

**SPECIAL USE PERMIT FOR
CAMPGROUND AND RELATED GRANGER-THYE CONCESSIONS**

Authority: Granger-Thye Act, 16 U.S.C. 580d

APPENDIX F :

OPERATION OF FEDERALLY OWNED DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

I. INTRODUCTION

The requirements set forth in this Appendix pertain to holders of Forest Service special use permits that authorize the holder to operate federally owned drinking water systems. This includes special use permits authorized under the Granger-Thye Act, 16 U.S.C. § 580d.

The requirements set forth below are derived from Chapter 7420 of the Forest Service Manual (FSM), which describes the Forest Service Drinking Water Program. The objective of the Forest Service Drinking Water Program is to protect human health by ensuring that Forest Service drinking water systems are properly operated, maintained, and monitored and deficiencies promptly corrected. Where this objective and applicable standards as described herein cannot be met, the Forest Service policy is to make such waters unavailable for human consumption. "Human consumption" includes the use of water for drinking, food preparation, dishwashing, oral hygiene, or bathing/showering.

When a permit holder operates federally owned water systems, both the Forest Service and the permit holder are considered suppliers of the water. Therefore, permit holders authorized to operate federally owned water systems must operate and maintain the systems to meet the objective and policy of the Forest Service Drinking Water Program. Failure to operate these drinking water systems accordingly may result in revocation of the permit.

In addition to fulfilling the requirements set forth below, permit holders operating federally owned water systems must comply with all applicable federal, State, interstate, and local requirements applicable to drinking water systems, and must follow the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan developed in conjunction with the Forest Service to address the specific system(s).

Nothing in this Appendix should be interpreted as diminishing any obligation imposed by federal, State, interstate, or local authority.

II. APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

- A. Average Daily Population (ADP).** For classification and inventory purposes, the ADP is the sum of the daily transient and daily resident population served or having access to the drinking water system, per month, divided by the days of the month. Where actual or sample counts are not available at recreation sites, determine ADP by multiplying Persons-At-One-Time (PAOT) by the percentage of site use where PAOT equals five people per site.
- B. Certified Operator.** Qualified personnel certified by the primacy agency to operate public drinking water systems.
- C. Condition Survey.** An onsite survey of the water source, facilities, and equipment as defined in the operations and maintenance plan for the system. Condition surveys are an integral part of the sanitary surveys. They may be combined with the sanitary surveys or serve as a supplement and addendum to the sanitary survey. Condition surveys are also performed to collect and document current condition and maintenance tasks for a water system. Condition surveys are conducted by qualified personnel and

documented in a brief report.

- D. Consecutive Water System.** A water system that buys or otherwise receives some or all of their finished water from another public water system on a regular basis. Consecutive water systems are regulated as separate drinking water systems if they meet the definition of a public water system under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR).
- E. Drinking Water System.** A public or a non-public water system for providing water suitable for human consumption via pipes or constructed conveyances, including handpump systems).
- F. E. coli MCL Violation.** A violation that occurs when a water system has:
1. An *E. coli*-positive routine sample followed by a total coliform-positive repeat sample; or
 2. Any *E. coli*-positive repeat sample; or
 3. A failure to collect all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample; or
 4. A failure to test for *E. coli* in a total coliform-positive repeat sample. __
- G. Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI).** Any water beneath the surface of the ground with significant occurrence of organisms or significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions. Direct influence is determined by the primacy agency for individual sources in accordance with criteria established by the primacy agency.
- H. Human Consumption.** Use of water for drinking, food preparation, dishwashing, oral hygiene, or bathing/showering.
- I. Level 1 Assessment.** An evaluation of a public water system to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. It is conducted by the system operator or owner in accordance with primacy agency requirements.
- J. Level 1 Assessment Trigger.** An event that necessitates conducting a Level 1 Assessment. A Level 1 Assessment must be performed when:
1. Any public water system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has greater than 1 routine/repeat sample per month which is total coliform-positive; or
 2. Any public water system collecting at least 40 samples per month has greater than 5.0 percent of the routine/repeat samples in a month total coliform-positive; or
 3. Any public water system fails to take every required repeat sample after each total-coliform routine sample.

For non-public systems, the above events trigger a condition survey.

