

is proposing continuous turbidity monitoring for all bank filtration wells that receive credit.

If monthly average turbidity levels (based on daily maximum values in the well) exceed 1 NTU, the system is required to report to the State and

present an assessment of whether microbial removal has been compromised. If the State determines that microbial removal has been compromised, the system must not receive credit for bank filtration until the problem has been remediated. The

turbidity performance requirement for bank filtration is less strict than that for slow sand filtration because, unlike slow sand filtration, bank filtration is a pre-treatment technique followed by conventional or direct filtration.

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Table IV-13.-- Summary Table Showing All Requirements for Bank Filtration Pre-treatment Log Removal Credit

Eligible for Bank Filtration Credit?	Yes, eligible for bank filtration credit (with continuous turbidity monitoring*) and State approval	No, not eligible for bank filtration credit
Some GWUDI Sites Eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconsolidated, young, sandy**, granular aquifer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in a hydrogeologic setting consisting of consolidated material
Some Water Collection Devices Eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical wells located greater than 25 feet (0.5 log credit) or 50 feet (1.0 log credit) from surface water • Horizontal wells with laterals that are no closer than 25 feet (0.5 log credit) or 50 feet (1.0 log credit) from the river channel under normal flow conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring boxes • Infiltration galleries • Horizontal wells with laterals that extend within 25 feet of the river channel under normal flow conditions • Vertical wells located fewer than 25 feet from surface water (measured from the mapped FEMA floodway boundary)

*Average monthly turbidity values (based on daily maximum values) exceeding 1 NTU trigger an investigation by the system and consultation with the primacy agency

**Based on laboratory analysis of continuous core samples collected at the site; At least 90% of the recovered core length must contain intervals in which more than 10% of the grains are less than 1.0 mm in diameter.

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In summary, EPA believes that the measured full-scale field data from operating bank filtration systems, the turbidity monitoring provision, and the design criteria for aquifer material, collection device type, and setback distance, together provide assurance that the presumptive log removal credit will be achieved by bank filtration systems that conform to the requirements in today's proposal.

c. *Request for comment.* The Agency requests comment on the following issues concerning bank filtration:

- The performance of bank filtration in removing *Cryptosporidium* or surrogates to date at sites currently using this technology (e.g. sites with horizontal wells).
- The use of other methods (e.g., geophysical methods such as ground penetrating radar) to complement or

supplant core drilling to determine site suitability for bank filtration credit.

- The number of GWUDI systems in each State (i.e., the number of systems having at least one GWUDI source) where bank filtration has been utilized as the primary filtration barrier (e.g., no other physical removal technologies follow); also, the method that was used by the State to determine that each