

TABLE IV-1.—LT2ESWTR MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Public water systems	Monitoring begins	Monitoring duration	Monitoring parameters and sample frequency requirements		
			<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	Turbidity
Possible additional monitoring requirement for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> . If small systems exceed <i>E. coli</i> trigger levels <sup>c</sup> , then * * *					
Small systems (serving fewer than 10,000 people) <sup>c</sup> .	48 months (4 years) after promulgation of LT2ESWTR.	1 year .....	2 samples/month .....	N/A .....	N/A.

<sup>a</sup>Public water systems may use equivalent previously collected (grandfathered) data to meet LT2ESWTR requirements. See section IV.A.1.d for details.

<sup>b</sup>Public water systems may sample more frequently (e.g., twice-per-month, once-per-week).

<sup>c</sup>Small systems must monitor for *Cryptosporidium* for one year, beginning 6 months after completion of *E. coli* monitoring, if the *E. coli* annual mean concentration exceeds 10/100 mL for systems using lakes/reservoir sources or 50/100 mL for systems using flowing stream sources.

N/A = Not applicable. No monitoring required.

### Sampling Location

Source water samples must be representative of the intake to the filtration plant. Generally, sampling must be performed individually for each plant that treats a surface water source. However, where multiple plants receive all of their water from the same influent (e.g., multiple plants draw water from the same pipe), the same set of monitoring results may be applicable to each plant. Typically, samples must be collected prior to any treatment, with exceptions for certain pretreatment processes. Directions on sampling location for plants using off-stream storage, presedimentation, and bank filtration are provided in section IV.C.

Systems with plants that use multiple water sources at the same time must collect samples from a tap where the sources are combined prior to treatment if available. If a blended source tap is not available, systems must collect samples from each source and either analyze a weighted composite (blended) sample or analyze samples from each source separately and determine a weighted average of the results.

### Sampling Schedule

Large systems must submit a sampling schedule to EPA within 3 months after promulgation of the LT2ESWTR. Small systems must submit a sampling schedule for *E. coli* monitoring to their primacy agency within 27 months after rule promulgation; small systems required to monitor for *Cryptosporidium* must submit a *Cryptosporidium* sampling schedule within 45 months after promulgation. The sampling schedules must specify the calendar date on which the system will collect each sample required under the LT2ESWTR. Scheduled sampling dates should be evenly distributed throughout the monitoring period, but may be arranged to accommodate holidays, weekends, and other events when

collecting or analyzing a sample would be problematic.

Systems must collect samples within 2 days before or 2 days after a scheduled sampling date. If a system does not sample within this 5-day window, the system will incur a monitoring violation unless either of the following two conditions apply:

(1) If extreme conditions or situations exist that may pose danger to the sample collector, or which are unforeseen or cannot be avoided and which cause the system to be unable to sample in the required time frame, the system must sample as close to the required date as feasible and submit an explanation for the alternative sampling date with the analytical results.

(2) Systems that are unable to report a valid *Cryptosporidium* analytical result for a scheduled sampling date due to failure to comply with analytical method quality control requirements (described in section IV.K) must collect a replacement sample within 14 days of being notified by the laboratory or the State that a result cannot be reported for that date. Systems must submit an explanation for the replacement sample with the analytical results. Where possible, the replacement sample collection date should not coincide with any other scheduled LT2ESWTR sampling dates.

### Approved Analytical Methods and Laboratories

To ensure the quality of LT2ESWTR monitoring data, today's proposal requires systems to use approved methods for *Cryptosporidium*, *E. coli*, and turbidity analyses (see section IV.K for sample analysis requirements), and to have these analyses performed by approved laboratories (described in section IV.L).

### Reporting

Because source water monitoring by large systems will begin 6 months after promulgation of the LT2ESWTR, EPA is proposing that monitoring results for large systems be reported directly to the Agency through an electronic data system (described in section IV.J),

similar to the approach currently used under the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (64 FR 50555, September 17, 1999) (USEPA 1999c). Small systems will report data to EPA or States, depending on whether States have assumed primacy for the LT2ESWTR.

### Previously Collected Monitoring Results

EPA is proposing to allow systems to use previously collected (i.e., grandfathered) *Cryptosporidium* monitoring data to meet LT2ESWTR monitoring requirements if the data are equivalent to data that will be collected under the rule (e.g., sample volume, sampling frequency, analytical method quality control). Criteria for acceptance of previously collected data are specified in section IV.A.1.d.

### Providing Additional Treatment Instead of Monitoring

Filtered systems are not required to conduct source water monitoring under the LT2ESWTR if the system currently provides or will provide a total of at least 5.5 log of treatment for *Cryptosporidium*, equivalent to meeting the treatment requirements of Bin 4 as shown in Table IV-4 (i.e., the maximum required in today's proposal). Systems must notify EPA or the State not later than the date the system is otherwise required to submit a sampling schedule for monitoring and must install and operate technologies to provide a total of at least 5.5 log of treatment for *Cryptosporidium* by the applicable date in Table IV-23. Any filtered system that fails to complete LT2ESWTR monitoring requirements must meet the treatment requirements for Bin 4.

### Ongoing Source Assessment and Second Round of Monitoring

Because LT2ESWTR treatment requirements are related to the degree of source water contamination, today's proposal contains provisions to assess changes in a system's source water