

Section I

Notice of Development of Proposed Rules and Negotiated Rulemaking

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

State Board of Education

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:
6A-1.0017 School Environmental Safety Incident
Reporting (SESIR)

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: This rule sets forth the criteria school districts must use to report disruptive or criminal incidents to the Florida Department of Education, so that the data can be used in required state and federal reports. House Bill 543 (2023) provided funds for a new cloud-based SESIR portal. Proposed changes to this rule will require the districts to use the new SESIR portal, even though the law does not require its use. A pilot is currently underway, and pilot districts are raising issues that we are working through. Proposed changes to this rule will also include updated terminology and definitions. Additional changes to the rule may be considered.

SUBJECT AREA TO BE ADDRESSED: School district reporting requirements related to safety and discipline data.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 1001.02(1), (2)(n), 1001.212(8), 1006.07(9), 1008.385(3), F.S.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 1001.212(8), 1001.42(13)(b), 1001.51(12), 1002.33(16)(b)10., 1006.07(9), 1006.135(2)(e), 1006.147(4)(k), 1008.385, F.S.

A RULE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP WILL BE HELD AT THE DATE, TIME AND PLACE SHOWN BELOW:

DATE AND TIME: October 16, 2026, 11:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon (EDT), or upon conclusion of business, whichever is earlier.

PLACE: <https://events.teams.microsoft.com/event/16074226-772d-468a-8d5a-6c9a741e6a66@63bf107b-cb6f-4173-8c1c-1406bb5cb794>

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT AND A COPY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT, IF AVAILABLE, IS: Julie Collins, Office of Safe Schools, Julie.Collins@fldoe.org, (850)245-0676

To comment on this rule development, please go to <https://web02.fldoe.org/rules> or contact: Chris Emerson, Director, Office of Executive Management, Christian.Emerson@fldoe.org.

THE PRELIMINARY TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT IS NOT AVAILABLE.

DEPARTMENT OF ELDER AFFAIRS

Alzheimer's Disease Initiative

RULE NOS.: RULE TITLES:
58D-1.002 Definitions

58D-1.003 Eligibility
58D-1.004 Program Components
58D-1.005 Program Administration
58D-1.006 Service Provider Responsibilities
58D-1.008 ADRD Training Curriculum Requirements for Approval and Use

58D-1.009 ADRD Training Provider Approval and Compliance Requirements

58D-1.010 ADRD Training Compliance Monitoring

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: Update and clarify requirements governing the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative, including definitions, eligibility, program components, program administration, and service provider responsibilities, and to consolidate and align the rules with current statutory requirements and program operations.

SUBJECT AREA TO BE ADDRESSED: Administration of the Alzheimer's Disease Initiative, including eligibility, program services and components, administrative requirements, and service provider responsibilities.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 430.08, 430.502, 430.503(2), 430.5025(6), F.S.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 430.501, 430.502, 430.503, 430.5025, F.S.

IF REQUESTED IN WRITING AND NOT DEEMED UNNECESSARY BY THE AGENCY HEAD, A RULE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP WILL BE NOTICED IN THE NEXT AVAILABLE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT AND A COPY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT, IF AVAILABLE, IS: Brittainie Hay, 4040 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, FL 32399, hayb@elderaffairs.org, (850)414-2386

THE PRELIMINARY TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT IS NOT AVAILABLE.

Section II

Proposed Rules

Notice of Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

RULE NOS.: RULE TITLES:
62-550.200 Definitions for Public Water Systems
62-550.730 Reporting Requirements for Public Water Systems

62-550.800 Control of Lead and Copper

62-550.828 Ground Water Rule

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The proposed amendments adopt the revisions to 40 CFR Subpart I made by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRI) promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

SUMMARY: On October 30, 2024, EPA issued the final LCRI rule. The LCRI rule reduces the lead action level, changes sampling requirements, and requires the replacement of lead and certain galvanized service lines. The Department is required to make these revisions under its Public Water System Supervision Primacy Agreement with EPA.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 403.853(3), 403.8055, 403.861(9) F.S. LAW IMPLEMENTED: 403.853, 403.854, 403.861 (9), (16), (17), 403.8615, 403.862, F.S. THIS RULEMAKING IS UNDERTAKEN PURSUANT TO SECTION

403.8055, F.S. WRITTEN COMMENTS MAY BE SUBMITTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE TO: Sydney B. Cummings, Environmental Administrator, Division of Water Resource Management, MS 3540, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399, (850)245-8633 or by email at Sydney.Cummings@FloridaDEP.gov.

Public participation is solicited without regard to race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status. Persons who require special accommodations under the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) or persons who require translation services (free of charge) are asked to contact DEP's Limited English Proficiency Coordinator at (850)245-2118 or LEP@FloridaDEP.gov at least ten (10) days before the meeting. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS MAY WITHIN 14 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, FILE AN OBJECTION TO THIS RULEMAKING WITH THE AGENCY. THE OBJECTION SHALL SPECIFY THE PORTIONS OF THE PROPOSED RULE TO WHICH THE PERSON OBJECTS AND THE SPECIFIC REASONS FOR THE OBJECTION.

THE TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

62-550.200 Definitions for Public Water Systems.

For the purpose of this chapter and Chapters 62-555 and 62-560, F.A.C., the following words, phrases, or terms shall have the following meaning:

(1) "Action Level" is the concentration of lead or copper in water specified in 40 C.F.R. §141.80(c) (October 30, 2024 July 1, 2011), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., which determines, in some cases, the treatment requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 141, Subpart I (October 30, 2024 July 1, 2011), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., that a system is required to complete.

(2) through (138) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.8055, 403.861(9) FS. Law Implemented 403.853, 403.854, 403.8615, 403.862 FS. History—New 11-9-77, Amended 1-13-81, 11-19-87, Formerly 17-22.103, Amended 1-18-89, 5-7-90, 1-3-91, 1-1-93, Formerly 17-550.200, Amended 9-7-94, 12-9-96, 9-22-99, 8-1-00, 11-27-01, 4-3-03, 11-25-03, 10-14-04, 11-28-04, 1-17-05, 12-30-11, 7-7-15, 2-26-25, 10-29-26.

62-550.730 Reporting Requirements for Public Water Systems.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Reporting Formats for the Control of Lead and Copper. Analytical results for samples taken in accordance with this chapter shall be reported to the Department, in a format that includes all of the required information described below. If laboratory analysis reports are submitted without all of the required information as set forth below, the submittal will be rejected.

~~(a) Lead and Copper Tap Samples. The information submitted by the certified laboratory for the analysis of lead and copper tap samples shall include, at a minimum:~~

~~1. System name.~~

~~2. Public water system identification number.~~

~~3. Laboratory name. The complete unabbreviated laboratory name is required. If the analytical work was subcontracted out to another certified laboratory, the subcontracting laboratory name shall also be included.~~

~~4. Laboratory certification number. The correct five digit laboratory certification number as assigned by the Department of Health shall be clearly identified for the services provided. Any subcontracting laboratory's certification number shall also be submitted for the services provided.~~

~~5. Contact person. Name and title of the laboratory contact person.~~

~~6. Telephone number.~~

~~7. Date samples were submitted to the laboratory.~~

~~8. Analysis date.~~

~~9. Analytical method used.~~

~~10. Method detection limit.~~

~~11. Specify whether the sample is part of the minimum number of samples selected under 40 C.F.R. §141.86(c)(July 1, 2011), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., or is an ADDITIONAL sample taken under 40 C.F.R. §141.86(c)(July 1, 2011), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C.~~

~~12. Specify the rank of the sample result for lead or copper and list results in ascending order in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §141.80(c)(3)(i)(July 1, 2011), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C.~~

~~13. Specify the location code of the sample. This number is the same as that reported on Form 62-555.900(12). It is a~~

three digit identification number followed by the tier number of the site.

14. The laboratory sample identification number.

15. The date the site was sampled.

16. The concentration of lead or copper in milligrams per liter.

17. The 90th percentile value of lead or copper.

18. The laboratory's authorized representative shall certify that the samples were submitted by the listed public water system; each sample container contained one liter of solution ($\pm$ 100 mL); each sample was taken and analyzed by the methods in subsection 62-550.550(1), F.A.C.; the sample date for each sample was reported; and all data submitted are correct.

(b) ~~Lead and Copper Source Water Samples. Certified laboratories shall report in the format specified in paragraph 62-550.730(2)(a), F.A.C.~~

(c) ~~Reporting Formats for Water Quality Parameters. The results submitted by systems for the analysis of water quality parameters required under 40 C.F.R. §141.87 (July 1, 2011), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., shall be reported in the following format:~~

1. ~~Format Header.~~

a. ~~System name.~~

b. ~~System type.~~

c. ~~Public water system identification number.~~

d. ~~Name of system contact person.~~

e. ~~Contact telephone number.~~

f. ~~Population interval letter value.~~

g. ~~Monitoring period dates.~~

h. ~~Water quality parameter sampling round value which will be either the first or second sampling round of the reported sampling period.~~

i. ~~The number of sampling sites required under 40 C.F.R. §141.87(a)(2)(July 1, 2011), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C.~~

j. ~~The number of sites reported.~~

2. ~~Format Table.~~

a. ~~Each sampling site location identification number corresponding to the identification number reported in Part VI of DEP Form 62-555.900(12).~~

b. ~~The sampling date for each reported sample.~~

c. ~~The measured value of the water quality parameters and dosage rates required to be analyzed under 40 C.F.R. §141.87 (July 1, 2011), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.8055, 403.853(3), 403.861(9) FS. Law Implemented 403.852(12), (13), 403.853(3), 403.861(16), (17) FS. History—New 11-19-87, Formerly 17-22.830, Amended 1-18-89, 1-3-91, 1-1-93, Formerly 17-550.730, Amended 9-7-94, 2-7-95, 12-9-96, 8-1-00, 11-27-01, 4-3-03, 11-28-04, 1-17-05, 12-30-11, 10-29-26.

62-550.800 Control of Lead and Copper.

(1) The requirements contained in the July 1, 2025~~2011~~, edition of 40 C.F.R. Part 141, Subpart I (Sections 80 through 91)(<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20057>~~<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-00899>~~), are adopted and incorporated herein by reference and are enforceable under this rule.

(2) Applicability, effective date, and compliance deadlines. The requirements of Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., constitute the national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper.

(a) The provisions of Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., apply to community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems (in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., referred to as “water systems” or “systems”) as defined in Rule 62-550.200, F.A.C.

(b) The requirements of Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., are effective as of October 29, 2026.

(c) Community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems must comply with the requirements of Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., no later than November 1, 2027, except where otherwise specified in subsections 62-550.800(6) through (12), (25) through (51), and (63) through (72), F.A.C., or where an exemption in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 142, Subpart C or F, (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20221>), as codified on July 1, 2025, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, has been issued by the Department.

(d) Between October 30, 2024, and November 1, 2027, community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.2, 141.31(d), and 141.80 through 141.91, (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20048>), as codified on July 1, 2020, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, except systems must also comply with 40 CFR 141.84(a)(1) through (10) (excluding paragraphs (a)(6) and (7)), as adopted and incorporated in subsection 62-550.800(1), F.A.C., 141.85(a)(1)(ii) and (e), 141.90(e)(1) and (13), (f)(4), and (h)(3), as adopted and incorporated in subsection 62-550.800(1), F.A.C., 141.201(a)(3)(vi) and (c)(3), (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20055>), as codified on July 1, 2020, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, and 141.202(a)(10), (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20056>), as codified on July 1, 2020 which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference; 40 CFR part 141, appendix A to subpart Q, entry I.C.1, (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20054>), as codified on October 30, 2024, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference (excluding 40 CFR Part 141.90, as adopted and incorporated in subsection 62-550.800(1), F.A.C., except paragraphs (e)(1) and (13) and (f)(4)) and 40 CFR part 141, appendix A to subpart Q, entry

I.C.2., (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20053>) as codified on October 30, 2024, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference; 40 CFR part 141, appendix B to subpart Q, entry D.23, (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20052>), as codified on October 30, 2024, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference; and 40 CFR 141.31(d)(2), (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20051>), as codified on October 30, 2024, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

(e) If an exemption from the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 141 Subpart I, as adopted and incorporated in subsection 62-550.800(2), F.A.C., has been issued in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 142, Subpart C or F, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., prior to December 16, 2021, then the water systems must comply with 40 C.F.R. Parts 141.80 through 141.91, as codified on July 1, 2020, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(d), F.A.C., until the expiration of that exemption.

(3) Scope. The regulations in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., constitute a treatment technique rule that includes treatment techniques to control corrosion, treat source water, replace service lines, and provide public education. The regulations in this Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., include requirements to support the treatment technique including a service line inventory, tap sampling, and monitoring for lead in schools and child care facilities. Some of the requirements in Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., only apply if there is an exceedance of the lead or copper action levels, specified in subsections 62-550.800(4) and (5), F.A.C., as measured in samples collected at consumers' taps.

(4) Lead and copper action levels and method for determining whether there is an exceedance of the action level. Action levels must be determined based on tap water samples that must be considered for inclusion under subsection 62-550.800(48), F.A.C., for the purpose of calculating the 90th percentile and tested using the analytical methods specified in subsections 62-550.800(61) and 62-550.800(62), F.A.C. The action levels described in subsections 62-550.800(4) and (5), F.A.C., are applicable to all sections of this rule. Action levels for lead and copper are as follows:

(a) The lead action level is exceeded if the 90th percentile concentration of lead as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., is greater than 0.010 mg/L.

(b) The copper action level is exceeded if the 90th percentile concentration of copper as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., is greater than 1.3 mg/L.

(c) For purposes of Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., the 90th percentile concentration must be derived as follows:

1. For water systems that do not have Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 sites and only have sites identified as Tier 3, 4, or 5 under subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C.:

a. The results of all lead or copper samples taken during a tap sampling period and eligible for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation under subsection 62-550.800(48), F.A.C., must be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration of lead or copper to the sample with the highest concentration of lead or copper. Each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration of lead or copper. The number assigned to the sample with the highest concentration must be equal to the total number of samples taken and considered for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation, in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(48), F.A.C.

b. The number of samples taken during the tap sampling period must be multiplied by 0.9.

c. The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)1.b., F.A.C.

d. For water systems that collect five samples per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)1.a., F.A.C.

e. For a water system that is allowed by the Department to collect fewer than five samples in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(44)(b), F.A.C., or has failed to meet their required minimum number of samples and collected fewer than five samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)1.a., F.A.C., of this section is considered the 90th percentile value.

2. For water systems with sites identified as Tier 1 or 2 under subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C., with sufficient Tier 1 and 2 sites to meet the minimum number of sites required in subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., as applicable:

a. For lead, water systems must include the higher of the first-liter and fifth-liter lead sample results at each Tier 1 and 2 site (or first-liter lead sample if tiering is based on premise plumbing) taken during the tap sampling period in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(4)(c)2.b. through 2.d., F.A.C. For copper, water systems must include all first-liter copper samples collected at each Tier 1 and 2 site taken during the tap sampling period. Lead or copper sample results from Tier 3, 4, or 5 sites cannot be included in this calculation.

b. The results of the lead or copper samples taken during a tap sampling period and eligible for inclusion in the 90th percentile calculation under subsection 62-550.800(48), F.A.C., identified in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)2.a., F.A.C., must be placed in ascending order from the sample with

the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration. The number assigned to the sample with the highest concentration must be equal to the total number of samples.

c. The number of samples identified in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)2.b., F.A.C. must be multiplied by 0.9.

d. The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)2.c., F.A.C.

e. For water systems that collect samples from five sites per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)2.b., F.A.C.

f. For a water system that is allowed by the Department to collect fewer than five copper samples or five first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired lead samples in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(44)(b), F.A.C., or has failed to collect at least five copper samples or five first-liter-and fifth-liter-paired lead samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)2.b., F.A.C., is considered the 90th percentile value.

