

TABLE V-3.—PROPOSED IDSE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

System type and population served	Distribution system disinfectant type	Number of monitoring periods	Distribution system sample locations per plant per monitoring period ¹				
			Total	Near entry point	Average residence time	High TTHM locations	High HAA5 locations
Subpart H $\geq 10,000$	Chloramines	² 6	8	2	2	2	2
	Chlorine	² 6	8	1	2	3	2
Subpart H 500–9,999 or Ground Water $\geq 10,000$.	Any	³ 4	2	0	0	1	1
Subpart Any H < 500 or Ground Water $< 10,000$.	Any	² 4	2	0	0	1	1
Consecutive Systems	Any	—Consecutive systems that purchase 100% of their finished water year-round—see Table V.4. —Consecutive systems that also treat source water to produce finished water—plant-based monitoring at same location and frequency as a non-consecutive system with the same population and source water.					

¹ Samples must be taken at locations other than the existing Stage 1 DBPR monitoring locations. Dual sample sets (*i.e.*, a TTHM and an HAA5 sample) must be taken at each site. Sampling locations should be distributed throughout the distribution system.

² Approximately every 60 days.

³ Approximately every 90 days.

⁴ Approximately every 180 days.

TABLE V-4. POPULATION-BASED MONITORING FREQUENCIES AND LOCATIONS UNDER IDSE FOR CONSECUTIVE SYSTEMS THAT PURCHASE 100% OF FINISHED WATER YEAR-ROUND

Source water type	Population size category	Monitoring periods and frequency	Distribution system sample locations ¹				
			Total	Near entry points ²	Average residence time	High TTHM locations	High HAA5 locations
Subpart H	0–499	Two 2 every 180 days) ...	2	.....	.....	1	1
	500–4,999	Four (every 90 days)	2	.....	.....	1	1
	5,000–9,999 .....	.....	4	.....	1	2	1
	10,000–24,999	Six (every 60 days)	8	1	2	3	2
	25,000–49,999 .....	.....	12	2	3	4	3
	50,000–99,999 .....	.....	16	3	4	5	4
	100,000–499,999 .....	.....	24	4	6	8	6
	500,000–1,499,000 .....	.....	32	6	8	10	8
	1,500,000–4,999,999 .....	.....	40	8	10	12	10
	$\geq 5,000,000$ .....	.....	48	10	12	14	12
Ground Water	0–499	Two (every 180 days)	2	.....	.....	1	1
	500–9,999 .....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
	10,000–99,999	Four (every 90 days)	6	1	1	2	2
	100,000–499,999 .....	.....	8	1	1	3	3
	$\geq 500,000$ .....	.....	12	2	2	4	4

¹ Samples must be taken at locations other than the existing Stage 1 DBPR monitoring locations. Dual sample sets (*i.e.*, a TTHM and an HAA5 sample) must be taken at each site. Sampling locations should be distributed throughout the distribution system.

² If the number of entry points to the distribution system is less than the specified number of sampling locations, additional samples must be taken equally at high TTHM and HAA5 locations. If there is an odd extra location number, a sample at a high TTHM location must be taken. If the number of entry points to the distribution system is more than the specified number of sampling locations, samples must be taken at entry points to the distribution system having the highest water flows.

As a part of the monitoring schedule, all systems conducting IDSE monitoring must collect samples during the peak historical month for TTHM levels or water temperature. EPA will provide guidance to assist systems in choosing IDSE monitoring locations, including criteria for selecting high TTHM and HAA5 monitoring locations.

c. *Stage 2B.* For those systems required to conduct an IDSE, Stage 2B monitoring sites are based on the system's IDSE results and Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring results. For those systems not required to conduct

an IDSE, Stage 2B monitoring locations are based on the system's Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring results and an evaluation of the distribution system characteristics to identify additional monitoring locations, if required.

Consistent with the Advisory Committee recommendations, the monitoring frequency for Stage 2B is structured so that systems that monitor quarterly under the Stage 1 DBPR will continue to monitor quarterly. In addition, the monitoring schedule must include the month with the highest historical DBP concentrations.

Many systems on reduced monitoring under the Stage 1 DBPR will conduct Stage 2B compliance monitoring at different or additional locations than those used for Stage 1 compliance monitoring. Such systems must conduct routine monitoring for at least one year before being eligible for reduced monitoring under Stage 2B. Those systems that monitor at the same locations under both the Stage 1 DBPR and Stage 2B DBPR and have qualified for reduced monitoring under Stage 1 may remain on reduced monitoring at the beginning of Stage 2B.