have Questions Following This Presentation – References

- UCMR Homepage and Fact Sheet
  - https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr
  - https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucmr5-factsheet.pdf
  - https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-08/Spanish-UCMR5-FactSheet-ProgramOverview.pdf (Spanish Version)
- SDWARS 5 Walkthrough Video for Small PWSs
  - https://youtu.be/2gacQ4Gle7l
- Safe Drinking Water Information
  - https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information



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### If You Have Questions Following This Presentation – Contacts

- UCMR Message Center
  - For general questions about requirements (e.g., inventory, data elements, schedule) or navigating SDWARS, UCMR5@glec.com or 1-800-949-1581
- UCMR Small PWS Sampling Hotline
  - For immediate assistance on sampling (e.g., sample kits, shipping), UCMR@glec.com or 231-525-0521
- CDX Help Desk
  - For CDX/SDWARS 5 registration issues, helpdesk@epacdx.net or 1-888-890-1995
- UCMR Sampling Coordinator
  - UCMR\_Sampling\_Coordinator@epa.gov
- Contacts
  - Brenda Bowden: bowden.brenda@epa.gov
  - Melissa Simic: simic.melissa@epa.gov



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### Accessing the UCMR 5 Docket

Go to <a href="https://www.regulations.gov">https://www.regulations.gov</a> and enter **Docket ID EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0530** 



Direct link to docket: <a href="https://www.regulations.gov/docket/EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0530">https://www.regulations.gov/docket/EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0530</a>

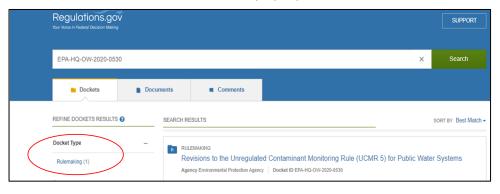


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### Accessing the UCMR 5 Docket

The UCMR 5 docket should pop up on the next screen





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### Accessing the UCMR 5 Docket

Browse documents and comments using the tabs





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### Questions on the Presentation

- Click on "?" in the upper part of the control panel (Figure 1) to submit questions/comments
  - Type a question in the box; click send (Figure 2)
- Submit general clarifying questions throughout the webinar
  - Questions will be answered in the question box throughout the presentation
  - Common questions will be answered after the break and at the end







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Questions and Answers Received in Question Box



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### Appendix 1: Abbreviations and Acronyms



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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

- μg Microgram
- 11Cl-PF3OUdS 11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid
- 4:2 FTS 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid
- 6:2 FTS 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
- 8:2 FTS 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane Sulfonic Acid
- 9CI-PF3ONS 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanone-1-Sulfonic Acid
- ADONA 4,8-Dioxa-3H-Perfluorononanoic Acid
- ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- AWIA America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018
- CASRN Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
- CCL Contaminant Candidate List



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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

- CDX Central Data Exchange
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- CWS Community Water System
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- EP/EPTDS Entry Point to the Distribution System
- FR Federal Register
- GenX Trade Name for a Technology Used to Make High-Performance Fluoropolymers Without the Use of PFOA
- Health Canada Health Canada Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality
- HFPO-DA Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid
- ICP-AES Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry



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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

- IRIS Integrated Risk Information System
- kg Kilogram
- **L** Liter
- LC/MS/MS Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry
- MAC Maximum Acceptable Concentration
- MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- mg Milligram
- MRL Minimum Reporting Level
- MRS Monitoring Review Sheet
- NCOD National Contaminant Occurrence Database
- NDAA National Defense Authorization Act



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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

- NEtFOSAA N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid
- NFDHA Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid
- NMeFOSAA N-Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid
- NPDWR National Primary Drinking Water Regulation
- NTNCWS Non-Transient Non-Community Water System
- OGWDW Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
- **OW** Office of Water
- PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance
- PFBA Perfluorobutanoic Acid
- PFBS Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid
- PFDA Perfluorodecanoic Acid



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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

- PFDoA Perfluorododecanoic Acid
- PFEESA Perfluoro (2-Ethoxyethane) Sulfonic Acid
- PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic Acid
- PFHpS Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid
- PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic Acid
- PFHxS Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid
- PFMBA Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid
- PFMPA Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid
- PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid
- PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid
- PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid



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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

- PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic Acid
- PFPeS Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid
- PFTA Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid
- PFTrDA Perfluorotridecanoic Acid
- PFUnA Perfluoroundecanoic Acid
- PPRTV Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Value
- PWS Public Water System
- PWSID Public Water System Identification Code
- QA Quality Assurance
- QC Quality Control
- RfD Reference Dose



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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

- SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act
- SDWARS Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System
- SDWIS/Fed Federal Safe Drinking Water Information System
- SE Sample Event
- SP Sample Point
- SPE Solid Phase Extraction
- TNCWS Transient Non-Community Water System
- **UCM** Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring
- UCMR Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule



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# The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5): Small and Large Public Water Systems Implementation Public Meetings by Webinar on October 26 & 27, 2022

### **Biographies**

Brenda Bowden has worked as an environmental scientist with the U.S. EPA's Office of Water, Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water, Standards and Risk Management Division, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch in Cincinnati, Ohio, for more than 15 years. She began her research on the first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) as an Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) research fellow and has held various roles throughout every round of UCMR monitoring. She is currently the UCMR rule manager. Brenda holds a B.S. in Environmental Science and Toxicology from Ashland University and a M.En. in Environmental Science concentrated on Hazardous Waste and Toxicology from Miami University.

**Kelsey Dailey** is a physical scientist with the U.S. EPA's Office of Water, Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water, Standards and Risk Management Division, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch in Cincinnati, Ohio, working on UCMR 5 with a focus on small system implementation and assisting with rule development and outreach. She has participated in UCMR program activities since January 2021 when she first arrived at EPA as an Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) research fellow. Kelsey holds a B.S. in Geological Sciences from The Ohio State University and an M.S. in Environmental Studies specializing in Hydrologic Sciences from the University of Colorado Boulder.

**Paul Grimmett** is a chemist with the U.S. EPA's Office of Water, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water's Standards and Risk Management Division (SRMD), working in programs such as the Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program and the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Prior to joining SRMD in 2015, Paul served as a research chemist at EPA's Office of Research and Development for the previous nine years. His expertise is the research, development, and application of analytical chemistry methods for use in the environmental field. Prior to his time at EPA, Paul was a contract chemistry supervisor for an on-site EPA contractor. He received his Bachelors and Masters of Science degrees from Marshall University.

**Elizabeth Hedrick** is a chemist with the U.S. EPA's Office of Water, Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water, Standards and Risk Management Division, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch (UCMB) in Cincinnati, Ohio. The UCMB develops and implements the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Before joining the UCMB, she was a research chemist for 15 years in EPA's Office of Research and Development where she authored journal articles, analytical methods, and methods manuals for the analysis of contaminants in a variety of matrices. She later joined EPA's Office of Water, working in water security where she developed laboratory and field guidance for drinking water utilities to respond to contamination incidents. She has been in the UCMB for four years. Elizabeth has a BS in chemistry and an MS in environmental science.

Derek Losh has been an environmental engineer with the U.S. EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water since 2004. For several years he worked in Washington, DC, providing analysis to support regulatory decisions on drinking water contaminants. In 2007 he moved to U.S. EPA's Cincinnati office to provide nation-wide assistance to small drinking water utilities to optimize existing treatment processes. Now Derek works on the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Team, which is a program to monitor unregulated contaminants in public drinking water systems across the country. He holds an M.S. in environmental engineering from the University of Texas at Austin (2001) and became a licensed professional engineer in 2003.

**Melissa Simic** has been a physical scientist for the U.S. EPA for 12 years. She is the Branch Supervisor for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch in the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water. She manages the development and implementation of UCMR, a national drinking water occurrence study for contaminants of emerging concern. Melissa has a B.S. in Cell and Molecular Biology from Oklahoma State University and a M.S. in Environmental Epidemiology, Exposure & Risk from Harvard University.

Jillian Toothman is a chemist with the U.S. EPA's Office of Water, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Standards and Risk Management Division, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Branch in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the current database manager for UCMR. Since 2008, she has served in various technical capacities for the UCMR program including contract laboratory oversight, laboratory data submission support and laboratory audits. In her role as the UCMR database manager, she manages the overall design, development, implementation, maintenance and user support for the Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System (SDWARS) which is the data portal for all UCMR results.