



Determining Maximum Contaminant Level - Individual Water Supply

Supplemental Drinking Water Policies & Procedures for Individual Water Systems, Section IV. D. Determining Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Violations for an Individual Private Drinking Water Supply.

1. Coliform bacteria are not to exceed one per 100 ml. for any sample tested using the membrane filter method; nor are there to be any present using the Presence/Absence method of testing.
2. The presence of any tested primary contaminant measured above the MCL, as defined in WAC 246-290-310, shall make that water supply initially unacceptable and subject to further sampling and testing to determine whether an MCL violation has occurred.
 - a. Three samples must be taken at the well. Prior to the taking of **each** sample, either a quantity of water equal to three (3) well volumes for drilled wells or two (2) well volumes for dug wells, pumped at the well's measured production rate, must be pumped.
 - b. The water must be tested for the same contaminant(s) found in excess of the MCL in the initial sample and the results of the three samples will be averaged. The average of these three (3) sample results will be used to determine if an MCL violation has occurred. If any single sample exceeds double the MCL, then the violation will be considered confirmed. For arsenic, if any sample exceeds 50 mg/L, then the violation will be considered confirmed.
 - c. At least one of the three (3) samples must be collected by Snohomish Health District personnel.
 - d. No two samples used for averaging may be collected on the same day. There shall be a minimum of 15 days between collection of the first and third samples used for averaging.

All samples/results submitted for the purpose of determining water availability shall be accompanied by a Request for Review: Individual Water Supply (Declaration of Applicant) application signed by the property owner/applicant.