

TABLE V-2.—IDSE REPORT REQUIREMENTS

IDSE data collection alternative	IDSE report requirements
Standard Monitoring Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All standard monitoring program TTHM and HAA5 analytical results, the original monitoring plan, and an explanation of any deviations from that plan.</li> <li>• A schematic of the distribution system.</li> <li>• Recommendations and justification for where and during what month(s) Stage 2B monitoring should be conducted.</li> </ul>
System Specific Study .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All studies, reports, analytical results and modeling.</li> <li>• A schematic of the distribution system.</li> <li>• Recommendations and justification for where and during what month(s) Stage 2B monitoring should be conducted</li> </ul>
40/30 Certification .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A certification that all required compliance samples were properly collected and analyzed during the two years prior to the start of the IDSE and all individual compliance samples were <math>\leq 0.040</math> mg/L for TTHM and <math>\leq 0.030</math> mg/L for HAA5.</li> <li>• Results of compliance samples taken after the IDSE was scheduled to begin and before the IDSE report was submitted.</li> <li>• Recommendations for where and during what month(s) Stage 2B monitoring should be conducted.</li> </ul>

All IDSE reports must include recommendations for the location and schedule for the Stage 2B monitoring. The number of sampling locations and the criteria for their selection are described in § 141.605 of today's proposed rule, and in section V.I. Generally, a system must recommend locations with the highest LRAAs unless it provides a rationale (such as ensuring geographical coverage of the distribution system instead of clustering all sites in a particular section of the distribution system) for selecting other locations. Systems must consider both their compliance data and IDSE data in making this determination. In addition to specifying a protocol for identifying recommended monitoring sites in the rule language, EPA will provide guidance for recommending compliance monitoring sites (including rationales for systems to recommend sites that do not have the highest LRAA concentrations) and preparing the IDSE report. EPA will also provide a process to address IDSE implementation issues during the period prior to State primacy. At the time that systems serving fewer than 10,000 people conduct their monitoring or analyze their site-specific data, many States may have primacy.

The compliance schedules for the IDSE and other requirements of the proposed rule are described in detail in section V.J. Systems serving at least 10,000 people (and those smaller wholesale and consecutive systems associated with larger systems) will be collecting data for their IDSE prior to State primacy. EPA intends to have an IDSE Guidance Manual available to assist systems in performing the IDSE (USEPA 2003j). Primacy agencies will specify requirements for systems that do not submit an IDSE report, or that have not, in the determination of the primacy agency, conducted an adequate IDSE, in

addition to giving the system a monitoring and reporting violation. These requirements may include repeating the IDSE while conducting compliance monitoring at Stage 1 monitoring sites or conducting Stage 2 compliance monitoring at sites selected by the State.

Consecutive systems are subject to the IDSE requirements of today's proposed rule. IDSE requirements for consecutive systems are largely the same as for other systems, but with two differences. First, the schedule for completion of the IDSE by a consecutive system is dependent upon the population of the wholesale system. If a consecutive system serving fewer than 10,000 buys water from a system that serves 10,000 or more people, then this consecutive system must comply within the same schedule as that for systems  $\geq 10,000$ . Conversely, if a wholesale system serves  $< 10,000$  but sells water to a consecutive system serving  $\geq 10,000$ , then both the wholesale system and the consecutive system must complete the IDSE within the same schedule as that for systems  $\geq 10,000$ . The second difference for consecutive systems is that the procedure for recommending Stage 2B compliance monitoring locations is modified for consecutive systems purchasing or receiving all of their finished water from a wholesale system. These modified procedures are described in § 141.605 of today's proposed rule, and in section V.I.

## 2. How Was This Proposal Developed?

The IDSE was recommended by the Stage 2 M-DBP Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee believed that maintaining Stage 1 DBPR sampling sites for the Stage 2 DBPR would not accomplish the objective of providing consistent and equitable protection across the distribution system.

a. *Applicability.* The M-DBP Advisory Committee recommended that an IDSE be performed on all community systems to help to identify the locations in the distribution system that represent high DBP concentrations. EPA believes that large nontransient noncommunity water systems (those serving at least 10,000 people) also have distribution systems that require further evaluation to determine the most representative locations of high DBP levels. Therefore, large nontransient noncommunity systems and all community systems are required to perform an IDSE under today's proposal.

States may waive the IDSE requirement for those very small systems (systems that serve fewer than 500 people) that monitor for Stage 1 DBPR compliance at the maximum residence time site if the State determines their maximum residence time Stage 1 compliance monitoring site is likely to capture both the high TTHM and high HAA5 levels within the distribution system. The Advisory Committee recommended this waiver be included because many very small systems have small distribution systems and the high TTHM and high HAA5 site is at the same location. The Advisory Committee also recognized that not all very small systems have a single monitoring site that would represent both high TTHM and high HAA5 levels (e.g., some rural systems with large distribution systems) and thus did not recommend a blanket IDSE waiver for all very small systems.

b. *Data collection.* The data collection requirements of the IDSE are designed to find both high TTHM and high HAA5 sites (see section V.I. for IDSE monitoring site locations). The IDSE is intended as a one-time requirement. High TTHM and HAA5 concentrations often occur at different locations in the