- K. Level 2 Assessment.** An evaluation of a public water system to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. A Level 2 Assessment provides a more detailed examination of the system (including the system's monitoring and operational practices) than does a Level 1 Assessment through the use of more comprehensive investigation and review of available information, additional internal and external resources, and other relevant practices. It is conducted by an individual approved by the primacy agency in accordance with primacy agency requirements.
- L. Level 2 Assessment Trigger.** An event that necessitates conducting a Level 2 Assessment. A Level 2 Assessment must be performed when:
1. Any public water system has an *E. coli* MCL violation.
 2. Any public water system triggers a second Level 1 Assessment within a rolling 12-month period.

For non-public systems, the above events trigger a condition survey.

- M. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).** The maximum amount of a contaminant allowed in water provided to

any user of a public water system.

- N. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.
- O. Non-Public Water System.** A water system which provides drinking water but does not meet the definition of a public water system as defined by the SDWA. Non-public water systems are classified as one of the following:
- Non-Public, Non-Transient (NPNT) Water System**. A non-public water system serving less than 25 year-round residents or serving less than 25 of the same persons (ADP) more than 180 days per year (for example, smaller Forest Service ranger stations or housing sites).
 - Non-Public Transient (NPT) Water System**. A non-public water system serving less than 25 persons (ADP) and not meeting the definition of NPNT water system (for example, smaller recreation sites, seasonal guard stations, or work centers with short-term, seasonal employees).
- P. Other Water System (O).** A distribution system (consisting of a water meter and distribution system) connected to a public water system (for example, connection of a Forest Service facility to a municipal water supply), that is not considered a Consecutive Water System.
- Q. Primacy Agency.** The agency that has been delegated primary responsibility by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the administration and enforcement of primary drinking water regulations and related requirements that are applicable to public water systems within a State.
- R. Public Water System.** As defined under the SDWA, a public water system is a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals. Such term includes (i) any collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and (ii) any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. Public water systems are classified as one of the following:
1. **Community (C) Water System**. A public water system that:
 - a. Serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents; or
 - b. Regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.
 2. **Non-Community Water System**. A public water system that does not meet the definition of a community water system and can be one of the following:
 - a. **Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Water System**. A public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.
 - b. **Transient Non-Community (TNC) Water System**. A public water system that is not a community water system and does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.
- S. Qualified Person/Personnel.** Person possessing appropriate training, experience, qualifications, and certifications/licenses to perform specific technical functions with respect to the design, construction, assessment, and operation; or monitoring and maintenance of drinking water systems.
- T. Repeat Samples.** A set of coliform samples taken when a previous sample is positive for total coliform. Repeat samples must be collected within 24 hours of being notified of a positive result.
- U. Routine Sample.** A coliform sample that is representative of the water throughout the distribution system, when the system is operational, and is used to determine the microbial quality of the water.
- V. Sanitary Survey.** An onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance, and overall management of a drinking water system to evaluate compliance with laws and regulations and to evaluate the adequacy with respect to producing and distributing safe drinking water. Sanitary surveys

must be conducted no less frequently than every three years for community water systems and every five years for non-community and non-public water systems.

- W. Service Connection.** Piped connection for conveyance of drinking water from the distribution system to the user. Examples of service connections include: an individual building (for example, residence, crew quarters, office, or mobile home), drinking fountains in campgrounds provided for public use, an individual campground hydrant, a handpump on a well, and a building with toilet and wash basin or shower.
- X. Special Sample.** A coliform sample collected for purposes other than routine compliance monitoring (for example, investigative samples or pre-opening/pre-season samples on seasonal systems). Special samples must be marked as such when sent in to the laboratory for analysis. Special samples do not count in determining assessment triggers or MCL violations, or in meeting the monthly sampling requirements.
- Y. Total Coliform (TC) Sample.** Group of bacteria used as an indicator of the potential fecal contamination of drinking water. Although total coliforms are usually not pathogenic themselves, their presence in drinking water indicates that fecal pathogens may also be present.
- Z. Water System Operator.** Any individual who has direct responsibility for or operates a drinking water system or such parts of the system as would affect the quality and/or quantity of drinking water provided to consumers.

III. REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING FEDERALLY OWNED DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

- A. Compliance With Applicable Standards.** All federally owned public water systems must be operated in compliance with the most stringent of the following requirements:
 1. The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*);
 2. The primacy agency;
 3. FSM 7420 and applicable supplements;
 4. This permit.

Requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act are further delineated in regulations, including but not limited to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) (42 CFR Part 141) and National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWR) (42 CFR Part 143).

