
Rules of
Department of Natural Resources
Division 60—Public Drinking Water Program
Chapter 15—Lead and Copper

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**Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division 60—Public Drinking Water
Program
Chapter 15—Lead and Copper**

10 CSR 60-15.010 General Requirements

PURPOSE: This rule gives an overview of requirements covered in the national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper.

(1) Applicability and Effective Dates. The requirements of this chapter constitute the Missouri public drinking water rules for lead and copper. Unless otherwise indicated, each of the provisions of this chapter applies to community water systems and nontransient noncommunity water systems (after this referred to as water systems or systems).

(2) Scope. These rules establish a treatment technique that includes requirements for corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement and public education. These requirements are triggered, in some cases, by lead and copper action levels measured in samples collected at consumers' taps.

(3) Lead and Copper Action Levels.

(A) The lead action level is exceeded if the concentration of lead in more than ten percent (10%) of tap water samples collected during any monitoring period conducted in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 is greater than 0.015 milligrams/liter (mg/l) (that is, if the ninetieth percentile lead level is greater than 0.015 mg/l).

(B) The copper action level is exceeded if the concentration of copper in more than ten percent (10%) of tap water samples collected during any monitoring period conducted in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 is greater than 1.3 mg/l (that is, if the ninetieth percentile copper level is greater than 1.3 mg/l).

(C) The ninetieth percentile lead and copper levels shall be computed as follows:

1. The results of all lead or copper samples taken during a monitoring period shall be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sampling result shall be assigned a number, ascending by single integers beginning with the number one (1) for the sample with the lowest contaminant level. The number assigned to the sample with the highest contaminant level shall be equal to the total number of samples taken;

2. The number of samples taken during the monitoring period shall be multiplied by 0.9;

3. The contaminant concentration in the numbered sample yielded by the calculation in paragraph (3)(C)2. is the ninetieth percentile contaminant level; and

4. For water systems serving fewer than one hundred (100) people that collect five (5) samples per monitoring period, the ninetieth percentile is computed by taking the average of the highest and second highest concentrations.

(4) Corrosion Control Treatment Requirements.

(A) All water systems shall install and operate optimal corrosion control treatment as defined in 10 CSR 60-15.030.

(B) Any water system that complies with the applicable corrosion control treatment requirements specified by the state under 10 CSR 60-15.020 and 10 CSR 60-15.030 shall be deemed in compliance with the treatment requirement contained in subsection (4)(A).

(5) Source Water Treatment Requirements. Any system exceeding the lead or copper action level shall implement all applicable source water treatment requirements specified by the state under 10 CSR 60-15.040.

(6) Lead Service Line Replacement Requirements. Any system exceeding the lead action level after implementation of applicable corrosion control and source water treatment requirements shall complete the lead service line replacement requirements contained in 10 CSR 60-15.050.

(7) Public Education Requirements. Any system exceeding the lead action level shall implement the public education requirements contained in 10 CSR 60-15.060.

(8) Monitoring and Analytical Requirements. Tap water monitoring for lead and copper, monitoring for water quality parameters, source water monitoring for lead and copper and analyses of the monitoring results under this section shall be completed in compliance with 10 CSR 60-15.070, 10 CSR 60-15.080, 10 CSR 60-15.090 and 10 CSR 60-5.010(1).

(9) Reporting Requirements. Systems shall report to the state any information required by the treatment provisions of this section and 10 CSR 60-7.020.

(10) Recordkeeping Requirements. Systems shall maintain records in accordance with 10 CSR 60-9.010.

(11) Violation of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Failure to comply with the applicable requirements of 10 CSR 60-15.010–10 CSR 60-15.090, 10 CSR 60-5.010, 10 CSR 60-7.020 and 10 CSR 60-9.010, including requirements established by the state pursuant to these provisions, shall constitute a violation of the state public drinking water rules for lead, copper, or both.

AUTHORITY: section 640.100, RSMo Supp. 1989. Original rule filed Aug. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993.*

**Original authority: 640.100, RSMo 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989.*

10 CSR 60-15.020 Applicability of Corrosion Control Treatment Steps to Small, Medium-Size and Large Water Systems

PURPOSE: This rule establishes deadlines for public water systems to complete corrosion control treatment required in 10 CSR 60-15.030 and to conduct associated monitoring.

(1) A large system (serving more than fifty thousand (50,000) persons) shall complete the corrosion control treatment steps as follows unless it is deemed to have optimized corrosion control under paragraph (1)(B)1. or 2.

(A) Treatment Steps and Deadlines for Large Systems.

1. The system shall conduct initial monitoring (10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(A) and 10 CSR 60-15.080(2)) during two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods by January 1, 1993.

2. The system shall complete corrosion control studies (10 CSR 60-15.030(3)) by July 1, 1994.

3. The department shall designate optimal corrosion control treatment (10 CSR 60-15.030(4)) by January 1, 1995.

4. The system shall install optimal corrosion control treatment (10 CSR 60-15.030(6)) by January 1, 1997.

5. The system shall complete follow-up sampling (10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(B) and 10 CSR 60-15.080(3)) by January 1, 1998.

6. The department shall review installation of treatment and designate optimal water quality control parameters (10 CSR 60-15.030(7)) by July 1, 1998.

7. The system shall operate in compliance with the department-specified optimal water quality control parameters (10 CSR 60-15.030(8)) and continue to conduct tap

sampling (10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(C) and 10 CSR 60-15.080(4)).

(B) A large system is deemed to have optimized corrosion control and is not required to complete the applicable corrosion control treatment steps identified in this section if the system satisfies one (1) of the following criteria. Any such large system deemed to have optimized corrosion control, and which has treatment in place, shall continue to operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment and meet any requirements that the department determines appropriate to ensure optimal corrosion control treatment is maintained.

1. The system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that it has conducted activities equivalent to the corrosion control steps applicable to large systems. If the department makes this determination, it shall provide the system with written notice explaining the basis for its decision and shall specify the water quality control parameters representing optimal corrosion control in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.030(7). Water systems deemed to have optimized corrosion control shall operate in compliance with the department-designated optimal water quality control parameters in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.030(8) and continue to conduct lead and copper tap and water quality parameter sampling in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(C) and 10 CSR 60-15.080(4). A system shall provide the department with the following information in order to support this determination:

A. The results of all test samples collected for each of the water quality parameters in 10 CSR 60-15.030(3)(C);

B. A report explaining the test methods used by the water system to evaluate the corrosion control treatments listed in 10 CSR 60-15.030(3)(A), the results of all tests conducted and the basis for the system's selection of optimal corrosion control treatment;

C. A report explaining how corrosion control has been installed and how it is being maintained to insure minimal lead and copper concentrations at consumers' taps; and

D. The results of tap water samples collected in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 at least once every six (6) months for one (1) year after corrosion control has been installed.

2. The water system submits results of tap water monitoring conducted in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 and source water monitoring conducted in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.090 that demonstrates for two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods that the difference between the ninetyeth percentile tap water lead level, computed

under 10 CSR 60-15.010(3)(C), and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the practical quantitation level for lead specified in 10 CSR 60-5.010(5)(H).

A. Those systems whose highest source water lead level is below the method detection limit may also be deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this paragraph if the ninetyeth percentile tap water lead level is less than or equal to the practical quantitation level for lead for two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods.

B. Any water system deemed to have optimized corrosion control in accordance with this paragraph (1)(B)2. shall continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three (3) calendar years using the reduced number of sites specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(3) and collecting the samples at times and locations specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(D)4.

C. Any water system deemed to have optimized corrosion control pursuant to this paragraph (1)(B)2. shall notify the department in writing pursuant to 10 CSR 60-7.020(1)(C) of any change in treatment or the addition of a new source. The department may require any such system to conduct additional monitoring or to take other action the department deems appropriate to ensure that such system maintains minimal levels of corrosion in the distribution system.

D. A system is not deemed to have optimized corrosion control pursuant to this paragraph (1)(B)2., and shall implement corrosion control treatment pursuant to subparagraph (1)(B)2.E. of this rule unless it meets the copper action level.

E. Any system triggered into corrosion control because it is no longer deemed to have optimized corrosion control under paragraph (1)(B)2. shall implement corrosion control treatment in accordance with the deadlines in subsection (2)(A) of this rule. Any such large system shall adhere to the schedule specified in subsection (2)(A) of this rule for medium-size systems, with the time periods for completing each step being triggered by the date the system is no longer deemed to have optimized corrosion control under paragraph (1)(B)2. of this rule.

(2) A small system (serving fewer than three thousand three hundred (3,300) persons) and a medium-size system (serving three thousand three hundred one to fifty thousand (3,301–50,000) persons) shall complete the corrosion control treatment steps specified as follows unless it is deemed to have optimized corrosion control under paragraph (2)(B)1., 2. or 3. of this rule:

(A) Treatment Steps and Deadlines for Small and Medium-Size Systems.

1. The system shall conduct initial tap sampling (10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(A) and 10 CSR 60-15.080(2)) until the system either exceeds the lead or copper action level or becomes eligible for reduced monitoring under 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(D). A system exceeding the lead or copper action level shall recommend optimal corrosion control treatment (10 CSR 60-15.030(1)) within six (6) months after it exceeds one (1) of the action levels.

2. Within twelve (12) months after a system exceeds the lead or copper action level, the department may require the system to perform corrosion control studies (10 CSR 60-15.030(2)). If the department does not require the system to perform these studies, the department shall specify optimal corrosion control treatment (10 CSR 60-15.030(4)) within the following time frames:

A. For medium-size systems, within eighteen (18) months after that system exceeds the lead or copper action level; or

B. For small systems, within twenty-four (24) months after that system exceeds the lead or copper action level.

3. If the department requires a system to perform corrosion control studies under paragraph (2)(A)2. of this rule, the system shall complete the studies (10 CSR 60-15.030(3)) within eighteen (18) months after the department requires that those studies be conducted.

4. If the system has performed corrosion control studies under paragraph (2)(A)2. of this rule, the department shall designate optimal corrosion control treatment (10 CSR 60-15.030(4)) within six (6) months after completion of paragraph (2)(A)3. of this rule.

