

the proposed monitoring, reporting, and treatment requirements. These deadlines stem from the microbial framework approach of the proposed LT2ESWTR, which involves a system-specific risk characterization through monitoring to determine the need for additional treatment.

1. What Is EPA Proposing Today?

a. Source water monitoring.

i. Filtered systems. Under today's proposal, filtered systems conduct source water *Cryptosporidium* monitoring for the purpose of being classified in one of four risk bins that determine the extent of any additional treatment requirements. Small filtered systems first monitor for *E. coli* as a screening analysis and are only required to monitor for *Cryptosporidium* if the mean *E. coli* level exceeds specified trigger values. Note that systems that currently provide or will provide a total of at least 5.5 log of treatment for *Cryptosporidium* are exempt from monitoring requirements.

Large surface water systems (serving at least 10,000 people) that filter must

sample at least monthly for *Cryptosporidium*, *E. coli*, and turbidity in their source water for 24 months, beginning 6 months after promulgation of the LT2ESWTR. Large systems must submit a sampling schedule to their primacy agency (in this case, EPA) no later than 3 months after promulgation of the LT2ESWTR.

Small surface water systems (fewer than 10,000 people served) that filter must conduct biweekly *E. coli* sampling in their source water for 1 year, beginning 30 months after LT2ESWTR promulgation. States may designate an alternate indicator monitoring strategy based on EPA guidance, but compliance schedules will not change. Small systems that exceed the indicator trigger value (*i.e.*, mean *E. coli* > 10/100 mL for lake/reservoir sources or > 50/100 mL for flowing stream sources) must conduct source water *Cryptosporidium* sampling twice-per-month for 1 year, beginning 48 months after LT2ESWTR promulgation (*i.e.*, beginning 6 months following the completion of *E. coli* sampling). Small systems must submit

an *E. coli* sampling schedule to their primacy agency no later than 27 months after LT2ESWTR promulgation. If *Cryptosporidium* monitoring is required, small systems must submit a *Cryptosporidium* sampling schedule no later than 45 months after LT2ESWTR promulgation.

Large systems must carry out a second round of source water monitoring beginning 108 months after LT2ESWTR promulgation, which is 6 years after initial bin classification. Similarly, small systems must conduct a second round of indicator monitoring (*E. coli* or other as designated by the State) beginning 138 months after LT2ESWTR promulgation, which is 6 years after their initial bin classification. Small systems that exceed the indicator trigger value in the second round of indicator monitoring must conduct a second round of *Cryptosporidium* monitoring, beginning 156 months after LT2ESWTR promulgation.

Compliance dates for filtered systems are summarized in Table IV–23.

TABLE IV–23.—SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE DATES FOR FILTERED SYSTEMS

System type	Requirement	Compliance date
Large Systems (serve ≥10,000 people).	Submit sampling schedule ^{1,2}	No later than 3 months after promulgation.
	Source water <i>Cryptosporidium</i> , <i>E. coli</i> and turbidity monitoring. Comply with additional <i>Cryptosporidium</i> treatment requirements. Second round of source water <i>Cryptosporidium</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , and turbidity monitoring ² .	Begin monthly monitoring 6 months after promulgation for 24 months. No later than 72 months after promulgation. ³ Begin monthly monitoring 108 months after promulgation for 24 months.
Small Systems (serve <10,000 people).	Submit <i>E. coli</i> sampling schedule ²	No later than 27 months after promulgation.
	Source water <i>E. coli</i> monitoring	Begin biweekly monitoring 30 months after promulgation for 1 year.
	Second round of source water <i>E. coli</i> monitoring ² ...	Begin biweekly monitoring 138 months after promulgation for 1 year.
	Additional requirements if indicator (<i>e.g.</i> , <i>E. coli</i>) trigger level is exceeded ⁴	
	Submit <i>Cryptosporidium</i> sampling schedule ^{1,2}	No later than 45 months after promulgation.
	Source water <i>Cryptosporidium</i> monitoring	Begin twice-per-month monitoring no later than 48 months after promulgation for 1 year. No later than 102 months after promulgation. ^{3, 5}
	Comply with additional <i>Cryptosporidium</i> treatment requirements. Second round of source water <i>Cryptosporidium</i> monitoring.	Begin twice-per-month monitoring no later than 156 months after promulgation for 1 year.

¹ Systems may be eligible to use previously collected (grandfathered) data to meet LT2ESWTR requirements if specified quality control criteria are met (described in section IV.A.1.d).

² Systems are not required to monitor if they will provide at least 5.5 log *Cryptosporidium* treatment and notify EPA or the State.

³ States may grant up to an additional two years for systems making capital improvements.

⁴ If the *E. coli* annual mean concentration exceeds 10/100 mL for systems using lakes/reservoir sources or exceeds 50/100 mL for systems using flowing stream sources, *Cryptosporidium* monitoring is required.

⁵ Systems that do not exceed the *E. coli* trigger level are classified in Bin 1 and are not required to provide *Cryptosporidium* treatment beyond LT1ESWTR levels.

ii. *Unfiltered systems.* Surface water systems that do not filter and meet the criteria for avoidance of filtration (40 CFR 141.71) (*i.e.*, unfiltered systems) are

required to conduct source water *Cryptosporidium* monitoring to determine if their mean source water *Cryptosporidium* level exceeds 0.01

oocysts/L. There is no *E. coli* screening analysis available to small unfiltered systems. However, both large and small unfiltered systems conduct