

**567—43.6(455B) Residual disinfectant and disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors.****43.6(1) Residual disinfectant.***a. Applicability.*

(1) CWSs and NTNCs. This rule establishes criteria under which CWSs and NTNCs that add a chemical disinfectant to the water in any part of the drinking water treatment process or that provide water that contains a chemical disinfectant must modify their practices to meet the MCLs in 567—41.6(455B), the MRDLs in this subrule, and the TT requirements for DBP precursors in 43.6(3).

(2) TNC systems with chlorine dioxide disinfection. This rule establishes criteria under which TNCs that use chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must modify their practices to meet the chlorine dioxide MRDL in 43.6(1) “b.”

(3) Compliance dates. Compliance dates for this rule are based upon the source water type and the population served. Systems must comply with this rule as follows, unless otherwise noted:

1. SW and IGW CWSs and NTNCs. CWSs and NTNCs using SW or IGW in whole or in part and that serve 10,000 or more persons must comply with this rule. CWSs and NTNCs using SW or IGW that serve fewer than 10,000 persons must comply with this rule.

2. GW CWSs and NTNCs. CWSs and NTNCs using only GW not under the direct influence of SW must comply with this rule.

3. TNC systems using chlorine dioxide. TNC systems serving over 10,000 persons and using SW or IGW and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with THE chlorine dioxide requirements in this rule. TNC systems serving 10,000 persons or less, regardless of source water type, and using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with the chlorine dioxide requirements in this rule.

(4) Residual disinfectant control. Notwithstanding the MRDLs in this rule, systems may increase residual disinfectant levels of chlorine or chloramines (but not chlorine dioxide) in the distribution system to a level and for a time necessary to protect public health or to address specific microbiological contamination problems caused by circumstances including, but not limited to, distribution line breaks, storm run-off events, source water contamination events, or cross-connection events.

(5) Consecutive systems. Consecutive systems that provide water containing a disinfectant or oxidant must comply with this rule.

(6) Systems with multiple water sources. Systems with water sources that are used independently from each other, are not from the same source as determined by the department, or do not go through identical treatment processes must monitor for the applicable disinfectants or oxidants and DBPs during operation of each source. Systems must comply with this rule during the use of each water source.

*b. MRDLs.* The MRDLs are as follows:

<b>Residual Disinfectant</b>	<b>MRDL (mg/L)</b>
Chloramines	4.0 as Cl <sub>2</sub>
Chlorine	4.0 as Cl <sub>2</sub>
Chlorine dioxide	0.8 as ClO <sub>2</sub>

*c. Residual disinfectant monitoring requirements.*

## (1) General requirements.

1. Systems must take all samples during normal operating conditions. If a system does not use the disinfectant or oxidant on a daily basis, it must conduct the required daily monitoring each day the disinfectant or oxidant is used, and any required monthly monitoring during those months in which the disinfectant or oxidant is used during any portion of the month.

2. Failure to monitor in accordance with the monitoring plan required under 43.6(1) “c”(1)“5” is a monitoring violation.

3. Failure to monitor is a violation for the entire period covered by the annual average where compliance is based on an RAA of monthly or quarterly samples or averages. The system’s failure to monitor makes it impossible to determine MRDL compliance.

4. Systems may use only data collected under this rule or of 567—41.6(455B) to qualify for reduced monitoring.

5. Systems required to monitor under this rule or 567—41.6(455B) must develop and implement a monitoring plan, in accordance with 567—paragraph 41.6(1)“c”(1)“6.”

(2) Chlorine and chloramines.

1. Routine monitoring. CWSs and NTNCs using chlorine or chloramines must measure the residual disinfectant level at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled, as specified in 567—subrule 41.2(1). SW and IGW systems may use the results of RDC sampling conducted under 43.5(4)“b”(2)“2,” in lieu of taking separate samples.

2. Reduced monitoring. Chlorine and chloramine monitoring may not be reduced.

(3) Chlorine dioxide.

1. Routine monitoring. Any PWSs using chlorine dioxide for disinfection or oxidation must take daily samples at the SEP.

2. Additional monitoring. On each day following a routine daily sample monitoring result that exceeds the MRDL, a system is required to take three chlorine dioxide distribution system samples at the locations required below, in addition to the routine daily sample required at the SEP.

