



Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule: A Quick Reference Guide



Overview of the Rule

Title	Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) 63 FR 69478 - 69521, December 16, 1998, Vol. 63, No. 241 Revisions to the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 1 DBPR), and Revisions to State Primacy Requirements to Implement the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments 66 FR 3770, January 16, 2001, Vol 66, No. 29
Purpose	Improve public health control of microbial contaminants, particularly <i>Cryptosporidium</i> . Prevent significant increases in microbial risk that might otherwise occur when systems implement the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
General Description	Builds upon treatment technique approach and requirements of the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule. Relies on existing technologies currently in use at water treatment plants.
Utilities Covered	Sanitary survey requirements apply to all public water systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water, regardless of size. All remaining requirements apply to public water systems that use surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water and serve 10,000 or more people.

Major Provisions

Regulated Contaminants

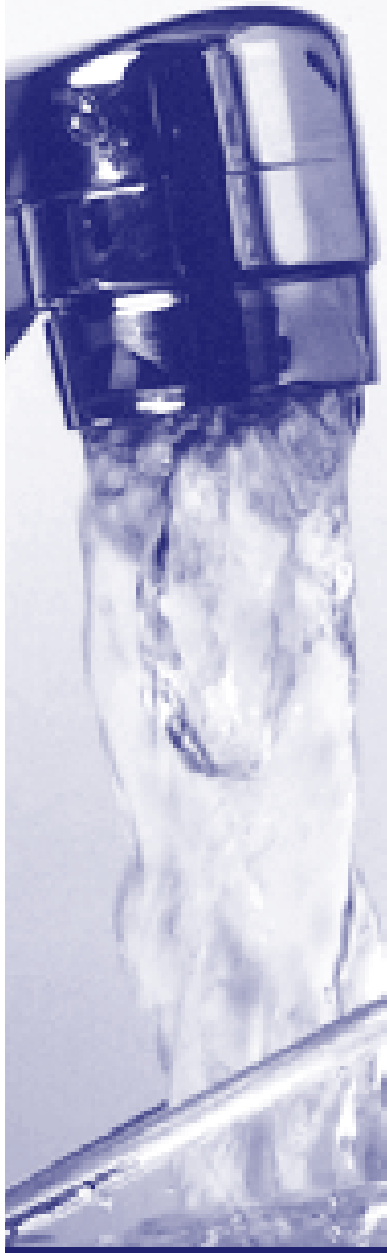
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) of zero. ▶ 99 percent (2-log) physical removal for systems that filter. ▶ Include in watershed control program for unfiltered systems.
Turbidity Performance Standards	<p>Conventional and direct filtration combined filter effluent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ≤ 0.3 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) in at least 95 percent of measurements taken each month. ▶ Maximum level of 1 NTU.

Turbidity Monitoring Requirements (Conventional and Direct Filtration)

Combined Filter Effluent	▶ Performed every 4 hours to ensure compliance with turbidity performance standards.
Individual Filter Effluent	▶ Performed continuously (every 15 minutes) to assist treatment plant operators in understanding and assessing filter performance.

Additional Requirements

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Disinfection profiling and benchmarking. ▶ Construction of new uncovered finished water storage facilities prohibited. ▶ Sanitary surveys, conducted by the state, for all surface water and ground water under the direct influence of surface water systems regardless of size (every 3 years for community water systems and every 5 years for noncommunity water systems). 	
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Profiling and Benchmarking

Public water systems must evaluate impacts on microbial risk before changing disinfection practices to ensure adequate protection is maintained. The three major steps are:

- ▶ Determine if a public water system needs to profile based on TTHM and HAA5 levels (applicability monitoring)
- ▶ Develop a disinfection profile that reflects daily *Giardia lamblia* inactivation for at least a year (systems using ozone or chloramines must also calculate inactivation of viruses)
- ▶ Calculate a disinfection benchmark (lowest monthly inactivation) based on the profile and consult with the state prior to making a significant change to disinfection practices

Critical Deadlines and Requirements

For Drinking Water Systems

February 16, 1999	Construction of uncovered finished water reservoirs is prohibited.
March 1999	Public water systems lacking ICR or other occurrence data begin 4 quarters of applicability monitoring for TTHM and HAA5 to determine if disinfection profiling is necessary.
April 16, 1999	Systems that have 4 consecutive quarters of HAA5 occurrence data that meet the TTHM monitoring requirements must submit data to the state to determine if disinfection profiling is necessary.
December 31, 1999	Public water systems with ICR data must submit it to states to determine if disinfection profiling is necessary.
April 1, 2000	Public water systems must begin developing a disinfection profile if their annual average (based on 4 quarters of data) for TTHM is greater than or equal to 0.064 mg/L or HAA5 is greater than or equal to 0.048 mg/L.
March 31, 2001	Disinfection profile must be complete.
January 1, 2002	Surface water systems or ground water under the direct influence of surface water systems serving 10,000 or more people must comply with all IESWTR provisions (e.g., turbidity standards, individual filter monitoring).

For States

December 16, 2000	States submit IESWTR primacy revision applications to EPA (triggers interim primacy).
January 2002	States begin first round of sanitary surveys.
December 16, 2002	Primacy extension deadline - all states with an extension must submit primacy revision applications to EPA.
December 2004	States must complete first round of sanitary surveys for community water systems.
December 2006	States must complete first round of sanitary surveys for noncommunity water systems.

For additional information on the IESWTR

Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; visit the EPA web site at www.epa.gov/safewater; or contact your State drinking water representative.

Additional material is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/implement.html.

Public Health Benefits

Implementation of the IESWTR will result in . . .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased protection against gastrointestinal illnesses from <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other pathogens through improvements in filtration. ▶ Reduced likelihood of endemic illness from <i>Cryptosporidium</i> by 110,000 to 463,000 cases annually. ▶ Reduced likelihood of outbreaks of cryptosporidiosis.
Estimated impacts of the IESWTR include . . .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ National total annualized cost: \$307 million ▶ 92 percent of households will incur an increase of less than \$1 per month. ▶ Less than 1 percent of households will incur an increase of more than \$5 per month (about \$8 per month).