3. For water systems with sites identified as Tier 1 or 2 under subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C., with an insufficient number of Tier 1 or 2 sites to meet the minimum number of sites required in subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., as applicable:

a. For lead, the system must use the higher value of the first-liter and fifth-liter lead sample for each Tier 1 or 2 site (or first-liter lead sample if tiering is based on premise plumbing) and the first-liter lead samples from sites in the next highest available tier (i.e., Tier 3, 4, and 5) to meet the minimum number of sites required in subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C.; or sampled during a tap sampling period for the steps in paragraphs 62-550.800(5)(a) and (b), F.A.C., of this section.

b. For copper, the system must use all first-liter copper samples collected.

(5) The results of all of the lead or copper samples identified in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(4)(c)3.a. and b., F.A.C., must be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. The water system must reduce this list to only include samples with the highest concentrations such that the number of sample results equals the minimum number of sites required to be sampled by subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., as applicable. From this reduced list, each sampling result must be assigned a number, in ascending order beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration. The number assigned to the sample with the highest

concentration must be equal to the minimum number of sites required by subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., or as applicable.

(a) The number of samples identified in subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., must be multiplied by 0.9.

(b) The 90th percentile concentration is the concentration of lead or copper in the numbered sample yielded after multiplying the number of samples by 0.9 in paragraph 62-550.800(5)(a), F.A.C.

(c) For water systems that collect samples from five sites per tap sampling period, the 90th percentile concentration is the average of the highest and second highest concentration from the results in subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C.

(d) For a water system that is allowed by the Department to collect fewer than five copper samples or five first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired lead samples in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(44)(b), F.A.C., or has failed to collect at least five copper samples or five first-and-fifth—liter-paired lead samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., is considered the 90th percentile value.

(e) If a water system does not collect enough samples sufficient to meet the minimum number of sites required in subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., the system must calculate the 90th percentile lead and copper levels following the steps in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(4)(c)1.a. through c., F.A.C.

(6) Corrosion control treatment. All water systems are required to install, optimize, or re-optimize optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) in accordance with this section. This section sets forth when a system must complete the corrosion control treatment steps under subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C., based on size, whether the system has corrosion control treatment, and whether it has exceeded the lead practical quantitation limit, lead action level, and/or the copper action level.

(a) Large water systems (serving >50,000 people).

1. Large water systems with corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the re-optimized OCCT steps specified in subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., of this section unless the system:

a. Has re-optimized OCCT once under subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C.;

b. Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department; and

c. Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment as required in subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C.

2. The Department may require a large water system that does not have to re-optimize under sub-subparagraphs 62-

550.800(6)(a)1.a. through c., F.A.C., to re-optimize under subsection 62-550.800(20), F.A.C.

3. A large water system must meet the requirements under subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., if it exceeds the lead action level at the end of a tap sampling period after completing service line replacement in accordance with the requirements in subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., and there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the system's inventory.

4. Large water systems with corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile results as calculated in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., that exceed the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L but do not exceed the lead action level or the copper action level may be required by the Department to complete the re-optimized OCCT steps in subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C.

5. Large water systems without corrosion control treatment with 90th percentile results as calculated in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., that exceed either the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L or the copper action level must complete steps to study and install OCCT, as specified in subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C.

(b) Medium water systems (serving >10,000 and <50,000 people).

1. Medium water systems with corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the re-optimized OCCT steps specified in subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., unless the system:

a. Has re-optimized OCCT once under subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C.;

b. Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department; and

c. Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment as required in subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C.

2. The Department may require a medium water system that does not have to re-optimize under sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(6)(b)1.a. through c., F.A.C., to re-optimize under subsection 62-550.800(20), F.A.C.

3. After completing service line replacement in accordance with the requirements in subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., and there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the system exceeds the lead action level, a medium water system with corrosion control treatment must meet the requirements under subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C.

4. Medium water systems with corrosion control treatment that do not exceed either the lead action level or the copper action level and do not have optimal water quality parameters

designated by the Department must complete the steps specified in subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., of this section starting with step 6 in paragraph 62-550.800(8)(f), F.A.C., unless the system is deemed optimized under paragraph 62-550.800(7)(b), F.A.C.

5. Medium water systems without corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead or copper action level must complete the OCCT steps specified in subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C.

(c) Small water systems (serving <10,000 people) and non-transient non-community water systems.

1. Small and non-transient non-community water systems with corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or the copper action level, must complete the re-optimized OCCT steps specified in subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., unless the system:

a. Has re-optimized OCCT once under subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C.;

b. Is meeting optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department; and

c. Is continuing to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment as required in subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C.

2. The Department may require a small water system that does not have to re-optimize under sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(6)(c)1.a. through c., F.A.C., to re-optimize under subsection 62-550.800(20), F.A.C.

3. After completing service line replacement in accordance with the requirements in subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., and there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the system exceeds the lead action level, a small water system with corrosion control treatment must meet the requirements under subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C.

4. Small and non-transient non-community water systems without corrosion control treatment that exceed either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps specified in subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C.

(7) Systems deemed to have optimized corrosion control. A system without corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT as defined in subsection 62-550.200(83), F.A.C., if the system meets the requirement of either paragraph 62-550.800(7)(a) or (b), F.A.C. A system with corrosion control treatment is deemed to have OCCT as defined in subsection 62-550.200(83), F.A.C., or re-optimized OCCT if the system meets the requirements of either paragraphs 62-550.800(7)(a) and (c), F.A.C., or 62-550.800(7)(b) and (c), F.A.C. Systems must submit documentation of meeting the applicable requirements to the Department in accordance with paragraph 62-

550.800(65)(a), F.A.C., by the applicable deadline for submitting tap sampling results under paragraph 62-550.800(63)(b), F.A.C.

(a) A medium water system without corrosion control treatment or a small water system is deemed to have OCCT if the water system does not exceed the lead action level and copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods and then remains at or below the lead action level and copper action level in all tap sampling periods conducted in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C.

1. A small water system with corrosion control treatment is not eligible to be deemed to have OCCT in accordance with this paragraph 62-550.800(7)(a), F.A.C., where the Department has set optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs) under subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C.

2. If a medium water system without corrosion control treatment or a small water system deemed to have OCCT under this paragraph 62-550.800(7)(a), F.A.C., exceeds the lead action level or copper action level, the system must follow the requirements in subsection 62-550.800(6), F.A.C.

(b) A water system is deemed to have optimized or re-optimized corrosion control treatment if it submits tap sampling results in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., demonstrating that the 90th percentile lead level is less than or equal to the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, it does not exceed the copper action level for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, and it does not have OWQPs designated by the Department under subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C.

1. A system with 90th percentile tap sampling results that later exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L or copper action level during any tap sampling period is not eligible to be deemed to have optimized OCCT in accordance with this paragraph 62-550.800(7)(b), F.A.C., until the system has completed the treatment steps specified in subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C.

2. A system deemed to have OCCT in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(7)(b), F.A.C., must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three calendar years using the reduced number of sites specified in paragraph 62-550.800(47)(1), F.A.C., and collecting samples at times and locations specified in subparagraph 62-550.800(47)(b)3., F.A.C. A system deemed to have OCCT in accordance with this paragraph 62-550.800(7)(b), F.A.C., must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three calendar years using the reduced number of sites specified in paragraph 62-550.800(47)(1), F.A.C., and collecting samples at times and

locations specified in subparagraph 62-550.800(47)(b)3., F.A.C.

(c) A system with corrosion control treatment deemed to have OCCT under subsection 62-550.800(7), F.A.C., must continue to operate and maintain the corrosion control treatment and also meet any additional requirements that the Department determines are appropriate to ensure OCCT is maintained.

(8) Treatment steps and deadlines for water systems re-optimizing optimal corrosion control treatment. Water systems with corrosion control treatment that are required to re-optimize optimal corrosion control treatment under 62-550.800(6), F.A.C., must complete the following steps (described in the referenced portions of subsections 62-550.800(13) through (22), F.A.C., and subsections 62-550.800(44) through (55), F.A.C.) by the indicated time periods. Water systems must conduct tap sampling for lead and copper in accordance with the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., while they complete the corrosion control steps in subsections 62-550.800(6) through (12), F.A.C.

(a) Step 1: Initiate mandatory pipe rig/loop or CCT study or treatment recommendation.

1. Large or medium water systems with lead service lines that exceed the lead action level must harvest lead service lines from the distribution system and construct flowthrough pipe rigs/loops and operate the rigs/loops with finished water within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which they exceeds the lead action level. These water systems must proceed to step 3 in paragraph 62-550.800(8)(c), F.A.C., of this section and conduct the corrosion control studies for re-optimization under subparagraph 62-550.800(8)(c)1., F.A.C., using the pipe rigs/loops.

2. Large water systems without lead service lines that exceed the lead action level or copper action level must conduct the corrosion control studies for re-optimization under subparagraph 62-550.800(8)(c)2., F.A.C., (step 3).

3. A water system other than those covered in subparagraphs 62-550.800(8)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., must recommend re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded either the lead action level or copper action level.

4. Systems may make an existing corrosion control treatment modification recommendation to the Department within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead action level. The Department must evaluate a system's past corrosion control treatment study results prior to approving an existing treatment modification. When the Department approves existing treatment modifications, the Department must specify re-optimized OCCT within 12 months after the end of the tap

sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead action level. The system must complete modifications to corrosion control treatment to have re-optimized OCCT installed within six months of the Department specifying re-optimized OCCT. These systems must proceed to step 6 in paragraph 62-550.800(8)(f), F.A.C., and conduct follow-up monitoring.

(b) Step 2: Department requires CCT study or Department designates re-optimized OCCT. Within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which a medium water system without lead service lines or a small system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level, the Department may require the water system to perform corrosion control studies for re-optimization (paragraph 62-550.800(15)(b), F.A.C.). If the Department does not require the system to perform such studies, the Department must specify re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment (subsection 62-550.800(16), F.A.C.), within the timeframes specified in subparagraphs 62-550.800(8)(b)1. and 2., F.A.C. The Department must provide its determination to the system in writing:

1. For a medium water system, within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which such water system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level.

2. For a small water system, within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which such water system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level.

(c) Step 3: Study duration.

1. Any water system with lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level, in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(8)(a)1., F.A.C., must complete the pipe rig/loop corrosion control treatment studies and recommend re-optimized OCCT within 30 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead action level.

2. If the water system is required to perform corrosion control studies under subparagraph 62-550.800(8)(a)2., F.A.C., or paragraph 62-550.800(8)(b), F.A.C., the water system must complete the studies (subsection 62-550.800(15), F.A.C.) and recommend re-optimized OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead or copper action level or after the Department requires that such studies be conducted.

(d) Step 4: Department designation of re-optimized OCCT based on CCT study results. The Department must designate re-optimized OCCT (subsection 62-550.800(16), F.A.C.) within six months after the water system completes subparagraph 62-550.800(8)(c)1. or 2., F.A.C., (step 3).

(e) Step 5: Re-optimized OCCT installation deadlines. Water systems must install re-optimized OCCT (subsection 62-550.800(17), F.A.C.) within one year after the Department completes paragraph 62-550.800(8)(d), F.A.C., (step 4) or the

Department completes subparagraph 62-550.800(8)(b)1. or 2., F.A.C., (step 2).

(f) Step 6: Follow-up monitoring. Water systems must complete standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods under sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)3.d., F.A.C., and water quality parameter monitoring under paragraph 62-550.800(53)(c), F.A.C., after completing paragraph 62-550.800(8)(e), F.A.C., (step 5). The first tap monitoring period for standard monitoring must begin on January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, after completing paragraph 62-550.800(8)(e), F.A.C., (step 5).

(g) Step 7: Department sets optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs). The Department must review the water system's re-optimized OCCT and designate OWQPs (subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C.) within six months after completing paragraph 62-550.800(8)(f), F.A.C., (step 6).

(h) Step 8: Systems meet OWQPs to demonstrate compliance. Water systems must comply with the Department-designated OWQPs (subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C.) and conduct tap sampling under sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)3.e., F.A.C., and water quality parameter monitoring under paragraph 62-550.800(53)(d), F.A.C.

(9) Treatment steps and deadlines for systems without corrosion control treatment. Except as provided in subsection 62-550.800(7), F.A.C., water systems without corrosion control treatment must complete the following corrosion control treatment steps (described in the referenced portions of subsections 62-550.800(13) through (22) and (44) through (55), F.A.C. by the indicated time periods. Water systems must conduct tap sampling for lead and copper in accordance with the requirements of subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., while they complete the corrosion control steps in subsections 62-550.800(6) through (12), F.A.C.

(a) Step 1: Initiate mandatory pipe rig/loop or CCT study or treatment recommendation.

1. A medium or large water system with lead service lines that exceeds the lead action level must harvest lead pipes from the distribution system and construct flowthrough pipe rigs/loops and operate the rigs/loops with finished water within one year after the end of the tap sampling period during which the system exceeded the lead action level. These water systems must proceed to step 3 in paragraph 62-550.800(9)(c), F.A.C., and conduct the corrosion control studies for optimization under subparagraph 62-550.800(9)(c)1., F.A.C., using the pipe rigs/loops.

2. Large water systems under subparagraph 62-550.800(6)(a)5., F.A.C., must conduct the corrosion control studies for optimization under paragraph 62-550.800(9)(c), F.A.C., (step 3).

3. A water system other than those covered in subparagraph 62-550.800(9)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., must recommend optimal

corrosion control treatment (OCCT)(subsection 62-550.800(13), F.A.C.) within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the system exceeded either the lead action level or copper action level.

(b) Step 2: The Department requires CCT study or the Department designates OCCT. Within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which the water system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level, the Department may require the water system to perform corrosion control studies (paragraph 62-550.800(14)(a), F.A.C.) if those studies are not otherwise required by Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C. The Department must notify the system in writing of the requirement in the preceding sentence. If the Department does not require the system to perform such studies, the Department must specify OCCT (subsection 62-550.800(16), F.A.C.) within the timeframes established in subparagraphs 62-550.800(9)(b)1. and 2., F.A.C. The Department must provide its determination to the system in writing:

1. For a medium water system, within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which such water system exceeds the lead action level or copper action level.

2. For a small water system, within 24 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which such water system exceeds the lead action level or copper action level.

(c) Step 3: Study duration.

1. Large and medium water systems with lead service lines that exceed the lead action level must complete the corrosion control treatment studies and recommend OCCT within 30 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which they exceeded the lead action level.

2. If a water system is required to perform corrosion control studies under subparagraph 62-550.800(9)(a)2. or paragraph 62-550.800(9)(b), F.A.C., the water system must complete the studies (subsection 62-550.800(15), F.A.C.) and recommend OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead or copper action level or the Department notifies the system in writing that such studies must be conducted.