- If chlorine dioxide or chloramines are used to maintain a residual disinfectant in the distribution system, or if chlorine is used to maintain a residual disinfectant in the distribution system and there are no disinfection addition points after the SEP (i.e., no booster chlorination), a system must take three samples as close to the first customer as possible, at intervals of at least six hours.

- If chlorine is used to maintain a residual disinfectant in the distribution system and there are one or more disinfection addition points after the SEP (i.e., booster chlorination), a system must take one sample at each of the following locations: as close to the first customer as possible, in a location representative of average residence time, and as close to the end of the distribution system as possible (reflecting maximum residence time in the distribution system).

3. Reduced monitoring. Chlorine dioxide monitoring may not be reduced.

d. *Residual disinfectant analytical requirements.*

(1) Analytical methods. Systems must measure RDCs for free chlorine, combined chlorine (chloramines), and chlorine dioxide by the methods listed in the following table:

**Approved Methods for Residual Disinfectant Compliance Monitoring**

Methodology	SM <sup>1</sup>	Other Method	Residual measured <sup>2</sup>			
			Free Chlorine	Combined Chlorine	Total Chlorine	Chlorine Dioxide
Amperometric Titration	4500-CI D	ASTM: D 1253-86 <sup>3</sup> (96), 03, 08, 14	X	X	X	
Low Level Amperometric Titration	4500-CI E				X	
DPD Ferrous Titrimetric	4500-CI F		X	X	X	
DPD Colorimetric	4500-CI G	Hach Method 10260 <sup>6</sup>	X	X	X	
Syringaldazine (FACTS)	4500-CI H		X			
Amperometric Sensor		ChloroSense <sup>5</sup>	X		X	
Online Chlorine Analyzer		EPA 334.04	X		X	
Indophenol Colorimetric		Hach Method 10241 <sup>8</sup>	X	X	X	
Iodometric Electrode	4500-CI I				X	
DPD	4500-CIO <sub>2</sub> D					X
Amperometric Method II	4500-CIO <sub>2</sub> E					X
Lissamine Green Spectrophotometric		EPA 327.0 Rev. 1.1				X

Methodology	SM <sup>1</sup>	Other Method	Residual measured <sup>2</sup>			
			Free Chlorine	Combined Chlorine	Total Chlorine	Chlorine Dioxide
Amperometric Sensor		ChlordioX Plus <sup>7</sup>				X

The procedures shall be done in accordance with the documents listed below. The incorporation by reference of the following documents was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on February 16, 1999, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51. The document sources are listed below, and further document information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800.426.4791. Documents may be inspected at EPA's Drinking Water Docket; or at the Office of Federal Register.

The following method is available from the NTIS: "Determination of Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite Ion in Drinking Water Using Lissamine Green B and Horseradish Peroxidase with Detection by Visible Spectrophotometry, Revision 1.1," EPA, May 2005, EPA 815-R-05-008.

<sup>1</sup>SM, 19th (1995), 20th (1998), 21st (2005), 22nd (2012), and 23rd (2017) editions. Methods: 4500-Cl D, 4500-Cl E, 4500-Cl F, 4500-Cl G, 4500-Cl H, 4500-Cl I, 4500-ClO<sub>2</sub> E. Only the 19th and 20th editions may be used for the chlorine dioxide Method 4500-ClO<sub>2</sub> D.

<sup>2</sup>X indicates method is approved for measuring the specified residual disinfectant. Free chlorine or total chlorine may be measured for demonstrating compliance with the chlorine MRDL, and combined chlorine or total chlorine may be measured for demonstrating compliance with the chloramine MRDL.

<sup>3</sup>ASTM, Volume 11.01, 1996, Method D 1253-86.

<sup>4</sup>EPA Method 334.0, "Determination of Residual Chlorine in Drinking Water Using an On-Line Chlorine Analyzer," September 2009, EPA 815-B-09-013, [nepis.epa.gov](http://nepis.epa.gov).

<sup>5</sup>ChloroSense, "Measurement of Free and Total Chlorine in Drinking Water by Palintest ChloroSense," September 2009, [www.nemi.gov](http://www.nemi.gov) or Palintest Water Analysis Technologies, [www.palintest.com](http://www.palintest.com).

<sup>6</sup>Hach Method 10260, "Determination of Chlorinated Oxidants (Free and Total) in Water Using Disposable Planar Reagent-Filled Cuvettes and Mesofluidic Channel Colorimetry," April 2013, [www.hach.com](http://www.hach.com).