All federally owned non-public water systems must be operated in compliance with FSM 7420 and applicable supplements, and this permit. Non-public water systems must comply with the current MCLs applicable to the respective public water system class identified in Exhibit 01. Contaminant monitoring for non-public systems may be less frequent than a public water system of respective class, if permitted by the Forest Service.

Exhibit 01

**Respective Public Water System Classes for Operation
 of Forest Service Non-Public Water Systems**

Non-Public Forest Service Class	Respective Public System Class
Non-Public Transient (NPT)	Transient Non-Community (TNC)
Non-Public Non-Transient (NPNT)	Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC)
Other (O) (municipal service connection)	Not applicable

- B. Classification.** Determination of drinking water system classification (C, TNC, NTNC, NPT, NPNT) shall be made by the regulatory authorities and the Forest Service.
- C. Qualified Personnel.** The permit holder shall provide qualified personnel to operate, maintain, assess, and

monitor each water system. If required by the primacy agency or Forest Service, water system operators and sampling technicians shall be primacy agency-certified. Each water system shall have a primary and backup water system operator. The permit holder shall provide the name of the primary and backup water system operator for each separate water system within the scope of this permit in writing to the Forest Service, and notify the authorized officer within 72 hours of a change in personnel.

Operation, maintenance, assessment, and monitoring tasks shall be performed by the primary or backup water system operator, or, if permitted by the primacy agency and Forest Service, by qualified personnel working under the direct supervision of the primary or backup water system operator.

D. Sanitary Surveys. Unless otherwise specified, sanitary surveys will be conducted by a primacy agency-approved agent for public water systems, and by the Forest Service for non-public water systems. The Forest Service may elect to attend sanitary surveys conducted by other agents. Where advance notice is provided by the primacy agency-approved agent, the permit holder shall coordinate the schedule with the Forest Service. The permit holder shall assist the primacy agency and/or Forest Service in the conduct of sanitary surveys by locating components at the site, operating valves and equipment, and providing a copy of the water system records if requested. Sanitary surveys may be conducted more frequently than the minimum required by regulation or policy, at the discretion of the primacy agency or the Forest Service. The permit holder shall coordinate with the Forest Service to ensure correction of identified deficiencies, and reporting of corrections to the primacy agency.

E. Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments and Condition Surveys.

The permit holder shall notify the Forest Service in writing prior to conducting Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments and condition surveys. The Forest Service may elect to attend. The permit holder shall coordinate with the Forest Service to ensure correction of identified deficiencies.

1. Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments. Qualified personnel shall conduct Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments on public water systems in response to specific coliform test results, E. coli test results, or failure to sample, as per the definitions of Level 1 Assessment Trigger and Level 2 Assessment Trigger. Unless otherwise directed, the permit holder shall be responsible for ensuring the completion of all assessments. Unless otherwise directed or required by the primacy agency, the permit holder shall be responsible for conducting Level 1 Assessments, and for ensuring the completion of Level 2 Assessments by coordinating with the primacy agency and the Forest Service.

2. Condition Surveys (Operational/Other). Unless otherwise directed, the permit holder shall be responsible for conducting these condition surveys. Qualified personnel shall conduct condition surveys whenever:

- a. A non-public system has specific coliform test results, E. coli test results, or failure to sample, that would require a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment for a public system, or
- b. A closed seasonal system is opened for service, or
- c. There is a significant change in conditions that may have affected the system operation and or water quality (for example, severe storm, earthquake, or flood event), or
- d. Prior to renewal of any special use permit involving Forest Service-owned drinking water systems.

3. Condition Surveys (Maintenance). Qualified Forest Service personnel will conduct condition surveys for maintenance of Forest Service-owned drinking water systems, on an interval not to exceed five years. The permit holder shall assist the Forest Service in the conduct of maintenance condition surveys by locating components at the site, operating valves and equipment, and providing a copy of the water system records if requested.

F. Physical Protection.

1. Design and Construction. The permit holder shall not make any design or construction modifications to the system without advance authorization from the Forest Service and primacy agency.

2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M). If an O&M Plan has not been provided by the Forest Service, prepare one for Forest Service approval. Review and modify the O&M Plan whenever operational or

physical changes are proposed, and submit proposed revisions for Forest Service approval. At a minimum, review the O&M Plan annually and submit proposed revisions for Forest Service approval with the Annual Operating Plan.

