



Rules of
Department of Natural Resources
Division 60—Safe Drinking Water Commission
Chapter 7—Reporting

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**Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division 60—Safe Drinking Water
Commission
Chapter 7—Reporting**

10 CSR 60-7.010 Reporting Requirements

PURPOSE: This rule establishes requirements for reports of water sample analyses and monitoring.

(1) General Information. Except where a shorter period is specified in this rule, the supplier of water shall report to the department the results of any test measurement or analysis, except operational analyses required by 10 CSR 60-4.080(3) other than those specified in sections (4) and (6) of this rule, within the first ten (10) days following the month in which the result is received or the first ten (10) days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the department, whichever of these is shortest.

(2) Within forty-eight (48) hours a supplier of water must report to the department any failure to comply with any drinking water regulation, including failure to comply with monitoring requirements, except where a shorter period is specified by the department.

(3) A supplier of water is not required to report analytical results to the department when a state laboratory performs the analysis and reports the results to the department.

(4) Disinfection information must be reported within ten (10) days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public.

(A) Information that must be reported includes:

1. For each day, the lowest measurement of residual disinfectant concentration in milligrams per liter (mg/L) in water entering the distribution system;

2. The date and duration of each period when the residual disinfectant concentration in water entering the distribution system fell below five tenths (0.5) mg/L free chlorine or one (1) mg/L chloramines and when the department was notified of the occurrence; and

3. The following information on the samples taken in the distribution system:

A. Number of instances where the residual disinfectant concentration is measured;

B. Number of instances where the residual disinfectant concentration is not measured but the heterotrophic bacteria plate count (HPC) is measured;

C. Number of instances where the residual disinfectant concentration is measured but is less than two tenths (0.2) mg/L and no HPC is measured;

D. Number of instances where residual disinfectant concentration is less than two tenths (0.2) mg/L and where the HPC is greater than five hundred per milliliter (HPC > 500/mL);

E. Number of instances where the residual disinfectant concentration is not measured and the HPC is greater than five hundred per milliliter (HPC > 500/mL); and

F. For the current and previous month the system serves water to the public, the value of V in the following formula:

$$V = \frac{(c + d + e) \times 100}{a + b}$$

where:

V = the percentage of time that the disinfectant residual is less than the required residual;

a = the value in subparagraph (4)(A)3.A. of this rule;

b = the value in subparagraph (4)(A)3.B. of this rule;

c = the value in subparagraph (4)(A)3.C. of this rule;

d = the value in subparagraph (4)(A)3.D. of this rule; and

e = the value in subparagraph (4)(A)3.E. of this rule.

(B) If the department determines, based upon site-specific considerations, that a system has no means for having a sample transported and analyzed for HPC by a certified laboratory within the requisite time and temperature conditions specified in 10 CSR 60-5 and that the system is providing adequate disinfection in the distribution system, the requirements of paragraph (4)(A)3. do not apply.

(C) A system need not report the data listed in subsection (4)(A) of this rule if all of that data remains on file at the system and the department determines that the system has submitted all the information required by subsection (4)(A) of this rule for at least twelve (12) months.

(5) Reporting and Record-Keeping Requirements for Disinfection By-Products and Enhanced Surface Water Treatment for community and nontransient noncommunity water systems using chlorine, chloramines, or chlorine dioxide and for transient noncommunity water systems using chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant.

(A) Disinfection By-Products. Systems must report the information specified in the

following table:



If you are...	You must report... ¹
System monitoring for chlorite under the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.094(2)(A)3.	(1) The number of samples taken each month for the last three (3) months. (2) The location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last quarter. (3) For each month in the reporting period, the arithmetic average of all samples taken in the month. (4) Whether the MCL was exceeded, and in which month it was exceeded.
System monitoring for bromate under the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.094(2)(A)4.	(1) The number of samples taken during the last quarter. (2) The location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last quarter. (3) The arithmetic average of the monthly arithmetic averages of all samples taken in the last year. (4) Whether the MCL was exceeded.

¹The department may choose to perform calculations and determine whether the MCL was exceeded, in lieu of having the system report that information.