<sup>7</sup>ChlordioX Plus. "Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite in Drinking Water by Amperometry Using Disposable Sensors," November 2013, Palintest Water Analysis Technologies, [www.palintest.com](http://www.palintest.com).

<sup>8</sup>Hach Company. "Hach Method 10241 – Spectrophotometric Measurement of Free Chlorine in Finished Drinking Water," November 2015, Revision 1.2, [www.hach.com](http://www.hach.com).

(2) Test kit use. Systems may also measure RDCs for chlorine, chloramines, and chlorine dioxide by using DPD colorimetric test kits acceptable to the department. Free and total chlorine RDCs may be measured continuously by adapting a specified chlorine residual method for use with a continuous monitoring instrument provided the chemistry, accuracy, and precision remain the same. Continuous monitoring instruments must be verified with a grab sample measurement at least every seven days in accordance with 43.5(4) "a"(4).

(3) Operator requirement. RDC measurements shall be conducted by a Grade A through IV operator meeting the requirements of 567—Chapter 81, any person under the direct supervision of such an operator, or a laboratory certified in accordance with 567—Chapter 83.

*e. Residual disinfectant compliance requirements.*

(1) General requirements.

1. When compliance is based on an RAA of monthly or quarterly samples or averages and the system's failure to monitor makes it impossible to determine MRDL compliance for chlorine and chloramines, this failure to monitor will be treated as a monitoring violation for the entire period covered by the annual average.

2. All samples taken and analyzed under this rule must be included in determining compliance, even if that number is greater than the minimum required.

(2) Chlorine and chloramines.

1. Compliance must be based on an RAA, computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected by the system under 43.6(1) "c"(2). If the average covering any consecutive four-quarter period exceeds the MRDL, the system is in violation of the MRDL and must provide PN pursuant to 567—40.5(455B) and report to the department pursuant to 567—paragraph 40.8(3) "d."

2. In cases where systems switch between the use of chlorine and chloramines for residual disinfection during the year, compliance must be determined by including together all monitoring results of both chlorine and chloramines. Reports submitted pursuant to 567—paragraph 40.8(3) "d" must clearly indicate which residual disinfectant was analyzed for each sample.

(3) Chlorine dioxide.

1. Acute violations. Compliance must be based on consecutive daily samples collected under 43.6(1) "c"(3). If any daily sample taken at the SEP exceeds the MRDL, and on the following day one or more of the three samples taken in the distribution system exceed the MRDL, the system is in violation of the MRDL and shall take immediate corrective action to lower the level of chlorine dioxide below the MRDL. Failure to take samples in the distribution system the day following an exceedance of the chlorine dioxide MRDL at the SEP is also an MRDL violation. For either violation, the system must provide notice pursuant to the Tier 1 PN requirements in 567—subrule 40.5(2), and report to the department pursuant to 567—paragraph 40.8(3) "d."

2. Nonacute violations. Compliance must be based on consecutive daily samples collected under 43.6(1) "c"(3). If any two consecutive daily samples taken at the SEP exceed the MRDL and all distribution system samples taken are below the MRDL, the system is in violation of the MRDL and must take corrective action to lower the level of chlorine dioxide below the MRDL at the point of sampling. Failure to monitor at the SEP the day following an exceedance of the chlorine dioxide MRDL at the SEP is also an MRDL violation. For either violation, the system must provide notice pursuant to the Tier 2 PN requirements in 567—subrule 40.5(3), and report to the department pursuant to 567—paragraph 40.8(3) "d."

*f. Reporting requirements for disinfectants.* Systems required to sample quarterly or more frequently must report to the department within ten days after the end of each quarter in which samples were collected, notwithstanding the PN provisions of rule 567—40.5(455B). Systems required to sample less frequently than quarterly must report to the department within ten days after the end of each monitoring period in which samples were collected. Other disinfectant reporting requirements are in 567—subparagraph 40.8(3) "d"(3).

**43.6(2) DBP precursors.**

*a. Applicability.*

(1) SW or IGW CWS and NTNC systems with conventional filtration. This rule establishes criteria under which SW or IGW CWSs and NTNCs using conventional filtration treatment that either add a chemical disinfectant to the water in any part of the drinking water treatment process, or that provide water that contains a chemical disinfectant, must modify their practices to meet the MCLs in 567—41.6(455B) and the MRDL and TT requirements for DBP precursors in this rule.