(d) Step 4: Department designation of OCCT based on CCT study results. The Department must designate OCCT (subsection 62-550.800(16), F.A.C.) within six months after water systems complete subparagraph 62-550.800(9)(c)1. or 2., F.A.C., (step 3).

(e) Step 5: OCCT installation deadlines. Water systems must install OCCT (subsection 62-550.800(17), F.A.C.) within 24 months after the Department designates OCCT under paragraph 62-550.800(9)(b) or (d), F.A.C., (step 2 or step 4).

(f) Step 6: Follow-up monitoring. Water systems must complete standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods under sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)3.d., F.A.C., and water quality parameter

monitoring under paragraph 62-550.800(53)(c), F.A.C., after completing paragraph 62-550.800(9)(e), F.A.C., (step 5). The first tap monitoring period for standard monitoring must begin on January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, after completing paragraph 62-550.800(9)(e), F.A.C., (step 5).

(g) Step 7: Department sets optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs). The Department must review the water system's installation of treatment and designate OWQPs (subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C.) within six months after completing paragraph 62-550.800(9)(f), F.A.C., (step 6).

(h) Step 8: Systems meet OWQPs to demonstrate compliance. Water systems must comply with the Department-designated OWQPs (subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C.) and conduct tap sampling under sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)3.e., F.A.C., and water quality parameter monitoring under paragraph 62-550.800(53)(d), F.A.C.

(10) Systems with lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines that can complete full-service line replacement in five years or less.

(a) A water system with one or more lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines is not required to complete the steps under subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C., if the system meets all the following requirements:

1. Deadline to complete mandatory service line replacement.

a. A water system must complete the service line replacement requirements under subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., in five years or less from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the system first exceeds the lead action level; or

b. A large water system without corrosion control treatment must complete the service line replacement requirements under subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., in five years or less from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the system's 90th percentile results first exceed the lead practical quantitation limit; and

c. For a water system with less than five years remaining to complete mandatory service line replacement in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., the system must complete the service line replacement requirements under this subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)1., F.A.C., by that deadline.

2. At a minimum, a system must replace the total number of lead and/or galvanized requiring replacement service lines each year, as identified in that system's inventory on the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the system first exceeds the lead action level or in which the system's 90th percentile first exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever applies, at an annual rate equally divided by the total number of years for service line replacement provided in subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)1., F.A.C. For purposes of calculating the annual rate, the system must replace all lead and

galvanized requiring replacement service lines within the least number of years feasible not to exceed five years from the date of the end of the tap sampling period in which the system first exceeds the lead action level or in which the system's 90th percentile first exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever applies. If the Department determines a replacement deadline less than five years is feasible for a water system, the system must replace service lines by that deadline and establish an annual replacement rate based on that number of years until that deadline.

3. By the end of the five-year-or-less period in subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)1., F.A.C., the system must have replaced all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines calculated in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(28)(f), F.A.C., (i.e., no lead, galvanized requiring replacement or lead status unknown service lines remain in the inventory), and identified the material of all lead status unknown service lines, completed the inventory validation requirements in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(26)(e), F.A.C., and replaced all unknowns found to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.

4. Except as provided in this section, all other requirements in subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., apply.

(b) Throughout the five-year-or-less period in subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)1., F.A.C., systems with corrosion control treatment must continue to operate and maintain corrosion control treatment in addition to completing the mandatory service line replacement requirements under this section.

(c) A water system that does not replace lead and/or galvanized requiring replacement service lines calculated in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(28)(f), F.A.C., at the minimum annual rate provided in subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)2., F.A.C., in any one year of the five-year-or-less period in subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)1., F.A.C., or complete the service line replacement requirements under subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)3., F.A.C., must meet the requirements under subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C., as applicable, starting immediately after the system fails to meet the annual removal requirements under subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)2., F.A.C.

(d) At the end of each year of the five-year-or-less period, the system must submit written documentation to the Department about the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines removed that year and whether the minimum annual replacement rate in subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)2., F.A.C., was met. If a system reports or the Department determines that the system did not meet its minimum annual replacement rate that year, the system is no longer eligible to defer the requirements under subsection 62-

550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C., and must meet those requirements, as applicable.

(e) After completing service line replacement in accordance with the requirements in this subsection 62-550.800(10), F.A.C., a water system must meet the requirements under subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C., as applicable, if at the end of a subsequent tap sampling period, the system either exceeds the lead action level or the lead practical quantitation limit, whichever is applicable.

(11) Completing corrosion control steps for small and medium water systems without corrosion control treatment.

(a) Any small or medium water system without corrosion control treatment required to complete the steps in subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C., that does not exceed the lead action level and copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C., prior to the start of step 3 in paragraph 62-550.800(9)(c), F.A.C., or prior to or concurrent with the end of step 4 in paragraph 62-550.800(9)(d), F.A.C., may stop completing the steps and is not required to complete paragraph 62-550.800(9)(c) or (e), F.A.C., (step 3 or step 5), respectively, except that medium water systems without corrosion control treatment and with lead service lines must complete a corrosion control treatment study in subparagraph 62-550.800(9)(c)1., F.A.C. A 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level or copper action level based on less than the required minimum number of samples in subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., cannot be used to meet the requirements of this paragraph 62-550.800(11)(a), F.A.C. Eligible systems can only use the exception in this paragraph 62-550.800(11)(a), F.A.C., once.

(b) Any system that starts step 5 in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(9)(e), F.A.C., must complete all remaining steps (i.e., steps 6 through 8) in paragraphs 62-550.800(9)(f) through (h), F.A.C., and is not permitted to stop the steps.

(c) Any small or medium water system without corrosion control treatment in paragraph 62-550.800(11)(a), F.A.C., that stopped the steps in subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C., and subsequently exceeds either the lead action level or copper action level must complete the corrosion control treatment steps in subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C., beginning with the first treatment step that was not completed.

(d) The Department may require a water system to repeat treatment steps previously completed by the water system when the Department determines that this is necessary to implement the treatment requirements of this section. The Department must notify the system in writing of such a determination and explain the basis for its decision.

(12) Notification requirements for upcoming long-term change in treatment or source. At a time specified by the

Department, or if no specific time is designated, as early as possible but no later than six months prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a water system must submit written documentation describing the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment to the Department. Systems may not implement the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change without Department approval. The Department must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in water treatment before it can be implemented by the water system. The Department may require any such water system to take actions before or after the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change to ensure that the water system will operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment, such as additional water quality parameter monitoring, additional lead or copper tap sampling, and re-evaluating corrosion control treatment. Examples of long-term treatment changes include but are not limited to the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing treatment process. Examples of modifications include switching secondary disinfectants, switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). Long-term treatment changes can also include dose changes to existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. Long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes where a new source has not been added.

(13) System recommendation regarding corrosion control treatment.

(a) Any system without corrosion control treatment that is required to recommend a treatment option in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(9)(a)3., F.A.C., must, based on the results of lead and copper tap sampling and water quality parameter monitoring, recommend designating one or more of the corrosion control treatments listed in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(a), F.A.C., to the Department as the optimal corrosion control treatment for that system. The Department may require the system to conduct additional water quality parameter monitoring to assist the Department in reviewing the system's recommendation.

(b) Any system with corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level that is required to recommend a treatment option to the Department in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(8)(a)3., F.A.C., must recommend designating one or more of the corrosion control treatments listed in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(b), F.A.C., as the optimal corrosion control treatment for that system.

(c) The Department may waive the requirement for a system to recommend OCCT if the Department requires the system, in writing, to complete a corrosion control study within

three months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the lead or copper action level exceedance occurred. These systems must proceed directly to subsection 62-550.800(15), F.A.C., and complete a corrosion control study.

(14) Department decision to require studies to identify initial OCCT in paragraph 62-550.800(9)(b), F.A.C., and re-optimized OCCT in paragraph 62-550.800(8)(b), F.A.C.

(a) The Department may require any small or medium water system without corrosion control treatment that exceeds either the lead action level or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(a), F.A.C., to identify OCCT for the system.

(b) The Department may require any small or medium water system with corrosion control treatment exceeding either the lead action level or copper action level to perform corrosion control treatment studies in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(b), F.A.C., to identify re-optimized OCCT for the system (i.e., OCCT after a re-optimization evaluation).

(15) Performance of corrosion control studies.

(a) Systems without corrosion control treatment required to conduct corrosion control studies in subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C., must evaluate the effectiveness of each of the following treatments, and if appropriate, combinations of the following treatments, to identify OCCT for the system:

1. Alkalinity and pH adjustment;

2. The addition of an orthophosphate- or a silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples;

3. The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/L (as PO₄) in all test samples; and

4. The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/L (as PO₄) in all test samples.

(b) Systems with corrosion control treatment required to conduct corrosion control studies in subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., must evaluate the effectiveness of the following treatments, and if appropriate, combinations of the following treatments, to identify re-optimized OCCT for the system:

1. Alkalinity and/or pH adjustment or re-adjustment;

2. The addition of an orthophosphate- or a silicate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an effective corrosion inhibitor residual concentration in all test samples if no such inhibitor is currently utilized;

3. The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 1 mg/L (as PO₄) in all

test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual; and

4. The addition of an orthophosphate-based corrosion inhibitor at a concentration sufficient to maintain an orthophosphate residual concentration of 3 mg/L (as PO₄) in all test samples unless the current inhibitor process already meets this residual.

(c) Systems must evaluate each of the corrosion control treatments specified in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(a) or (b), F.A.C., individually or, if appropriate, in combinations, using pipe rig/loop tests, metal coupon tests, partial-system tests, and/or analyses based on documented analogous treatments with similar size systems that have a similar water chemistry and similar distribution system configurations. Large and medium water systems with lead service lines, and other systems as required by the Department, that exceed the lead action level must conduct pipe rig/loop studies using harvested lead service lines from their distribution systems to assess the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment options on the existing pipe scale. Metal coupon tests can be used as a screen to reduce the number of options evaluated in the pipe rig/loop studies to the current water quality and at least two additional treatment options.

(d) Systems must measure the following water quality parameters in any tests conducted in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(c), F.A.C., both before and after evaluating the corrosion control treatments listed in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(a) or (b), F.A.C.:

1. Lead;
2. Copper;
3. pH;
4. Alkalinity;
5. Orthophosphate as PO₄ (when an orthophosphate-based inhibitor is used);
6. Silicate (when a silicate-based inhibitor is used); and
7. Any additional parameters necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of a corrosion control treatment as determined by the Department.

(e) Systems must identify all chemical or physical constraints that limit or prohibit the use of a particular corrosion control treatment and document those constraints by providing either of the following:

1. Data and documentation showing a particular corrosion control treatment has adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when used by another water system with comparable water quality characteristics. Systems using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this subparagraph 62-550.800(15)(e)1., F.A.C.

2. Data and documentation demonstrating the water system previously attempted to evaluate a particular corrosion control treatment and found the treatment was ineffective or adversely affects other drinking water quality treatment processes. Systems using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this subparagraph 62-550.800(15)(e)2., F.A.C., unless the treatment was found to be ineffective in a previous pipe rig/loop study.

(f) Systems must evaluate the effect of the chemicals used for corrosion control treatment on other drinking water quality treatment processes. Systems using metal coupon tests to screen and/or pipe rig/loop studies to evaluate treatment options cannot exclude any of the required treatment strategies specified in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(a) or (b), F.A.C., from the studies based on the effects identified in this section.

(g) Based on the data and analysis for each treatment option evaluated under this subsection 62-550.800(15), F.A.C., systems must recommend to the Department, in writing, the treatment option that the corrosion control studies indicate constitutes OCCT for that system as defined in subsection 62-550.200(83), F.A.C. Systems must provide the Department with a rationale for the OCCT recommendation and all supporting documentation specified in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(a) or (b), F.A.C., and paragraphs 62-550.800(15)(c) through (g), F.A.C.

(16) Department designation of OCCT and re-optimized OCCT.

(a) Designation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT. Based on available information including, where applicable, studies conducted in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(a) or (b), F.A.C., and/or a system's recommended corrosion control treatment option, the Department must either approve the corrosion control treatment option recommended by the system or designate alternative corrosion control treatment(s) from among those listed in paragraph 62-550.800(15)(a) or (b), F.A.C., as applicable. The Department must notify the water system, in writing, of its designation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT and explain the basis for this determination.

(b) When designating OCCT, the Department must consider the effects that additional corrosion control treatment will have on water quality parameters and other drinking water quality treatment processes.

(c) If the Department requests additional information to aid its review, the water system must provide that information.

(17) Installation of OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. Each system must install and operate the OCCT or re-optimized OCCT designated by the Department in subsection 62-550.800(16), F.A.C., throughout its distribution system.

(18) Department review of treatment and designation of optimal water quality parameters for OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. The Department must evaluate the results of all lead and copper tap and water quality parameter sampling submitted by the water system and determine whether the water system has installed and operated the OCCT designated by the Department in subsection 62-550.800(16), F.A.C. Upon reviewing the system's tap and water quality parameter sampling results, both before and after the water system installs OCCT, or re-optimizes OCCT, the Department must designate each of the following:

(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 distribution system samples. This value must 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 OCCT.

(c) If a corrosion inhibitor is used, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silicate measured at each entry point to the distribution system.

(d) If a corrosion inhibitor is used, a minimum orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silicate concentration measured 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. When orthophosphate is used, for OCCT designations for systems previously without corrosion control treatment, the orthophosphate concentration must be equal to or greater than 0.5 mg/L (as PO₄) and for OCCT designations for systems previously with corrosion control treatment, the orthophosphate concentration must be equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/L, unless the Department determines that meeting the applicable minimum orthophosphate residual is not technologically feasible or is not necessary for OCCT.

(e) If alkalinity is adjusted as part of OCCT, a minimum concentration or a range of concentrations for alkalinity, measured at each entry point to the distribution system and in all tap samples.

(f) The values for the applicable water quality parameters in paragraphs 62-550.800(18)(a) through (e), F.A.C., must be the values the Department determines reflect OCCT or re-optimized OCCT for the water system. The Department may designate values for additional water quality parameters the Department determines reflect OCCT or re-optimized OCCT for the water system. The Department must notify the system, in writing, of these determinations and explain the basis for its decisions.

(19) Continued operation and monitoring for OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. All systems, including those optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT, must continue to operate and maintain

OCCT, including maintaining water quality parameters at or above the minimum values or within the ranges designated by the Department in subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., in accordance with this subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C., for all water quality parameter samples collected under paragraph 62-550.800(53)(d), F.A.C., through subsection 62-550.800(55), F.A.C. The requirements of this subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C., apply to all systems, including consecutive systems that distribute water that has been treated to control corrosion by another system, and any water system with corrosion control treatment, OCCT, or re-optimized OCCT that is not required to monitor water quality parameters in subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C.

(a) Compliance with the requirements of this subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C., must be determined every six months, as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(53)(d), F.A.C. A water system is out of compliance with the requirements of this subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C., for a six-month period if it has excursions for any Department-specified parameter on more than nine days, cumulatively, during the period. An excursion occurs whenever the daily value for one 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 set out in paragraph 62-550.800(19)(b), F.A.C. The Department has discretion to not include results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation. Sampling errors must still be recorded even when not included in calculations.

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

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

2. On days when no measurement is collected for the water quality parameter at the sampling location, the daily value must be the daily value calculated on the most recent day on which the water quality parameter was measured at the sampling location.