(B) Disinfectant Residuals. Systems must report the information specified in the following table:

If you are...	You must report... ¹
System monitoring for chlorine or chloramines under the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.094(2)(A)1.	(1) The number of samples taken during each month of the last quarter. (2) The monthly arithmetic average of all samples taken in each month for the last twelve (12) months. (3) The arithmetic average of all monthly averages for the last twelve (12) months. (4) Whether the MRDL was exceeded.
System monitoring for chlorine dioxide under the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.094(2)(A)2.	(1) The dates, results, and locations of samples taken during the last quarter. (2) Whether the MRDL was exceeded. (3) Whether the MRDL was exceeded in any two consecutive daily samples and whether the resulting violation was acute or nonacute.

¹The department may choose to perform calculations and determine whether the MRDL was exceeded, in lieu of having the system report that information.



(C) Disinfection By-Product Precursors and Enhanced Coagulation or Enhanced Softening. Systems must report the information specified in the following table:

If you are...	You must report... ¹
<p>System monitoring monthly or quarterly for TOC under the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.094(2)(B)1. and required to meet the enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening requirements in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)3.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The number of paired (source water and treated water, prior to continuous disinfection) samples taken during the last quarter. (2) The location, date, and result of each paired sample and associated alkalinity taken during the last quarter. (3) For each month in the reporting period that paired samples were taken, the arithmetic average of the percent reduction of TOC for each paired sample and the required TOC percent removal. (4) Calculations for determining compliance with the TOC percent removal requirements. (5) Whether the system is in compliance with the enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening percent removal requirements for the last four (4) quarters.
<p>System monitoring monthly or quarterly for TOC under the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C) and meeting one or more of the alternative compliance criteria in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)1. or (3)(C)2.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The alternative compliance criterion that the system is using. (2) The number of paired samples taken during the last quarter. (3) The location, date, and result of each paired sample and associated alkalinity taken during the last quarter. (4) The running annual arithmetic average based on monthly averages (or quarterly samples) of source water TOC for systems meeting a criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)1.A or (3)(C)1.C. or of treated water TOC for systems meeting the criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)1.B. (5) The running annual arithmetic average based on monthly averages (or quarterly samples) of source water SUVA for systems meeting the criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)1.E. or of treated water Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance (SUVA) for systems meeting the criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)1.F. (6) The running annual average of source water alkalinity for systems meeting the criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)1.C. and of treated water alkalinity for systems meeting the criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)2. (7) The running annual average for both TTHM and HAA5 for systems meeting the criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)1.C or (3)(C)1.D. (8) The running annual average of the amount of magnesium hardness removal (as CaCO₃, in mg/L) for systems meeting the criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)2.B. (9) Whether the system is in compliance with the particular alternative compliance criterion in 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(C)1. or (3)(C)2.

¹The department may choose to perform calculations and determine whether the treatment technique was met, in lieu of having the system report that information.



(6) Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection Reporting and Record-Keeping Requirements. In addition to the reporting and record-keeping requirements in sections (4) and (7) of this rule, a public water system subject to the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.050 that provides conventional filtration treatment must report monthly to the department the information specified in subsections (6)(A) and (6)(B) of this rule. In addition to the reporting and record-keeping requirements in sections (4) and (7) of this rule, a public water system subject to the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.050 that provides filtration approved under 10 CSR 60-4.050(2)(F) must report monthly to the department the information specified in subsection (6)(A) of this rule.

(A) Turbidity measurements as required by 10 CSR 60-4.050(2)(A) must be reported within ten (10) days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. Information that must be reported includes:

1. The total number of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month;

2. The number and percentage of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month which are less than or equal to the turbidity limits specified in 10 CSR 60-4.050(2)(A)1. or 10 CSR 60-4.050(2)(F); and

3. The date and value of any turbidity measurements taken during the month which exceed 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) for systems using conventional filtration treatment, or which exceed the applicable maximum level set by the department under 10 CSR 60-4.050(2)(F).

(B) Systems must maintain the results of individual filter monitoring taken under 10 CSR 60-4.050(2)(D) for at least three (3) years. Systems must report that they have conducted individual filter turbidity monitoring under 10 CSR 60-4.050(2)(D) within ten (10) days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. Systems must report the individual filter turbidity measurement results within ten (10) days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public only if measurements demonstrate one (1) or more of the conditions in paragraphs (6)(B)1.-2. of this rule. Systems that use lime softening may apply to the department for alternative exceedance levels for the levels specified in this subsection (6)(B) if they can demonstrate that higher turbidity levels in individual filters are due to lime carryover only and not due to degraded filter performance.