5. The system shall install optimal corrosion control treatment (10 CSR 60-15.030(6)) within twenty-four (24) months after the department designates that treatment.

6. The system shall complete follow-up sampling (10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(B) and 10 CSR 60-15.080(3)) within thirty-six (36) months after the department designates optimal corrosion control treatment.

7. The department shall review the system's installation of treatment and designate optimal water quality control parameters (10 CSR 60-15.030(7)) within six (6) months after completion of paragraph (2)(A)6. of this rule.

8. The system shall operate in compliance with the department-designated optimal

water quality control parameters (10 CSR 60-15.030(8)) and continue to conduct tap sampling as specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(C) and 10 CSR 60-15.080(4);

(B) A small- or medium-size water system is deemed to have optimized corrosion control and is not required to complete the applicable corrosion control treatment steps identified in this section if the system satisfies one (1) of the following criteria. Any such system deemed to have optimized corrosion control, and which has treatment in place, shall continue to operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment and meet any requirements that the department determines appropriate to ensure optimal corrosion control treatment is maintained.

1. The system meets the lead and copper action levels during each of two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods conducted in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070.

2. The system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that it has conducted activities equivalent to the corrosion control steps applicable to medium-size or small systems under this section. If the department makes this determination, it shall provide the system with written notice explaining the basis for its decision and shall specify the water quality control parameters representing optimal corrosion control in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.030(7). Water systems deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this paragraph shall operate in compliance with the department-designated optimal water quality control parameters in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.030(8) and shall continue to conduct lead and copper tap and water quality parameter sampling in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(C) and 10 CSR 60-15.080(4). The system shall provide the department with the following information in order to support a determination:

A. The results of all test samples collected for each of the water quality parameters in 10 CSR 60-15.030(3)(C);

B. A report explaining the test methods used by the water system to evaluate the corrosion control treatments listed in 10 CSR 60-15.030(3)(A), the results of all tests conducted and the basis for the system's selection of optimal corrosion control treatment;

C. A report explaining how corrosion control has been installed and how it is being maintained to insure minimal lead and copper concentrations at consumers' taps; and

D. The results of tap water samples collected in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 at least once every six (6) months for one (1) year after corrosion control has been installed.

3. Any water system is deemed to have optimized corrosion control if it submits results of tap water monitoring conducted in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 and source water monitoring conducted in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.090 that demonstrates for two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods that the difference between the ninetieth percentile tap water lead level computed under 10 CSR 60-15.010(3)(C) and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the practical quantitation level for lead specified in 10 CSR 60-5.010(5)(H).

A. Those systems whose highest source water lead level is below the method detection limit may also be deemed to have optimized corrosion control under this paragraph if the ninetieth percentile tap water lead level is less than or equal to the practical quantitation level for lead for two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods.

B. Any water system deemed to have optimized corrosion control in accordance with this paragraph (2)(B)3. shall continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three (3) calendar years using the reduced number of sites specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(3) and collecting the samples at times and locations specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(D)4.

C. Any water system deemed to have optimized corrosion control pursuant to this paragraph (2)(B)3. shall notify the department in writing pursuant to 10 CSR 60-7.020(1)(C) of any change in treatment or the addition of a new source. The department may require any such system to conduct additional monitoring or to take other action the department deems appropriate to ensure that such systems maintain minimal levels of corrosion in the distribution system.

D. A system is not deemed to have optimized corrosion control pursuant to this paragraph (2)(B)3., and shall implement corrosion control treatment pursuant to subparagraph (2)(B)3.E. of this rule unless it meets the copper action level.

E. Any system triggered into corrosion control because it is no longer deemed to have optimized corrosion control under paragraph (2)(B)3. shall implement corrosion control treatment in accordance with the deadlines in subsection (2)(A) of this rule. Any such large system shall adhere to the schedule specified in subsection (2)(A) of this rule for medium-size systems, with the time periods for completing each step being triggered by the date the system is no longer deemed to have optimized corrosion control under paragraph (2)(B)3. of this rule; and

(C) Any small- or medium-size water system that is required to complete the corrosion control steps due to its exceedance of the lead or copper action level may cease completing the treatment steps whenever the system meets both action levels during each of two (2) consecutive monitoring periods conducted pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070 and submits the results to the department. If any such water system after that exceeds the lead or copper action level during any monitoring period, the system (or the department, as the case may be) shall recommence completion of the applicable treatment steps, beginning with the first treatment step which was not previously completed in its entirety. The department may require a system to repeat treatment steps previously completed by the system where the department determines that this is necessary to implement properly the treatment requirements of this section. The department shall notify the system in writing of the determination and explain the basis for its decision. The requirement for any small- or medium-size system to implement corrosion control treatment steps (including systems deemed to have optimized corrosion control) is triggered whenever any small- or medium-size system exceeds the lead or copper action level.

AUTHORITY: section 640.100, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Aug. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 2001, effective April 30, 2002.*

**Original authority: 640.100, RSMo 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999.*

10 CSR 60-15.030 Description of Corrosion Control Treatment Requirements

PURPOSE: This rule describes the corrosion control treatment requirements which are applicable to all water systems under 10 CSR 60-15.020.

(1) Based upon the results of lead and copper tap monitoring and water quality parameter monitoring, small- (serving fewer than three thousand three hundred (3,300) persons) and medium-size (serving three thousand three hundred one to fifty thousand (3,301–50,000) persons) water systems exceeding the lead or copper action level shall recommend installation of one (1) or more of the corrosion control treatments listed in subsection (3)(A), which the system believes constitutes optimal corrosion control for that system. The department may require the system to conduct additional water quality parameter monitoring in

accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.080(2) and perform corrosion control studies as described in this rule to assist the department in reviewing the system's recommendations.

(2) The department may require any small- or medium-sized systems that exceed the lead or copper action level to perform corrosion control studies under section (3) of this rule to identify optimal corrosion control treatment for the system.

(3) Performance of Corrosion Control Studies.

(A) Any public water system performing corrosion control studies shall evaluate the effectiveness of each of the following treatments and, if appropriate, combinations of the following treatments to identify the optimal corrosion control treatment for that system:

1. Alkalinity and pH adjustment;
2. Calcium hardness adjustment; and
3. The addition of a phosphate or silicate based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective residual concentration in all test tap samples.

(B) The water system shall evaluate each of the corrosion control treatments using either pipe rig/loop tests, metal coupon tests, partial-system tests or analyses based on documented analogous treatments with other systems of similar size, water chemistry and distribution system configuration.

(C) The water system shall measure the following water quality parameters in any tests conducted under this section before and after evaluating the corrosion control treatments listed in paragraph (3)(A)1. of this rule:

1. Lead;
2. Copper;
3. pH;
4. Alkalinity;
5. Calcium;
6. Conductivity;
7. Orthophosphate (when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used);
8. Silicate (when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used); and
9. Water temperature.

(D) The water system shall identify all chemical or physical constraints that limit or prohibit the use of a particular corrosion control treatment and document these constraints with at least one (1) of the following:

1. Data and documentation showing that a particular corrosion control treatment has adversely affected other water treatment processes when used by another water system with comparable water quality characteristics; or

2. Data and documentation demonstrating that the water system has previously attempted to evaluate a particular corrosion control treatment and has found that the treatment is ineffective or adversely affects other water quality treatment processes.

(E) The water system shall evaluate the effect of the chemicals used for corrosion control treatment on other water quality treatment processes.

(F) On the basis of an analysis of the data generated during each evaluation, the water system shall recommend to the department, in writing, the treatment option that the corrosion control studies indicate constitutes optimal corrosion control treatment for that system. The water system shall provide a rationale for its recommendation along with all supporting documentation specified in this section.

(4) Based upon consideration of available information including, where applicable, studies performed under section (3) of this rule and a system's recommended treatment alternative, the department shall either approve the corrosion control treatment option recommended by the system or designate alternative corrosion control treatment(s) from among those listed in subsection (3)(A) of this rule. When designating optimal treatment, the department shall consider the effects that additional corrosion control treatment will have on the water quality parameters and on other water quality treatment processes.

(5) The department, in writing, shall notify the system of its decision on optimal corrosion control treatment and explain the basis for this determination. If the department requests additional information to aid its review, the water system shall provide the information.

(6) Each system shall properly install and operate throughout its distribution system the optimal corrosion control treatment designated by the department.

(7) The department shall evaluate the results of all lead and copper tap samples and water quality parameter samples submitted by the water system and determine whether the system has properly installed and operated the optimal corrosion control treatment designated by the department. Upon reviewing the results of tap water and water quality parameter monitoring by the system, both before and after the system installs optimal corrosion control treatment, the department shall designate—

(A) A minimum value or a range of values for pH measured at each entry point to the distribution system;

(B) A minimum pH value measured in all tap samples. That value shall be equal to or greater than 7.0, unless the department determines that meeting a pH level of 7.0 is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for the system to optimize corrosion control;

(C) If a corrosion inhibitor is used, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for the inhibitor measured at each entry point to the distribution system and in all tap samples, that the department determines is necessary to form a passivating film on the interior walls of the pipes of the distribution system;

(D) If alkalinity is adjusted as part of optimal corrosion control treatment, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for alkalinity, measured at each entry point to the distribution system and in all tap samples;

(E) If calcium carbonate stabilization is used as part of corrosion control, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for calcium, measured in all tap samples.

(F) The values for the applicable water quality control parameters listed in this section shall be those that the department determines to reflect optimal corrosion control treatment for the system. The department may designate values for additional water quality control parameters determined by the department to reflect optimal corrosion control for the system. The department shall notify the system, in writing, of these determinations and explain the basis for its decisions.