(20) Modification of Department treatment determination for OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. Upon its own initiative or in response to a request by a water system or other interested party, the Department may modify its determination of OCCT in subsection 62-550.800(16), F.A.C., or optimal water quality parameters in subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C. A request for modification by a system or other interested party must be in writing, explaining why the modification is appropriate, and providing supporting documentation. The Department may

require a system to conduct a CCT study to support modification of the determination of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT. The Department may modify its determination where it concludes that such change is necessary to ensure that the water system continues to optimize corrosion control treatment. A revised designation must be made in writing, set forth the new treatment requirements and/or optimal water quality parameters, explain the basis for the Department's determination, and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications for re-optimized corrosion control treatment.

(21) Treatment decisions by EPA in lieu of the Department on OCCT and re-optimized OCCT. In accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. Part 142.19, (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20042>), as codified on July 1, 2025 is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, the EPA Regional Administrator may review OCCT determinations made by the Department under subsections 62-550.800(16), (18), and (20), F.A.C., and issue Federal corrosion control treatment determinations consistent with the requirements of subsections 62-550.800(16), (18), and (20), F.A.C., where the EPA Regional Administrator finds that:

(a) The Department failed to issue a treatment determination by the applicable deadlines contained in subsections 62-550.800(6) through (12), F.A.C.;

(b) The Department abused its discretion; or

(c) The technical aspects of the Department's determination would be indefensible in a Federal enforcement action taken against a water system.

(22) Distribution System and Site Assessment for tap sample sites with lead results that exceed 0.010 mg/L. The water system must conduct the following steps when the lead results from an individual tap sample site sampled under subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., exceed 0.010 mg/L and the site is included in the site sample plan under paragraph 62-550.800(44)(a), F.A.C.:

(a) Step 1: Corrosion control treatment assessment. Within five days of receiving the tap sampling results, the water system must sample at a water quality parameter site in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(22)(a)2., F.A.C., that is on the same size water main in the same pressure zone and located within a half mile radius of the site with the lead result exceeding 0.010 mg/L. Water systems without corrosion control treatment are not required to collect these samples.

1. The water system must measure the following water quality parameters:

a. pH;

b. Alkalinity;

c. Orthophosphate (as PO₄), when an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound is used; and

d. Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used.

2. The water system must measure at the following locations:

a. Water systems with an existing water quality parameter site that meets the requirements in this paragraph can conduct this sampling at that site.

b. All water systems required to meet optimal water quality parameters but do not have an existing water quality parameter site that meets the requirements in this paragraph must add new sites to the minimum number of sites as described in subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(a)1., F.A.C. Sites must be added until a system has twice the minimum number of sites listed in Table 1 to subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(a)1., F.A.C. When a system exceeds twice the number of sites, the Department has discretion to determine if these additional newer sites can better assess the effectiveness of the corrosion control treatment and whether to remove existing sites during sanitary survey evaluation of OCCT.

(b) Step 2: Site assessment. Within 30 days of receiving the tap sampling results, water systems must collect and analyze a follow-up sample for lead at any tap sample site that exceeds 0.010 mg/L. These follow-up samples may use different sample volumes or different sample collection procedures to assess the source of elevated lead levels. Samples collected under this section must be submitted to the Department but cannot be included in the 90th percentile calculation for compliance monitoring under subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C. If the water system is unable to collect a follow-up sample at a site, the water system must provide documentation to the Department, as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(69)(b), F.A.C., explaining why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample.

(c) Step 3: Evaluate results and system treatment recommendation. Water systems must evaluate the results of the sampling conducted under paragraphs 62-550.800(22)(a) and (b), F.A.C., to determine if either localized or centralized adjustment of the OCCT or other distribution system actions are necessary and submit the recommendation to the Department within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the site(s) exceeded 0.010 mg/L. Corrosion control treatment modification may not be necessary to address every exceedance of 0.010 mg/L. Other distribution system actions may include flushing to reduce water age. Water systems must note the cause of the elevated lead level, if known from the site assessment, in their recommendation to the Department as site-specific issues can be an important factor in why the system is not recommending any adjustment of corrosion control treatment or other distribution system actions. Systems in the process of optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT under subsections 62-550.800(13) through (18), F.A.C., do not need

to submit a treatment recommendation for distribution system and site assessment.

(d) Step 4: Department approval of treatment recommendation. The Department must approve the treatment recommendation or specify a different approach within six months of completing step 3 as described in paragraph 62-550.800(22)(c), F.A.C., and notify the water system in writing.

(e) Step 5: Modifications to OCCT. If the Department-approved treatment recommendation requires the water system to adjust the OCCT process, the water system must complete modifications to its corrosion control treatment within 12 months of receiving notification from the Department as described in paragraph 62-550.800(22)(d), F.A.C. Systems without corrosion control treatment required to install OCCT must follow the schedule in subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C.

(f) Step 6: Follow-up sampling. Water systems adjusting OCCT must complete follow-up sampling in accordance with sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)3.d., F.A.C., and paragraph 62-550.800(53)(c), F.A.C., within 12 months after completing step 5 as described in paragraph 62-550.800(22)(e), F.A.C., and submit sampling results to the Department in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (55), F.A.C.

(g) Step 7: Department OWQP designation. For water systems adjusting OCCT, the Department must review the water system's modification of corrosion control treatment and designate optimal water quality parameters in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., within six months of receiving sampling result in paragraph 62-550.800(22)(f), F.A.C.

(h) Step 8: Operate in compliance. For a water system adjusting OCCT, the water system must operate in compliance with the Department-designated optimal water quality parameters in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C., and continue to conduct tap sampling in accordance with sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)3.e., F.A.C., and paragraph 62-550.800(53)(d), F.A.C.

(23) Deadlines for completing source water treatment steps.

(a) Step 1: A system exceeding the lead or copper action level shall complete lead and copper source water monitoring and make a treatment recommendation to the Department (paragraph 62-550.800(24)(a), F.A.C.) no later than 180 days after the end of the monitoring period during which the lead or copper action level was exceeded as specified in subsection 62-550.800(57), F.A.C.

(b) Step 2: The Department shall make a determination regarding source water treatment (paragraph 62-550.800(24)(b), F.A.C.) within 6 months after submission of monitoring results under step 1.

(c) Step 3: If the Department requires installation of source water treatment, the system shall install the treatment

(subsection 62-550.800(24), F.A.C.) within 24 months after completion of step 2.

(d) Step 4: The system shall complete follow-up tap water monitoring (sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)3.f., F.A.C.) and source water monitoring (subsection 62-550.800(58), F.A.C.) within 36 months after completion of step 2 as described in paragraph 62-550.800(23)(b), F.A.C.

(e) Step 5: The Department shall review the system's installation and operation of source water treatment and specify maximum permissible source water levels (paragraph 62-550.800(24)(d), F.A.C.) within 6 months after completion of step 4.

(f) Step 6: The system shall operate in compliance with the Department-specified maximum permissible lead and copper source water levels (paragraph 62-550.800(24)(d), F.A.C., and continue source water monitoring (subsection 62-550.800(59), F.A.C.).

(24) Description of source water treatment requirements.

(a) System treatment recommendation. Any system which exceeds the lead or copper action level shall recommend in writing to the Department the installation and operation of one of the source water treatments listed in paragraph 62-550.800(24)(b), F.A.C. 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.

(b) Department determination regarding source water treatment. 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 among 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.

(c) Installation of source water treatment. Each system shall properly install and operate the source water treatment designated by the Department under paragraph 62-550.800(24)(b), F.A.C.

(d) Department review of source water treatment and specification of maximum permissible source water levels. 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. Such 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.

(e) Continued operation and maintenance. 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 subsections 62-550.800(56) through (60), F.A.C. The system is out of compliance with this subsection if the level of lead or copper at any sampling point is greater than the maximum permissible concentration designated by the Department.

(f) Modification of Department treatment decisions. Upon its own initiative or in response to a request by a water system or other interested party, the Department may modify its determination of the source water treatment under paragraph 62-550.800(24)(b), F.A.C., or maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations for finished water entering the distribution system under paragraph 62-550.800(24)(d), F.A.C. 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 such change is necessary to ensure that the system continues to minimize lead and copper concentrations in 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.

(g) Treatment decisions by EPA in lieu of the Department. In accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. Part 142.19, as adopted and incorporated in subsection 62-550.800(21), F.A.C., the EPA Regional Administrator may review treatment determinations made by the Department under paragraphs 62-550.800(23)(b), (d), or (f), F.A.C., and issue Federal treatment determinations consistent with the requirements of those paragraphs where the Administrator finds that:

1. The Department has failed to issue a treatment determination by the applicable deadlines contained in subsection 62-550.800(23), F.A.C.,

2. The Department has abused its discretion in a substantial number of cases or in cases affecting a substantial population,
or

3. The technical aspects of the Department's determination would be indefensible in an expected Federal enforcement action taken against a system.

(25) Service line and connector inventory development. All water systems must develop a service line inventory that identifies the material and location of each service line connected to the public water distribution system. The inventory must include all service lines connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where service line ownership is shared, the inventory includes both the portion of the service line owned by the water system and the portion of the service line owned by the customer). The inventory must meet the following requirements:

(a) All water systems are required to develop an initial inventory and submit it to the Department by October 16, 2024, as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(d), F.A.C.

(b) All water systems must develop an updated initial inventory, known as the "baseline inventory". Systems must submit the baseline inventory to the Department by the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C. Newly regulated public water systems, as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 141.2, (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20043>), as codified on July 1, 2025 is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, must develop a baseline inventory on a schedule established by the Department that does not exceed three years from the date the system becomes subject to National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in this part. The baseline inventory must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where service line ownership is shared, the inventory includes both the portion of the service line owned by the water system and the portion of the service line owned by the customer).

1. For the baseline inventory, water systems must conduct a review of any information listed in subparagraphs 62-550.800(26)(b)1. through 3., F.A.C., that describes connector materials and locations. Water systems must also conduct a review of any information on lead and galvanized iron or steel materials that they have identified in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 141.42(d), (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20044>), as codified on July 1, 2025 is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, to identify connector materials and locations. The water system may use other sources of information not listed in subparagraphs 62-550.800(26)(b)1. through 3., F.A.C., if approved or required by the Department.

2. Water systems must include each connector identified in subparagraph 62-550.800(25)(b)1., F.A.C., in their baseline inventory. Connector materials must be categorized in the following manner:

a. "Lead" where the connector is made of lead.

b. "Non-Lead" where the connector is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be made of lead. Water systems are not required to identify the specific

material of a non-lead connector; however, they may use the material (e.g., copper or galvanized) as an alternative to categorizing it as “Non-Lead”.

c. “Unknown” where the material of the connector is not known.

d. “No connector present” where there is no connector at the location (e.g., where a service line directly connects a water main to a building inlet).

3. All water systems must include any new information on service line materials from all applicable sources described in paragraph 62-550.800(26)(b), F.A.C., in the baseline inventory.

(c) Each service line, or portion of the service line where ownership is shared, must be categorized in the following manner:

1. “Lead” where the service line is a lead service line as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 141.2, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C.

2. “Galvanized Requiring Replacement” where the service line is a galvanized requiring replacement service line as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 141.2, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C.

3. “Non-Lead” where the service line is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. Water systems are not required to identify the specific material of a non-lead service line; however, they may use the material (e.g., plastic or copper) as an alternative to categorizing it as “Non-Lead”.

4. “Lead Status Unknown” or “Unknown” where the service line material is not known to be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or non-lead, such as where there is no documented evidence or evidence reliably supporting material categorization. Water systems may elect to provide more information regarding their unknown service lines as long as the inventory clearly distinguishes unknown service lines from those where the categorization of the material is based on the categorization methods approved under paragraph 62-550.800(26)(b), F.A.C.

(d) The inventory must include a street address associated with each service line and connector. Where a street address is not available for an individual service line or connector, a unique locational identifier (e.g., block, Global Positioning System or GPS coordinates, intersection, or landmark) may be used.

(e) The inventory must be publicly accessible.

1. The publicly accessible inventory must include the information described in paragraphs 62-550.800(25)(b) through (d), F.A.C., and be updated in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(26), F.A.C.

2. Water systems serving greater than 50,000 persons must make the publicly accessible inventory available online.

(f) When a water system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, no known lead connectors, and no connectors of unknown material, it may comply with the requirements in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(e), F.A.C., using a written statement in lieu of the publicly accessible inventory, declaring that the distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, no known lead connectors, and no connectors of unknown material. The statement must include a general description of all applicable sources used in the inventory as described in paragraphs 62-550.800(25)(a) and (b), F.A.C., and 62-550.800(26)(b), F.A.C., to make this determination.

(g) Instructions to access the publicly accessible inventory (including inventories consisting only of a statement in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(25)(f), F.A.C.) must be included in the Consumer Confidence Report in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 141.153(h)(8)(ii) (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20045>), as codified on July 1, 2025 which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

(26) Additional requirements for service line and connector inventory maintenance.

(a) All water systems must update the baseline inventory of service lines and connectors developed in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C., and submit the updates to the Department on an annual basis in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(67) F.A.C. These updates begin one year after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C. The publicly accessible inventory must reflect any updates no later than the deadline to submit the updated inventory to the Department.

1. All water systems must identify the material of all lead status unknown service lines by the applicable mandatory service line replacement deadline in paragraph 62-550.800(28)(d), F.A.C.

2. Water systems whose inventories contain only non-lead service lines and non-lead connectors or no connectors present are not required to provide updated inventories to the Department or updates to the publicly accessible inventory. If, in the future, such a water system discovers a lead service line, galvanized requiring replacement service line, or lead connector within its system, the system must notify the Department no later than 60 days after the discovery, prepare an updated inventory in accordance with this section on a schedule established by the Department, replace the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(d)2., F.A.C., and replace any lead connector along the service line in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(29), F.A.C.

(b) Water systems must update the inventory annually with any new information acquired from all applicable sources described in paragraphs 62-550.800(26)(b) through (d), F.A.C., and follow all applicable requirements for the inventory in subsections 62-550.800(25) and (26), F.A.C. The water system may update the inventory using other sources of information not listed in subparagraphs 62-550.800(26)(b)1. through 3., F.A.C., if the use of those sources is approved or required by the Department.

1. All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and records or other documentation that indicate the service line and connector materials used to connect structures to the distribution system.

2. All water system records on service lines and connectors, including distribution system maps and drawings, recent or historical records on each service connection and connector, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures.

3. All records of inspections in the distribution system that indicate the material composition of the service connections and connectors that connect a structure to the distribution system.

4. Water systems must update their inventory annually based on any lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements, service line material inspections, or lead connector replacements that have been conducted. Each updated inventory and subsequent update to the publicly accessible inventory must include the following information regarding service line material identification and replacement:

a. The total number of lead service lines in the inventory;

b. The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the inventory;

c. The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the inventory;

d. The total number of non-lead service lines in the inventory;

e. The total number of lead connectors in the inventory;

f. The total number of connectors of unknown material in the inventory;

g. The total number of full lead service line replacements and full galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in each preceding program year as defined in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)3., F.A.C.; and

h. The total number of partial lead service line replacements and partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in each preceding program year as defined in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)3., F.A.C.

5. Water systems must identify service line material in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(25)(c), F.A.C.,

connector material in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C., and addresses in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(25)(d), F.A.C., as they are encountered in the course of normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities). Water systems must update the inventory annually based on the identified service line materials, connector materials and addresses.

