567—40.8(455B) Reporting.

40.8(1) *Reporting requirements other than for lead and copper.*

a. When required by the department, a PWS shall report to the department within ten days following a test, measurement, or analysis required by this chapter and 567—Chapters 41 and 43, the results of that test, measurement, or analysis in the form and manner prescribed by the department. This shall include reporting of all positive detects within the same specific analytical method.

b. Except where a different reporting period is specified in this rule or 567—Chapters 41 and 43, a PWS shall report to the department within 48 hours after any failure to comply with the monitoring requirements in 567—Chapters 41 and 43. The PWS shall also notify the department within 48 hours of failure to comply with any primary drinking water regulations.

c. The PWS, within ten days of completion of each initial and repeat PNs required in 567—40.5(455B), shall submit to the department a certification that it has fully complied with the PN rules. The certification must include a representative copy of each type of notice distributed, published, posted, or made available to the persons served by the system or to the media.

d. Additional reporting requirements for the GW rule are listed in 567—paragraph 41.7(6)*"a."*

e. Additional reporting requirements for the coliform rule are listed in 567—paragraph 41.2(1)*"n."*

40.8(2) *Lead and copper reporting requirements.* All PWSs shall report all of the following to the department.

a. Reporting for tap water monitoring and water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring.

(1) Except as provided below in 40.8(2)*"a"*(1)"6," a system shall report the information specified below for all tap water samples specified in 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"* and all WQP samples specified in 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"d"* within the first ten days following the end of each applicable monitoring period specified in 567—41.4(455B). For monitoring periods with a duration of less than six months, the end of the monitoring period is the last date samples can be collected during that period.

1. The results of all tap samples for lead and copper, including the location of each site and the site selection criteria;

2. Documentation for each tap water lead or copper sample for which the system requests invalidation pursuant to 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(6)"2";

3. The 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations measured from among all lead and copper tap water samples collected during each monitoring period (calculated in accordance with 567—subparagraph 41.4(1)*"b"*(3));

4. With the exception of initial tap sampling conducted pursuant to 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(4) "1," the system shall designate any site that was not sampled during previous monitoring periods and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed;

5. For samples collected under 567—subparagraphs 41.4(1)*"d"*(2) through *"d"*(5), tap sample results for pH; where applicable, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, temperature, and orthophosphate or silica; and SEP sample results for applicable WQPs; and

6. The results of all WQP samples collected under 567—subparagraphs 41.4(1)*"d"*(3) through *"d"*(6) during each six-month monitoring period in 567—subparagraph 41.4(1)*"d"*(4) within the first ten days following the end of the monitoring period unless the department has specified a more frequent reporting requirement.

(2) Certain systems that do not have enough taps that can provide first-draw samples and that have met the six-hour stand time criteria, such as an NTNC with 24-hour operation or a CWS meeting the criteria of 40.6(2)*"d"*(2), must either:

1. If the department has not approved the non-first-draw sample sites, provide written documentation to the department identifying stand times and locations for enough non-first-draw samples to make up its sampling pool under 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(2)"5" by July 1, 2003; or

2. If the department has already approved the non-first-draw sample sites, identify each site that did not meet the six-hour minimum stand time and the length of stand time for that particular substitute sample (collected pursuant to 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(2)"5.") Certain systems already include this information in writing with the lead and copper tap sample results required by 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"d"*(1)"1."

(3) At a time specified by the department or, if no specific time is specified, then as early as possible prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a system subject to this subparagraph shall send written documentation to the department describing the addition or change. The department must review and approve the addition or change before it is implemented by the system.

1. Systems subject to this subparagraph are those that have optimized corrosion control under 567—subparagraph 43.7(1)*"b"*(3), are subject to reduced monitoring pursuant to 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(4)"4," or are subject to a monitoring waiver pursuant to 567—subparagraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(7).

2. Examples of long-term treatment changes include the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing process. Long-term changes can include dose changes to existing chemicals but do not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily water quality changes.