1. Surface water systems that serve more than ten thousand (10,000) people must report the individual filter turbidity measure-

ment results within ten (10) days after the end of each month only if measurements demonstrate one (1) or more of the following conditions:

A. For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than one and zero tenths (1.0) NTU in two (2) consecutive measurements taken fifteen (15) minutes apart, the system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and the date(s) on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the system must either produce a filter profile for the filter within seven (7) days of the exceedance (if the system is not able to identify an obvious reason for the abnormal filter performance) and report that the profile has been produced or report the obvious reason for the exceedance;

B. For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than five tenths (0.5) NTU in two (2) consecutive measurements taken fifteen (15) minutes apart at the end of the first four (4) hours of continuous filter operation after the filter has been backwashed or otherwise taken offline, the system must report the filter number, the turbidity, and the date(s) on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the system must either produce a filter profile for the filter within seven (7) days of the exceedance (if the system is not able to identify an obvious reason for the abnormal filter performance) and report that the profile has been produced or report the obvious reason for the exceedance;

C. For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than one and zero tenths (1.0) NTU in two (2) consecutive measurements taken fifteen (15) minutes apart at any time in each of three (3) consecutive months, the system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and the date(s) on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the system must conduct a self-assessment of the filter within fourteen (14) days of the exceedance and report that the self-assessment was conducted. The self-assessment must consist of at least the following components: assessment of filter performance; development of a filter profile; identification and prioritization of factors limiting filter performance; assessment of the applicability of corrections; and preparation of a filter self-assessment report; and

D. For any individual filter that has a measured turbidity level of greater than two and zero tenths (2.0) NTU in two (2) consecutive measurements taken fifteen (15) minutes apart at any time in each of two (2) consecutive months, the system must report the filter number, the turbidity measurement, and

the date(s) on which the exceedance occurred. In addition, the system must arrange for the conduct of a Comprehensive Performance Evaluation by the department or a third party approved by the department no later than thirty (30) days following the exceedance and have the evaluation completed and submitted to the department no later than ninety (90) days following the exceedance.

(I) The Comprehensive Performance Evaluation is a thorough review and analysis of a treatment plant's performance-based capabilities and associated administrative, operation, and maintenance practices. It is conducted to identify factors that may be adversely impacting a plant's capability to achieve compliance and emphasizes approaches that can be implemented without significant capital improvements. The comprehensive performance evaluation must consist of at least the following components: assessment of plant performance; evaluation of major unit processes; identification and prioritization of performance limiting factors; assessment of the applicability of comprehensive technical assistance; and preparation of a Comprehensive Performance Evaluation report.

(II) If the Comprehensive Performance Evaluation results indicate improved performance potential, the system shall implement Comprehensive Technical Assistance. The system must identify and systematically address plant-specific factors. The Comprehensive Technical Assistance is a combination of utilizing Comprehensive Performance Evaluation results as a basis for followup, implementing process control priority-setting techniques, and maintaining long-term involvement to systematically train staff and administrators.

2. Surface water systems that serve less than ten thousand (10,000) people must report the individual filter turbidity measurements within ten (10) days after the end of each month only if measurements demonstrate one (1) or more of the following conditions.

A. For any individual filter that exceeds one and zero tenths (1.0) NTU in two (2) consecutive recordings fifteen (15) minutes apart, the system must report the filter number(s), corresponding date(s), turbidity value(s) which exceeded one and zero tenths (1.0) NTU, and the cause (if known) for the exceedance(s).

B. For any individual filter that for three (3) months in a row the turbidity exceeded one and zero tenths (1.0) NTU in two (2) consecutive recordings fifteen (15) minutes apart, the system must conduct a self-assessment of the filter(s) within fourteen



(14) days of the triggering event. The system must report the date self-assessment was triggered and the date it was completed. The self-assessment must consist of at least the following components: assessment of filter performance; development of a filter profile; identification and prioritization of factors limiting filter performance; assessment of the applicability of corrections; and preparation of a filter self-assessment report. The filter self-assessment is not required if a comprehensive performance evaluation (CPE) was required.

