Cryptosporidium bin concentration using the Cryptosporidium results reported under §141.701(b) and following the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. Systems must then re-determine their bin classification and the table in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e)(1) Filtered systems must report their initial bin classification under paragraph (c) of this section to the State for approval no later than 6 months after the system is required to complete initial source water monitoring based on the schedule in §141.701(c).

(2) Systems must report their bin classification under paragraph (d) of this section to the State for approval no later than 6 months after the system is required to complete the second round of source water monitoring based on the schedule in §141.701(c).

(f) Failure to comply with the conditions of paragraph (e) of this section is a violation of the treatment technique requirement.

§ 141.711 Filtered system additional Cryptosporidium treatment requirements.

(a) Filtered systems must provide the level of additional treatment for Cryptosporidium specified in this paragraph based on their bin classification as determined under §141.710 and according to the schedule in §141.713.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bin</th>
<th>Conventional filtration treatment (including softening)</th>
<th>Direct filtration</th>
<th>Slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration</th>
<th>Alternative filtration technologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bin 1</td>
<td>No additional treatment</td>
<td>No additional treatment</td>
<td>No additional treatment</td>
<td>No additional treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin 2</td>
<td>1-log treatment</td>
<td>1.5-log treatment</td>
<td>1-log treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin 3</td>
<td>2-log treatment</td>
<td>2.5-log treatment</td>
<td>2-log treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin 4</td>
<td>2.5-log treatment</td>
<td>3-log treatment</td>
<td>2.5-log treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) As determined by the State such that the total Cryptosporidium removal and inactivation is at least 4.0-log.

(2) As determined by the State such that the total Cryptosporidium removal and inactivation is at least 5.0-log.

(3) As determined by the State such that the total Cryptosporidium removal and inactivation is at least 5.5-log.

(b)(1) Filtered systems must use one or more of the treatment and management options listed in §141.715, termed the microbial toolbox, to comply with the additional Cryptosporidium treatment required in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Systems classified in Bin 3 and Bin 4 must achieve at least 1-log of the additional Cryptosporidium treatment required under paragraph (a) of this section using either one or a combination of the following: bag filters, bank filtration, cartridge filters, chlorine dioxide, membranes, ozone, or UV, as described in §§141.716 through 141.720.

(c) Failure by a system in any month to achieve treatment credit by meeting criteria in §§141.716 through 141.720 for microbial toolbox options that is at least equal to the level of treatment required in paragraph (a) of this section is a violation of the treatment technique requirement.

(d) If the State determines during a sanitary survey or an equivalent source water assessment that after a system completed the monitoring conducted under §141.701(a) or §141.701(b), significant changes occurred in the system’s watershed that could lead to increased contamination of the source water by Cryptosporidium, the system must take actions specified by the State to address the contamination. These actions may include additional source water monitoring and/or implementing microbial toolbox options listed in §141.715.

§ 141.712 Unfiltered system Cryptosporidium treatment requirements.

(a) Determination of mean Cryptosporidium level. (1) Following completion of the initial source water monitoring required under §141.701(a), unfiltered systems must calculate the
Environmental Protection Agency

§ 141.713

arithmetic mean of all Cryptosporidium sample concentrations reported under § 141.701(a). Systems must report this value to the State for approval no later than 6 months after the month the system is required to complete initial source water monitoring based on the schedule in §141.701(c).

(2) Following completion of the second round of source water monitoring required under §141.701(b), unfiltered systems must calculate the arithmetic mean of all Cryptosporidium sample concentrations reported under §141.701(b). Systems must report this value to the State for approval no later than 6 months after the month the system is required to complete the second round of source water monitoring based on the schedule in §141.701(c).

(3) If the monthly Cryptosporidium sampling frequency varies, systems must first calculate a monthly average for each month of monitoring. Systems must then use these monthly average concentrations, rather than individual sample concentrations, in the calculation of the mean Cryptosporidium level in paragraphs (a)(1) or (2) of this section.

(4) The report to the State of the mean Cryptosporidium levels calculated under paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section must include a summary of the source water monitoring data used for the calculation.

(5) Failure to comply with the conditions of paragraph (a) of this section is a violation of the treatment technique requirement.

(b) Cryptosporidium inactivation requirements. Unfiltered systems must provide the level of inactivation for Cryptosporidium specified in this paragraph based on their mean Cryptosporidium levels as determined under paragraph (a) of this section and according to the schedule in §141.713.

(1) Unfiltered systems with a mean Cryptosporidium level of 0.01 oocysts/L or less must provide at least 2-log Cryptosporidium inactivation.

(2) Unfiltered systems with a mean Cryptosporidium level of greater than 0.01 oocysts/L must provide at least 3-log Cryptosporidium inactivation.

(c) Inactivation treatment technology requirements. Unfiltered systems must use chlorine dioxide, ozone, or UV as described in §141.720 to meet the Cryptosporidium inactivation requirements of this section.

(1) Systems that use chlorine dioxide or ozone and fail to achieve the Cryptosporidium inactivation required in paragraph (b) of this section on more than one day in the calendar month are in violation of the treatment technique requirement.

(2) Systems that use UV light and fail to achieve the Cryptosporidium inactivation required in paragraph (b) of this section by meeting the criteria in §141.720(d)(3)(ii) are in violation of the treatment technique requirement.

(d) Use of two disinfectants. Unfiltered systems must meet the combined Cryptosporidium inactivation requirements of this section and Giardia lamblia and virus inactivation requirements of §141.72(a) using a minimum of two disinfectants, and each of two disinfectants must separately achieve the total inactivation required for either Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia, or viruses.

§ 141.713 Schedule for compliance with Cryptosporidium treatment requirements.

(a) Following initial bin classification under §141.710(c), filtered systems must provide the level of treatment for Cryptosporidium required under §141.711 according to the schedule in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Following initial determination of the mean Cryptosporidium level under §141.712(a)(1), unfiltered systems must provide the level of treatment for Cryptosporidium required under §141.712 according to the schedule in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Cryptosporidium treatment compliance dates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cryptosporidium Treatment Compliance Dates Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Systems that serve . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) At least 100,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) From 50,000 to 99,999 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) From 10,000 to 49,999 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>