3. Examples of modifications include the switching of secondary disinfectants, coagulants, or corrosion inhibitor products. In those instances where prior department approval of a new source addition or long-term treatment change is not required, systems are encouraged to provide notification to the department beforehand to minimize the risk that the new source addition or treatment change will adversely affect optimal corrosion control (OCC).

(4) Any small system applying for or subject to a monitoring waiver under 567—subparagraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(7) shall provide the following information to the department in writing by the specified deadline:

1. By the start of the first applicable monitoring period in 567—subparagraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(4), any small system applying for a monitoring waiver shall provide documentation demonstrating that it meets the waiver criteria of 567—paragraphs 41.4(1)*"c"*(7)"1" and "2."

2. No later than nine years after the monitoring previously conducted pursuant to 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(7)"2" or 41.4(1)*"c"*(7)"4," first bulleted paragraph, each small system desiring to maintain its monitoring waiver shall provide the information required by 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(7)"4," first and second bulleted paragraphs.

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

(5) Each GW system that limits WQP monitoring to a subset of entry points under 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"d"*(3)"3" shall provide, by the commencement of such monitoring, written correspondence to the department that identifies the selected entry points and includes information sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.

b. Source water monitoring reporting.

(1) Systems shall report the sampling results for all source water samples collected within the first ten days following the end of each source water monitoring period in accordance with 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"e."*

(2) With the exception of the first round of source water sampling conducted pursuant to 567—subparagraph 41.4(1)*"e"*(2), the system shall specify any site that was not sampled during previous monitoring periods and include an explanation of why the sampling point has changed.

c. Corrosion control treatment (CCT) reporting. By the applicable dates in 567—subrule 43.7(1), systems shall report the following:

(1) For systems demonstrating that they have already optimized corrosion control, information required in 567—subparagraph 43.7(1)*"b"*(2) or *"b"*(3).

(2) For systems required to optimize corrosion control, their recommendation regarding optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) under 567—paragraph 43.7(2)*"a."*

(3) For systems required to evaluate the effectiveness of CCTs under 567—paragraph 43.7(2)*"c,"* the information required by that paragraph.

(4) For systems required to install OCC designated by the department under 567—paragraph 43.7(2)*"d,"* a letter certifying that the system has completed installing that treatment.

d. Source water treatment reporting. By the applicable dates in 567—paragraph 43.7(3)*"a,"* systems shall provide the following to the department:

(1) If required under 567—subparagraph 43.7(3)*"b"*(1), their recommendation regarding source water treatment; and

(2) For systems required to install source water treatment under 567—subparagraph 43.7(3)*"b"*(1), a letter certifying that the system has completed installing the designated treatment within 24 months of the department designation.

e. Lead service line replacement (LSLR) reporting. Systems shall report the following to the department to demonstrate compliance with 567—subrule 43.7(4):

(1) No later than 12 months after the end of a monitoring period in which a system exceeds the lead AL when sampling pursuant to 567—paragraph 43.7(4)*"a,"* the system must submit written documentation of the material evaluation pursuant to 567—subparagraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(1), identify the initial number of lead service lines (LSLs) in its distribution system at the time it exceeds the lead AL, and provide its schedule for replacing annually at least 7 percent of the initial number of LSLs in its distribution system.

(2) No later than 12 months after the end of a monitoring period in which a system exceeds the lead AL when sampling pursuant to 567—paragraph 43.7(4)*"a,"* and every 12 months thereafter, the system shall demonstrate in writing that it has either:

1. Replaced in the previous 12 months at least 7 percent of the initial LSLs (or a greater number of lines specified by the department under 567—paragraph 43.7(4)*"e"* in its distribution system), or

2. Conducted sampling that demonstrates that the lead concentration in all service line samples from individual line(s), taken pursuant to 567—paragraph 41.4(1)*"c"*(2)"3," is less than or equal to 0.015 mg/L. In such cases, the total number of lines replaced plus those lines meeting the criteria in 567—paragraph 43.7(4)*"c"* shall either equal at least 7 percent of the initial number of lead lines identified under 40.8(2)*"e"*(1) above or equal the percentage specified by the department under 567—paragraph 43.7(4)*"e."* An LSL meeting the criteria of 567—paragraph 43.7(4)*"c"* may only be used to comply with the 7-percent criteria for a specific year and may not be used again to calculate compliance with the 7-percent criteria in future years.