(c) Water systems that discover a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line that was previously inventoried as non-lead must update their inventory in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(26)(b), F.A.C., and, if applicable, subparagraph 62-550.800(26)(a)2., F.A.C. Water systems must notify the Department in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(67), F.A.C., and comply with any additional actions required by the Department to address the inventory inaccuracy.

(d) If a consumer or customer (if different from the person served at that service connection) notifies the water system of a suspected incorrect categorization of their service line material in the inventory, the system must respond to the consumer or customer within 30 days of receiving the notification to make an offer to inspect the service line.

(e) All water systems must validate the accuracy of the non-lead service line category in the inventory as follows:

1. The water system must identify a validation pool consisting of all service lines categorized as “non-lead,” but excluding non-lead service lines identified by the following: records showing the service line was installed after June 19, 1988, or after the compliance date of the Department or local law prohibiting the use of service lines that do not meet the 1986 definition of lead free in accordance with section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1986 (Pub.L. 99-339, title I, sec. 109(a), 100 Stat. 651) (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20039>), as amended in 1986, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference and 40 C.F.R. 141.43(d)(1) and (2), (<https://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20219>), as codified on July 1, 1991, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, whichever is earlier; visual inspection of the pipe exterior at a minimum of two points (e.g., excavation, visual inspection in the meter pit or stop box, or visual inspection inside the home); or previously replaced lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.

2. The water system must confirm the service line material of a random sample (e.g., a sample selected by use of a random number generator or lottery method) of non-lead service lines from the validation pool. Confirmation of service line material must be done by visual inspection of the pipe exterior at a minimum of two points. Where ownership is shared, the water system must conduct at least one visual inspection on each

portion of the service line. Where ownership is shared and only one portion of the service line is included in the validation pool, systems must conduct at least one point of visual inspection on the unconfirmed portion of the service line. Water systems must validate at least as many service lines as are required in Table 1 to subparagraph 62-550.800(26)(e)2., F.A.C.

Table 1 to subparagraph 62-550.800(26)(e)2., F.A.C.

Size of validation pool	Number of validations required
<1,500	20 percent of validation pool.
1,500 to 2,000	322.
2,001 to 3,000	341.
3,001 to 4,000	351.
4,001 to 6,000	361.
6,001 to 10,000	371.
10,001 to 50,000	381.
>50,000	384.

(f) If physical access to private property is necessary to complete the validation and the water system is unable to gain access, the system is not required to conduct a validation at that site. The system must replace the site by randomly selecting a new service line that meets the requirements of subparagraph 62-550.800(26)(e)1., F.A.C., to conduct the validation.

(g) The deadlines for inventory validation are:

1. No later than December 31 following seven years after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., for water systems subject to the mandatory service line replacement deadline in paragraph 62-550.800 (28)(d), F.A.C., or water systems who have reported only non-lead service lines in their baseline inventory, submitted to the Department in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(67)(m), F.A.C.;

2. A deadline established by the Department for water systems conducting mandatory service line replacement on a shortened deadline for service line replacement as established by the Department in accordance with subparagraphs 62-550.800(28)(e)6. and 7., F.A.C.; or

(h) A deadline established by the Department to be no later than three years prior to the deadline for completing mandatory service line replacement if the water system is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline under paragraph 62-550.800(28)(e)(8), F.A.C., or an extended schedule for mandatory service line replacement in accordance with an exemption or a variance.

(i) Water systems that conduct inventory validation in accordance with this paragraph 62-550.800(26)(e), F.A.C., must complete the validation by the applicable deadline

described in paragraph 62-550.800(26)(g), F.A.C., submit the results of the validation in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(67)(m), F.A.C., and comply with any additional actions required by the Department to address inventory inaccuracies. The system must submit to the Department the specific version (including the date) of the service line inventory that was used to determine the number of non-lead service lines included in the validation pool in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(67)(m), F.A.C.

(j) Water systems may make a written request to the Department to approve a waiver of the inventory validation requirements in this subsection 62-550.800(26), F.A.C. To obtain a waiver, the water system must submit documentation to the Department to demonstrate the system has conducted an inventory validation that is at least as stringent as the inventory validation requirements specified in paragraphs 62-550.800(26)(e) and (f), F.A.C., by the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., and obtain written approval of the waiver from the Department.

(27) Service line replacement plan. All water systems with one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their distribution system must create a service line replacement plan by the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., and submit a service line replacement plan to the Department in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(67), F.A.C. The service line replacement plan must be sufficiently detailed to ensure a system is able to comply with the service line inventory and replacement requirements in this section.

(a) The service line replacement plan must include a description of:

1. A strategy for determining the material composition of lead status unknown service lines in the service line inventory under subsection 62-550.800(25), F.A.C.;

2. A standard operating procedure for conducting full-service line replacement (e.g., techniques to replace service lines);

3. A communication strategy to inform consumers (i.e., persons served at the service connection) and customers before a full or partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement consistent with the requirements for notification and mitigation in subsection 62-550.800(32), F.A.C.;

4. A procedure for consumers and customers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following disturbance of a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(40), F.A.C., and following full or partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line consistent with the requirements for

notification and mitigation in subsection 62-550.800(32), F.A.C.;

5. A strategy to prioritize service line replacement based on factors including, but not limited to, known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines and community-specific factors, such as populations disproportionately impacted by lead and populations most sensitive to the effects of lead;

6. A funding strategy for conducting service line replacement. Where the water system intends to charge customers for the cost to replace all or a portion of the service line because it is authorized or required to do so under Department or local law or water tariff agreement, the funding strategy must include a description of whether and how the water system intends to assist customers who are unable to pay to replace the portion of the service line they own;

7. A communication strategy to inform residential and non-residential customers and consumers (e.g., property owners, renters, and tenants) served by the water system about the service line replacement plan and program; and

8. Identification of any laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that affect the water system's ability to gain access to conduct full lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement, including the citation to the specific laws, regulations, or water tariff agreement provisions. This includes identification of any laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that require customer consent and/or require or authorize customer cost-sharing.

9. For any water system that identifies any lead-lined galvanized service lines in the service line inventory as described in subsections 62-550.800(25) and (26), F.A.C., a strategy to determine the extent of the use of lead-lined galvanized service lines in the distribution system and categorize any lead-lined galvanized service lines as lead in accordance with Table 1 to sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)3.a., F.A.C.

10. For any water system that is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8., F.A.C.:

a. Documentation to support the system's determination that it is eligible for a deferred deadline, showing that 10 percent of the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool exceeds 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections as calculated in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8.a., F.A.C.;

b. Identification of the deferred deadline and the associated cumulative average replacement rate that the system considers to be the fastest feasible but no slower than a deadline and replacement rate corresponding to 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections as calculated in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8.a., F.A.C., as well as the annual number of

replacements required, the length of time (in years and months), and the date of completion for this deadline and rate; and

c. Information supporting the system's determination that replacing lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines by an earlier date and faster rate than provided under the deferred deadline provision in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8., F.A.C., is not feasible.

(b) The service line replacement plan must be made accessible to the public. Water systems serving greater than 50,000 persons must make the plan available to the public online.

(c) Water systems must annually update the service line replacement plan to include any new or updated information and submit the updates to the Department on an annual basis in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(67), F.A.C. The water system must make the updated plan publicly accessible no later than the deadline to submit the updated plan to the Department.

1. If there is no new or updated information to include in the service line replacement plan since the previous iteration, the water system may certify to the Department that the plan has no updates in lieu of resubmitting the plan unless the system is replacing service lines in accordance with a deferred deadline and subparagraph 62-550.800(27)(c)2., F.A.C., applies.

2. If there is no new or updated information to include in the service line replacement plan and the water system is replacing service lines in accordance with a deferred deadline in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8., F.A.C., every three years after the initial submission of the plan, the system must update the information specified in subparagraph 62-550.800(27)(a)10., F.A.C., to support why the system continues to need the deferred deadline and resubmit the plan to the Department.

3. If there are no longer lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines in the inventory as described in subsections 62-550.800(25) and (26), F.A.C., water systems are not required to resubmit the service line replacement plan or certify to the Department that the plan has no updates.

(28) Mandatory full-service line replacement.

(a) All water systems must replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under the control of the water system unless the replacement would leave in place a partial lead service line.

(b) Where a water system has access (e.g., legal access, physical access) to conduct full-service line replacement, the service line is under its control, and the water system must replace the service line. Where a water system does not have access to conduct full-service line replacement, the water system is not required by Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., to replace the line, but the water system must document the reasons that the water system does not have access and include any specific

laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that affect the water system's ability to gain access to conduct full replacement of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The water system must provide this documentation to the Department in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(67)(n), F.A.C. This Rule does not establish the criteria for determining whether a system has access to conduct full-service line replacement. Any applicable Department or local laws or water tariff agreement requirements to gain access to conduct full-service line replacement must be identified in the service line replacement plan as described in subsection 62-550.800(27), F.A.C.

(c) Where a water system has legal access to conduct full-service line replacement only if property owner consent is obtained, the water system must make a "reasonable effort" to obtain property owner consent. If such a water system does not obtain consent after making a "reasonable effort" to obtain it from any property owner, then the water system is not required by Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., to replace any portion of the service line at that address unless there is a change in ownership of the property as described in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(c)2., F.A.C. The water system must provide documentation of the reasonable effort to the Department in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(67)(n), F.A.C.

1. A "reasonable effort" must include at least four attempts to engage the property owner using at least two different methods of communication (e.g., in-person conversation, phone call, text message, email, written letter, postcard, or information left at the door such as a door hanger) before the applicable deadline of mandatory service line replacement as described in paragraph 62-550.800(28)(d), F.A.C. The Department may require systems to conduct additional attempts and may require specific outreach methods to be used.

2. Within six months of any change in ownership of the property, the water system must offer full-service line replacement to any new property owner. Systems may use new service initiation or service transfer to a new customer to identify when there is a change in ownership. Within one year of any change in ownership of the property, the system must make a "reasonable effort" to obtain the property owner's consent as described in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(c)1., F.A.C. If the water system is unable to obtain consent from the current property owner after making a "reasonable effort" to obtain it, the water system is not required under Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., to replace the line. This subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(c)2., F.A.C., continues to apply until all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines are replaced.

(d) The deadline for water systems to replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under the control of the water system is no later than 10 program years after the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c),

F.A.C., unless the system is subject to a different deadline under subparagraphs 62-550.800(28)(e)6. through 8., F.A.C.

1. Water systems must start mandatory service line replacement programs no later than the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C.

2. If a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is discovered when the system's inventory is comprised of only non-lead service lines, the system must complete the following requirements:

a. Update the replacement pool calculated under subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)1., F.A.C.

b. Conduct a full-service line replacement of the affected service line as soon as practicable but no later than 180 days after the date the service line is discovered. Where a system determines that it is not practicable to conduct full-service line replacement within 180 days after the date of discovery (e.g., due to freezing ground conditions), the system may request Department approval for an extension of no later than one year after the date the service line was discovered to replace the affected service line. The request for an extension must be made no later than 90 days after the date of discovery of the affected service line.

(e) Water systems must meet a minimum cumulative average annual replacement rate for completing mandatory service line replacement in accordance with this paragraph 62-550.800(28)(e), F.A.C.:

1. Annual replacement rate. A water system must replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines as described in paragraph 62-550.800(28)(f), F.A.C., at an average annual replacement rate of at least 10 percent calculated across a cumulative period unless the system is subject to a shortened replacement rate or eligible for a deferred replacement rate in accordance with subparagraphs 62-550.800(28)(e)6. through 8., F.A.C.

2. Cumulative percent of service lines replaced. To calculate the cumulative percent of service lines replaced, at the end of each mandatory service line replacement "program year" as specified in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)3., F.A.C., water systems must divide the total number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines replaced thus far in the program in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)3., F.A.C., by the number of service lines within the replacement pool in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)1., F.A.C.

3. Program year. The first mandatory service line replacement "program year" is from the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., to the end of the next calendar year. Every program year thereafter is on a calendar year basis. This subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)3., F.A.C., applies for the purposes of this section.

4. Cumulative average replacement rate. The annual replacement rate in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)1., F.A.C., is assessed annually as a cumulative average. The first cumulative average replacement rate must be assessed at the end of the third program year and is calculated by dividing the cumulative percent of service lines replaced in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)2., F.A.C., by the number of completed program years (or three in this case). Annually thereafter, at the end of each program year, systems must assess the cumulative average replacement rate by dividing the most recent cumulative percent of service lines replaced in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)2., F.A.C., by the number of completed program years. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)5., F.A.C., the cumulative average replacement rate must be 10 percent or greater each program year, and the water system must replace all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines under its control by the applicable deadline for completing mandatory service line replacement in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(28)(d), F.A.C.

5. A water system is not required by this section to meet the cumulative average replacement rate described in this paragraph 62-550.800(28)(e), F.A.C., where, after the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., the system has replaced all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool as described in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)1., F.A.C., that are under the control of the system, identified all unknown service lines in the inventory, and documented and submitted to the Department the reasons the system currently does not have access to conduct full replacement of the remaining lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the replacement pool in accordance with paragraphs 62-550.800(28)(b) and (c), F.A.C. When lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines come under the control of the system, the water system is required to replace the service lines as described in this subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C. This subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)5., F.A.C., continues to apply until all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines are replaced.

6. Shortened deadline and associated replacement rate. Where the Department determines that a shortened replacement deadline is feasible for a water system (e.g., by considering the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in a system's inventory), the system must replace service lines by the Department-determined deadline and by a faster minimum replacement rate in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)7., F.A.C. The Department must make this determination in writing and notify the system of its finding. The Department must set a shortened deadline at any time throughout a system's replacement program if the Department

determines a shorter deadline is feasible. Subparagraphs 62-550.800(28)(e)6. and 7., F.A.C., also apply to systems eligible for a deferred deadline as specified in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8., F.A.C.

7. Systems must replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines at an average annual replacement rate calculated by dividing 100 by the number of years needed to meet the shortened deadline determined by the Department, expressed as a percentage. Systems must comply with the cumulative average replacement rate in accordance with subparagraphs 62-550.800(28)(e)4. and 5., F.A.C., where the first cumulative average replacement rate is assessed at the end of the program year that is at least one year after the shortened deadline determination, as determined by the Department, unless the shortened replacement deadline is less than three years. If the system's shortened replacement deadline is less than three years, the cumulative average replacement rate must be assessed on a schedule determined by the Department.