C. For any individual filter that for two (2) months in a row the turbidity exceeded two and zero tenths (2.0) NTU in two (2) consecutive recordings, fifteen (15) minutes apart, the system must arrange to have a CPE conducted not later than sixty (60) days following the triggering event. The CPE must be conducted by the department or a third party approved by the department. If a CPE has been completed by the department or a third party approved by the department within the twelve (12) prior months or the system and department are jointly participating in an ongoing Comprehensive Technical Assistance (CTA) project at the system, a new CPE is not required. If conducted, a CPE must be completed and submitted to the department no later than one hundred twenty (120) days following the triggering event.

(C) Additional turbidity reporting requirements. Reporting requirements for turbidity exceedences are in 10 CSR 60-4.050(2)(C).

(7) Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule Reporting and Record-Keeping Requirements.

(A) Reporting.

1. You must report the following information for each monitoring location to the department within ten (10) days of the end of any quarter in which monitoring is required:

A. Number of samples taken during the last quarter;

B. Date and results of each sample taken during the last quarter;

C. Arithmetic average of quarterly results for the last four (4) quarters for each monitoring location (LRAA), beginning at the end of the fourth calendar quarter that follows the compliance date and at the end of each subsequent quarter. If the LRAA calculated based on fewer than four (4) quarters of data would cause the maximum contaminant level (MCL) to be exceeded regardless of the monitoring results of subsequent quarters, you must report this information to the department as part of the first report due following the compliance date or anytime thereafter that this determination is made. If you

are required to conduct monitoring at a frequency that is less than quarterly, you must make compliance calculations beginning with the first compliance sample taken after the compliance date, unless you are required to conduct increased monitoring under section 10 CSR 60-4.094(2)(C)4.;

D. Whether based on 10 CSR 60-4.094(3)(D)3.A. and this rule, the MCL was violated at any monitoring location; and

E. Any operational evaluation levels that were exceeded during the quarter and, if so, the location and date, and the calculated total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids 5 (HAA5) levels.

2. If you are a surface water system or ground water under the direct influence of surface water system seeking to qualify for or remain on reduced TTHM/HAA5 monitoring, you must report the following source water total organic carbon (TOC) information for each treatment plant that treats surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to the department within ten (10) days of the end of any quarter in which monitoring is required:

A. The number of source water TOC samples taken each month during last quarter;

B. The date and result of each sample taken during last quarter;

C. The quarterly average of monthly samples taken during last quarter or the result of the quarterly sample;

D. The running annual average (RAA) of quarterly averages from the past four (4) quarters; and

E. Whether the RAA exceeded four and zero tenths (4.0) mg/L.

3. The department may choose to perform calculations and determine whether the MCL was exceeded or the system is eligible for reduced monitoring in lieu of having the system report that information.

(8) Each system, upon discovering that a waterborne disease outbreak potentially attributable to that water system has occurred, must report that occurrence to the department as soon as possible but no later than by the end of the next business day. If the system is notified by the department or the Department of Health and Senior Services, of an outbreak, the reporting requirement of this section is waived.

(9) A supplier of water shall submit proof to the department that public notification has been made within ten (10) days of the date that the notice was to have been made for initial public notice and any repeat notices. The supplier of water shall provide a certification

he/she has fully complied with the public notification regulations, and shall provide a representative copy of each type of notice distributed, published, posted, and made available to the persons served by the system and to the media.

(10) Reporting Requirements for the Ground Water Rule.

(A) In addition to any other applicable reporting requirements of this rule, a ground water system regulated under 10 CSR 60-4.025 must provide the following information to the department:

1. A ground water system conducting compliance monitoring under 10 CSR 60-4.025(4)(B) must notify the department any time the system fails to meet any department-specified requirements including, but not limited to, minimum residual disinfectant concentration, membrane operating criteria or membrane integrity, and alternative treatment operating criteria, if operation in accordance with the criteria or requirements is not restored within four (4) hours. The ground water system must notify the department as soon as possible, but in no case later than the end of the next business day;

2. After completing any corrective action under 10 CSR 60-4.025(4)(A), a ground water system must notify the department within thirty (30) days of completion of the corrective action; and

3. If a ground water system subject to the requirements of 10 CSR 60-4.025(3)(A) does not conduct source water monitoring under subparagraph (3)(A)5.B. of that rule, the system must provide documentation to the department within thirty (30) days of the total coliform-positive sample that the system met the department criteria.