(3) The annual letter submitted under 40.8(2)*"e"*(2) above shall contain the following:

1. The number of LSLs scheduled to be replaced during the previous year of the system's replacement schedule;

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

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

(4) Any system that collects LSL samples following partial LSL replacement required by 567—subrule 43.7(4) shall report the results within the first ten days of the month following the month in which the system receives the laboratory results or as specified by the department. Systems shall also submit any additional requested information in a time and manner prescribed by the department to verify that all partial LSL replacement activities have taken place.

f. PE program reporting.

(1) Any system subject to the PE requirements in 40.6(2) shall, within ten days after the end of each period in which the system is required to perform PE, send written documentation to the department containing:

1. A demonstration that the system has delivered the PE materials that meet the content and delivery requirements in 40.6(2); and

2. A list of all the newspapers, radio stations, television stations, facilities, and organizations to which the system delivered PE materials during the PE period.

(2) Unless required by the department, a system that previously submitted the information required by 40.8(2)*"f"*(1)"2" need not resubmit the same information, provided there have been no changes in the distribution list and the system certifies that the PE materials were distributed to the same list previously submitted. This certification is due within ten days after the end of each period in which the system is required to perform PE.

(3) No later than three months following the end of the monitoring period, each system must mail a sample copy of the consumer notice of tap results to the department along with a certification that the notice has been distributed in a manner consistent with 40.6(1).

g. Additional monitoring data reporting. A system that collects sampling data in addition to that required by 567—Chapters 41 and 43 shall report the results to the department within the first ten days following the end of the applicable monitoring period under 567—paragraphs 41.4(1)*"c,""d,"* and *"e"* during which the samples are collected.

40.8(3) *PWS operation and maintenance.*

a. Required operation records.

(1) Monthly operation records (MORs) shall be completed by all PWSs on forms provided by the department or on similar forms unless a PWS meets all of the following conditions:

1. Supplies an annual average of not more than 25,000 gpd or serves no more than an average of 250 individuals daily;

2. Is a CWS and does not provide any type of treatment, or is a NCWS (NTNC or TNC) that has only a cation-exchange softening or iron/manganese removal treatment unit, and meets the requirements of 40.8(3)*"a"*(4)"7";

3. Does not utilize either a SW or an IGW, either in whole or in part, as a water source;

4. Does not use a TT such as blending to achieve compliance with an MCL, TT, AL, or HA.

(2) MORs shall be completed as described in 40.8(3)*"a"*(4), submitted to the department within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public, and maintained at the facility for department inspection for a period of five years. For CWSs and NTNCs, the MOR must be signed by the certified operator in charge. For TNCs, the MOR, if required by the department, must be signed by the owner or the owner's designee.

(3) In addition to the requirements of this paragraph, all PWSs using a SW or IGW source must also comply with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in 567—Chapter 43.

(4) MORs shall be completed as follows. Daily monitoring is seven days a week unless otherwise specified by the department.

1. Pumpage or flow. NCWS shall measure and record the total water used each week. Daily measurement and recording is recommended. CWS shall measure and record the total water used each day. Pumpage or flow reporting may be required in an operation permit where needed to verify MCL compliance.

2. General treatment effectiveness. Where treatment is practiced, the intended effect of the treatment shall be measured and recorded at locations and by methods which best indicate effectiveness of the treatment process, at a frequency specified in Appendix A of this chapter.