Follow the procedures established in the O&M plans. Make no unauthorized changes that would compromise the objectives stated in this Appendix. Obtain approval from the Forest Service prior to opening seasonal systems each year. For seasonal systems that are public, also demonstrate compliance with primacy agency-approved startup procedures prior to opening the system each year. Perform maintenance to ensure continued protection of the water source and water system.

When a closed system at a publicly-accessible site is being super-chlorinated and/or flushed, or is being sampled prior to system opening/re-opening, deter public access to the system via signs, barricades, and/or other measures.

3. Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention. Maintain cross connection control and backflow prevention practices and devices in accordance with the Forest cross connection control and backflow prevention plan, primacy agency regulations, and OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910.141(b)(2) (ii). Properly use and maintain these devices and incorporate annual testing into the system's cross connection control program and O&M Manual. Maintain testing records in the water system file, and document test completion in the annual pre-opening condition survey.

4. Security. Maintain physical security (fences, enclosures, and locks) as necessary and practicable to deter unauthorized access. If vandalism or intentional harm to the water system and its components (wells, springs, treatment systems, storage tanks, and so forth) is suspected, notify law enforcement officers immediately and consult with the Forest Service for further guidance.

G. Treatment. Public water systems must provide treatment as required by the primacy agency or Forest Service. Non-public water systems must provide treatment as required by the Forest Service, to meet objectives stated in this Appendix. The permit holder shall not make substantial treatment modifications without advance authorization from the Forest Service (and primacy agency, if applicable). The permit holder shall notify, in writing, the Forest Service (and primacy agency, if applicable) in the event of any treatment system malfunction.

H. Monitoring and Follow-up Actions.

Conduct monitoring and perform follow-up actions in accordance with this Appendix. Meet additional requirements if imposed by the primacy agency. Ensure that sample analyses are conducted at a primacy agency-certified laboratory, and that samples are collected and handled in accordance with laboratory requirements. Maintain and submit monitoring records in accordance with this Appendix. For public systems, submit results to the Forest Service and primacy agency as required by regulation. For non-public systems, submit results to the Forest Service only.

The laboratory selection, and the manner in which the laboratory notifies the permit holder of violations, are subject to approval by the Forest Service. The permit holder shall ensure that the laboratory reports results immediately if a test result is positive for E. coli or total coliform. The permit holder shall also ensure that the laboratory directly notifies the Forest Service authorized officer of violations. If requested by the Forest Service, the permit holder shall have the laboratory send an electronic copy of all results to the Forest Service at the same time results are sent to the permit holder. The permit holder is responsible for providing the name and address of the authorized officer to ensure this notification and associated sample results are sent by the laboratory to the Forest Service.

The permit holder shall submit a drinking water monitoring plan with the annual operating plan, for approval by the Forest Service. The plan must include the contaminant list and schedule, proposed laboratory, and contacts list (permit holder, operators, and Forest Service representative to be contacted by the laboratory). The plan must also include a sample siting plan for coliform samples that addresses frequency and location, as described below. Each hand pump is considered as a separate water system. Unless otherwise directed, microbiological samples must be taken in the first ten days of the month.

The permit holder shall notify and consult with the Forest Service within 24 hours after notification by the laboratory of a sample that tests positive for microbiological contamination, a trigger of a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment or condition survey, or any violation of applicable standards.

1. Microbiological (Coliform) Monitoring.**a. Public Water System.**

- i. Routine Coliform Samples. Follow NPDWR or primacy agency regulations. Unless otherwise directed by the Forest Service, for seasonal systems, collect at least one sample for each full or partial calendar month the system operates, even if the primacy agency allows less frequent sampling. Prepare a sample siting plan that addresses frequency and location to ensure sampling is representative of water throughout the distribution system. The sample siting plan must include routine and repeat sample sites in the distribution system to ensure compliance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule. Additionally, for systems that use groundwater, the sample siting plan must include a repeat sample site at each groundwater source to meet requirements of the Groundwater Rule.
- ii. Repeat Coliform Samples. Collect samples as required by the NPDWR or primacy agency regulations.
- iii. Special Samples. Collect samples as required by the NPDWR or primacy agency regulations. Seasonal systems may not be opened for public use until after the special samples show the systems are free from coliform bacteria.

b. Non-Public Water System.