(2) CWSs and NTNCs that use ozone in their treatment process must comply with the bromide requirements of this subrule.

(3) Compliance dates for this rule are based upon the population served. CWS and NTNC systems using SW or IGW in whole or in part and that serve 10,000 or more persons must comply with this rule beginning January 1, 2002; while those systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons must comply with this rule beginning January 1, 2004.

(4) The department may require GW systems to monitor DBP precursors as a part of an operation permit.

*b. DBP precursor monitoring requirements.*

(1) Routine total organic carbon (TOC) monitoring.

1. SW and IGW systems using conventional filtration treatment must monitor each treatment plant for TOC no later than at the point of CFE turbidity monitoring and representative of the treated water. The systems must also monitor for TOC in the source water prior to any treatment, at the same time as monitoring for TOC in the treated water. These samples (source water and treated water) are referred to as paired samples. At the same time the source water sample is taken, all systems must monitor for alkalinity in the source water prior to any treatment. Systems must take one paired set of samples and one source water alkalinity sample per month per plant at a time representative of normal operating conditions and influent water quality.

2. SW and IGW systems that do not use conventional filtration treatment must conduct the TOC monitoring under 43.6(2) "b"(1) "1" in order to qualify for reduced DBP monitoring for TTHM and HAA5 under 567—paragraph 41.6(1) "c"(4) "2." The source water TOC RAA must be less than or equal to 4.0 mg/L based on the most recent four quarters of monitoring on a continuing basis at each treatment plant to reduce or remain on reduced TTHM and HAA5 monitoring. Once qualified for reduced TTHM and HAA5

monitoring, a system may reduce source water TOC monitoring to quarterly TOC samples taken every 90 days at a location prior to any treatment.

(2) Reduced monitoring. The department may allow SW and IGW systems with an average treated water TOC of less than 2.0 mg/L for two consecutive years, or less than 1.0 mg/L for one year, to reduce monitoring for both TOC and alkalinity to one set of paired samples and one source water alkalinity sample per plant per quarter. The system must revert to routine monitoring in the month following the quarter when the annual average treated water TOC is greater than or equal to 2.0 mg/L.

(3) Bromide. The department may allow systems required to analyze for bromate to reduce bromate monitoring from monthly to once per quarter, if a system demonstrates that the average source water bromide concentration is less than 0.05 mg/L based upon representative monthly measurements for one year. A system must continue bromide monitoring to remain on reduced bromate monitoring.

(4) The department may assign DBP precursor monitoring prior to the compliance dates in 43.6(2)“a”(3) as part of an operation permit.

*c. DBP analytical requirements.*

(1) Analytical methods. DBP precursors must be analyzed using the following methods by a laboratory certified in accordance with 567—Chapter 83, unless otherwise specified.

**Approved Methods for DBP Precursor Monitoring<sup>1</sup>**

Analyte	Methodology	EPA	SM	ASTM	Other
Alkalinity <sup>6</sup>	Titrimetric		2320B	D 1067-92B	
	Electrometric titration				I-1030-85
Bromide	Ion chromatography	300.0, 300.1, 317.0 Rev. 2.0, 326.0		D 6581-00	
Dissolved Organic Carbon <sup>2</sup> (DOC)	High temperature combustion	415.3 Rev. 1.2	5310B or 5310B-00		
	Persulfate-UV or heated-persulfate oxidation	415.3 Rev. 1.2	5310C or 5310C-00		
	Wet oxidation	415.3 Rev. 1.1, 415.3 Rev. 1.2	5310D or 5310D-00		
pH <sup>3</sup>	Electrometric	150.1, 150.2	4500-H <sup>+</sup> -B	D 1293-84	
SUVA	Calculation using DOC and UV <sub>254</sub> data	415.3 Rev. 1.2			
TOC <sup>4</sup>	High temperature combustion	415.3 Rev. 1.2	5310B or 5310B-00		
	Persulfate-UV or heated-persulfate oxidation	415.3 Rev. 1.2	5310C or 5310C-00		Hach Method 10267 <sup>7</sup>
	Wet oxidation	415.3 Rev. 1.1, 415.3 Rev. 1.2	5310D or 5310D-00		
	Ozone oxidation				Hach Method 10261 <sup>8</sup>
UV Absorption at 254 nm <sup>5</sup>	Spectrophotometry	415.3 Rev. 1.1, 415.3 Rev. 1.2	5910B or 5910B-00, 11		

<sup>1</sup>The procedures shall be done in accordance with the documents listed below. The incorporation by reference of the following documents was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on February 16, 1999, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51. The document sources are listed below, and further document information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800.426.4791. Documents may be inspected at EPA's Drinking Water Docket or at the Office of Federal Register.

