

<sup>2</sup>Locations based on system recommendations for Stage 2B monitoring locations in IDSE report to the State, unless State requires different or additional locations. Locations should be distributed through distribution system to the extent possible.

<sup>3</sup>Alternate between highest HAA5 LRAA and highest TTHM LRAA locations among the existing Stage 1 compliance locations. If the number of existing Stage 1 compliance locations is fewer than the specified number for Stage 2B, alternate between highest HAA5 LRAA locations and highest TTHM LRAA locations from the IDSE.

<sup>4</sup>System is required to take individual TTHM and HAA5 samples at the locations with the highest TTHM and HAA5 concentrations, respectively. Only one location with a dual sample set per monitoring period is needed if highest TTHM and HAA5 concentrations occur at the same location.

Reduced monitoring: Consecutive systems can qualify for reduced monitoring if the LRAA at each location is  $\leq 0.040$  mg/L for TTHM and  $\leq 0.030$  mg/L for HAA5 based on at least one year of monitoring at Stage 2B locations.

Consecutive systems that purchase all of their finished water year-round may reduce their monitoring as specified in Table V-7. Consecutive systems that also treat source water to produce finished must conduct reduced

monitoring at the same locations and same frequency as a non-consecutive system with the wholesale system's source water type and the consecutive system's population.

TABLE V-7.—REDUCED MONITORING FREQUENCY FOR CONSECUTIVE SYSTEMS THAT BUY ALL THEIR WATER

Population served	Reduced monitoring frequency and location
<b>Subpart H systems</b>	
<500 .....	Monitoring may not be reduced.
500 to 4,999 .....	1 TTHM and 1 HAA5 sample per year at different locations or during different quarters if the highest TTHM and HAA5 occurred at different locations or different quarters or 1 dual sample per year if the highest TTHM and HAA5 occurred at the same location and quarter.
5,000 to 9,999 .....	2 dual sample sets per year; one at the location with the highest TTHM single measurement during the quarter that the highest single TTHM measurement occurred, one at the location with the highest HAA5 single measurement during the quarter that the highest single HAA5 measurement occurred.
10,000 to 24,999 .....	2 dual sample sets per quarter at the locations with the highest TTHM and highest HAA5 LRAAs.
25,000 to 49,999 .....	2 dual sample sets per quarter at the locations with the highest TTHM and highest HAA5 LRAAs.
50,000 to 99,000 .....	4 dual sample sets per quarter at the locations with the two highest TTHM and two highest HAA5 LRAAs.
100,000 to 499,999 .....	4 dual sample sets per quarter at the locations with the two highest TTHM and two highest HAA5 LRAAs.
500,000 to 1,499,999 .....	6 dual sample sets per quarter at the locations with the three highest TTHM and three highest HAA5 LRAAs.
1,500,000 to 4,999,999 .....	6 dual sample sets per quarter at the locations with the three highest TTHM and three highest HAA5 LRAAs.
$\geq 5,000,000$ .....	8 dual sample sets per quarter at the locations with the four highest TTHM and four highest HAA5 LRAAs.
<b>Ground water systems</b>	
<500 .....	1 TTHM and 1 HAA5 sample every third year at different locations or during different quarters if the highest TTHM and HAA5 occurred at different locations or different quarters or 1 dual sample every third year if the highest TTHM and HAA5 occurred at the same location and quarter.
500 to 9,999 .....	1 TTHM and 1 HAA5 sample every year at different locations or during different quarters if the highest TTHM and HAA5 occurred at different locations or different quarters or 1 dual sample every year if the highest TTHM and HAA5 occurred at the same location and quarter.
10,000 to 99,000 .....	2 dual sample sets per year; one at the location with the highest TTHM single measurement during the quarter that the highest single TTHM measurement occurred and one at the location with the highest HAA5 single measurement during the quarter that the highest single HAA5 measurement occurred.
100,000 to 1,499,999 .....	2 dual sample sets per quarter; at the locations with the highest TTHM and highest HAA5 LRAAs.
$\geq 1,500,000$ .....	4 dual sample sets per quarter; at the locations with the two highest TTHM and two highest HAA5 LRAAs.

Systems may remain on reduced monitoring as long as the TTHM LRAA  $\leq 0.040$  mg/L and the HAA5 LRAA  $\leq 0.030$  mg/L at each monitoring location for systems with quarterly reduced monitoring. If the LRAA at any location exceeds either 0.040 mg/L for TTHM or 0.030 mg/L for HAA5 or if the source water annual average TOC level, before any treatment, exceeds 4.0 mg/L at any of the system's treatment plants treating surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water, the system must resume routine monitoring. For systems with annual or less frequent reduced monitoring, systems may remain on reduced monitoring as long as each TTHM sample  $\leq 0.060$  mg/L and each HAA5 sample  $\leq 0.045$  mg/L. If the annual sample at any location exceeds

either 0.060 mg/L for TTHM or 0.045 mg/L for HAA5, or if the source water annual average TOC level, before any treatment, exceeds 4.0 mg/L at any treatment plant treating surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water, the system must resume routine monitoring.

*Compliance determination:* A PWS is in compliance when the annual sample or LRAA of quarterly samples is less than or equal to the MCLs. If an annual sample exceeds the MCL, the system must conduct increased (quarterly) monitoring but is not immediately in violation of the MCL. The system is out of compliance if the LRAA of the quarterly samples for the past four quarters exceeds the MCL.

## 2. How Was This Proposal Developed?

The proposed monitoring requirements for the IDSE and Stage 2B primarily follow a plant-based approach that was adopted from the 1979 TTHM Rule and the Stage 1 DBPR. This approach includes differences in monitoring frequency between surface water and ground water sources, and between large and small systems. However, the proposed monitoring requirements differ from Stage 1 DBPR requirements in certain areas, including (a) sampling intervals for quarterly monitoring, (b) reduced monitoring frequency, (c) different sampling locations by disinfectant type (for the IDSE), and (d) population-based monitoring requirements for certain consecutive systems. This subsection