(8) All systems optimizing corrosion control shall continue to operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment, including maintaining water quality parameters at or above minimum values or within ranges designated by the department under section (7) of this rule for all samples collected under 10 CSR 60-15.080(4)–(6). Compliance with this section shall be determined every six (6) months, as specified under 10 CSR 60-15.080(4). A water system is out of compliance with the requirements of this section (8) for a six (6)-month period if it has excursions for any department-specified parameter on more than nine (9) days during the period. An excursion occurs whenever the daily value for one (1) or more of the water quality parameters measured at a sampling location is below the minimum value or outside the range designated by the department. Daily values are calculated as follows. The department shall have discretion to delete results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation.

(A) On days when more than one (1) measurement for the water quality parameter is collected at the sampling location, the daily value shall be the average of all results collected during the day regardless of whether they are collected through continuous monitoring, grab sampling, or a combination of both.

(B) On days when only one (1) measurement for the water quality parameter is collected at the sampling location, the daily value shall be the result of that measurement.

(C) On days when no measurement is collected for the water quality parameter at the sampling location, the daily value shall be the daily value calculated on the most recent day on which the water quality parameter was measured at the sample site.

(9) The department, upon its own initiative or in response to a request by a water system or other interested party, may modify its determination of the optimal corrosion control treatment or optimal water quality control parameters. A request for modification by a system or other interested party shall be in writing, explain why the modification is appropriate and provide supporting documentation. The department may modify its determination where it concludes that the change is necessary to ensure that the system continues to optimize corrosion control treatment. A revised determination shall be made in writing, setting forth the new treatment requirements, explaining the basis for the department's decision and providing an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications.

AUTHORITY: section 640.100, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Aug. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 2001, effective April 30, 2002.*

**Original authority: 640.100, RSMo 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999.*

10 CSR 60-15.040 Source Water Treatment Requirements

PURPOSE: This rule describes the required corrosion control treatment steps for a system's source water and establishes treatment requirement deadlines.

(1) The following are deadlines for completing source water treatment steps:

(A) A system exceeding the lead or copper action level shall complete lead and copper source water monitoring under 10 CSR 60-15.090(2) and make a treatment recommen-

dation to the department within six (6) months after exceeding the lead or copper action level;

(B) The department shall make a determination regarding source water treatment within six (6) months after submission of monitoring results under subsection (1)(A) of this rule;

(C) If the department requires installation of source water treatment, the system shall install the treatment within twenty-four (24) months after the completion of subsection (1)(B) of this rule;

(D) The system shall complete follow-up tap water monitoring and source water monitoring within thirty-six (36) months after completion of subsection (1)(B) of this rule;

(E) The department shall review the system's installation and operation of source water treatment and specify maximum permissible source water levels within six (6) months after completion of subsection (1)(D) of this rule;

(F) The system shall operate in compliance with the department-specified maximum permissible lead and copper source water levels and continue source water monitoring.

(2) Any system which exceeds the lead or copper action level shall recommend in writing to the department the installation and operation of one (1) of the source water treatments listed in the following subsections. A system may recommend that no treatment be installed based upon a demonstration that source water treatment is not necessary to minimize lead and copper levels at users' taps:

(A) The department shall complete an evaluation of the results of all source water samples submitted by the water system to determine whether source water treatment is necessary to minimize lead or copper levels in water delivered to users' taps. If the department determines that treatment is needed, the department shall either require installation and operation of the source water treatment recommended by the system, if any, or require the installation and operation of another source water treatment from the following: ion exchange, reverse osmosis, lime softening or coagulation/filtration. If the department requests additional information to aid in its review, the water system shall provide the information by the date specified by the department in its request. The department shall notify the system in writing of its determination and set forth the basis for its decision;

(B) Each system shall properly install and operate the source water treatment designated by the department;

(C) The department shall review the source water samples taken by the water system both before and after the system installs source water treatment, and determine whether the system has properly installed and operated the source water treatment designated by the department. Based upon its review, the department shall designate the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations for finished water entering the distribution system. These levels shall reflect the contaminant removal capability of the treatment properly operated and maintained. The department shall notify the system in writing and explain the basis for its decision;

(D) Each water system shall maintain lead and copper levels below the maximum permissible concentrations designated by the department at each sampling point monitored in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.090. The system is out of compliance if the level of lead or copper at any of the sampling points are greater than the maximum permissible concentration designated by the department;

or

(E) The department, upon its own initiative or in response to a request by a water system or other interested party, may modify its determination of the source water treatment or maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations for finished water entering the distribution system. A request for modification by a system or other interested party shall be in writing, explain why the modification is appropriate and provide supporting documentation. The department may modify its determination where it concludes that the change is necessary to ensure that the system continues to minimize lead and copper concentrations in the source water. A revised determination shall be made in writing, set forth the new treatment requirements, explain the basis for the department's decision and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications.

AUTHORITY: section 640.100, RSMo Supp. 1989. Original rule filed Aug. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993.*

**Original authority: 640.100, RSMo 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989.*

10 CSR 60-15.050 Lead Service Line Replacement Requirements

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth requirements for the removal of lead service lines if lead action levels are exceeded, and corrosion control efforts and source water treatment are unsuccessful in lowering the lead concentration levels in tap samples.



(1) Systems that fail to meet the lead action level in tap samples taken pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(B), after installing corrosion control, source water treatment, or both (whichever sampling occurs later), shall replace lead service lines in accordance with the requirements of this section. If a system is in violation of 10 CSR 60-15.020 or 10 CSR 60-15.040 for failure to install source water or corrosion control treatment, the department may require the system to commence lead service line replacement under this section after the date by which the system was required to conduct monitoring under 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(B) has passed.

(2) A water system shall replace annually at least seven percent (7%) of the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system. The initial number of lead service lines is the number of lead lines in place at the time the replacement program begins. The system shall identify the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system, including an identification of the portion(s) owned by the system, based upon a materials evaluation, including the evaluation required under 10 CSR 60-15.070(1) and relevant legal authorities (e.g., contracts, local ordinances) regarding the portion owned by the system. The first year of lead service line replacement shall begin on the date the action level was exceeded in tap sampling referenced in section (1) of this rule.

(3) A system is not required to replace an individual lead service line if the lead concentration in all service line samples from that line, taken pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(2)(C), is less than or equal to 0.015 milligrams per liter (mg/l).

(4) A water system shall replace that portion of the lead service line that it owns. In cases where the system does not own the entire lead service line, the system shall notify the owner of the line, or the owner's authorized agent, that the system will replace the portion of the service line that it owns and shall offer to replace the owner's portion of the line. A system is not required to bear the cost of replacing the privately-owned portion of the line, nor is it required to replace the privately-owned portion where the owner chooses not to pay the cost of replacing the privately-owned portion of the line, or where replacing the privately-owned portion would be precluded by department, local or common law. A water system that does not replace the entire length of the service line also shall complete the following tasks:

(A) At least forty-five (45) days prior to commencing with the partial replacement of a lead service line, the water system shall provide notice to the resident(s) of all buildings served by the line explaining that they may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water, along with guidance on measures consumers can take to minimize their exposure to lead. The department may allow the water system to provide this notice less than forty-five (45) days prior to commencing partial lead service line replacement where such replacement is in conjunction with emergency repairs. In addition, the water system shall inform the resident(s) served by the line that the system will, at the system's expense, collect a sample from each partially-replaced lead service line that is representative of the water in the service line for analysis of lead content, as prescribed under 10 CSR 60-15.070(2)(C), within seventy-two (72) hours after the completion of the partial replacement of the service line. The system shall collect the sample and report the results of the analysis to the owner and the resident(s) served by the line within three (3) business days of receiving the results. Mailed notices postmarked within three (3) business days of receiving the results shall be considered "on time"; and

(B) The water system shall provide the information required by subsection (4)(A) of this rule to the residents of individual dwellings by mail or by other methods approved by the department. In instances where multi-family dwellings are served by the line, the water system shall have the option to post the information at a conspicuous location.

(5) The department shall require a system to replace lead service lines on a shorter time schedule than that required by this section, taking into account the number of lead service lines in the system, where such a shorter replacement schedule is feasible. The department shall make this determination in writing and notify the system of its finding within six (6) months after the system is triggered into lead service line replacement based on monitoring referenced in section (1) of this rule.

(6) Any system may cease replacing lead service lines whenever first-draw tap samples collected pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(C) meet the lead action level during each of two (2) consecutive monitoring periods and the system submits the results to the department. If the first-draw tap samples in any such water system after that exceed the lead action level, the system shall recom-

mence replacing lead service lines, pursuant to section (2) of this rule.

(7) To demonstrate compliance with sections (1)–(4) of this rule, a system shall report to the department the information specified in 10 CSR 60-7.020(5).

AUTHORITY: section 640.100, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Aug. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 2001, effective April 30, 2002.*

**Original authority: 640.100, RSMo 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999.*

10 CSR 60-15.060 Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring Requirements

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the content and mode of delivery of written and broadcast materials to be used by water systems when action levels have been exceeded. It also addresses supplemental monitoring and notification of results for any customer who requests that monitoring.

(1) Content of Written Materials.

(A) Community Water Systems. A community water system shall include the following text in all of the printed materials it distributes through its lead public education program. Systems may delete information pertaining to lead service lines, upon approval by the department, if no lead service lines exist anywhere in the water system service area. Public education language at parts (1)(A)4.B.(V) and (1)(A)4.D.(II) of this rule may be modified regarding building permit record availability and consumer access to these records, if approved by the department. Any additional information presented by a system shall be consistent with the information in this rule and be in plain English that can be understood by lay persons. A water system that exceeds the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 shall deliver the public education materials contained in sections (1) and (2) of this rule in accordance with the requirements in section (3) of this rule.

1. Introduction. "The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and (*insert name of water supplier*) are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Although most homes have very low levels of lead in their drinking water, some homes in the community have lead levels above the DNR action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/l).

Under federal and state law we are required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water by *(insert date when corrosion control will be completed for your system)*. This program includes corrosion control treatment, source water treatment and public education. We are also required to replace the portion of each lead service line that we control if the line contributes lead concentrations of more than 15 ppb after we have completed the comprehensive treatment program. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead rule please give us a call at *(insert water system's phone number)*. This brochure explains the simple steps you can take to protect you and your family by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water.”