ASTM Methods: ASTM, Volume 11.01, 1996: Method D 1067-92B and Method D 1293-84. ASTM Volume 11.01, 2001 (or any year containing the cited version): Method D 6581-00.

The following methods are available from the NTIS:

“Determination of Inorganic Anions in Drinking Water by Ion Chromatography, Revision 1.0,” EPA-600/R-98/118, 1997 (NTIS, PB98-169196): Method 300.1.

Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA-600/4-79-020, March 1983, (NTIS PB84-128677): Methods 150.1 and 150.2.

Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples, EPA-600/R-93/100, August 1993, (NTIS PB94-121811): Method 300.0.

“Determination of Inorganic Oxyhalide Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water Using Ion Chromatography with the Addition of a Postcolumn Reagent for Trace Bromate Analysis, Revision 2.0,” July 2001, EPA 815-B-01-001: Method 317.0.

“Determination of Inorganic Oxyhalide Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water Using Ion Chromatography Incorporating the Addition of a Suppressor Acidified Postcolumn Reagent for Trace Bromate Analysis, Revision 1.0,” June 2002, EPA 815-R-03-007: Method 326.0.

“Determination of Total Organic Carbon and Specific UV Absorbance at 254 nm in Source Water and Drinking Water, Revision 1.1,” February 2005, EPA/600/R-05/055: Method 415.3 Revision 1.1.

“Determination of Total Organic Carbon and Specific UV Absorbance at 254 nm in Source Water and Drinking Water, Revision 1.2,” September 2009, EPA/600/R-09/122: Method 415.3 Revision 1.2.

SM 19th (1995), 21st (2005), 22nd (2012), and 23rd (2017) editions, Methods: 2320B (20th edition, 1998, is also accepted for this method), 4500-H<sup>+</sup>-B, and 5910B (22nd edition, 2012, is also accepted for this method). Supplement to the 19th (1996), 21st (2005), and 22nd (2012) editions, Methods: 5310B, 5310C, and 5310D. 23rd edition, Methods 5310B and 5310C.

For method numbers ending “-00”, the year in which each method was approved by the Standard Methods Committee is designated by the last two digits in the method number. The methods listed are the only online versions that are IBR-approved.

Method I-1030-85, Books and Open-File Reports Section, USGS, Federal Center, Box 25425, Denver, CO 80225-0425.

<sup>2</sup>DOC and UV<sub>254</sub> samples used to determine a SUVA value must be taken at the same time and at the same location, prior to the addition of any disinfectant or oxidant by the system. Prior to analysis, filter DOC samples through a 0.45 μ pore-diameter filter, as soon as practical after sampling, not to exceed 48 hours. After filtration, DOC samples must be acidified to achieve pH less than or equal to 2 with minimal addition of the acid specified in the method or by the instrument manufacturer. Acidified DOC samples must be analyzed within 28 days. Remove inorganic carbon from the samples prior to analysis. Water passed through the filter prior to filtration of the sample must serve as the filtered blank. This filtered blank must be analyzed using procedures identical to those used for analysis of the samples and must meet a DOC concentration of <0.5 mg/L.

<sup>3</sup>pH must be measured by a laboratory certified in accordance with 567—Chapter 83; a Grade II, III or IV operator meeting the requirements of 567—Chapter 81; or any person under the supervision of any such operator.

<sup>4</sup>Remove inorganic carbon from the TOC samples prior to analysis. TOC samples may not be filtered prior to analysis. TOC samples must be acidified at the time of sample collection to achieve a pH less than or equal to 2 with minimal addition of the acid specified in the method or by the instrument manufacturer. Acidified TOC samples must be analyzed within 28 days.

