

Idaho's Initial Monitoring Requirements for New Public Drinking Water Sources¹

After a public drinking water source begins to serve water to the public, samples are required to ensure the water meets Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs); IDAPA 58.08.01.100.08. Samples must be analyzed by a laboratory certified to perform drinking water analysis in Idaho, IDAPA 58.01.08.100.10. Ground water (GW) includes ground water and spring sources. Surface water (SW) includes surface water and ground water under the direct influence of surface water.

Rule	System Type	Location ²	Community Water Systems (CWS)	Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNC)	Transient Non-Community Water Systems (TNC)
Total Coliform Rule (TCR)		DS	Monthly Number of samples based on population	Ground water (GW) serving 1,000 persons or fewer: Quarterly Ground water (GW) serving more than 1,000 persons: Monthly Surface water (SW): Monthly Number of samples based on population (most systems take one sample per quarter)	Ground water (GW) serving 1,000 persons or fewer: Quarterly Ground water (GW) serving more than 1,000 persons: Monthly Surface water (SW): Monthly Number of samples based on population (most systems take one sample per quarter)
Inorganic Contaminants: Nitrate and Nitrite		EPTDS	Nitrate: GW = annual; SW = one sample per quarter for one year then one sample per year if all analytical results from four consecutive quarters are < ½ of the MCL Nitrite: GW and SW: one sample per three years then one sample per nine years if the results are < ½ of the MCL		
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs) <i>antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, arsenic, sodium,</i>		EPTDS	GW: one sample per three years SW: one sample per year Cyanide: a waiver to eliminate initial monitoring is available if the source is not vulnerable to cyanide.	N/A	
IOC: Asbestos		EPTDS/DS	GW & SW: One sample is required if the system is vulnerable - asbestos cement pipe used in the distribution system or the source water is vulnerable to contamination. Otherwise, a waiver to eliminate monitoring is available. Distribution samples required for systems with asbestos-cement pipe. An EPTDS sample is required if the source is vulnerable to contamination (rare). Samples are required during first three years of a nine year compliance cycle.		N/A
IOC: Fluoride		EPTDS	GW: one sample per three years SW: one sample per year	N/A	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)		EPTDS	GW & SW: one sample per quarter for one year. The source may qualify for a monitoring waiver from some or all of the initial monitoring.		N/A
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)		EPTDS	GW & SW: one sample per quarter for one year.		N/A
Radionuclides <i>Gross alpha, uranium, radium 226, radium 228</i>		EPTDS	GW & SW: one sample per quarter for one year (may waive final two quarters if non-detect).	N/A	
Lead and Copper		DS	GW & SW: samples due every six months (January – June and July – December) until reduced. The number of samples is based upon population.		N/A

¹Several rules have specific requirements that are not described in this table; please work with your local regulating agency (DEQ or Health District) for information specific to your water system. For example, this table does not include disinfection byproducts, long-term 2 surface water, or beta particle/photon radioactivity (rare) monitoring requirements.

²Sampling Location: DS = distribution system sampling. EPTDS = entry point to the distribution system (after any treatment but before the distribution system and before the 1st customer).