2. Health Effects of Lead. “Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery porcelain and pewter, brass fixtures and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that will not hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination, like dirt and dust, that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children’s hands and toys often, and to try to make sure they only put food in their mouths.”

3. Lead in Drinking Water.

A. “Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person’s total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The DNR estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person’s total exposure to lead.

B. “Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. It is also rare in groundwater, even in Missouri’s lead belt. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-plated brass faucets, and, in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead sol-

der containing greater than 0.2 percent lead and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0 percent. Missouri rule 10 CSR 60-10.040 requires that as of January 1, 1989, all materials used in the construction, expansion, modification or improvement of a public water system or customer water system shall be lead-free. This does not apply to leaded joints necessary for the repair of cast iron pipes. In addition, any customer water system constructed, expanded, modified or repaired after January 1, 1989, that is connected to a public water system and later is found to contain materials that are not lead-free, shall have the water meter removed or otherwise have the service line severed from the public water system when the supplier of water is so ordered by the appropriate local government authority (if one exists) or by the department. This requirement does not apply to any customer water system previously served by a water system other than a public water system.

C. “When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school can contain fairly high levels of lead.”

4. Steps You Can Take in the Home to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water.

A. “Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosivity and remove lead from the water supply, lead levels in some homes or buildings can be high. To find out whether you need to take action in your own home, have your drinking water tested to determine if it contains excessive concentrations of lead. Testing the water is essential because you cannot see, taste or smell lead in drinking water. Some local laboratories that can provide this service are listed at the end of this booklet. For more information on having your water tested, please call *(insert phone number of water system)*.

B. “If a water test indicates that the drinking water drawn from a tap in your home contains lead above 15 ppb, then you should take the following precautions:

(I) “Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer water resides in your home’s plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15–30 seconds. If your house has a lead service line to the water main, you may have to flush the

water for a longer time, perhaps one minute, before drinking. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of your home’s plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your family’s health. It usually uses less than one or two gallons of water and costs less than *(insert a cost estimate based on flushing two times a day for 30 days)* per month. To conserve water, fill a couple of bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap and whenever possible use the first flush water to wash the dishes or water the plants. If you live in a high-rise building, letting the water flow before using it may not work to lessen your risk from lead. The plumbing systems have more, and sometimes larger pipes than smaller buildings. Ask your landlord for help in locating the source of the lead and for advice on reducing the lead level;

(II) “Try not to cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove;

(III) “Remove loose lead solder and debris from the plumbing materials installed in newly constructed homes, or homes in which the plumbing has recently been replaced, by removing the faucet strainers from all taps and running the water from three to five minutes. After that, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that has accumulated over time;

(IV) “If your copper pipes are joined with lead solder that has been installed illegally since it was banned in 1989, notify the plumber who did the work and request that s/he replace the lead solder with lead-free solder. Lead solder looks dull gray and when scratched with a key looks shiny. In addition, notify the Public Drinking Water Program of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources at (800) 334-6946 about the violation;

(V) “Determine whether or not the service line that connects your home or apartment to the water main is made of lead. The best way to determine if your service line is made of lead is by either hiring a licensed plumber to inspect the line or by contacting the plumbing contractor who installed the line. You can identify the plumbing contractor by checking the city’s record of building permits which should be maintained in the files of the *(insert name of department that issues building permits)*. A licensed plumber at the same time can check to see if your home’s plumbing contains lead solder, lead

pipes or pipe fittings that contain lead. The public water system that delivers water to your home should also maintain records of the materials located in the distribution system. If the service line that connects your dwelling to the water main contributes more than 15 ppb to drinking water, after our comprehensive treatment program is in place, we are required to replace the portion of the line we own. If the line is only partially controlled by the *(insert name of the city, county or water system that controls the line)*, we are required to provide the owner of the privately-owned portion of the line with information on how to replace the privately-owned portion of the service line, and offer to replace that portion of the line at the owner's expense. If we replace only the portion of the line that we own, we also are required to notify you in advance and provide you with information on the steps you can take to minimize exposure to any temporary increase in lead levels that may result from the partial replacement, to take a follow-up sample at our expense from the line within 72 hours after the partial replacement, and to mail or otherwise provide you with the results of that sample within three business days of receiving the results. Acceptable replacement alternatives include copper, steel, iron and plastic pipes; and

(VI) "Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. Do not attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

C. "The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if a water test indicates that the drinking water coming from your tap contains lead concentrations in excess of 15 ppb after flushing, or after we have completed our actions to minimize lead levels, then you may want to take the following additional measures:

(I) "Purchase or lease a home treatment device. Home treatment devices are limited in that each unit treats only the water that flows from the faucet to which it is connected, and all of the devices require periodic maintenance and replacement. Devices, such as reverse osmosis systems or distillers, can effectively remove lead from your drinking water. Some activated carbon filters may reduce lead levels at the tap; however, all lead reduction claims should be investigated. Be sure to check the actual performance of a spe-

cific home treatment device before and after installing the unit; and

(II) "Purchase bottled water for drinking and cooking.

D. "You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include:

(I) "*(Insert the name of city or county department of public utilities)* at *(insert phone number)* can provide you with information about your community's water supply and a list of local laboratories that have been certified by DNR for testing water quality;

(II) "*(Insert the name of city or county department that issues building permits)* at *(insert phone number)* can provide you with information about building permit records that should contain the names of plumbing contractors that plumbed your home; and

(III) "The Missouri Department of Health at (800) 392-7245 or the *(insert the name of the city or county health department)* at *(insert phone number)* can provide you with information about the health effects of lead and how you can have your child's blood tested.

E. "The following is a list of some state-approved laboratories in your area that you can call to have your water tested for lead: *(insert names and phone numbers of at least two (2) laboratories)*."

(B) Nontransient Noncommunity Water Systems. A nontransient noncommunity water system shall either include the text specified in subsection (1)(A) of this rule or shall include the following text in all of the printed materials it distributes through its lead public education program. Water systems may delete information pertaining to lead service lines upon approval by the department if no lead service lines exist anywhere in the water system service area. Any additional information presented by a system shall be consistent with the information below and be in plain English that can be understood by lay people.

1. Introduction. "The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and *(insert name of water supplier)* are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Some drinking water samples taken from this facility have lead levels above the DNR action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb), or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/l). We are required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water by *(insert*

date when corrosion control will be completed for your system). This program includes corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, and public education. We are also required to replace the portion of each lead service line that we own if the line contributes lead concentrations of more than 15 ppb after we have completed the comprehensive treatment program. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation please give us a call at *(insert water system's phone number)*. This brochure explains the simple steps you can take to protect yourself by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water."

2. Health effects of lead. "Lead is found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination—like dirt and dust—that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and to try to make sure they only put food in their mouths."

3. Lead in drinking water.

A. "Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

B. "Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect houses and buildings to water mains (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2 percent lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0 percent.

C. “When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.”

4. Steps you can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.

A. “Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet for about 15–30 seconds. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

B. “Do not cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

C. “The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.

D. “You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include: *(insert the name or title of facility official if appropriate)* at *(insert phone number)* can provide you with information about your facility’s water supply.”

(C) “The Missouri Department of Health at (800) 392-7245 or the *(insert the name of the city or county health department)* at *(insert phone number)* can provide you with information about the health effects of lead.”

(2) Content of Broadcast Materials. A water system shall include the following information in all public service announcements submitted under its lead public education program to television and radio stations for broadcasting:

“Why should everyone want to know the facts about lead and drinking water? Because unhealthy amounts of lead can enter drinking water through the plumbing in your home. That’s why I urge you to do what I did. I had

my water tested for *(insert free or \$ per sample)*. You can contact the *(insert the name of the city or water system)* for information on testing and on simple ways to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

To have your water tested for lead or to get more information about this public health concern please call *(insert the phone number of the city or water system)*.”

(3) Delivery of a Public Education Program.

(A) In communities where a significant proportion of the population speaks a language other than English, public education materials shall be communicated in the appropriate language(s).

(B) A community water system that exceeds the lead action level on the basis of tap water samples collected in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070, and that is not already repeating public education tasks pursuant to subsection (3)(C), (3)(G) or (3)(H) of this rule within sixty (60) days shall—

1. Insert notices in each customer’s water utility bill containing the information in section (1) of this rule, along with the following alert on the water bill itself in large print: “SOME HOMES IN THIS COMMUNITY HAVE ELEVATED LEAD LEVELS IN THEIR DRINKING WATER. LEAD CAN POSE A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO YOUR HEALTH. PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED NOTICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.” A community water system having a billing cycle that does not include a billing within sixty (60) days of exceeding the action level, or that cannot insert information in the water utility bill without making major changes to its billing system, may use a separate mailing to deliver the information in subsection (1)(A) of this rule as long as the information is delivered to each customer within sixty (60) days of exceeding the action level. Such water systems shall also include the “alert” language specified in this paragraph.

2. Submit the information in subsection (1)(A) of this rule to the editorial departments of the major daily and weekly newspapers circulated throughout the community;

3. Deliver pamphlets or brochures, or both, that contain the public education materials in paragraphs (1)(A)2. and 4. of this rule to facilities and organizations, including the following:

A. Public schools or local school boards, or both;

B. City or county health department;

C. Women, Infants and Children (WIC), Head Start Program(s), or both, whenever available;

D. Public and private hospitals or clinics, or both;

E. Pediatricians;

F. Family planning clinics;

G. Local welfare agencies; and

4. Submit the public service announcement in section (2) of this rule to at least five (5) of the radio and television stations with the largest audiences that broadcast to the community served by the water system.

(C) A community water system shall repeat the tasks contained in paragraphs (3)(B)1.—3. of this rule every twelve (12) months and the tasks contained in paragraph (3)(B)4. of this rule every six (6) months for as long as the system exceeds the lead action level.

(D) Within sixty (60) days after it exceeds the lead action level (unless it already is repeating public education tasks pursuant to subsection (3)(E) of this rule) a nontransient noncommunity water system shall deliver the public education materials contained in subsections (1)(A) or (B) of this rule as follows:

1. Post informational posters on lead in drinking water in a public place or common area in each of the buildings served by the system; and

2. Distribute informational pamphlets, brochures, or both, on lead in drinking water to each person served by the nontransient noncommunity water system. The system may utilize electronic transmission in lieu of or combined with printed materials as long as it achieves at least the same coverage.