8. Deferred deadlines and associated replacement rates. A water system may defer service line replacement past the deadline in paragraph 62-550.800(28)(d), F.A.C., if the system meets the following criteria:

a. If a water system replacing 10 percent of the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in a system's replacement pool results in an annual number of service line replacements by the water system that exceeds 39 per 1,000 service connections, the system may complete replacement of all lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines by a deadline that corresponds to the system conducting 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections at a cumulative average replacement rate assessed in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)4., F.A.C. This sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8.a., F.A.C., is also applicable if a water system with service lines newly under their control, after previously not having control as described in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)5., F.A.C., is required to conduct more than 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections. The number of annual replacements corresponding to 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections can be calculated by multiplying the number of service connections in a system by 0.039. The number of years needed to complete replacement is the total number of known lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in a system's replacement pool divided by the calculated number of annual replacements. To calculate the minimum cumulative average replacement rate, the system must divide 100 by the number of years needed to achieve replacing 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections, expressed as a percentage.

b. Any water system that is eligible for and plans to use a deferred deadline must include information, in accordance with

subparagraph 62-550.800(27)(a)10., F.A.C., to support the use of a deferred deadline including identifying the deadline and associated cumulative average rate of replacement to meet this deferred deadline in the system's initial service line replacement plan and subsequent updates to the plan in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(27), F.A.C.. The system must identify an annual replacement rate that is no less than 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections.

c. As soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the second program year as defined in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)3., F.A.C., and every three years thereafter, the Department must determine in writing whether the deferred deadline and associated cumulative average replacement rate the system documented in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(27)(a)10.b., F.A.C., are the fastest feasible to conduct mandatory service line replacement and either approve the continued use of this deferred deadline and replacement rate as the fastest feasible for the system, or set a shorter deferred deadline and identify an associated replacement rate to ensure the system is replacing service lines at the fastest feasible rate for the system. The Department must consider information that includes, but is not limited to, the system's submissions of the service line inventory and replacement plan in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(25) through (27), F.A.C., and information collected from other water systems conducting mandatory service line replacement. The Department may require the system to provide additional information for the Department to consider in its assessment of the continued use of a deferred deadline and the fastest feasible replacement rate.

d. In the first two program years, the system must comply with the annual replacement rate identified in its initial replacement plan (unless the Department determines a faster rate is feasible sooner). In subsequent program years, the system must comply with the applicable deferred deadline and associated replacement rate identified in the Department's written determination of the deadline and replacement rate in sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8.c., F.A.C.

(f) Calculation of the replacement pool, the annual number of replacements required, and the number of service lines replaced each year to calculate a system's cumulative average replacement rate described in paragraph 62-550.800(28)(e), F.A.C., are as follows:

1. Replacement pool. To calculate the replacement pool, systems must add the total number of lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines in the baseline inventory submitted by the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C. The water system must not subtract lead or galvanized requiring replacement service

lines from the replacement pool when they are replaced. The water system must not subtract service lines that are not under the control of the system from the replacement pool. At the beginning of each program year, water systems must update the replacement pool according to the counts of specific types of recategorized service lines in the inventory annually thereafter as described in this subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)1., F.A.C.:

a. Unknown service lines that are identified as non-lead service lines must be subtracted from the replacement pool. Unknown service lines that are identified as lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines must be recategorized appropriately in the inventory and replacement pool, but they do not change the number of service lines in the replacement pool because recategorization does not remove these service lines from the replacement pool.

b. Non-lead service lines discovered to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines must be added to the replacement pool.

c. Lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines discovered to be non-lead service lines must be subtracted from the replacement pool.

d. Each entire service line must count only once for purposes of calculating the replacement pool.

2. Annual number of replacements required. To calculate the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines a system is required to replace in a given program year, divide the number of service lines in the most up-to-date replacement pool, calculated at the beginning of each program year, by the total number of years remaining under paragraph 62-550.800(28)(d), F.A.C., to complete mandatory service line replacement (e.g., 10 years).

3. Number of service lines replaced. When calculating the cumulative average replacement rate, the water system may only include full-service line replacements of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines when counting the number of service lines replaced. Wherever the system conducts a replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line (either a portion of a service line or the entire service line), the replacement counts as a full-service line replacement only if, after the replacement, the entire service line can be categorized in the inventory as non-lead under subparagraph 62-550.800(25)(c)3., F.A.C.

a. For purposes of mandatory service line replacement, systems must count each entire service line once, including where ownership of the service line is shared, with a single material categorization in accordance with Table 1 to this sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)3.a., F.A.C.

Table 1 to sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)3.a., F.A.C.

System-owned portion	Customer-owned portion	Categorization for entire service line
Lead	Lead	Lead
Lead	Galvanized Requiring Replacement	Lead
Lead	Non-lead	Lead
Lead	Lead Status Unknown	Lead
Non-lead	Lead	Lead
Non-lead and never previously lead	Non-lead, specifically galvanized pipe material	Non-lead
Non-lead	Non-lead material other than galvanized pipe material	Non-lead
Non-lead	Lead Status Unknown	Lead Status Unknown
Non-lead, but system is unable to demonstrate it was not previously lead	Lead	Lead
Lead Status Unknown	Lead	Lead
Lead Status Unknown	Galvanized Requiring Replacement	Galvanized Requiring Replacement
Lead Status Unknown	Non-lead	Lead Status Unknown
Lead Status Unknown	Lead Status Unknown	Lead Status Unknown

b. A full-service line replacement is counted where a non-lead service line is installed for use and the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is disconnected from the water main or other service line. If the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is disconnected from the water main or system-owned portion of the service line but not removed, the water system must be subject to the Department or local law or have a written policy to preclude the water system from reconnecting the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to the water main or other service line.

c. A full-service line replacement may be counted where a system physically disconnects a service line that is not in use and the water system does not install a new non-lead service line because there is no service line in use (e.g., at an abandoned property). If the disconnected lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is not removed, the water system must be subject to the Department or local law or have a written policy to preclude the water system from reconnecting the disconnected service line (i.e., a new non-lead service line must be installed if active use is to resume).

d. Water systems must not count the following as a full-service line replacement for purposes of Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C.:

(I) Where the service line is partially replaced as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 141.2, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C.

(II) Where a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service line is determined to be a non-lead service line.

(III) Where only a lead connector is replaced.

(IV) Where pipe lining or coating technologies are used while the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line remains in use.

(V) Where a water system does not replace a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line because it is not be under the control of the system as described in paragraph 62-550.800(28)(b), F.A.C.

(29) Replacement of lead connectors when encountered by a water system.

(a) The water system must replace any lead connector when encountered during planned or unplanned water system infrastructure work unless the connector is not under the control of the system (e.g., where the system does not have and cannot obtain access to conduct the connector replacement).

1. Upon replacement of any connector that is attached to a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the water system must follow risk mitigation measures for disturbances as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(40)(b), F.A.C.

2. Following replacement of a lead connector, the water system must update the information on the connector material and location in its inventory in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(25)(b)2., F.A.C., and paragraph 62-550.800(26)(b), F.A.C.

(b) The water system must comply with any Department or local laws that require additional connectors to be replaced.

(30) Replacement of a service line prompted by the customer. If Department or local laws or water tariff agreements do not prevent customers from conducting partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements ("customer-initiated replacements"), the water system must meet the following requirements:

(a) If the water system is notified by the customer that the customer intends to conduct a partial lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement, the water system must:

1. Replace the remaining portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line at the same time as, or as soon as practicable after, the customer-initiated replacement, but no later than 45 days from the date the customer conducted the partial replacement;

2. Provide notification and risk mitigation measures in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(32), F.A.C., as applicable, before the affected service line is returned to service; and

3. Notify the Department within 30 days if it cannot meet the deadline in subparagraph 62-550.800(30)(a)1., F.A.C., and complete the replacement no later than 180 days from the date the customer conducted the partial replacement.

(b) If the water system is notified or otherwise learns that a customer-initiated replacement occurred within the previous six months and left in place the system-owned portion of a lead

or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the water system must:

1. Replace any remaining portion of the affected service line within 45 days from the day of becoming aware of the customer-initiated replacement; and

2. Provide notification and risk mitigation measures in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(32), F.A.C., within 24 hours of becoming aware of the customer replacement.

3. Notify the Department within 30 days if it cannot meet the deadline in subparagraph 62-550.800(30)(b)1., F.A.C., and complete the replacement no later than 180 days of the date the system learns of the customer-initiated replacement.

(c) When a water system is notified or otherwise learns of a customer-initiated replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line that occurred more than six months in the past, this section does not require the water system to complete the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement of the system-owned portion under this subsection 62-550.800(30), F.A.C. However, the remaining portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line must be identified in the inventory in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(26), F.A.C., and replaced in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C.

(31) Requirements for conducting partial service line replacements. This subsection 62-550.800(31), F.A.C., prohibits water systems from conducting a partial lead service line replacement or a partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement as defined under 40 C.F.R. Part 141.2, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C., unless it is conducted as part of an emergency repair or in coordination with planned infrastructure work that impacts service lines, excluding planned infrastructure work solely for the purposes of lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement. Where a water system has access to conduct full-service line replacement as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(28)(b), F.A.C., the water system must fully replace the service line. Where a water system conducts partial service line replacement, the system must comply with the notification and mitigation requirements specified in paragraphs 62-550.800(32)(a) and (b), F.A.C. Whenever a water system conducts a partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line, the system must include a dielectric coupling separating the remaining service line and the replaced service line (i.e., newly installed service line) to prevent galvanic corrosion unless the replaced service line is made of plastic.

(32) Protocols for notification and mitigation for partial and full-service line replacements.

(a) Notification and mitigation requirements for planned partial service line replacement. Whenever a water system plans to partially replace a lead or galvanized requiring replacement

service line in coordination with planned infrastructure work that impacts service lines, the water system must provide written notice to the property owner, or the owner's authorized agent, as well as non-owner occupant(s) served by the affected service line at least 45 days prior to the replacement. Where a water system has access to conduct full-service line replacement only if property owner consent is obtained, the water system must make a reasonable effort to obtain property owner consent to replace the remaining portion of the service line in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(c)1., F.A.C. The reasonable effort must be completed before the partial lead service line replacement.

1. Before the affected service line is returned to service, the water system must provide written notification that explains that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement and that meets the content requirements of subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)2. through 4., F.A.C., and contact information for the water system. In instances where multi-family dwellings or multiple non-residential occupants are served by the affected service line to be partially replaced, the water system may elect to post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual written notification to all residents or non-residential occupants.

2. Before the affected service line is returned to service, the water system must provide written information about a procedure for consumers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.

3. Before the affected service line is returned to service, the water system must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use. If the affected service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the water system must provide a pitcher filter or point-of-use device, six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every residential and non-residential unit in the building.

4. The water system must offer to the consumer to collect a follow-up tap sample between three months and six months after the completion of any partial replacement of a lead service line. The tap sample must be a first- and fifth-liter paired sample after at least six hours of stagnation, following the tap sampling protocol under subsection 62-550.800(45), F.A.C. The water system must provide the results of the sample to the persons served by the service line in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(38), F.A.C.

(b) Notification and mitigation requirements for emergency partial service line replacement. Any water system that creates a partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring

replacement service line due to an emergency repair must provide notice and risk mitigation measures to the persons served by the affected service line in accordance with subparagraphs 62-550.800(32)(a)1. through 4., F.A.C., before the affected service line is returned to service. The water system must offer to the property owner, or the owner's authorized agent, to replace the partial service line created by the emergency repair within 45 days.

(c) Notification and mitigation requirements for full-service line replacement. Any water system that conducts a full lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement must provide written notice to the persons served by the affected service line before the affected service line is returned to service; written notice must be provided to the owner or the owner's authorized agent, no later than 30 days following completion of the replacement.

1. The written notification must explain that consumers may experience a temporary increase of lead levels in their drinking water due to the replacement and must meet the content requirements of subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)2. through 4., F.A.C., as well as contact information for the water system. In instances where multi-family dwellings or multiple non-residential occupants are served by the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to be replaced, the water system may elect to post the information at a conspicuous location instead of providing individual written notification to all persons served in residential and non-residential units.

2. Before the replaced service line is returned to service, the water system must provide written information about a procedure for consumers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.

3. Before the replaced service line is returned to service, the water system must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use. If the lead service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the water system must provide a pitcher filter or point-of-use device, six months of replacement cartridges and instructions for use to every residential and non-residential unit in the building.

4. The water system must offer to the consumer to collect a follow up tap sample between three months and six months after completion of any full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The tap sample must be a first-liter sample after at least six hours of stagnation, following the tap sampling protocol under subsection 62-550.800(45), F.A.C. The water system must provide the results of the sample to the consumer in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(38), F.A.C.

(33) Reporting to demonstrate compliance to the Department. To demonstrate compliance with subsections 62-550.800(25) through (32), F.A.C., a water system must report to the Department the information specified in subsection 62-550.800(67), F.A.C.

(34) A water system that exceeds the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., must distribute the public education materials contained in subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., in accordance with the delivery requirements in subsection 62-550.800(36), F.A.C. Water systems that exceed the lead action level must offer to sample the tap water of any person served by the water system who requests it in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(37), F.A.C. Water systems must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line who requests it in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(37), F.A.C. All water systems must deliver a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results and copper tap water monitoring results to persons served by the water system at sites that are sampled, as specified in subsection 62-550.800(38), F.A.C. A water system with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines must deliver public education materials to persons with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as specified in subsections 62-550.800(39) and (40), F.A.C. All community water systems that do not meet the minimum replacement rate for mandatory service line replacement as required under subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., must conduct outreach activities as specified in subsection 62-550.800(41), F.A.C. All community water systems must conduct annual outreach to local and State health departments as outlined in subsection 62-550.800(42), F.A.C. Water systems with multiple lead action level exceedances, as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(43)(a), F.A.C., must conduct public outreach and make filters certified to reduce lead available as specified in paragraphs 62-550.800(43)(b) through (f), F.A.C. For water systems serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the Department, all public education materials required under this section must comply with the language requirements in paragraph 62-550.800(36)(a), F.A.C.

(35) Content of written public education materials.

(a) Community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems. Water systems must include the following elements in written materials (e.g., printed or digital brochures and pamphlets) in the same order as listed in subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)1. through 4., F.A.C. In addition, language in subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)1., 2., and 7., F.A.C., must be included in the materials, exactly as written, except for the text in brackets for which the water

system must include system-specific information. The Department may approve changes to the content requirements if the Department determines the changes are more protective of human health. Any additional information presented by a water system must be consistent with the information in subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)1. through 7., F.A.C., and be in plain language that can be understood by the general public. Water systems must submit a copy of all written public education materials to the Department prior to delivery. The Department may require the system to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery.

1. Important information about lead in your drinking water.

Figure 1 to subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)1., F.A.C.

Important Information About Lead in Your Drinking Water

[INSERT NAME OF WATER SYSTEM] found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant people and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

2. Health effects of lead.

Figure 2 to subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)2., F.A.C.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

3. Sources of lead.

a. Explain what lead is.

b. Explain possible sources of lead in drinking water and how lead enters drinking water. Include information on home/building plumbing materials, service lines, and connectors that may contain lead and include information about the definition of lead free as provided in Safe Drinking Water Act section 1417 of 1986 and as subsequently revised in 2011. Explain that lead levels may vary and therefore lead exposure is possible even when tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

c. Discuss other important sources of lead exposure in addition to drinking water (e.g., paint).

4. Consumer steps to reduce lead exposure. Discuss the steps the consumer can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

a. Explain that using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. If the system makes filters available in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(43)(b), F.A.C., also include information on how the consumer can obtain a filter.

b. Encourage running the water to flush out the lead. Explain that lead levels increase over time as water sits in lead-containing plumbing materials and regular water usage in the building can reduce lead levels in drinking water. Advise consumers served by lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines that they may need to flush the water for longer periods.

c. Explain concerns with using hot water from the tap and specifically caution against the use of hot water for preparing baby formula.

d. Explain that boiling water does not reduce lead levels.

e. Encourage regular cleaning of faucet aerators.

f. Discuss other steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, especially for pregnant persons, infants, and young children, such as using alternative sources of water.

g. Suggest that parents have their child's blood tested for lead. Provide contact information for the Department and/or local health department.

h. Tell consumers how to get their water tested, including information in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(37), F.A.C.