3. Primary standard treatment effectiveness. Where the raw water quality does not meet the requirements of 567—Chapters 41 and 43 and treatment is practiced to comply with an MCL, AL, TT, or HA, the primary standard constituent or an appropriate department-designated indicator constituent shall be measured and recorded daily. Reporting of these results will be required in the operation permit to verify MCL compliance.

4. Secondary standard treatment effectiveness. Where treatment is practiced to achieve the recommended level of any constituent designated in the federal secondary standards, measurements shall be conducted and recorded at a frequency specified in Appendix A of this chapter.

5. Chemical application. Chemicals, such as fluoride, iodine, bromine, and chlorine, that are potentially toxic in excessive concentration shall be measured and recorded daily. Recording shall include the amount of chemical applied each day. Where the PWS is attempting to maintain a residual of the chemical throughout the system, the residual in the system shall be measured and recorded daily. The quantity of all other chemicals applied shall be measured and recorded at least once each week.

6. Static and pumping water levels must be measured and recorded once per month for all GW sources. More or less frequent measurements may be approved by the department where historical data justifies it.

7. NCWS are exempt from the self-monitoring requirements for cation-exchange softening and iron/manganese removal if the treatment unit:

- Is a commercially available “off-the-shelf” unit designed for home use;
- Is self-contained, requiring only a piping connection for installation;
- Operates throughout a range of 35 to 80 psi; and
- Has not been installed to remove a contaminant that has an MCL, TT, AL, or HA.

b. Chemical quality and application. Any chemical added to raw, partially treated, or finished water must be suitable for the intended use in a potable water system. The chemical must be certified by an ANSI-accredited third party for conformance with the ANSI/NSF Standard 60, if such certification exists for the particular product, unless certified chemicals are not reasonably available for use, in accordance with department guidelines. If the chemical is not certified for conformance with the ANSI/NSF Standard 60 or no certification is available, the person seeking to supply or use the chemical must prove to the department’s satisfaction that the chemical is not toxic or otherwise a potential hazard in a potable PWS.

PWSs shall keep a record of all chemicals used. This record should include a clear identification of the chemical by brand or generic name and the dosage rate. When chemical treatment is applied with the intent of obtaining an in-system residual, the residuals will be monitored regularly. When chemical treatment is applied and in-system residuals are not expected, the treatment effectiveness will be monitored through an appropriate indicative parameter.

(1) Continuous disinfection.

1. When required. Continuous disinfection must be provided at all PWSs, except for GW supplies that either have no treatment facilities or have only fluoride, sodium hydroxide, or soda ash addition; meet the bacterial standards in 567—subrule 41.2(1); and do not show other actual or potential hazardous contamination by microorganisms. For an NCWS that only uses a cation-exchange softening unit meeting the requirements of 40.8(3)*“a”*(4)“7,” this requirement is based on both the system’s history of coliform bacteria detection and its compliance with the coliform bacteria monitoring requirements in 567—subrule 41.2(1).

2. Method. Chlorine is the preferred disinfecting agent. Chlorination may be accomplished with liquid chlorine, calcium or sodium hypochlorites, or chlorine dioxide. Other disinfecting agents will be considered, provided a residual can be maintained in the distribution system, reliable application equipment is available, and residual testing procedures are recognized in the Standard Methods.

3. Chlorine residual. A minimum free available chlorine residual of 0.3 mg/L or a minimum total available chlorine residual of 1.5 mg/L must be continuously maintained throughout the distribution system, except for those points in the distribution system that terminate as dead ends or areas that represent very low use when compared to usage throughout the rest of the distribution system, as determined by the department. All systems using water to which chlorine has been added must monitor daily in the distribution system to ensure the minimum disinfectant residual concentration is met, including both wholesale systems and consecutive systems.

4. Measurement. Chlorine may be measured by a test kit or an online analyzer meeting the specifications in 40.8(3)*“b”*(1)“5” and “6.”