(E) A nontransient noncommunity water system shall repeat the tasks contained in subsection (3)(D) of this rule at least once during every twelve (12) months in which the system exceeds the lead action level.

(F) A water system may discontinue delivery of public education materials if the system has met the lead action level during the most recent six (6)-month monitoring period conducted pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070. Such a system shall recommence public education in accordance with this section if it subsequently exceeds the lead action level during any monitoring period.

(G) A community water system may use the text specified in subsection (1)(B) of this rule instead of the text in subsection (1)(A) of this rule and may perform the tasks listed in subsections (3)(D) and (3)(E) of this rule instead of the tasks in subsections (3)(B) and (3)(C) of this rule if:

1. The system is a facility, such as a prison or a hospital, where the population served is not capable of or is prevented from making improvements to plumbing or installing point-of-use treatment devices; and

2. The system provides water as part of the cost of services provided and does not separately charge for water consumption.

(H) A community water system serving three thousand three hundred (3,300) or fewer people may omit the task contained in paragraph (3)(B)4. of this rule. As long as it distributes notices containing the information contained in paragraph (1)(A)1. of this rule to every household served by the system, such systems may further limit their public education programs as follows:

1. Systems serving five hundred (500) or fewer people may forego the task contained in paragraph (3)(B)2. of this rule. Such a system may limit the distribution of the public education materials required under paragraph (3)(B)3. of this rule to facilities and organizations served by the system that are most likely to be visited regularly by pregnant women and children, unless it is notified by the department in writing that it must make a broader distribution. A community water system serving three thousand three hundred (3,300) or fewer people that delivers public education in accordance with this paragraph shall repeat the required public education tasks at least once during each calendar year in which the system exceeds the lead action level.

2. If approved by the department in writing, a system serving five hundred one to three thousand three hundred (501–3,300) people may omit the task in paragraph (3)(B)2. of this rule and/or limit the distribution of the public education materials required under paragraph (3)(B)3. of this rule to facilities and organizations served by the system that are most likely to be visited regularly by pregnant women and children.

(I) A community water system serving three thousand three hundred (3,300) or fewer people that delivers public education in accordance with subsection (3)(H) of this rule shall repeat the required public education tasks at least once during each calendar year in which the system exceeds the action level.

(4) Supplemental Monitoring and Notification of Results. A water system that fails to meet the lead action level on the basis of tap samples collected in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 shall offer to sample the tap water of any customer who requests it. The system is not required to pay for collecting or analyzing the sample nor is the system required to collect and analyze the sample itself.

AUTHORITY: section 640.100, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Aug. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 2001, effective April 30, 2002.*

**Original authority: 640.100, RSMo 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999.*

10 CSR 60-15.070 Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper in Tap Water

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the monitoring requirements which are applicable to lead and copper in drinking water.

(1) Sample Site Location. A water system shall use the information on lead, copper and galvanized steel that it is required to collect under this section when conducting a materials evaluation. When an evaluation of the information collected pursuant to this section is insufficient to locate the requisite number of lead and copper sampling sites that meet the targeting criteria in subsection (1)(A) of this rule, the water system shall review the sources of information listed in this rule in order to identify a sufficient number of sampling sites. In addition, the system shall seek to collect that information where possible in the course of its normal operations (for example, checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities); all plumbing codes, permits and records in the files of the building department(s) which indicate the plumbing materials that are installed within publicly- and privately-owned structures connected to the distribution system; all inspections and records of the distribution system that indicate the material composition of the service connections that connect a structure to the distribution system; and all existing water quality information, which includes the results of all prior analyses of the system or individual structures connected to the system, indicating locations that may be particularly susceptible to high lead or copper concentrations.

(A) By the applicable date for commencement of monitoring under subsection (4)(A) of this rule, each water system shall complete a materials evaluation of its distribution system in order to identify a pool of targeted sampling sites that meets the requirements of this section and which is sufficiently large to ensure that the water system can collect the number of lead and copper tap samples required in section (3) of this rule. All sites from which first-draw samples are collected shall be selected from this pool of targeted sampling sites. Sampling sites may not include faucets that have point-of-use or point-of-entry treatment devices designed to remove inorganic contaminants.

(B) Community water supply systems shall identify whether the following construction

materials are present in their distribution system:

1. Lead from piping, solder caulking, interior lining of distribution mains, alloys and home plumbing;
2. Copper from piping and alloys, service lines and home plumbing;
3. Ferrous piping materials, such as cast iron and steel;
4. Asbestos cement pipe;
5. Vinyl-lined asbestos cement pipe; and
6. Coal tar-lined pipes and tanks.

(C) The sampling sites selected for a community water system's sampling pool (tier 1 sampling sites) shall consist of single-family structures that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982, or contain lead pipes, or are served by a lead service line, or a combination of these. When multiple-family residences comprise at least twenty percent (20%) of the structures served by a water system, the system may include these types of structures in its sampling pool.

(D) Any community water system with insufficient tier 1 sampling sites shall complete its sampling pool with tier 2 sampling sites, consisting of buildings, including multiple-family residences, that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982, or contain lead pipes, or are served by a lead service line, or a combination of these.

(E) Any community water system with insufficient tier 1 and tier 2 sampling sites shall complete its sampling pool with tier 3 sampling sites, consisting of single-family structures that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983. A community water system with insufficient tier 1, tier 2, and tier 3 sampling sites shall complete its sampling pool with representative sites throughout the distribution system. A representative site is a site in which the plumbing materials used at that site would be commonly found at other sites served by the water system.

(F) The sampling sites selected for a nontransient noncommunity water system (tier 1 sampling sites) shall consist of buildings that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982, or contain lead pipes, or are served by a lead service line, or a combination of these.

(G) A nontransient noncommunity water system with insufficient tier 1 sites that meet the targeting criteria in subsection (1)(F) of this rule shall complete its sampling pool with sampling sites that contain copper pipe with lead solder installed before 1983. If additional sites are needed to complete the sampling pool, the nontransient noncommunity water system shall use representative sites throughout the distribution system. A



representative site is a site in which the plumbing materials used at that site would be commonly found at other sites served by the water system.

(H) Any water system whose distribution system contains lead service lines shall draw fifty percent (50%) of the samples it collects during each monitoring period from sites that contain lead pipes or copper pipes with lead solder and fifty percent (50%) of those samples from sites served by a lead service line. A water system that cannot identify a sufficient number of sampling sites served by a lead service line shall collect first-draw samples from all of the sites identified as being served by these lines.

(2) Sample Collection Methods.

(A) All tap samples for lead and copper collected in accordance with this rule, with the exception of lead service line samples collected under 10 CSR 60-15.050(3) and samples collected under subsection (2)(E) of this rule, shall be first-draw samples.

(B) Each first-draw tap sample for lead and copper shall be one (1) liter in volume and have stood motionless in the plumbing system of each sampling site for at least six (6) hours. First-draw samples from residential housing shall be collected from the cold-water kitchen tap or bathroom sink tap. First-draw samples from a nonresidential building shall be one (1) liter in volume and shall be collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption. Non-first-draw samples collected in lieu of first-draw samples pursuant to subsection (2)(E) of this rule shall be one (1) liter in volume and shall be collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption. First-draw samples may be collected by the system or the system may allow residents to collect first-draw samples after instructing the residents of the sampling procedures specified in this section. To avoid problems of residents handling nitric acid, acidification of first-draw samples may be done up to fourteen (14) days after the sample is collected. After acidification to resolubilize the metals, the sample must stand in the original container for the time specified in the approved United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) method before the sample can be analyzed. If a system allows residents to perform sampling, the system may not challenge, based on alleged errors in sample collection, the accuracy of sampling results.

(C) Each service line sample shall be one (1) liter in volume and have stood motionless in the lead service line for at least six (6) hours. Lead service line samples shall be collected in one (1) of the following three (3) ways:

1. At the tap after flushing the volume of water between the tap and the lead service line. The volume of water shall be calculated based on the interior diameter and length of the pipe between the tap and the lead service line;

2. Tapping directly into the lead service line; or

3. If the sampling site is a building constructed as a single-family residence, allowing the water to run until there is a significant change in temperature which would be indicative of water that has been standing in the lead service line.

(D) A water system shall collect each first-draw tap sample from the same sampling site from which it collected a previous sample. If, for any reason, the water system cannot gain entry to a sampling site in order to collect a follow-up tap sample, the system may collect the follow-up tap sample from another sampling site in its sampling pool as long as the new site meets the same targeting criteria and is within reasonable proximity of the original site.

(E) A nontransient noncommunity water system, or a community water system that meets the criteria of 10 CSR 60-15.060, that does not have enough taps that can supply first-draw samples as defined in 10 CSR 60-2.015 may, with department approval, apply substitute non-first-draw samples. Such systems shall collect as many first-draw samples from appropriate taps as possible and identify sampling times and locations that would likely result in the longest standing time for the remaining sites.

(3) Number of Samples. Water systems shall collect at least one (1) sample during each monitoring period specified in subsection (4)(D) of this rule from the number of sites listed in the second column ("Standard Monitoring") of Table 1. A system conducting reduced monitoring under subsection (4)(D) of this rule shall collect at least one (1) sample from the number of sites specified in the third column ("Reduced Monitoring") of Table 1 during each monitoring period specified in subsection (4)(D) of this rule. Such reduced monitoring sites shall be representative of the sites required for standard monitoring. The department may specify sampling locations when a system is conducting reduced monitoring.

Table 1.

System Size (# People Served)	Number of Sites (Standard Monitoring)	Number of Sites (Reduced Monitoring)
> 100,000	100	50
10,001–100,000	60	30
3,301–10,000	40	20
501– 3,300	20	10
101–500	10	5
≤ 100	5	5

(4) Timing of Monitoring.