- i. Routine Coliform Samples. Collect samples from non-public (NPT and NPNT) water systems at a minimum frequency of one sample/calendar quarter for systems that are continuously operated. For seasonal systems, collect one sample for each full or partial calendar month that the system operates. Prepare a sample siting plan that addresses frequency and location to ensure sampling is representative of water throughout the distribution system. The sample siting plan must include routine and repeat sample sites in the distribution system. Additionally, for systems that use groundwater, the sample siting plan must include a repeat sample site at each groundwater source.
- ii. Repeat Coliform Samples. Within 24 hours of notification of a positive routine sample, collect one repeat sample for each positive routine sample.
- iii. Special Samples. Collect one special sample before opening any seasonal water system for use. Seasonal systems may not be opened for public use until after the special samples show the systems are free from coliform bacteria.

2. Microbiological Follow-up Actions. Follow up actions are based on what triggers and/or violations have occurred.**a. Level 1 Assessment Trigger.****i. Public Water System.**

(1) Notify the Forest Service, conduct a Level 1 Assessment, and conduct corrective actions as soon as practicable, and coordinate with the Forest Service to submit the completed assessment form to the primacy agency within 30 days after learning of the trigger. In the completed form, describe sanitary defects detected, corrective actions completed, and a proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed.

(2) Unless otherwise directed by the primacy agency or Forest Service, after performing corrective actions, take daily special samples until two consecutive special samples are negative for coliform. If one special sample is TC positive, consult with the primacy agency and Forest Service on whether to implement precautionary measures such as system closure or a boil water advisory. The Forest Service may require more conservative measures than the primacy agency.

(3) Follow primacy agency and Forest Service directions for follow-up.

ii. Non-Public Water System.

(1) Notify the Forest Service, conduct a condition survey, and conduct corrective actions as soon as practicable, and document the survey and actions within 30 days after learning of the trigger. In the documentation, describe sanitary defects detected, corrective actions completed, and a

proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed.

(2) Unless otherwise directed by the Forest Service, after performing corrective actions, take daily special samples until two consecutive special samples are negative for coliform. If one special sample is TC positive, consult with the Forest Service on whether to implement precautionary measures such as system closure or a boil water advisory.

(3) Follow Forest Service directions for follow-up.

b. Level 2 Assessment Trigger.

i. Public Water System (Trigger: E. coli MCL violation or second Level 1 Assessment trigger within a rolling 12-month period).

(1) (For all Level 2 Assessment Triggers.) Notify the Forest Service. If the trigger is caused by an E. coli MCL violation, also notify the primacy agency, in accordance with NPDWR or primacy agency regulations. Follow primacy agency and Forest Service direction.

(2) (For E. coli MCL violation.) Close the system. (The toilet supply may be left open if all points of human consumption, including showers, sinks, and publicly accessible hose bibs, can be isolated and shut off.)

(3) (For E. coli MCL violation.) Notify the public and water users, in coordination with the Forest Service, in accordance with NPDWR or primary agency regulations.

(4) (For E. coli MCL violation.) Coordinate with the Forest Service to notify the State after completion of public notice (with a copy of the public notice posted/delivered, and dates when the notice was posted and removed).

(5) (For all Level 2 Assessment Triggers.) Coordinate with the Forest Service. Ensure that a Level 2 Assessment is completed by the primacy agency or by a party approved by the primacy agency as soon as practicable, and submit the completed assessment form to the primacy agency within 30 days after learning of the trigger. The completed form must describe sanitary defects detected, corrective actions completed, and a proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed.

(6) (For E. coli MCL violation.) After performing corrective actions, take daily special samples. A closure order may be lifted only after the problem has been corrected and two consecutive daily special samples are TC negative.

ii. Non-Public Water System (Trigger: E. coli MCL violation).

(1) Notify the Forest Service of the violation and follow Forest Service direction.

(2) Close the system. (The toilet supply may be left open if all points of human consumption, including showers, sinks, and publicly accessible hose bibs, can be isolated and shut off.)

(3) Coordinate with the Forest Service to notify the water users about the violation within 24 hours and in accordance with the primacy agency requirements and guidance. Content of public notice for non-public systems may be customized to fit a non-public system, subject to approval by the Forest Service.

(4) Coordinate with the Forest Service on conducting a condition survey and corrective actions as soon as practicable, and document the survey and actions within 30 days after learning of the trigger. In the documentation, describe sanitary defects detected, corrective actions completed, and a proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed.

(5) After performing corrective actions, take daily special samples. A closure order may be lifted only after the problem has been corrected and two consecutive daily special samples are TC negative.

3. Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products. All public community and non-transient non-community water systems that add a primary or residual disinfectant as part of their water treatment must be monitored in accordance with NPDWR or primacy agency requirements for disinfectant residuals to demonstrate compliance with MRDLs, and for disinfection byproducts to demonstrate compliance with

MCLs. Transient non-community systems that use chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant must also be monitored for compliance with the MRDL.

All public water systems that add a primary disinfectant to treat the source water (surface water, GWUDI, or groundwater) must be monitored in accordance with NPDWR or primacy agency requirements for disinfectant residuals and other parameters as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable pathogen inactivation requirements.

All non-public non-transient water systems that add a primary or residual disinfectant as part of their water treatment must be monitored in accordance with NPDWR for disinfectant residual MRDLs and disinfection byproduct MCLs. Non-public transient systems that use chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant must also be monitored for compliance with the MRDL.

All non-public water systems that add a primary disinfectant to treat the source water (surface water, GWUDI, or groundwater) must be monitored in accordance with NPDWR for disinfectant residuals and other parameters as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable pathogen inactivation requirements.

4. **Turbidity.** Perform turbidity monitoring in compliance with NPDWR and primacy agency regulations for all public systems and non-public systems using surface water sources or groundwater sources determined to be under the direct influence of surface water, or systems designated by the primacy agency. Non-public systems must monitor the same way as public water systems unless alternative monitoring is approved by the Forest Service on a case-by-case basis.
5. **Primary Contaminants, Secondary Contaminants, Regulated and Unregulated Organic and Inorganic Chemicals, and Other Contaminants.** For public systems, conduct monitoring of all applicable contaminants as required by the NPDWR, NSDWR, or primacy agency regulations. For non-public systems, conduct monitoring in the same manner and frequency as the respective public water system class, unless the Forest Service has granted a waiver using primacy agency waiver criteria as guidance. Nitrates are typically monitored for annually, and nitrites are typically monitored for every three years.

I. Public Notification. Notification must be performed in accordance with the requirements of NPDWR and primacy agency regulations for public and non-public systems.

J. Recordkeeping. The permit holder shall establish a permanent file for each drinking water system, and maintain records for both public and non-public systems per the NPDWR, primacy agency regulations, and this Appendix. The permit holder shall also include copies of sample siting plans, condition surveys, sanitary surveys, O&M plans, maintenance logs, records of repairs and/or modifications, and any other correspondence in the file. The permit holder shall submit a copy of the water system file to the Forest Service upon request, and shall surrender the file to the Forest Service upon permit termination or revocation.

The permit holder shall forward copies of routine and repeat coliform test results to the Forest Service by the 15th of the month in which the sample was taken. For other parameters (e.g., special coliform samples, disinfection byproducts, organic/inorganic/other chemical samples, disinfectant residuals, turbidity, etc.), unless otherwise requested, the permit holder shall forward copies of test results to the Forest Service by the 15th of the month following the sampling date.

Unless otherwise requested, the permit holder shall forward copies of condition surveys, sanitary surveys, Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments, corrective action reports, correspondence, etc. to the Forest Service within one week.

K. Undeveloped Water Sources. Where there are undeveloped sources such as roadside springs, the permit holder shall keep such water sources in an undeveloped condition indicating the water source is unprotected. Undeveloped water sources shall not be identified on trail guides, brochures, maps, etc. in a way that may mislead users into believing the water is protected and safe. The permit holder shall take any additional measures to protect the public as required by Federal, State, or local law with regard to such sources.

L. Range and Wildlife Water Systems. The requirements in this Appendix do not apply to range or wildlife water systems if their design and construction features clearly indicate that they are not for human use. However, if range or wildlife water systems are an integral part of a drinking water system, such integral parts shall meet the requirements for drinking water. The Forest Service and/or primacy agency shall make the final

determination of which water systems must be treated as drinking water systems.

M. Water Conservation. The permit holder shall operate, maintain, and monitor the water systems in such a way as to minimize the environmental footprint, including water, energy, and waste reduction. The permit holder shall report water meter readings to the Forest Service on a monthly basis, and maintain readings in the file. The permit holder shall promptly correct wastage or leaks that can be corrected through permit holder operations, maintenance, reconditioning, or renovation. The permit holder shall promptly inform the Forest Service of other wastage or leaks.

Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0596-0082. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

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The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) govern the confidentiality to be provided for information received by the Forest Service.