<sup>5</sup>DOC and UV<sub>254</sub> samples used to determine a SUVA value must be taken at the same time and at the same location, prior to the addition of any disinfectant or oxidant by the system. Measure UV absorption at 253.7 nm (may be rounded off to 254 nm). Prior to analysis, filter UV<sub>254</sub> samples through a 0.45 μ pore-diameter filter. The pH of UV<sub>254</sub> samples may not be adjusted. Samples must be analyzed as soon as practical after sampling, not to exceed 48 hours.

<sup>6</sup>Alkalinity must be measured by a laboratory certified in accordance with 567—Chapter 83; a Grade II, III or IV operator meeting the requirements of 567—Chapter 81; or any person under the supervision of any such operator. Only the listed titrimetric methods are acceptable.

<sup>7</sup>Hach Company. “Hach Method 10267 – Spectrophotometric Measurement of TOC in Finished Drinking Water,” December 2015, Revision 1.2, [www.hach.com](http://www.hach.com).

<sup>8</sup>Hach Company. “Hach Method 10261 – Total Organic Carbon in Finished Drinking Water by Catalyzed Ozone Hydroxyl Radical Oxidation Infrared Analysis,” December 2015, Revision 1.2, [www.hach.com](http://www.hach.com).

(2) SUVA. SUVA is equal to the UV absorption at 254 nm (UV<sub>254</sub>) (measured in m<sup>-1</sup>) divided by the DOC concentration (in mg/L). To determine SUVA, systems must separately measure UV<sub>254</sub> and DOC using the methods above in 43.6(2)“c”(1). SUVA must be determined prior to the addition of disinfectants/oxidants. DOC and UV<sub>254</sub> samples used to determine a SUVA value must be taken at the same time and at the same location.

(3) Magnesium. All methods approved for magnesium in 567—subparagraph 41.3(1)“d”(1) are approved for use in measuring magnesium under this rule.

*d. DBP precursor compliance requirements.*

(1) General requirements. All samples taken and analyzed under this rule must be included in determining compliance, even if that number is greater than the minimum required.

(2) Compliance determination. Compliance must be determined as specified in 43.6(3)“c.” The department may assign monitoring in an operation permit, or systems may begin monitoring to determine whether Step 1 TOC removals can be met 12 months prior to the compliance date for the system. This monitoring is not required and failure to monitor during this period is not a violation. However, any system that does not monitor during this period and then determines in the first 12 months after the compliance date that it is not able to meet the Step 1 requirements in 43.6(3)“b”(2), and must therefore apply for alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements, is not eligible for retroactive approval of alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements as allowed in 43.6(3)“b”(3) and is in violation. Systems may apply for alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements anytime after the compliance date.

For systems required to meet Step 1 TOC removals, if the value calculated under 43.6(3)“c”(1)“4” is less than 1.00, the system is in violation of the TT requirements and must provide PN pursuant to 567—40.5(455B), in addition to reporting to the department pursuant to 567—paragraph 40.8(3)“d.”

*e. Reporting requirements for DBP precursors.* Systems required to sample quarterly or more frequently must report to the department within ten days after the end of each quarter in which samples were collected, notwithstanding the PN provisions of 567—40.5(455B). Systems required to sample less frequently than quarterly must report to the department within ten days after the end of each monitoring period in which samples were collected. The specific reporting requirements for DBP precursors are in 567—subparagraph 40.8(3)“d”(4).

**43.6(3) TT for DBP precursor control.**

*a. Applicability.*

(1) Systems using SW or IGW and conventional filtration treatment must operate with enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening to achieve the TOC percent removal levels in 43.6(3)“b” unless the system meets at least one of the alternative compliance criteria in 43.6(3)“a”(2) or “a”(3).

(2) Alternative compliance criteria for enhanced coagulation and enhanced softening systems. Systems using SW or IGW and conventional filtration treatment may use the alternative compliance criteria in this subparagraph to comply with this subrule in lieu of complying with 43.6(3)“b.” Systems must still comply with monitoring requirements in 43.6(2)“b.” TOC levels and source water alkalinity must be measured according to 43.6(2)“c”(1) and the SUVA must be measured monthly according to 43.6(2)“c.”