(A) Initial Tap Sampling. The first six (6)-month monitoring period for small (serving less than or equal to three thousand three hundred (3,300) persons), medium-size (serving three thousand three hundred one to fifty thousand (3,301–50,000) persons) and large (serving more than fifty thousand (> 50,000) persons) systems shall begin on the following dates:

System Size (# People Served)	First Six (6)-Month Monitoring Period Begins On
> 50,000	January 1, 1992
3,301–50,000	July 1, 1992
≤ 3,300	July 1, 1993

1. All large systems shall monitor during two (2) consecutive six (6)-month periods.

2. All small- and medium-size systems shall monitor during each six (6)-month monitoring period until the system—

A. Exceeds the lead or copper action level and is therefore required to implement the corrosion control treatment requirements under 10 CSR 60-15.020, in which case the system shall continue monitoring in accordance with subsection (4)(B) of this rule; or

B. Meets the lead and copper action levels during two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods, in which case the system may reduce monitoring in accordance with subsection (4)(D) of this rule.

(B) Monitoring After Installation of Corrosion Control and Source Water Treatment.

1. Any large system which installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.020(1)(A)4. shall monitor during two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods by the date specified in 10 CSR 60-15.020(1)(A)5.

2. Any small- or medium-size system which installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.020(2)(A)5. shall monitor during two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods by the date specified in 10 CSR 60-15.020(2)(A)6.

3. Any system which installs source water treatment pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.040(1)(C) shall monitor during two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods by the date specified in 10 CSR 60-15.040(1)(D).

(C) After the department specifies the values for water quality control parameters under 10 CSR 60-15.030(6), the system shall monitor during each subsequent six (6)-month monitoring period, with the first monitoring period to begin on the date the department specifies the optimal values under 10 CSR 60-15.030(6).

(D) Reduced Monitoring.

1. A small- or medium-size water system that meets the lead and copper action levels during each of two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods may reduce the number of samples in accordance with section (3) of this rule and reduce the frequency of sampling to once per year.

2. Any water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified under 10 CSR 60-15.030(7) during each of two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods may reduce the number of lead and copper samples in accordance with section (3) of this rule. The department shall review monitoring, treatment and other relevant information submitted by the water system in accordance with 10 CSR 60-7.020, and shall notify the system in writing when it determines the system is eligible to commence reduced monitoring. The department shall review and, where appropriate, revise its determination when the system submits new monitoring or treatment data or when other data relevant to the number and frequency of tap sampling becomes available.

3. A small- or medium-size water system that meets the lead and copper action levels during three (3) consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency of monitoring for lead and copper from annually to once every three (3) years. Any water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.030(6) during three (3) consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency of monitoring from annually to once every three (3) years if it receives written approval from the department. The department shall review monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the water system in accordance with 10 CSR 60-7.020 and shall notify the system in writing when it determines the system is eligible to reduce the fre-

quency of monitoring to once every three (3) years. The department shall review and, where appropriate, revise its determination when the system submits new monitoring or treatment data or when other data relevant to the number and frequency of tap sampling becomes available.

4. A water system that reduces the number and frequency of sampling shall collect these samples from representative sites included in the pool of targeted sampling sites identified in section (1) of this rule. Systems sampling annually or less frequently shall conduct the lead and copper tap sampling during the months of June, July, August or September unless the department has approved a different sampling period.

A. The department, at its discretion, may approve a different period for conducting the lead and copper tap sampling for systems collecting a reduced number of samples. Such a period shall be no longer than four (4) consecutive months and must represent a time of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur. For a nontransient noncommunity water system that does not operate during the months of June through September, and for which the period of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur is not known, the department shall designate a period that represents a time of normal operation for the system.

B. Systems monitoring annually, that have been collecting samples during the months of June through September and that receive department approval to alter their sample collection period, must collect their next round of samples during a time period that ends no later than twenty-one (21) months after the previous round of sampling. Systems monitoring triennially that have been collecting samples during the months of June through September and receive department approval to alter the sampling collection period, must collect their next round of samples during a time period that ends no later than forty-five (45) months after the previous round of sampling. Subsequent rounds of sampling must be collected annually or triennially, as required by this section. Small systems with waivers, granted pursuant to section (6) of this rule, that have been collecting samples during the months of June through September and receive department approval to alter their sample collection period must collect their next round of samples before the end of the nine (9)-year period.

5. A small- or medium-size water system subject to reduced monitoring that exceeds the lead or copper action level shall resume sampling in accordance with subsec-

tion (4)(C) of this rule and collect the number of samples specified for standard monitoring under section (3) of this rule. This system also shall conduct water quality parameter monitoring in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.080(3) or (4) (as appropriate) during the monitoring period in which it exceeded the action level. Any such system may resume annual monitoring for lead and copper at the tap at the reduced number of sites specified in section (3) of this rule after it has completed two (2) subsequent consecutive six (6)-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of paragraph (4)(D)1. of this rule and/or may resume triennial monitoring for lead and copper at the reduced number of sites after it demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either paragraph (4)(D)3. or (4)(D)5. of this rule.

6. Any water system that demonstrates for two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods that the tap water lead level computed under 10 CSR 60-15.010(3)(C) is less than or equal to 0.005 mg/l and the tap water copper level computed under 10 CSR 60-15.010(3)(C) is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/l may reduce the number of samples in accordance with section (3) of this rule and reduce the frequency of sampling to once every three (3) calendar years.

7. Any water system subject to the reduced monitoring frequency that fails to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the water quality parameters specified by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.030(6) for more than nine (9) days in any six (6)-month period specified in 10 CSR 60-15.080(4) shall conduct tap water sampling for lead and copper at the frequency specified in subsection (4)(C) of this rule, collect the number of samples specified for standard monitoring under section (3) of this rule, and shall resume monitoring for water quality parameters within the distribution system in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.030(4). Such a system may resume reduced monitoring for lead and copper at the tap and for water quality parameters within the distribution system under the following conditions:

A. The system may resume annual monitoring for lead and copper at the tap at the reduced number of sites specified in section (3) of this rule after it has completed two (2) subsequent six (6)-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of paragraph (4)(D)2. of this rule and the system has received written approval from the department that it is appropriate to resume reduced monitoring on an annual frequency;

B. The system may resume triennial monitoring for lead and copper at the tap at the reduced number of sites after it demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either paragraph (4)(D)3. or (4)(D)5. of this rule and the system has received written approval from the department that it is appropriate to resume triennial monitoring; and

C. The system may reduce the number of water quality parameter tap water samples required in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.080(5)(A) and the frequency with which it collects such samples in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.080(5)(B). Such a system may not resume triennial monitoring for water quality parameters at the tap until it demonstrates, in accordance with the requirements of 10 CSR 60-15.080(5)(B)2., that it has requalified for triennial monitoring.

8. Any water system subject to a reduced monitoring frequency under subsection (4)(D) of this rule that either adds a new source of water or changes any water treatment shall inform the department in writing in accordance with 10 CSR 60-7.020(1)(C). The department may require the system to resume sampling in accordance with subsection (4)(C) of this rule and collect the number of samples specified for standard monitoring in Table 1 of section (3) of this rule or take other appropriate steps such as increased water quality parameter monitoring or reevaluation of its corrosion control treatment given the potentially different water quality considerations.

(5) The results of any monitoring conducted, in addition to the minimum requirements of this section, shall be considered by the system and the department in making any determinations (that is, calculating the ninetieth percentile lead or copper level) under this rule.

(6) **Invalidation of Lead or Copper Tap Water Samples.** A sample invalidated under this section does not count toward determining lead or copper ninetieth percentile levels under 10 CSR 60-15.010(3)(C) or toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of Table 1 in section (3) of this rule.

(A) The department may invalidate a lead or copper tap water sample if one (1) of the following conditions is met:

1. The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused erroneous results;

2. The department determines that the sample was taken from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria of this rule;

3. The sample container was damaged in transit; or

4. There is substantial reason to believe that the sample was subject to tampering.

(B) The system must report the results of all samples to the department and all supporting documentation for samples the system believes should be invalidated.

(C) To invalidate a sample under subsection (6)(A) of this rule, the decision and the rationale for the decision must be documented in writing. The department shall not invalidate a sample solely on the grounds that a follow-up sample result is higher or lower than that of the original sample.

(D) The water system must collect replacement samples for any samples invalidated under this section if, after the invalidation of one (1) or more samples, the system has too few samples to meet the minimum requirements of section (3) of this rule. Any such replacement samples must be taken as soon as possible, but no later than twenty (20) days after the date the department invalidates the sample or by the end of the applicable monitoring period, whichever occurs later. Replacement samples taken after the end of the applicable monitoring period shall not also be used to meet the monitoring requirements of a subsequent monitoring period. The replacement samples shall be taken at the same locations as the invalidated samples or, if that is not possible, at locations other than those already used for sampling during the monitoring period.

(7) **Monitoring Waivers for Small Systems.** Any small system that meets the criteria of this section may apply to the department to reduce the frequency of monitoring for lead and copper under this section to once every nine (9) years (that is, a “full waiver”) if it meets all of the materials criteria specified in subsection (7)(A) of this rule and all of the monitoring criteria specified in subsection (7)(B) of this rule. Any small system that meets the criteria in subsection (7)(A) and (B) of this rule only for lead, or only for copper, may apply to the department for a waiver to reduce the frequency of tap water monitoring to once every nine (9) years for that contaminant only (that is, a “partial waiver”).

(A) **Materials Criteria.** The system must demonstrate that its distribution system and service lines and all drinking water supply plumbing, including plumbing conveying drinking water within all residences and buildings connected to the system, are free of lead-containing materials and/or copper-containing materials, as those terms are defined here, as follows:

1. **Lead.** To qualify for a full waiver, or a waiver of the tap water monitoring requirements for lead (that is, a “lead waiver”), the

water system must provide certification and supporting documentation to the department that the system is free of all lead-containing materials, as follows:

A. It contains no plastic pipes which contain lead plasticizers, or plastic service lines which contain lead plasticizers; and

B. It is free of lead service lines, lead pipes, lead soldered pipe joints, and leaded brass or bronze alloy fittings and fixtures, unless such fittings and fixtures meet the specifications of any standard established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300g-6(e) (SDWA section 1417(e)).