5. Levels of lead in drinking water. Explain why there are elevated levels of lead in the system's drinking water (if known) and what the water system is doing to reduce the lead levels in homes/buildings in this area.

6. Information on lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines. For systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in the system's inventory in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(25) and (26), F.A.C., public education materials must meet the requirements of sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)6.a. through g., F.A.C. For systems with lead connectors or connectors of unknown material in the system's inventory in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(25) and (26), F.A.C., public education materials must meet the requirements of sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)6.c., F.A.C.:

a. Discuss opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines;

b. Discuss opportunities to have the material of a lead status unknown service line identified;

c. Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line inventory or view the inventory on the internet if the system is required to make the inventory available online so

the consumer can find out if they are served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, or known lead connector or connector of unknown material;

d. Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or view the plan on the internet if the system is required to make the service line replacement plan available online;

e. Include information about opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. Where the water system intends for customer payment for a portion of the replacement where it is required or authorized by Department or local law or a water tariff agreement, the notice must include information about programs that provide financing solutions to assist property owners with replacement of their portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line;

f. Include a statement that the water system is required to replace its portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line when the property owner notifies the water system that they are replacing their portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line; and

g. Include a statement that provides instructions for the customer or consumer to notify the water system if they disagree with the service line material categorization in the inventory.

7. More information about lead.

Figure 3 to subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)7., F.A.C.

For more information, contact [INSERT NAME OF WATER SYSTEM] at [INSERT WATER SYSTEM PHONE NUMBER OR EMAIL ADDRESS] [(IF APPLICABLE), or visit our website at [INSERT WATER SYSTEM WEBSITE].

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/lead> or contact your health care provider.

(36) Timing, format, and delivery method of public education materials.

(a) For water systems serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the Department, all public education materials required under this section must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the materials and either contain information on where such consumers may obtain a translated copy of the public education materials, or assistance in the appropriate language(s), or the materials must be in the appropriate language(s).

(b) Each time a community water system exceeds the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., the system must conduct the public education tasks under paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(b) through (i), F.A.C., within 60 days after the end

of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred. For community water systems that are on standard monitoring, the end of the tap sampling period is June 30 or December 31. For community water systems that are required to conduct monitoring annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the Department has established an alternate four-month tap sampling period, the last day of that period.

(c) Deliver written materials meeting the content requirements of subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system. In the case of multi-family dwellings, the water system must deliver the written materials to each unit or post the information at a conspicuous location.

(d) Contact consumers who are most at risk by delivering education materials that meet the content requirements of subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., to local public health departments even if they are not located within the water system's service area, along with an informational notice that encourages distribution to all of the agencies' potentially affected customers or community water system's users. The water system must contact the local public health departments directly by phone, email, or in person. If local public health departments provide a specific list of additional community-based organizations serving populations at greatest risk from lead exposure (e.g., pregnant people, children), including organizations outside the service area of the water system, then the system must deliver education materials that meet the content requirements of subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., to all organizations on the provided lists.

(e) Contact consumers who are most at risk by delivering materials that meet the content requirements of subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., to the following organizations listed in subparagraphs 62-550.800(36)(e)1. through 7., F.A.C., that are located within the water system's service area, along with an informational notice that encourages distribution to all the organization's potentially affected customers or community water system's users:

1. Schools, child care facilities, and school boards.
2. Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and Head Start programs.
3. Public and private hospitals and medical clinics.
4. Pediatricians.
5. Family planning clinics.
6. Local welfare agencies.
7. Obstetricians-gynecologists and midwives.

(f) No less often than quarterly, provide information with each water bill as long as the system exceeds the action level for lead. The message on the water bill must include the

statement in Figure 4 to this paragraph 62-550.800(36)(f), F.A.C., exactly as written except for the text in brackets for which the water system must include system-specific information. The message or delivery mechanism can be modified in consultation with the Department; specifically, the Department may allow a separate mailing of public education materials to customers if the water system cannot place the information on water bills.

Figure 4 to paragraph 62-550.800(36)(f), F.A.C.

INSERT NAME OF WATER SYSTEM] found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems. For more information please contact [INSERT NAME OF WATER SYSTEM] [or visit (INSERT WATER SYSTEM WEBSITE)].

(g) Post material meeting the content requirements of subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., on the water system's website if the system serves a population greater than 50,000. The system must retain material on the website for as long as the system exceeds the action level.

(h) Submit a press release to media outlets including newspaper, television, and radio stations. The submitted press release must state the water system found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings and meet the content requirements of subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C.

(i) Implement at least three additional activities from one or more categories listed in subparagraphs 62-550.800(36)(i)1. through 10., F.A.C. The educational content and selection of these activities must be determined in consultation with the Department.

1. Public service announcements.
2. Paid advertisements.
3. Public area information displays.
4. Emails to customers.
5. Public meetings.
6. Household deliveries.
7. Targeted individual customer contact.
8. Direct material distribution to all multi-family homes and institutions.
9. Contact organizations representing plumbers and contractors to provide information about lead in drinking water, sources of lead, and the importance of using lead-free plumbing materials.
10. Other methods approved by the Department.

(j) A community water system must repeat the activities in paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(c) through (f), F.A.C., until the system is at or below the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C. These repeated activities must be completed within 60 days of the end of each tap sampling period. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number

of required samples under subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., cannot be used to meet the requirements of paragraph 62-550.800(36)(j), F.A.C.

(k) Within 60 days after the end of each tap sampling period in which a lead action level exceedance occurs, a non-transient non-community water system must deliver the public education materials specified by subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., 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 until the system is at or below the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C.; and

2. Distribute informational pamphlets and/or brochures on lead in drinking water to each person served by the non-transient non-community water system. The Department may allow the system to utilize electronic transmission in lieu of or combined with printed materials as long as it achieves at least the same coverage.

3. For systems that are on standard monitoring, the end of the tap sampling period is June 30 or December 31. For systems that are required to conduct monitoring annually or less frequently, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the Department has established an alternate tap sampling period, the last day of that period.

(l) A non-transient non-community water system must repeat the tasks contained in paragraph 62-550.800(36)(k), F.A.C., until the system is at or below the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C. These repeated activities must be completed within 60 days of the end of each tap sampling period. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number of required samples under subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., cannot be used to meet the requirements of this provision.

(m) A water system may discontinue delivery of public education materials if the system is at or below the lead action level during the most recent six-month tap sampling period conducted in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C. Such a system must recommence public education in accordance with this section if it subsequently exceeds the lead action level during any tap sampling period.

(n) A water system may request an extension from the Department, in writing, to complete the activities in paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(d) through (i), F.A.C., for community water systems, or subparagraphs 62-550.800(36)(k)1. and 2., F.A.C., for non-transient non-community water systems, as follows:

1. The extension must be approved in writing by the Department before the 60-day deadline;

2. The Department may only grant the extension on a case-by-case basis if the system has demonstrated that it is not feasible to complete the activities in paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(d) through (i), F.A.C., for community water systems, or subparagraphs 62-550.800(36)(k)1. and 2., F.A.C., for non-transient non-community water systems; and

3. The activities in paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(b) through (i), F.A.C., or in paragraph 62-550.800(36)(k), F.A.C., must be completed no later than six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred.

(o) A community water system meeting the criteria of subparagraphs 62-550.800(36)(o)1. and 2., F.A.C., may apply to the Department, in writing (unless the Department has waived the requirement for prior Department approval), to perform the tasks listed in paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(k) and (l), F.A.C., in lieu of the tasks in paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(b) through (j), F.A.C., 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.

(p) A community water system serving 3,300 or fewer persons may limit certain aspects of their public education programs as follows:

1. With respect to the requirements of paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(d) and (e), F.A.C., a system serving 3,300 or fewer persons may limit the distribution of the public education materials required under paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(d) and (e), F.A.C., to facilities and organizations served by the system that are most likely to be visited regularly by pregnant people and children.

2. With respect to the requirements of paragraph 62-550.800(36)(h), F.A.C., the Department may waive this requirement for systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons as long as the system distributes notices to every household served by the system.

3. With respect to the requirements of paragraph 62-550.800(36)(i), F.A.C., a system serving 3,300 or fewer persons must implement at least one of the activities listed in paragraph 62-550.800(36)(i), F.A.C.

(37) Supplemental monitoring and notification of results.

(a) A water system that exceeds the lead action level based on tap samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by the water system who requests it. At sites served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, the samples must capture both water in contact with premise plumbing and

water in contact with the service line (e.g., first- and fifth-liter samples).

(b) Water systems must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line who requests it, regardless of whether the water system exceeds the lead action level. The samples must capture both water in contact with premise plumbing and water in contact with the service line (e.g., first- and fifth-liter samples).

(c) All water systems must provide a consumer notice of the individual tap results from supplemental tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of this subsection 62-550.800(37), F.A.C., to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken (e.g., the occupants of the building where the tap was sampled). Water systems must provide the consumer notice in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 62-550.800(38)(b) through (d), F.A.C.

(38) Notification of results.

(a) Notice requirement. All water systems must provide a consumer notice of the individual tap results from any lead and copper tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken (e.g., the occupants of the building where the tap was sampled).

(b) Timing of notification. A water system must provide the consumer notice as soon as practicable but no later than three business days after the water system learns of the tap monitoring results. Notification by mail must be postmarked within three business days of the system learning of the tap monitoring results.

(c) Content.

1. The consumer notice for lead must include the results of lead tap water monitoring for the tap that was tested, an explanation of the health effects of lead that meets the requirements of subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)2., F.A.C., information on possible sources of lead in drinking water that meets the requirements of sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)3.b., F.A.C., a list of steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water that meets the requirements of subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)4., F.A.C., and contact information for the water system. The notice must also provide the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead and the definitions for these two terms from 40 C.F.R. Part 141.153(c), (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20041>), as codified on July 1, 2025 which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

2. The consumer notice for copper must include the results of copper tap water monitoring for the tap that was tested, an

explanation of the health effects of copper as provided in appendix B to 40 C.F.R. Part 141 Subpart Q, (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20040>), as codified on July 1, 2025 which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, a list of steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to copper in drinking water, and contact information for the water system. The notice must also provide the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for copper and the definitions for these two terms from 40 C.F.R. Part 141.153(c), as adopted and incorporated in subparagraph 62-550.800(38)(c)1., F.A.C.

(d) Delivery. Water systems must provide consumer notice to persons served at the tap that was sampled. The notice must be provided electronically (e.g., email or text message), by phone call or voice message, hand delivery, by mail, or another method approved by the Department. For example, upon approval by the Department, a non-transient non-community water system could post the results in a conspicuous area, such as on a bulletin board, in the facility to allow users to review the information. Water systems that choose to deliver the notice to consumers by phone call or voice message must follow up with a written notice to consumers hand delivered or postmarked within 30 days of the water system learning of the tap monitoring results. The notices of lead and copper tap sampling results may be combined in one notice.

(39) Notification of service line that is known to or may potentially contain lead.

(a) Notification requirements. All water systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their inventory in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(25) and (26), F.A.C., must provide notification of a service line that is known to or may potentially contain lead to customers and all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line.

(b) Timing of notification. A water system must provide notification no later than 30 days after completion of the baseline inventory required under paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C., and repeat the notification no later than 30 days after the deadline for each annual update to the service line inventory under paragraphs 62-550.800(67)(f) through (h), F.A.C., until the entire service connection is no longer a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line. For notifications to new customers, water systems must provide the notice at the time of service initiation.

(c) Content.

1. Persons served by a confirmed lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The notice must include:

a. A statement that the person's service line is lead or galvanized requiring replacement as applicable.

b. An explanation of the health effects of lead that meets the requirements of subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)2., F.A.C.

c. Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water that meet the requirements of subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)4., F.A.C.

d. A statement that the consumer can request to have their tap water sampled in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(37), F.A.C.

e. Include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or view the plan on the internet if the system is required to make the service line replacement plan available online.

f. Information about opportunities to replace lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines. Where the water system intends for customer payment for a portion of the replacement where it is required or authorized by Department or local law or a water tariff agreement, the notice must include information about programs that provide financing solutions to assist property owners with replacement of their portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.

g. A statement that the water system is required to replace its portion of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line when the property owner notifies the water system that they are replacing their portion of the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line.

h. A statement that provides instructions for the customer to notify the water system if they disagree with the service line material categorization in the inventory.

2. Persons served by a lead status unknown service line. The notice must include a statement that the person's service line material is unknown but may be lead, the information in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(39)(c)1.b. through e., F.A.C., and information about opportunities to verify the material of the service line.

(d) Delivery. The notice must be provided to customers and persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line, by mail or by another method approved by the Department.

(40) Notification due to a disturbance to a service line that is known to or may potentially contain lead.

(a) Water systems that cause disturbance to a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line must provide customers and the persons served by the water system at the service connection with information about the potential for elevated lead levels in drinking water as a result of the disturbance. Actions taken by a water system that cause a disturbance include actions that result in a shut off or bypass of water to an individual service line or a group of service lines (e.g., operating a valve on a service line or meter setter, or reconnecting a service line to the main) or other

actions that cause a disturbance to a service line or group of service lines, such as undergoing physical action or vibration, that could result in pipe scale dislodging and associated release of particulate lead. The provided information must include:

1. Public education materials that meet the content requirements in subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)2. through 4., F.A.C., and subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)6., F.A.C., and contact information for the water system; and

2. Instructions for a flushing procedure to remove particulate lead.

(b) If the disturbance of a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line results from the replacement of an inline water meter, a water meter setter, or connector, or from the replacement of a water main whereby the service line pipe is physically cut, the water system must provide the persons served by the water system at the service connection with the information in subparagraphs 62-550.800(40)(a)1. and 2., F.A.C., and a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, instructions to use the filter, and six months of filter replacement cartridges.

(c) Persons at the service connection. The water system must comply with the requirements in this subsection 62-550.800(40), F.A.C., or persons served by the water system at the service connection before any service line that has been shut off or bypassed is returned to service. Where there was a disturbance, but service was not shut off or bypassed, the water system must comply with the requirements in this subsection 62-550.800(40), F.A.C., as soon as possible, but not to exceed 24 hours following the disturbance.

(d) Customers. The water system must comply with the requirements in paragraph 62-550.800(40)(a), F.A.C., for customers associated with the service connection who are not persons served by the water system at the service connection (e.g., a customer who is a property owner and renting their property) no later than 30 days following the disturbance.

(e) A water system that conducts a partial or full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line must follow procedures in accordance with the requirements in subsection 62-550.800(32), F.A.C. Partial or full replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line is not considered a "disturbance" for purposes this subsection.

(41) Outreach activities to encourage participation in full-service line replacement.

(a) Community water systems that do not meet the service line replacement rate calculated across a cumulative period as required under paragraph 62-550.800(28)(e), F.A.C., must conduct at least one outreach activity listed in paragraph 62-550.800(41)(b), F.A.C., to discuss their mandatory service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement and to distribute public education materials that meet the content

requirements in subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., except subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)1. and 5., F.A.C. The water system must conduct the activity in the year following the program year for which the system does not meet their cumulative average replacement rate and annually thereafter until the water system meets the cumulative average replacement rate or until there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines remaining in the inventory, whichever occurs first.