(11) Reporting Requirements for the Revised Total Coliform Rule.

(A) *E. coli*.

1. A system must notify the department by the end of the day when the system learns of an *E. coli* MCL violation, unless the system learns of the violation after the department office is closed and the department does not have either an after-hours phone line or an alternative notification procedure, in which case the system must notify the department before the end of the next business day, and notify the public in accordance with 10 CSR 60-8.010.

2. A system must notify the department by the end of the day when the system is notified of an *E. coli*-positive routine sample, unless the system is notified of the result after the department office is closed and the department does not have either an after-hours



phone line or an alternative notification procedure, in which case the system must notify the department before the end of the next business day.

(B) A system that has violated the treatment technique for coliforms in 10 CSR 60-4.022(9) must report the violation to the department no later than the end of the next business day after it learns of the violation, and notify the public in accordance with 10 CSR 60-8.010.

(C) A system required to conduct an assessment under the provisions of 10 CSR 60-4.022(9) must submit the assessment report to the department within thirty (30) days. The system must notify the department in accordance with 10 CSR 60-4.022(9) when each scheduled corrective action is completed for corrections not completed by the time of submission of the assessment form.

(D) A system that has failed to comply with a coliform monitoring requirement must report the monitoring violation to the department within ten (10) days after the system discovers the violation and notify the public in accordance with 10 CSR 60-8.010.

(E) A seasonal system must certify to the department, prior to serving water to the public, that it has complied with the department-approved start-up procedure.

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10 CSR 60-7.020 Reporting Requirements for Lead and Copper Monitoring

PURPOSE: This rule establishes requirements for reports of water sample analyses and monitoring for lead and copper.

(1) Reporting requirements for lead and copper tap water monitoring and for water quality parameter monitoring.

(A) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(A)7. of this rule, a water system shall

report to the department the information required by this subsection for all tap water samples and all water quality parameter samples specified in 10 CSR 60-15.080 within the first ten (10) days following the end of each applicable monitoring period specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070, 10 CSR 60-15.080, and 10 CSR 60-15.090 (such as, every six (6) months, annually, or every three (3) years). For monitoring periods with a duration less than six (6) months, the end of the monitoring period is the last date samples can be collected during that period as specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070 and 10 CSR 60-15.080. The water system shall report—

1. The results of all tap samples for lead and copper including the location of each site and the criteria under 10 CSR 60-15.070(1) under which the site was selected for the system's sampling pool;

2. Documentation for each tap water lead or copper sample for which the water system requests invalidation pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(6);

3. The ninetieth percentile lead and copper concentrations measured from among all lead and copper tap water samples collected during each monitoring period (calculated in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.010(3)(C)), unless the department calculates the system's ninetieth percentile lead and copper levels under section (8) of this rule;

4. With the exception of initial tap sampling conducted pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(A), the system shall specify any site which was not sampled during previous monitoring periods and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed;

5. The results of all tap samples for pH and, where applicable, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, temperature, and orthophosphate or silica collected under 10 CSR 60-15.080(2)–(5);

6. The results of all samples collected at the entry point(s) to the distribution system for applicable water quality parameters under 10 CSR 60-15.080(2)–(5); and

7. A water system shall report the results of all water quality parameter samples collected under 10 CSR 60-15.080(3)–(6) during each six- (6-) month monitoring period specified in 10 CSR 60-15.080(4) within the first ten (10) days following the end of the monitoring period unless the department has specified a more frequent reporting requirement.