2. **Copper.** To qualify for a full waiver, or a waiver of the tap water monitoring requirements for copper (that is, a “copper waiver”), the water system must provide certification and supporting documentation to the department that the system contains no copper pipes or copper service lines.

(B) **Monitoring Criteria for Waiver Issuance.** The system must have completed at least one (1) six (6)-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at sites approved by the department and from the number of sites required by Table 1 of section (3) of this rule and demonstrate that the ninetieth percentile levels for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet the following criteria.

1. **Lead levels.** To qualify for a full waiver, or a lead waiver, the system must demonstrate that the ninetieth percentile lead level does not exceed 0.005 mg/l.

2. **Copper levels.** To qualify for a full waiver, or a copper waiver, the system must demonstrate that the ninetieth percentile copper level does not exceed 0.65 mg/l.

(C) **Department Approval of Waiver Application.** The department shall notify the system of its waiver determination, in writing, setting forth the basis of its decision and any condition of the waiver. As a condition of the waiver, the department may require the system to perform specific activities (e.g., limited monitoring, periodic outreach to customers to remind them to avoid installation of materials that might void the waiver) to avoid the risk of lead or copper concentration of concern in tap water. The small system must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap as required by subsections (4)(A)–(D) of this rule, as appropriate, until it receives written notification from the department that the waiver has been approved.

(D) **Monitoring Frequency for Systems with Waivers.**

1. A system with a full waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for lead and copper

in accordance with paragraph (4)(D)4. of this rule at the reduced number of sampling sites identified in Table 1 of section (3) of this rule at least once every nine (9) years and provide the materials certification specified in subsection (7)(A) of this rule for both lead and copper to the department along with the monitoring results.

2. A system with a partial waiver must conduct tap water monitoring for the waived contaminant in accordance with paragraph (4)(D)4. of this rule at the reduced number of sampling sites specified in Table 1 of section (3) of this rule at least once every nine (9) years and provide the materials certification specified in subsection (7)(A) of this rule pertaining to the waived contaminant along with the monitoring results. Such a system also must continue to monitor for the non-waived contaminant in accordance with requirements of subsection (4)(A) through (4)(D) of this rule, as appropriate.

3. If a system with a full or partial waiver adds a new source of water or changes any water treatment, the system must notify the department in writing in accordance with 10 CSR 60-7.020(1)(C). The department may require the system to add or modify waiver conditions (e.g., require recertification that the system is free of lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials, require additional round(s) of monitoring), if it deems such modifications are necessary to address treatment or source water changes at the system.

4. If a system with a full or partial waiver becomes aware that it is no longer free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials (for example, as a result of new construction or repairs), the system shall notify the department in writing no later than sixty (60) days after becoming aware of such a change.

(E) Continued Eligibility. If the system continues to satisfy the requirements of subsection (7)(D) of this rule, the waiver will be renewed automatically, unless any of the conditions listed in paragraph (7)(E)1.-3. of this rule occurs. A system whose waiver has been revoked may reapply for a waiver at such time as it again meets the appropriate materials and monitoring criteria of subsections (7)(A) and (7)(B) of this rule.

1. A system with a full waiver or a lead waiver no longer satisfies the materials criteria of paragraph (7)(A)1. of this rule or has a ninetieth percentile lead level greater than 0.005 mg/l.

2. A system with a full waiver or a copper waiver no longer satisfies the materials criteria of paragraph (7)(A)2. of this rule or has a ninetieth percentile copper level greater than 0.65 mg/l.

3. The department notifies the system, in writing, that the waiver has been revoked, setting forth the basis of its decision.

(F) Requirements Following Waiver Revocation. A system whose full or partial waiver has been revoked by the department is subject to the corrosion control treatment and lead and copper tap water monitoring requirements, as follows:

1. If the system exceeds the lead and/or copper action level, the system must implement corrosion control treatment in accordance with the deadlines specified in 10 CSR 60-15.010(5), and any other applicable requirements of this subpart.

2. If the system meets both the lead and the copper action level, the system must monitor for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three (3) years using the reduced number of sample sites specified in Table 1 of section (3) of this rule.

(G) Pre-existing Waivers. Small system waivers approved by the department in writing prior to April 11, 2000 shall remain in effect under the following conditions:

1. If the system has demonstrated that it is both free of lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as required by subsection (7)(A) of this rule and that its ninetieth percentile lead levels and ninetieth percentile copper levels meet the criteria of subsection (7)(B) of this rule, the waiver remains in effect so long as the system continues to meet the waiver eligibility criteria of subsection (7)(E) of this rule. The first round of tap water monitoring conducted pursuant to subsection (7)(D) of this rule shall be completed no later than nine (9) years after the last time the system has monitored for lead and copper at the tap.

2. *Reserved.*

*AUTHORITY: section 640.100, RSMo 2000. *Original rule filed Aug. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993. Amended: Filed Feb. 1, 1996, effective Oct. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 2001, effective April 30, 2002.*

**Original authority: 640.100, RSMo 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999.*

10 CSR 60-15.080 Monitoring Requirements for Water Quality Parameters

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the procedures and requirements for monitoring drinking water to determine how corrosive the water is to the distribution system.

(1) General Requirements. All large (serving more than fifty thousand (> 50,000) persons) water systems and all small-(serving less than

or equal to three thousand three hundred ($\leq 3,300$) persons) and medium-size (serving three thousand three hundred one to fifty thousand (3,301–50,000) persons) systems that exceed the lead or copper action level shall monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper in accordance with this rule. The requirements of this rule are summarized in the table at the end of this rule.

(A) Sample Collection Methods.

1. Tap samples shall be representative of water quality throughout the distribution system taking into account the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods employed by the system and seasonal variability. Tap sampling under this rule is not required to be conducted at taps targeted for lead and copper sampling under 10 CSR 60-15.070(1). (Note: Systems may find it convenient to conduct tap sampling for water quality parameters at sites used for coliform sampling under 10 CSR 60-4.020(1)(A).)

2. Samples collected at the entry point(s) to the distribution system shall be from locations representative of each source after treatment. If a system draws water from more than one (1) source and the sources are combined before distribution, the system must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (that is, when water is representative of all sources being used).

(B) Number of Samples.

1. Systems shall collect two (2) tap samples for applicable water quality parameters during each monitoring period specified under sections (2)–(5) of this rule from the following number of sites:

System Size (# People Served)	Sites for Water Quality Parameters (Number)
> 100,000	25
10,001–100,000	10
3,301–10,000	3
501–3,300	2
101–500	1
≤ 100	1

2. Except as provided in subsection (3)(C) of this rule, Systems shall collect two (2) samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system during each monitoring period specified in section (2) of this rule. During each monitoring period specified in sections (3)–(5) of this rule, systems shall collect one (1) sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system.

(2) Initial Sampling. All large (serving more than fifty thousand (> 50,000) persons) water systems shall measure the applicable water quality parameters as specified in this rule at taps and at each entry point to the distribution system during each six (6)-month monitoring period specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(A). All small (serving less than or equal to three thousand three hundred ($\leq 3,300$) persons) and medium-size (serving three thousand three hundred one to fifty thousand (3,301–50,000) persons) systems shall measure the applicable water quality parameters at the locations specified as follows during each six (6)-month monitoring period specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(A), during which the system exceeds the lead or copper action level:

(A) At taps—

1. pH;
2. Alkalinity;
3. Orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used;
4. Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used;
5. Calcium;
6. Conductivity; and
7. Water temperature; and

(B) At each entry point to the distribution system, all of the applicable parameters listed in subsection (2)(A) of this rule.

(3) Monitoring After Installation of Corrosion Control. Any large system which installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.020(1)(A)4. shall measure the water quality parameters at the locations and frequencies specified in this section during each six (6)-month monitoring period specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(B)1. Any small- or medium-size system which installs optimal corrosion control treatment shall conduct monitoring during each six (6)-month monitoring period as specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(B)2. in which the system exceeds the lead or copper action level.

(A) At taps, two (2) samples for—

1. pH;
2. Alkalinity;
3. Orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used;
4. Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used; and
5. Calcium, when calcium carbonate stabilization is used as part of corrosion control.

(B) Except as provided in subsection (3)(C) of this rule, at each entry point to the distribution system, at least one (1) sample no less frequently than every two (2) weeks (bi-weekly)—

1. For pH;

2. When alkalinity is adjusted as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the chemical used to adjust alkalinity and the alkalinity concentration; and

3. When a corrosion inhibitor is used as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the inhibitor used and the concentration of orthophosphate or silica (whichever is applicable).

(C) Any groundwater system can limit entry point sampling described in subsection (3)(B) of this rule to those entry points that are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system. If water from untreated groundwater sources mixes with water from treated groundwater sources, the system must monitor for water quality parameters both at representative entry points receiving treatment and representative entry points receiving no treatment. Prior to the start of any monitoring under this subsection, the system shall provide to the department written information identifying the selected entry points and documentation, including information on seasonal variability, sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.

(4) Monitoring After Department Specifies Water Quality Parameter Values For Optimal Corrosion Control. After the department specifies the values for applicable water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment under 10 CSR 60-15.030(7), all large (serving more than fifty thousand (> 50,000) persons) systems shall measure the applicable water quality parameters in accordance with section (3) of this rule and determine compliance with the requirements of 10 CSR 60-15.030(8) every six (6) months with the first six (6)-month period to begin on the date the department specifies the optimal values under 10 CSR 60-15.030(7). Any small- (serving less than three thousand three hundred (< 3,300) persons) or medium-size (serving three thousand three hundred one to fifty thousand (3,301–50,000) persons) system shall conduct such monitoring during each six (6)-month period specified in 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(C) in which the system exceeds the lead or copper action level. For any such small- and medium-size system that is subject to a reduced monitoring frequency pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(D) at the time of the action level exceedance, the end of the applicable six (6)-month period under this section shall coincide with the end of the applicable monitoring period under 10 CSR 60-15.070(4)(D). Compliance with department-designated opti-

mal water quality parameter values shall be determined as specified under 10 CSR 60-15.030(8).