5. Test kit. A test kit capable of measuring free and combined chlorine residuals in increments no greater than 0.1 mg/L in the range below 0.5 mg/L, in increments no greater than 0.2 mg/L in the range from 0.5 mg/L to 1.0 mg/L, and in increments no greater than 0.3 mg/L in the range from 1.0 mg/L to 2.0 mg/L must be provided at all chlorination facilities. The test kit must use an analysis method recognized in the Standard Methods.

6. Online analyzer. Free and total chlorine may be measured continuously by adapting a specified chlorine residual method for use with a continuous monitoring instrument provided the chemistry, accuracy, and precision remain the same. Continuous monitoring instruments must be verified with a grab sample measurement at least every seven days. The analyzer concentration must be within plus or minus 0.1 mg/L or plus or minus 15 percent (whichever is larger) of the grab sample measurement. If the verification is not within this range, immediate actions must be taken to resolve the issue and another verification must be conducted.

7. Leak detection, control, and operator protection. A bottle of at least 56 percent ammonium hydroxide must be provided at all gas chlorination installations for leak detection. Leak repair kits must be available where ton chlorine cylinders are used.

8. Other disinfectant residuals. If an alternative disinfecting agent is approved by the department, the residual levels and test kit type will be assigned by the department in accordance with and based upon the analytical methods in the Standard Methods.

(2) Phosphate compounds.

1. When phosphate compounds are added to any PWS that uses iron or manganese removal or ion-exchange softening, the compounds must be applied after the iron or manganese removal or ion-exchange softening treatment units unless the department has approved an engineering report demonstrating the suitability for addition prior to these units in accordance with 567—subrule 43.3(2). The department may require the discontinuance of phosphate addition where it interferes with other treatment processes or system operation or if there is a significant increase in microorganism populations associated with phosphate application.

2. The total phosphate concentration in finished water must not exceed 10 mg/L as PO_4.

3. Chlorine shall be applied to the phosphate solution in sufficient quantity to give an initial concentration of 10 mg/L in the phosphate solution. A chlorine residual must be maintained in the phosphate solution at all times.

4. Test kits capable of measuring polyphosphate and orthophosphate in a range from 0.0 to 10.0 mg/L in increments no greater than 0.1 mg/L must be provided.

5. Continuous application or injection of phosphate compounds directly into a well is prohibited.

(3) Fluorosilicic acid. Where fluorosilicic acid (H_2SiF_6, also called hydrofluosilicic acid) is added to a PWS, a fluoride test kit with a minimum range of from 0.0 to 2.0 mg/L in increments no greater than 0.1 mg/L must be provided. Distilled water and standard fluoride solutions of 0.2 mg/L and 1.0 mg/L must be provided.

c. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements for systems using surface water (SW) and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (IGW). In addition to the monitoring requirements in 40.8(3)*"a"* and *"b,"* a PWS that uses a SW or IGW source must report monthly to the department the information specified in this subrule when filtration is installed.

(1) Turbidity measurements required by 567—subrule 43.5(3) must be reported within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. The following information must be reported.

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

2. The number and percentage of filtered water turbidity measurements taken during the month that are less than or equal to the turbidity limits in 567—paragraphs 43.5(3)*"b"* through *"e"* for the filtration technology being used.

3. The date and value of any turbidity measurements taken during the month that exceed 1 NTU. If at any time the turbidity exceeds 1 NTU, the system must inform the department as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the exceedance is known, in accordance with the PN requirements in 40.5(2). This is in addition to the monthly reporting requirement, pursuant to 567—43.5(455B).

(2) The disinfection information in 567—subrule 43.5(2) and 40.8(3)*"b"* above must be reported within ten days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public. The following information must be reported.

1. For each day, the lowest measurement of residual disinfectant concentration in mg/L in water entering the distribution system.

