

STAGE 2 D/DBP

Who is Affected By the Stage 2 D/DBP Rule?

The Stage 2 D/DBP Rule applies to public water systems that are community water systems or non-transient noncommunity water systems that add a primary or residual disinfectant other than ultraviolet light or deliver water that has been treated with a primary or residual disinfectant other than ultraviolet light. Unlike the Stage 1 D/DBP Rule, the Stage 2 D/DBP Rule will hold consecutive users responsible for ensuring that the water they deliver meets the requirements of the rule.

Available Resources:

The following guidance documents are available at www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/stage2:

- IDSE Guidance Manuals
- Operational Evaluation Guidance Manual
- Consecutive Systems Guidance Manual
- Small Systems (SBREFA) Guidance Manual
- Simultaneous Compliance Guidance Manual

Email questions to: stage2@epa.gov



IMPORTANT DATES

Proposal Date: August 18, 2003

Promulgated: January 5, 2006

Insight Into the Regulation:

To build on the protection against disinfection by-products provided under the Stage 1 D/DBP Rule, the USEPA has finalized the Stage 2 D/DBP Rule. The intent of the Stage 2 D/DBP Rule is to reduce peak total trihalomethane (TTHM) and haloacetic acid (HAA5) concentrations by changing the compliance monitoring locations implemented under the Stage 1 D/DBP Rule and revising the method of determining compliance.

The TTHM and HAA5 maximum contaminant level (MCL) values will remain the same as in the Stage 1 D/DBP Rule, at 80 parts per billion (ppb) and 60 ppb respectively.

The compliance calculation for the Stage 1 D/DBP Rule was based on a running annual average (RAA), which considered the results from all monitoring points. Compliance with the Stage 2 D/DBP Rule will be based on locational RAAs, which means compliance will be determined for each Stage 2 monitoring site identified in an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE).

The Stage 2 D/DBP Rule also requires each system to identify if they have exceeded an operational evaluation level, which is identified using its compliance monitoring results. The operational evaluation level provides an early warning of possible future MCL violations, which allows the system to take proactive steps to remain in compliance. A system that exceeds an operational evaluation level is required to review operational practices and submit a report that identifies actions that may be taken to mitigate future high DBP levels, particularly those that may jeopardize compliance with the DBP MCLs.

Stage 2 D/DBPR Schedule Classifications

<i>If you are a system serving:</i>	<i>Schedule*</i>
System serving 100,000 or more people OR systems that are connected to a system serving 100,000 or more	1
System serving 50,000 to 99,999 people OR belonging to a CDS in which the largest system serves 50,000 to 99,999	2
System serving 10,000 to 49,999 people OR belonging to a CDS in which the largest system serves 10,000 to 49,999	3
System serving fewer than 10,000 AND not connected to a larger system	4

*Schedule for systems in a combined distribution system is based on that of the largest system in the combined distribution system



If you have any questions on the information provided in this handout or additional questions concerning USEPA drinking water regulations, contact Wayne Gerszewski, PE at 701-746-8087 (Grand Forks), Russ Sorenson, PE at 701-221-0530 (Bismarck), Grant Meyer, PE at 763-463-5036 (Minneapolis), Nate Weisenburger, PE at 406-268-0626 (Great Falls), or Brian Bergantine, PE at 218-299-5610 (Moorhead).

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Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE):

The provisions of the Stage 2 D/DBP Rule focus on identifying and reducing exposure by reducing DBP peaks in distribution systems. To address significant variations in exposure, systems will be required to conduct an IDSE to identify Stage 2 D/DBP Rule compliance monitoring sites for capturing peaks. Systems serving fewer than 500 people can receive waivers from IDSE requirements, and systems that demonstrate historically low (less than 40 ppb TTHM and 30 ppb HAA5) distribution system DBP concentrations may not have to perform an IDSE.

In addition, any system serving < 10,000 people but connected to a system serving > 10,000 people will have to comply with the IDSE and all Stage 2 D/DBP Rule requirements on the schedule for systems serving > 10,000.

Stage 2 D/DBP Compliance Dates:

Schedule	Systems Serving:	Receive 40/30 Certification or VSS Waiver, Submit SM or SSS Plan by:	Complete SM or SSS by:	Submit IDSE Report (only systems conducting SM or SSS by):	Compliance Date	Possible Extended Compliance Date	40/30 Certification Based on Eight Consecutive Quarters of Data Beginning No Earlier Than
1	Less than 100,000	October 1, 2006	September 30, 2008	January 1, 2009	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2014	January 2004
2	50,000 - 99,999	April 1, 2007	March 31, 2009	July 1, 2009	October 1, 2012	October 1, 2014	January 2004
3	10,000 - 49,999	October 1, 2007	September 30, 2009	January 1, 2010	October 1, 2013	October 1, 2015	January 2005
4	< 10,000 (E. coli)	April 1, 2008	March 31, 2010	July 1, 2010	October 1, 2013	October 1, 2015	January 2005
4	< 10,000 (Crypto)	April 1, 2008	March 31, 2010	July 1, 2010	October 1, 2014	October 1, 2016	January 2005

General IDSE Monitoring Requirements:

Source Water Type	Population Size Category	Annual Samples	Distribution System Sample Monitoring Locations ¹				
			Total	Near Entry Point	Average Residence Time	High TTHM Locations	High HAA5 Locations
Subpart H	< 500 Consecutive Systems < 500 Non-consecutive Systems	1 (during peak historical month) ²	2	1		1	
			2			1	1
	500 - 3,300 Non-consecutive Systems 500 - 3,300 Consecutive Systems 3,301 - 9,999	4 (every 90 days)	2	1		1	
			2			1	1
			4		1	2	1
	10,000 - 49,999 50,000 - 249,999 250,000 - 999,999 1,000,000 - 4,999,999 ≥ 5,000,000	6 (every 60 days)	8	1	2	3	2
			16	3	4	5	4
			24	4	6	8	6
			32	6	8	10	8
			40	8	10	12	10
Ground Water	< 500 Consecutive System < 500 Non-consecutive System	1 (during peak historical month) ²	2	1		1	
			2			1	1
	500 - 9,999 10,000 - 99,999 100,000 - 499,999 ≥ 500,000	4 (every 90 days)	2			1	1
			6	1	1	2	2
			8	1	1	3	3
			12	2	2	4	4

1 A dual sample set (i.e., a TTHM and an HAA5 sample) must be taken at each monitoring location during each monitoring period.

2 The peak historical month is the month with the highest TTHM or HAA5 levels or the warmest water temperature.