1. The source water TOC level is less than 2.0 mg/L, calculated quarterly as a running annual average (RAA).

2. The treated water TOC level is less than 2.0 mg/L, calculated quarterly as an RAA.

3. The source water TOC level is less than 4.0 mg/L, calculated quarterly as an RAA; the source water alkalinity is greater than 60 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, calculated quarterly as an RAA; and either the TTHM and HAA5 RAAs are no greater than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively; or prior to the effective date for compliance in 567—subparagraphs 41.6(1)“a”(2) and 43.6(2)“a”(3), the system has made a clear and irrevocable financial commitment to use of technologies that will limit the levels of TTHMs and HAA5 to no more than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively. Systems must submit evidence of a clear and irrevocable financial commitment, in addition to a schedule containing milestones and periodic progress reports for installation and operation of appropriate technologies, to the department for approval not later than the effective date for compliance in 567—subparagraphs 41.6(1)“a”(2) and 43.6(2)“a”(3). These technologies must be installed and operating not later than June 30, 2005. Failure to install and operate these technologies by the date in the approved schedule will constitute a TT violation.

4. The TTHM and HAA5 RAAs are less than or equal to 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively, and the system uses only chlorine for primary disinfection and maintenance of a residual in the distribution system.

5. The source water SUVA, prior to any treatment, is less than or equal to 2.0 L/mg-m, calculated quarterly as an RAA.

6. The finished water SUVA is less than or equal to 2.0 L/mg-m, calculated quarterly as an RAA.

(3) Additional alternative compliance criteria for softening systems. Systems practicing enhanced softening that cannot achieve the TOC removals required by 43.6(3)“b”(2) may use the alternative compliance criteria in this subparagraph in lieu of complying with 43.6(3)“b.” Systems must still comply with monitoring requirements in 43.6(2)“b.”

1. Softening that lowers the treated water alkalinity to less than 60 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, measured monthly according to 43.6(2)“c” and calculated quarterly as an RAA.

2. Softening that removes at least 10 mg/L of magnesium hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, measured monthly and calculated quarterly as an RAA.

*b. Enhanced coagulation and enhanced softening performance requirements.*

(1) Systems must achieve the TOC percent reduction in 43.6(3)“b”(2) between the source water and the CFE, unless the department approves a system’s request for alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2 requirements under 43.6(3)“b”(3)).

(2) Required Step 1 TOC reductions, indicated in the following table, are based upon specified source water parameters measured in accordance with 43.6(2)“c.” Systems using softening must meet the Step 1 TOC reductions in the right-hand column (> 120 mg/L) for the specified source water TOC:

**Step 1 Required TOC Removal by Enhanced Coagulation and Enhanced Softening for SW or IGW Systems Using Conventional Treatment<sup>1,2</sup>**

Source water TOC, mg/L	Source water Alkalinity, mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>		
	0-60	>60-120	>120 <sup>3</sup>
>2.0 - 4.0	35.0%	25.0%	15.0%
>4.0 - 8.0	45.0%	35.0%	25.0%
>8.0	50.0%	40.0%	30.0%

<sup>1</sup>Systems meeting at least one of the conditions in 43.6(3)“a”(2)“1” through “6” are not required to operate with enhanced coagulation.

<sup>2</sup>Softening systems meeting one of the alternative compliance criteria in 43.6(3)“a”(3) are not required to operate with enhanced softening.

<sup>3</sup>Systems practicing softening must meet the TOC removal requirements in this column.

(3) SW and IGW systems using conventional treatment that cannot achieve the Step 1 TOC removals required by 43.6(3)“b”(2) due to water quality parameters (WQPs) or operational constraints must apply to the department for approval of alternative minimum Step 2 TOC removal requirements submitted by the system within three months of failure to achieve the TOC removals. If the department approves the alternative minimum Step 2 TOC removal requirements, it may make those requirements retroactive for the purposes of determining compliance. The system must meet the Step 1 TOC removals in 43.6(3)“b”(2) until the department approves the alternate minimum Step 2 TOC removal requirements.

(4) Alternate minimum Step 2 TOC removal requirements. Applications made to the department by enhanced coagulation systems for approval of alternate minimum Step 2 TOC removal requirements under 43.6(3)“b”(3) must include, as a minimum, results of bench-scale or pilot-scale testing conducted under 43.6(3)“b”(4)“1” below and used to determine the alternate enhanced coagulation level.