2. The date and duration of each period when the residual disinfectant concentration in water entering the distribution system fell below 0.3 mg/L free residual chlorine or 1.5 mg/L total residual chlorine (TRC) and when the department was notified of the occurrence. If at any time the residual falls below 0.3 mg/L free residual chlorine or 1.5 mg/L TRC in the water entering the distribution system, the system must notify the department as soon as possible but no later than by the end of the next business day. The system also must notify the department by the end of the next business day whether or not the residual was restored to at least 0.3 mg/L free residual chlorine or 1.5 mg/L TRC within four hours. This is in addition to the monthly reporting requirement in 567—43.5(455B).

3. The information on the samples taken in the distribution system in conjunction with the total coliform monitoring in 567—paragraph 43.5(2)*"d"* and pursuant to 567—subparagraph 41.2(1)*"c"*(7).

(3) The total inactivation ratio must be calculated each day the treatment plant is in operation, pursuant to 567—paragraph 43.5(2)*"a,"* and reported on the MOR. If the total inactivation ratio is below 1.0, the system must notify the department within 24 hours.

d. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements for DPBs, disinfectants, and DBP precursors.

(1) General.

1. In addition to the monitoring requirements in 40.8(3)*"a"* and *"b"* above, a CWS or NTNC that adds a chemical disinfectant to the water in any part of the treatment process or that provides water containing a chemical disinfectant must report monthly to the department the information specified in the tables in this paragraph by the dates in 567—subparagraphs 41.6(1)*"a"*(2) and 43.6(1)*"a"*(3). A TNC that adds chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant or oxidant must report monthly to the department the information specified in this paragraph in accordance with 567—paragraph 43.6(1)*"a"*(3)"3."

2. Systems required to sample quarterly or more frequently must report to the department within ten days after the end of each quarter in which samples were collected, notwithstanding the PN provisions of 567—40.5(455B). Systems required to sample less frequently than quarterly must report to the department within ten days after the end of each monitoring period in which samples were collected.

(2) DBPs.

DBPs Reporting Table

If you are a system monitoring for ...	**You must report the following ...**
TTHMs and HAA5 under 567—subparagraph 41.6(1)*"c"*(4) on a quarterly or more frequent basis	1. Number of samples taken during the last quarter. 2. Location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last quarter. 3. Arithmetic average of all samples taken in the last quarter. 4. Annual arithmetic average of the quarterly arithmetic averages for the last four quarters.* 5. Whether the MCL was exceeded. 6. Under Stage 2, any OELs that were exceeded during the quarter, including the location and date and the calculated TTHM and HAA5 levels.
TTHMs and HAA5 under 567—subparagraph 41.6(1)*"c"*(4) less frequently than quarterly, but at least annually	1. Number of samples taken during the last year. 2. Location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last monitoring period. 3. Arithmetic average of all samples taken over the last year.* 4. Whether the MCL was exceeded.
TTHMs and HAA5 under 567—subparagraph 41.6(1)*"c"*(4) less frequently than annually	1. Location, date, and result of the last sample taken. 2. Whether the MCL was exceeded.
Chlorite under 567—subparagraph 41.6(1)*"c"*(3)	1. Number of samples taken each month for the last three months. 2. Location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last quarter. 3. For each month in the reporting period, arithmetic average of all samples taken in each three sample sets taken in the month. 4. Whether the MCL was exceeded and in which month it was exceeded.
Bromate under 567—subparagraph 41.6(1)*"c"*(2)	1. Number of samples taken during the last quarter. 2. Location, date, and result of each sample taken during the last quarter. 3. Arithmetic average of the monthly arithmetic averages of all samples taken in the last year. 4. Whether the MCL was exceeded.

The calculation of the RAA will transition from a systemwide RAA calculation under Stage 1 to an LRAA under Stage 2. The transition will commence according to the system schedule listed in 567—paragraph 41.6(1)"b."* Beginning at the end of the fourth calendar quarter that follows the compliance date, and at the end of each subsequent quarter, the system must report the arithmetic average of quarterly results for the last four quarters of each monitoring location. If the calculated LRAA based on

fewer than four quarters of data would cause the MCL to be exceeded regardless of the monitoring results of subsequent quarters, the system must report this information to the department no later than the due date of the next compliance report.