(B) For a non-transient non-community water system, or a community water system meeting the criteria of 10 CSR 60-15.060(2)(G) and that does not have enough taps that can provide first-draw samples, the system must either—

1. Provide written documentation to the department identifying standing times and locations for enough non-first-draw samples to make up its sampling pool under 10 CSR 60-15.070(2)(E) by the start of the first applicable monitoring period under 10 CSR 60-15.070(4) that commences after April 11, 2000, unless the department has waived prior department approval of non-first-draw sample sites selected by the system pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(2)(E); or

2. If the department has waived prior approval of non-first-draw sample sites selected by the system, identify, in writing, each site that did not meet the six- (6-) hour minimum standing time and the length of standing time for that particular substitute sample collected pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(2)(E) and include this information with the lead and copper tap sample results required to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)1. of this rule.

(C) At a time specified by the department, or if no specific time is designated by the department, then as early as possible prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a water system deemed to have optimized corrosion control under 10 CSR 60-15.020(3)(C), a water system subject to reduced monitoring pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(D), or a water system subject to a monitoring waiver pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(7) shall submit written documentation to the department describing the change or addition. The department must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before it is implemented by the water system. Examples of long-term treatment changes include the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing treatment process. Examples of modifications include switching secondary disinfectants, switching coagulants (for example, alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (for example, orthophosphate to blended phosphate). Long-term changes can include dose changes to existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. Long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes.

(D) Any small system applying for a monitoring waiver under 10 CSR 60-15.070(6), or subject to a waiver granted pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(6)(C), shall provide the following information to the state in writing by the specified deadline:

1. By the start of the first applicable monitoring period in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4), any small water system applying for a monitoring



waiver shall provide the documentation required to demonstrate that it meets the waiver criteria of 10 CSR 60-15.070(6)(A)–(B);

2. No later than nine (9) years after the monitoring previously conducted pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(6)(B) or 10 CSR 60-15.070(6)(D)1., each small system desiring to maintain its monitoring waiver shall provide the information required by 10 CSR 60-15.070(6)(D)1. and 2.; and

3. No later than sixty (60) days after it becomes aware that it is no longer free of lead-containing and/or copper-containing material, as appropriate, each small system with a monitoring waiver shall provide written notification to the state, setting forth the circumstances resulting in the lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials being introduced into the system and what corrective action, if any, the system plans to remove these materials.

(E) Each groundwater system that limits water quality parameter monitoring to a subset of entry points under 10 CSR 60-15.080(3)(C) shall provide, by the commencement of such monitoring, written correspondence to the department that identifies the selected entry points and includes information sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.

(2) Source Water Monitoring Reporting Requirements.

(A) A water system shall report the sampling results for all source water samples collected in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.090 within the first ten (10) days following the end of each source water monitoring period (that is, annually, per compliance period, per compliance cycle) specified in 10 CSR 60-15.090.

(B) With the exception of the first round of source water sampling conducted pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.090(2), the system shall specify any site which was not sampled during previous monitoring periods and include an explanation of why the sampling point has changed.

(3) Corrosion Control Treatment Reporting Requirements. By the applicable dates under 10 CSR 60-15.020, systems shall report the following information:

(A) For systems demonstrating that they have already optimized corrosion control, information required in 10 CSR 60-15.020(1)(B) or (2)(B);

(B) For systems required to optimize corrosion control, their recommendation regarding optimal corrosion control treatment under 10 CSR 60-15.030(1);

(C) For systems required to evaluate the effectiveness of corrosion control treatments under 10 CSR 60-15.030(3), the information required by that section; and

(D) For systems required to install optimal corrosion control designated by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.030(4), a letter certifying that the system has completed installation of that treatment.

(4) Source Water Treatment Reporting Requirements. By the applicable dates in 10 CSR 60-15.040, systems shall provide the following information to the department:

(A) If required under 10 CSR 60-15.040(2), their recommendation regarding source water treatment; and

(B) For systems required to install source water treatment under 10 CSR 60-15.040(2)(A), a letter certifying that the system has completed installation of the treatment designated by the department within twenty-four (24) months after the department designated the treatment.