1. Alternate enhanced coagulation level is defined as coagulation at a coagulant dose and pH as determined by the method described in this subparagraph such that an incremental addition of 10 mg/L of alum (or equivalent amount of ferric salt) results in a TOC removal of less than or equal to 0.3 mg/L. The TOC percent removal at this point on the “TOC removal versus coagulant dose” curve is then defined as the minimum TOC removal required for the system. Once approved by the department, this minimum requirement supersedes the minimum TOC removal required by the table in 43.6(3)“b”(2). This requirement will be effective until such time as the department approves a new value based on the results of a new bench-scale or pilot-scale test. Failure to achieve department-set alternative minimum TOC removal levels is a TT violation.

2. Conduct bench-scale or pilot-scale testing of enhanced coagulation using representative water samples and adding 10 mg/L increments of alum (or equivalent amounts of ferric salt) until the pH is reduced to a level less than or equal to the enhanced coagulation Step 2 target pH shown in the following table:

**Enhanced Coagulation Step 2 Target pH**

Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Target pH
0 - 60	5.5
>60 - 120	6.3
>120 - 240	7.0
>240	7.5

3. For waters with alkalinities of less than 60 mg/L for which addition of small amounts of alum or equivalent addition of iron coagulant drives the pH below 5.5 before significant TOC removal occurs, a system must add necessary chemicals to maintain the pH between 5.3 and 5.7 in samples until the TOC removal of 0.3 mg/L per 10 mg/L alum added (or equivalent addition of iron coagulant) is reached.

4. A system may operate at any coagulant dose or pH necessary (consistent with department rules) to achieve the minimum TOC percent removal approved under 43.6(3)“b”(3).

5. If the TOC removal is consistently less than 0.3 mg/L of TOC per 10 mg/L of incremental alum dose at all dosages of alum (or equivalent addition of iron coagulant), the water is deemed to contain TOC not amenable to enhanced coagulation. The system may then apply to the department for a waiver of enhanced coagulation requirements.

*c. Compliance calculations.*

(1) SW or IGW systems other than those identified in 43.6(3)“a”(2) or “a”(3) must comply with requirements in 43.6(3)“b”(2) or “b”(3). Systems must calculate compliance quarterly, beginning after the collection of 12 months of data, by determining an annual average using the following method:

1. Step 1: Determine actual monthly TOC percent removal using the following equation, to two decimal places:

$$\text{Actual monthly TOC percent removal} = 1 - \left( \frac{\text{treated water TOC}}{\text{source water TOC}} \right) \times 100$$

2. Step 2: Determine the required monthly TOC percent removal from either 43.6(3)“b”(2) or “b”(3).

3. Step 3: Divide the “actual monthly TOC percent removal” value (from Step 1) by the “required monthly TOC percent removal” value (from Step 2). Determine this value for each of the last 12 months.

$$\text{Monthly percent removal ratio} = \frac{\text{actual monthly TOC percent removal}}{\text{required monthly TOC percent removal}}$$

4. Step 4: Add together the “monthly percent removal ratio” values from Step 3 for each of the last 12 months and divide by 12 to determine the annual average value.

$$\text{Annual average} = \frac{\Sigma \text{ monthly percent removal ratio}}{12}$$

5. Step 5: If the “annual average” value calculated in Step 4 is less than 1.00, the system is not in compliance with the TOC percent removal requirements.

(2) Systems may use the provisions in this subparagraph in lieu of the calculations in the previous subparagraph (43.6(3)“c”(1)) to determine compliance with TOC percent removal requirements. Systems may assign a monthly value of 1.0 (in lieu of the value calculated in 43.6(3)“c”(1)“3”) when calculating compliance under 43.6(3)“c”(1), in any month that:

1. The system’s treated or source water TOC level, measured according to 43.6(2)“c”(1), is less than 2.0 mg/L;

2. A system practicing softening removes at least 10 mg/L of magnesium hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub>;

3. The system’s source water SUVA, prior to any treatment and measured according to 43.6(2)“c”(2), is less than or equal to 2.0 L/mg-m;

4. The system’s finished water SUVA, measured according to 43.6(2)“c”(2), is less than or equal to 2.0 L/mg-m; or

5. A system using enhanced softening lowers alkalinity below 60 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

(3) SW or IGW systems using conventional treatment may also comply with this subrule by meeting the criteria in 43.6(3)“a”(2) or “a”(3).

*d. TT requirements for DBP precursors.* The TTs to control the level of DBP precursors in drinking water treatment and distribution systems for SW or IGW systems using conventional filtration treatment are enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening.

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