(5) Reduced Monitoring.

(A) Any water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment during each of two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods under section (4) of this rule shall continue monitoring at the entry point(s) to the distribution system as specified in subsection (3)(B) of this rule. That system may collect two (2) tap samples for applicable water quality parameters from the following reduced number of sites during each six (6)-month monitoring period.

System Size (# People Served)	Sites for Water Quality Parameters (Reduced Number)
> 100,000	10
10,001–100,000	7
3,301–10,000	3
501–3,300	2
101–500	1
≤ 100	1

(B) Any water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.030(6) during three (3) consecutive years of annual monitoring under this subsection may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (5)(A) of this rule from annually to every three (3) years. A water system may reduce the frequency with which it collects tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (5)(A) of this rule to every three (3) years if it demonstrates during two (2) consecutive monitoring periods that its tap water lead level at the ninetieth percentile is less than or equal to the PQL for lead specified in 10 CSR 60-5.010(5)(H), that its tap water copper level at the ninetieth percentile is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/l for copper, and that it also has maintained the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.030(7).

(C) A water system that conducts sampling annually shall collect these samples evenly throughout the year so as to reflect seasonal variability.

(D) Any water system subject to the reduced monitoring frequency that fails to operate at or above the minimum value or



within the range of values for the water quality parameters specified by the department in 10 CSR 60-15.030(7) for more than nine (9) days in any six (6)-month period specified in 10 CSR 60-15.030(8) shall resume distribution system tap water sampling in accordance with the number and frequency requirements in section (4) of this rule. Such a system may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters at the tap at the reduced number of sites specified in subsection (5)(A) of this rule after it has completed two (2) subsequent consecutive six (6)-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of that paragraph and/or may resume triennial monitoring for water quality parameters at the tap at the reduced number of sites after it demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either paragraph (5)(B)1. or (5)(B)2. of this rule.

(6) Additional Monitoring by Systems. The results of any monitoring conducted in addition to the minimum requirements of this rule shall be considered by the system and the department in making any determinations (that is, determining concentrations of water quality parameters) under this rule or 10 CSR 60-15.030.

Summary of Monitoring Requirements for Water Quality Parameters¹

Monitoring Period	Parameters ²	Location	Frequency
Initial monitoring	pH, alkalinity, orthophosphate or silica ³ , calcium, conductivity, temperature	Taps and at entry point(s) to the distribution system	Every six (6) months
After installation of corrosion control	pH, alkalinity, orthophosphate or silica ³ , calcium ⁴	Taps	Every six (6) months
	pH, alkalinity dosage rate and concentration (if alkalinity adjusted as part of corrosion control), inhibitor dosage rate and inhibitor residual ⁵	Entry point(s) to distribution system ⁶	No less frequently than every two (2) weeks
After department specifies parameter values for optimal corrosion control	pH, alkalinity, orthophosphate or silica ³ , calcium ⁴	Taps	Every six (6) months ⁷
	pH, alkalinity dosage rate and concentration (if alkalinity adjusted as part of corrosion control), inhibitor dosage rate and inhibitor residual ⁵	Entry point(s) to the distribution system ⁶	No less frequently than every two (2) weeks
Reduced Monitoring	pH, alkalinity, orthophosphate or silica ³ , calcium ⁴	Taps	Every six (6) months, annually ⁷ or every three (3) years ⁸ at a reduced number of sites
	pH, alkalinity dosage rate and concentration (if alkalinity adjusted as part of corrosion control), inhibitor dosage rate and inhibitor residual ⁵	Entry point(s) to the distribution system ⁶	No less frequently than every two (2) weeks

¹Table is for illustrative purposes; consult the text of this rule for precise regulatory requirements.

²Small- and medium-size systems have to monitor for water quality parameters only during monitoring periods in which the system exceeds the lead or copper action level.

³Orthophosphate must be measured only when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used. Silica must be measured only when an inhibitor containing silicate compound is used.

⁴Calcium must be measured only when calcium carbonate stabilization is used as part of corrosion control.

⁵Inhibitor dosage rates and inhibitor residual concentrations (orthophosphate or silica) must be measured only when an inhibitor is used.

⁶Groundwater systems may limit monitoring to representative locations throughout the system.

⁷Water systems may reduce frequency of monitoring for water quality parameters at the tap from every six (6) months to annually if they have maintained the range of values for water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control during three (3) consecutive years of monitoring.

⁸Water systems may further reduce the frequency of monitoring for water quality parameters at the tap from annually to once every three (3) years if they have maintained the range of values from water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control during three (3) consecutive years of annual monitoring. Water systems may accelerate to triennial monitoring for quality parameters at the tap if they have maintained ninetieth percentile lead levels less than or equal to 0.005 mg/l, ninetieth percentile copper levels less than or equal to 0.65 mg/l, and the range of water quality parameters designated by the department under 10 CSR 60-15.030(7) as representing optimal corrosion control during two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods.

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**Original authority: 640.100, RSMo 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999.*

10 CSR 60-15.090 Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper in Source Water

PURPOSE: This rule establishes monitoring requirements for lead and copper in source waters.

(1) Sample Location, Collection Methods and Number of Samples.

(A) A water system that fails to meet the lead or copper action level on the basis of tap samples collected in accordance with 10 CSR 60-15.070 shall collect lead and copper source water samples in accordance with the following requirements regarding sample location, number of samples and collection methods:

1. Groundwater systems shall take a minimum of one (1) sample at every entry point to the distribution system which is representative of each well after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). The system shall take one (1) sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant;

2. Surface water systems shall take a minimum of one (1) sample at every entry point to the distribution system after any application of treatment or in the distribution system at a point which is representative of each source after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). The system shall take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant (Note: For the purposes of this requirement, surface water systems include systems with a combination of surface and ground sources);

3. If a system draws water from more than one (1) source and the sources are combined before distribution, the system must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (that is, when water is representative of all sources being used); and

4. The department may reduce the total number of samples which must be analyzed by allowing the use of compositing. Compositing of samples must be done by certified

laboratory personnel. Composite samples from a maximum of five (5) samples are allowed, provided that if the lead concentration in the composite sample is greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/l or the copper concentration is greater than or equal to 0.160 mg/l, then either:

A. A follow-up sample shall be taken and analyzed within fourteen (14) days at each sampling point included in the composite; or

B. If duplicates of or sufficient quantities from the original samples from each sampling point used in the composite are available, the system may use these instead of resampling.

(B) Where the results of sampling indicate an exceedance of maximum permissible source water levels established under 10 CSR 60-5.040(2)(C), the department may require that one (1) additional sample be collected as soon as possible after the initial sample was taken (but not to exceed two (2) weeks) at the same sampling point. If the department-required confirmation sample is taken for lead or copper, then the results of the initial and confirmation sample shall be averaged in determining compliance with maximum permissible levels. Any sample value below the detection limit shall be considered to be zero (0). Any value above the detection limit but below the practical quantification level (PQL) shall be as the measured value or be considered one-half (1/2) PQL.

(2) Monitoring Frequency After System Exceeds Tap Water Action Level. Any system which exceeds the lead or copper action level at the tap shall collect one (1) source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system within six (6) months after the exceedance.

(3) Monitoring Frequency After Installation of Source Water Treatment. Any system which installs source water treatment pursuant to 10 CSR 60-15.040 shall collect an additional source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system during two (2) consecutive six (6)-month monitoring periods by the deadline specified in 10 CSR 60-15.040(1)(D).

(4) Monitoring Frequency after the Department Specifies Maximum Permissible Source Water Levels or Determines that Source Water Treatment Is Not Needed.

(A) A system shall monitor at the following specified frequency in cases where the department specifies maximum permissible source water levels under 10 CSR 60-15.040(2)(C) or determines that the system is

not required to install source water treatment under 10 CSR 60-15.040(2)(A):

1. A water system using only groundwater shall collect samples once during the three (3)-year compliance period in effect when the applicable department determination under subsection (4)(A) of this rule is made. Those systems shall collect samples once during each subsequent compliance period; and

2. A water system using surface water (or a combination of surface and ground water) shall collect samples once during each year, the first annual monitoring period to begin on the date on which the applicable department determination is made under subsection (4)(A) of this rule.

(B) A system is not required to conduct source water sampling for lead, copper, or both, if the system meets the action level for the specific contaminant in tap water samples during the entire source water sampling period applicable to the system under subsection (4)(A) of this rule.

(5) Reduced Monitoring Frequency.

(A) A water system using only groundwater may reduce the monitoring frequency for lead and copper in source water to once during each nine (9)-year compliance cycle if the system meets any one (1) of the following criteria:

1. The system demonstrates that finished drinking water entering the distribution system has been maintained below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified in 10 CSR 60-15.040(2)(C) during at least three (3) consecutive compliance periods under subsection (4)(A) of this rule; or

2. The department has determined that source water treatment is not needed and the system demonstrates that, during at least three (3) consecutive compliance periods in which sampling was conducted under subsection (4)(A) of this rule, the concentration of lead in source water was less than or equal to 0.005 mg/l and the concentration of copper in source water was less than or equal to 0.65 mg/l.

(B) A water system using surface water (or a combination of surface and ground waters) may reduce the monitoring frequency in paragraph (4)(A)2. of this rule to once during each nine (9)-year compliance cycle if the system meets one (1) of the following criteria:

1. The system demonstrates that finished drinking water entering the distribution system has been maintained below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified in 10 CSR 60-15.040(2)(C) for at least three (3) consecutive years; or

2. The department has determined that source water treatment is not needed and the system demonstrates that, during at least three (3) consecutive years, the concentration of lead in source water was less than or equal to 0.005 mg/l and the concentration of copper in source water was less than or equal to 0.65 mg/l.

(C) A water system that uses a new source of water is not eligible for reduced monitoring for lead, copper, or both, until concentrations in samples collected from the new source during three (3) consecutive monitoring periods are below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations.

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