

recipients thereof; or (4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the executive order.

This rule makes only technical and typographical corrections in a previous rule. Therefore, this rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under the terms of Executive Order 12866 and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires EPA to explicitly consider the effect of these regulations on small entities. By policy, EPA has decided to consider regulatory alternatives if there is any economic impact on any small entities. This rule does not impose additional requirements, it only makes minor technical and typographical corrections in previous rules.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule contains no requests for information and consequently is not subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

D. Unfunded Mandate Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Pub. L. 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may result in expenditures to State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. When such a statement is needed for an EPA rule, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, more cost-effective or least burdensome

alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, giving them meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising them on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Today's rule contains no Federal mandates (under the regulatory provisions of Title II of the UMRA) for State, local, and tribal governments or the private sector because the rule merely corrects typographical errors and minor technical mistakes or omissions. Thus today's rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA. For the same reason, EPA has determined that this rule contains no regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 141

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Analytical methods, Water supply.

Dated: June 23, 1995.

Dana D. Minerva,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Water.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, part 141 of chapter I, title 40

of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 141—NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 141 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 300f, 300g-1, 300g-2, 300g-3, 300g-4, 300g-5, 300g-6, 300j-4, 300j-9.

2. Section 141.21 is amended by revising footnotes 1 and 2 to the table in paragraph (f)(3) to read as follows:

§ 141.21 Coliform sampling.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(3) * * *

¹ The time from sample collection to initiation of analysis may not exceed 30 hours. Systems are encouraged but not required to hold samples below 10°C during transit.

² Lactose broth, as commercially available, may be used in lieu of laurel tryptose broth, if the system conducts at least 25 parallel tests between this medium and lauryl tryptose broth using the water normally tested, and this comparison demonstrates that the false-positive rate and false-negative rate for total coliforms, using lactose broth, is less than 10 percent.

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3. In the table in § 141.23(k)(1) the entry "temperature" in the contaminant column is amended by revising the entry "2550B" to read "2550" in the SM column.

4. The table in § 141.23(k)(2) is amended by removing footnote 1 and redesignating footnotes 2 through 4 as footnotes 1 through 3 respectively and by revising the entry for "cyanide" to read as follows:

§ 141.23 Inorganic chemical sampling for analytical requirements.

* * * * *

(k) * * *

(2) * * *

Contaminant	Preservative	Container ¹	Time ²
Cyanide	Cool, 4°C, NaOH to pH>12 ³	P or G	14 days
*	*	*	*

¹ P=plastic, hard or soft; G=glass, hard or soft.

² In all cases, samples should be analyzed as soon after collection as possible.

³ See method(s) for the information for preservation.

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§ 141.24 [Amended]

5. The table in § 141.24(h)(18) is amended by revising the contaminant "Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)" to

read "1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)".

6. Section 141.30 is amended by revising the second sentence in paragraph (c)(1) and revising paragraph

(e), and adding a new paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 141.30 Total trihalomethane sampling, analytical and other requirements.

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