(5) Lead Service Line Replacement Reporting Requirements. Systems shall report the following information to the department to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 10 CSR 60-15.050:

(A) Not later than twelve (12) months after the end of a monitoring period in which a system exceeds the lead action level in sampling referred to in 10 CSR 60-15.050(1), the system must submit written documentation to the department of the material evaluation conducted as required in 10 CSR 60-15.070(1), identify the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system at the time the system exceeds the lead action level, and provide the department with the system's schedule for replacing annually at least seven percent (7%) of the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system;

(B) Not later than twelve (12) months after the end of a monitoring period in which a system exceeds the lead action level in sampling referred to in 10 CSR 60-15.050(1), and every twelve (12) months after that, the system shall demonstrate to the department in writing that the system has either—

1. Replaced in the previous twelve (12) months at least seven percent (7%) of the initial lead service lines (or a greater number of lines specified by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.050(5)) in its distribution system; or

2. Conducted sampling which demonstrates that the lead concentration in all service line samples from an individual line(s), taken pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(2)(C), is less than or equal to 0.015 milligrams per

liter (mg/L). In those cases, the total number of lines replaced or which meet the criteria in 10 CSR 60-15.050(2), or both, shall equal at least seven percent (7%) of the initial number of lead lines identified under subsection (5)(A) of this rule (or the percentage specified by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.050(5));

(C) The annual letter submitted to the department under subsection (5)(B) of this rule shall contain the following information:

1. The number of lead service lines scheduled to be replaced during the previous year of the system's replacement schedule. The total number of lines replaced and/or which meet the criteria in 10 CSR 60-15.050(3) shall equal at least seven percent (7%) of the initial number of lead lines identified under subsection (5)(A) of this rule or the percentage specified by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.050(5); and

2. The number and location of each lead service line replaced during the previous year of the system's replacement schedule; and

3. If measured, the water lead concentration and location of each lead service line sampled, the sampling method, and the date of sampling; and

(D) Any system which collects lead service line samples following partial lead service line replacement required by 10 CSR 60-15.050 shall report the results and any additional information as specified by the department to the department in a time and manner prescribed by the department, to verify that all partial lead service line replacement activities have taken place.

(6) Public Education Program Reporting Requirements.

(A) Any water system that is subject to the public education requirements in 10 CSR 60-15.060 shall, within ten (10) days after the end of each period in which the system is required to perform public education tasks in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.060(2), submit written documentation to the department that contains—

1. A demonstration that the system has delivered the public education materials that meet the content requirements in 10 CSR 60-15.060(1) and the delivery requirements in 10 CSR 60-15.060(2); and

2. A list of all the newspapers, radio stations, television stations, facilities, and organizations to which the system delivered public education materials during the period in which the system was required to perform public education tasks.

(B) Unless required by the department, a system that previously has submitted the information required by paragraph (6)(A)2.



of this rule need not resubmit that information as long as there have been no changes in the distribution list and the system certifies that the public education materials were distributed to the same list submitted previously.

(C) No later than three (3) months following the end of the monitoring period, each system must mail a sample copy of the consumer notification of tap results to the department along with a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of 10 CSR 60-15.060(4).

(7) Reporting of Additional Monitoring Data. Any system which collects sampling data in addition to that required by this rule shall report the results to the department within the first ten (10) days following the end of the applicable monitoring period under 10 CSR 60-15.070, 10 CSR 60-15.080 and 10 CSR 60-15.090 during which the samples are collected.

(8) Reporting of ninetieth percentile lead and copper concentrations where the department calculates a system's ninetieth percentile concentrations. A water system is not required to report the ninetieth percentile lead and copper concentrations measured from among all lead and copper tap water samples collected during each monitoring period, as required by paragraph (1)(A)3. of this rule if:

(A) The department has previously notified the water system that it will calculate the water system's ninetieth percentile lead and copper concentrations, based on the lead and copper tap results submitted pursuant to paragraph (8)(B)1. of this rule, and has specified a date before the end of the applicable monitoring period by which the system must provide the results of lead and copper tap water samples;

(B) The system has provided the following information to the department by the date specified in subsection (8)(A) of this rule:

1. The results of all tap samples for lead and copper including the location of each site and the criteria under 10 CSR 60-15.070(1)(C), (D), (E), (F), and/or (G) under which the site was selected for the system's sampling pool, pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)1. of this rule; and

2. An identification of sampling sites utilized during the current monitoring period that were not sampled during previous monitoring periods, and an explanation why sampling sites have changed; and

(C) The department has provided the results of the ninetieth percentile lead and copper calculations, in writing, to the water system before the end of the monitoring period.

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