(3) Disinfectants. The reporting in the following table is in addition to the requirements in 567—subparagraph 41.2(1)*"c"*(7).

Disinfectants Reporting Table

If you are a system monitoring for ...	You must report the following ...
Chlorine or chloramines under 567—paragraph 43.6(1)*"c"*(2)	1. Number of samples taken during each month of the last quarter. 2. Monthly arithmetic average of all samples taken in each month for the last 12 months. 3. Arithmetic average of all monthly averages for the last 12 months. 4. Whether the MRDL was exceeded.
Chlorine dioxide under 567—paragraph 43.6(1)*"c"*(3)	1. Dates, results, and locations of samples taken during the last quarter. 2. Whether the MRDL was exceeded. 3. Whether the MRDL was exceeded in any two consecutive daily samples and whether the resulting violation was acute or nonacute.

(4) DBP precursors and enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening.

DBP Precursors and Enhanced Coagulation or Enhanced Softening Reporting Table

If you are a ...	You must report the following ...
System monitoring TOC monthly or quarterly under 567—subparagraph 43.6(2)*"b"*(1) and required to meet the enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening requirements in 567—subparagraph 43.6(3)*"b"*(2) or 43.6(3)*"b"*(3)	1. Number of paired (source water and treated water, prior to continuous disinfection) samples taken during the last quarter. 2. Location, date, and result of each paired sample and associated alkalinity taken during the last quarter. 3. For each month in the reporting period that paired samples were taken, arithmetic average of the percent reduction of TOC for each paired sample and the required TOC percent removal. 4. Calculations for determining compliance with TOC percent removal requirements in 567—subparagraph 43.6(3)*"c"*(1). 5. Whether the system is in compliance with enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening percent removal requirements in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"b"* for the last four quarters.
System monitoring TOC monthly or quarterly under 567—subparagraph 43.6(2)*"b"*(1) and meeting one or more of the alternative compliance criteria in 567—subparagraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(2) or 43.6(3)*"a"*(3)	1. Alternative compliance criterion that the system is using. 2. Number of paired samples taken during the last quarter. 3. Location, date, and result of each paired sample and associated alkalinity taken during the last quarter. 4. RAA based on monthly averages (or quarterly samples) of source water TOC for systems meeting a criterion in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(2)"1" or "3" or of treated water TOC for systems meeting the criterion in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(2)"2." 5. RAA based on monthly averages (or quarterly samples) of source water SUVA for systems meeting the criterion in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(2)"5" or of treated water SUVA for systems meeting the criterion in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(2) "6." 6. RAA of source water alkalinity for systems meeting the criterion in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(2)"3" and of treated water alkalinity for systems meeting the criterion in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(3)"1." 7. RAA for both TTHM and HAA5 for systems meeting the criterion in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(2)"3" or "4." 8. RAA for the amount of magnesium hardness removal (as CaCO3, in mg/L) for systems meeting the criterion in 567—paragraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(3)"2."

If you are a ...	You must report the following ...
	9. Whether the system is in compliance with the particular alternative compliance criterion in 567—subparagraph 43.6(3)*"a"*(2) or 43.6(3)*"a"*(3).
SW/IGW system on reduced monitoring for TTHM/HAA5 under 567—paragraph 41.6(3)*"d"*	For each treatment plant that treats surface or IGW source water, report the following: 1. Number of source water TOC samples taken each month during the last quarter. 2. Date and result of each sample taken during the last quarter. 3. Quarterly average of monthly samples taken during the last quarter or the quarterly sample result. 4. RAA of quarterly averages from the past four quarters. 5. Whether the TOC RAA exceeded 4.0 mg/L.

[**ARC 9395C**, IAB 7/9/25, effective 8/13/25]