(b) For community water systems serving more than 3,300 persons, the outreach activity must be one of the activities identified in subparagraphs 62-550.800(41)(b)1. through 4., F.A.C., or the water system must conduct two activities listed in subparagraphs 62-550.800(41)(b)5. through 8., F.A.C. For community water systems serving 3,300 persons or fewer, the outreach activity must be one of the activities identified in subparagraphs 62-550.800(41)(b)1. through 8., F.A.C.

1. Conduct a public meeting.

2. Participate in a community event to provide information about its service line replacement program.

3. Contact customers by phone call or voice message, text message, email, or door hanger.

4. Use another method approved by the Department to discuss the service line replacement program and opportunities for lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement.

5. Send certified mail to customers and all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line to inform them about the water system's service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement of the service line.

6. Conduct a social media campaign.

7. Conduct outreach via the media including newspaper, television, or radio.

8. Visit targeted customers (e.g., customers in areas with lower service line replacement participation rates) to discuss the service line replacement program and opportunities for replacement.

(42) Public education to local and State health departments.

(a) Distribution System and Site Assessment results. All community water systems must provide information to local and State health departments about Distribution System and Site Assessment activities conducted in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(22), F.A.C., including the location of the tap sample site that exceeded 0.010 mg/L, the result of the initial tap sample, the result of the follow up tap sample, the result of water quality parameter monitoring, and any distribution system management actions or corrosion control treatment adjustments made.

(b) Timing and content. Community water systems must annually send Distribution System and Site Assessment

information and copies of the public education materials provided under subsections 62-550.800(35) and (41), F.A.C., for actions conducted in the previous calendar year no later than July 1 of the following year.

(c) Delivery. Community water systems must send public education materials and Distribution System and Site Assessment information to local and State health departments by mail, email, or by another method approved by the Department.

(43) Additional requirements for water systems with multiple lead action level exceedances.

(a) A water system that exceeds the lead action level at least three times in a rolling five-year period, based on tap water samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., must conduct the activities in this section. The first rolling five-year period begins on the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C. If a water system exceeds the lead action level at least three times within a five-year period, the system must conduct these actions upon the third action level exceedance even if the rolling five-year period has not elapsed.

(b) No later than 60 days after the tap sampling period in which a water system meets the criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(43)(a), F.A.C., a water system must make available to all consumers pitcher filters or point-of-use devices certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use. A water system must continue to make replacement cartridges available until the system may discontinue actions in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(43)(f), F.A.C.

(c) No later than 60 days after a water system exceeds the lead action level for the second time in a rolling five-year period, the water system must submit a filter plan to the Department. The Department must review and approve the filter plan within 60 days. If the water system subsequently meets the criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(43)(a), F.A.C., again, the water system is not required to re-submit the filter plan, unless the system has made updates to the plan or otherwise requested by the Department. The plan must include:

1. A description of which methods the system will use to make filters and replacement cartridges available in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(43)(b), F.A.C., (e.g., operating distribution facilities, delivering filters when requested by the consumer); and

2. A description of how the system will address any barriers to consumers obtaining filters.

(d) A water system that meets the criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(43)(a), F.A.C., must conduct a community outreach activity to discuss the multiple lead action level exceedances, steps the system is taking to reduce lead in drinking water, measures consumers can take to reduce their risk consistent

with the content requirements of subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)4., F.A.C., and how to obtain a filter certified to reduce lead as required in paragraph 62-550.800(43)(b), F.A.C. This activity is in addition to the public education activities required under paragraphs 62-550.800(36)(b) though (i), F.A.C., section for community water systems, and under paragraph 62-550.800(36)(k), F.A.C., for non-transient non-community water systems, that exceed the lead action level. The water system must conduct at least one activity from subparagraphs 62-550.800(43)(d)1. through 5., F.A.C., within six months of the start of the tap sampling period after the most recent lead action level exceedance. The water system must conduct at least one of the activities in subparagraphs 62-550.800(43)(d)1. through 5., F.A.C., every six months until the system no longer meets the criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(43)(a), F.A.C.

1. Conduct a public meeting.

2. Participate in a community event where the system can make information about ongoing lead exceedances available to the public.

3. Contact customers by phone call or voice message, text message, email, or door hanger.

4. Conduct a social media campaign.

5. Use another method approved by the Department.

(e) A water system that is already conducting an outreach activity listed in paragraph 62-550.800(43)(d), F.A.C., in order to meet the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(41), F.A.C., may conduct one activity that meets the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(41) and paragraph 62-550.800(43)(d), F.A.C., unless otherwise directed by the Department.

(f) A water system may discontinue the requirements of this subsection when the system no longer has at least three lead action level exceedances in a rolling five-year period, based on tap water samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C. A calculated 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level based on fewer than the minimum number of required samples under subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., cannot be used to meet the requirements of this paragraph 62-550.800(43)(f), F.A.C. The Department may allow a water system to discontinue the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(43), F.A.C., earlier if the system has taken actions to reduce lead levels (e.g., re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment or completed the service line replacement program) and the system is at or below the lead action level for two consecutive tap monitoring periods.

(44) Sample site location. All water systems must sample for lead and copper at taps used to provide water for human consumption in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(a) By the start of the first tap monitoring period in which sampling for lead and copper is required under subsections 62-550.800(46) and (47), F.A.C., each water system must identify potential tap sampling sites and submit a site sample plan to the Department as required in subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(a)1., F.A.C. The Department may require modifications to submitted site sample plans. Each water system must identify a pool of tap sampling sites that will allow the water system to collect the number of lead and copper tap samples required in paragraphs 62-550.800(46)(a) and (47)(a), F.A.C.

1. To select sampling sites, a water system must use information regarding the material of service lines and connectors, including lead, copper, and galvanized iron or steel, required to be collected under subsections 62-550.800(25) through (33), F.A.C.

2. Water systems must identify locations in the site sample plan by selecting from sites in the highest tier, unless the site has been found to be unavailable, in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(44)(d), F.A.C.

3. Sampling sites cannot include sites with installed point-of-entry (POE) treatment devices or taps with point-of-use devices designed to remove inorganic contaminants, except in water systems using these devices at all service connections for primary drinking water taps to meet other primary and secondary drinking water standards as under paragraphs 62-550.800(82)(a) and (b), F.A.C.

(b) A water system that has fewer than five sites with drinking water taps that can be used for human consumption meeting the sample site criteria of this subsection to reach the required number of sample sites listed in paragraphs 62-550.800(46)(a) and (47)(a), F.A.C., must collect at least one sample from each tap and collect additional samples from those taps on different days during the tap sampling period to meet the required number of sites. Alternatively, the Department may allow these water systems to collect a number of samples fewer than the number of sites specified in paragraphs 62-550.800(46)(a) and (47)(a), F.A.C., provided that 100 percent of all taps that can be used for human consumption are sampled. The Department must approve this reduction of the minimum number of samples in writing based on a request from the system or onsite verification by the Department.

(c) A water system serving sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or that are served by a lead service line must collect all samples for monitoring under subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., from sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line. A water system that cannot identify enough sampling sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines to meet the minimum number of sites required in paragraphs 62-550.800(46)(a) and (47)(a), F.A.C., must still collect samples from every available site, in accordance with

paragraph 62-550.800(44)(d), F.A.C., containing premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line and collect the remaining samples in accordance with the tiering requirements under paragraph 62-550.800(44)(d), F.A.C.

(d) Sampling sites must be selected from the highest tier available (Tier 1 is the highest tier and Tier 5 is the lowest tier). Sites are available unless a customer refuses to participate in sampling or a system has made at least two outreach attempts at a site and has not received a response. The number of customer refusals and non-responses for compliance sampling during each tap sampling period must be submitted to the Department in accordance with the requirements at subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(b)8., F.A.C. Systems may continue conducting outreach at sites considered unavailable and may subsequently add such sites to the site sample plan for any reason, such as receiving a service initiation request from a new property owner or occupant or receiving a new consumer request for sampling. A system without a large enough number of sites from a higher tier to meet the number of sites required in paragraphs 62-550.800(46)(a) and (47)(a), F.A.C., may sample sites from the next highest tier. For water systems where Tier 2 sites comprise at least 20 percent of the residential structures served by the community water system, Tier 2 sites may be sampled even when Tier 1 sites are available.

1. Tier 1 sampling sites are single-family structures with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line.

2. Tier 2 sampling sites are buildings, including multiple-family residences, with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by a lead service line.

3. Tier 3 sampling sites are sites that are served by a lead connector. Tier 3 sites are also sites served by a galvanized service line or containing galvanized premise plumbing identified as ever having been downstream of a lead service line. Tier 3 for community water systems only includes single-family structures.

4. Tier 4 sampling sites are sites that contain copper premise plumbing with lead solder installed before the effective date of the Department's applicable lead ban. Tier 4 for community water systems only includes single-family structures.

5. Tier 5 sampling sites are sites that are representative of sites throughout the distribution system. For purpose of this subsection, 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.

(45) Sample collection protocol.

(a) Except for samples described in subparagraphs 62-550.800(45)(a)3. and 4., F.A.C., all tap samples collected for analysis of lead and copper must be one liter in volume and have stood motionless in the plumbing system and/or service line of each sampling site for at least six hours. Bottles used to collect

samples for analysis must be wide-mouth, one-liter sample bottles, as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 141.2, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C. Samples from residential housing must be collected from an interior kitchen or bathroom sink cold-water tap. Samples from a nonresidential building must be collected at an interior cold-water tap from which water is typically drawn for human consumption. Samples may be collected by the system, or the system may allow members of the public to collect samples after providing instructions for collecting samples in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(45)(a), F.A.C. Sample collection instructions cannot direct the sample collector to remove or clean the aerator or flush taps prior to the start of the minimum six-hour stagnation period. To protect members of the public from injury due to handling nitric acid, samples may be acidified up to 14 days after the sample is collected. After acidification to resolubilize the metals, the sample must stand in the original container for a period of time, as specified by the approved EPA method in 40 C.F.R. Part 141.23, as adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-550.550, F.A.C., selected for sample analysis. If a system allows members of the public to sample, the system cannot challenge the accuracy of the sampling results based on alleged sample collection errors.

1. The first-liter sample must be analyzed for lead and copper at sample sites where both contaminants are required to be monitored. At sample sites where only lead is required to be monitored, the first-liter sample may be analyzed for only lead.

2. For sites served by a lead service line, which fall under Tier 1 and Tier 2, an additional fifth-liter sample must be collected at the same time as the first-liter sample and must be analyzed for lead. To collect a first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired sample, systems must collect tap water in five consecutively numbered, wide-mouth, one-liter sample bottles after the water has stood motionless in the plumbing of each sampling site, including the lead service line, for at least six hours without flushing the tap prior to sample collection. Systems must collect samples starting with the first sample bottle and then fill each subsequently numbered bottle in consecutive order until the final bottle is filled, with the water running constantly while the samples are being collected. In this sequence, the first-liter sample is the first sample collected and the fifth-liter sample is the final sample collected.

3. Department-approved samples collected in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(45)(c), F.A.C., may include samples with stagnation periods less than six hours, but must meet all the other sample collection criteria in this paragraph 62-550.800(45)(a), F.A.C., including being one-liter in volume using a wide-mouth bottle and collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for human consumption.

4. Systems may use different sample volumes and/or different sample collection procedures when they collect

follow-up samples for Distribution System and Site Assessment under paragraph 62-550.800(22)(b), F.A.C., and consumer-requested samples under subsection 62-550.800(37), F.A.C., to assess the source of lead. Consumer-requested samples must be collected in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(37), F.A.C. Systems must submit these sample results to the Department in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(b)1. and subsection 62-550.800(69), F.A.C.

(b) Systems must sample at sites listed in the site sample plan. Additionally, systems must prioritize sampling at the same sites that were sampled in the previous tap sampling period. If such a site no longer qualifies under the tiering criteria or if, for reasons beyond the control of the water system, the water system cannot gain access to a sampling site in order to collect a tap sample, the system must collect the tap sample from another site in its site sample plan that meets the original tiering criteria, where such a site exists. Systems must report any change in sites from the previous tap sampling period and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed, as required in subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(b)5., F.A.C. If changes are needed to the site sample plan, systems must submit their updated site sample plan, as required under subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(a)1., F.A.C., before the start of the next tap sampling period conducted by the system.

(c) A non-transient non-community water system, or a community water system that meets the criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(36)(o), F.A.C., that does not have enough sites with taps from which first-liter samples or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples meeting the six-hour minimum stagnation time can be collected, as provided in paragraph 62-550.800(45)(a), F.A.C., may apply to the Department in writing to request approval to substitute first-liter or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples that do not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time. Such systems must collect as many first-liter or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples from interior taps used for human consumption as possible towards meeting the minimum number of sites required in paragraphs 62-550.800(46)(a) and (47)(a), F.A.C. For the remaining samples to meet the minimum number required, systems must identify sampling times and locations that would likely result in the longest standing times. The Department has the discretion to waive the requirement for prior Department approval of sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time either through Department regulation or written notification to the system.

(46) Standard monitoring. Standard monitoring consists of six-month tap monitoring periods that begin on January 1 and July 1.

(a) Standard monitoring sites. During a standard tap monitoring period, a water system must collect at least one sample from the number of sites in the following Table 1 to this paragraph 62-550.800(46)(a). Standard monitoring sites must

be selected in accordance with the sampling tiers identified in subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C.

Table 1 to paragraph 62-550.800(46)(a), F.A.C.

<u>System size (number of people served)</u>	<u>Standard number of sites for lead and copper sampling</u>
<u>>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>10,001 to 100,000</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>3,301 to 10,000</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>501 to 3,300</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>101 to 500</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>≤100</u>	<u>5</u>

(b) Criteria for standard monitoring. The following systems must conduct standard monitoring for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods beginning January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, following the tap sampling period in which the criterion is met. Systems may then reduce monitoring in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(47), F.A.C.

1. All water systems with lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in their inventories as of November 1, 2027, including those deemed optimized under paragraph 62-550.800(7)(b), F.A.C., must conduct standard monitoring in the first six-month tap monitoring period following November 1, 2027, unless the system has, before or by that date, met all the following criteria:

a. The system conducts compliance monitoring of sites that meet the correct priority tiering targeting sites served by lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(44)(d), F.A.C.

b. The system collects samples in accordance with all sample collection requirements in paragraphs 62-550.800(45)(a) and (c), F.A.C.; and

c. The system collects either first-liter samples or first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired samples in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(45)(a), F.A.C.

2. Any water system whose most recent 90th percentile lead and/or copper results as of November 1, 2027, exceeds the lead and/or copper action level must conduct standard monitoring in the first six-month tap monitoring period following November 1, 2027.

3. Systems meeting any of the following criteria:

a. Any water system that exceeds a lead or copper action level.

b. Any system that fails to operate at or above the minimum value or within the range of values for the optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department under subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., for more than nine days in any tap monitoring period as specified in subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C.

c. Any water system that becomes a large water system without corrosion control treatment or any large water system without corrosion control treatment whose lead 90th percentile exceeds the lead practical quantitation limit of 0.005 mg/L.

d. Any water system that installs OCCT or re-optimizes OCCT as a result of exceeding the lead or copper action level, or any water system that adjusts OCCT following a Distribution System and Site Assessment. Systems conducting standard monitoring under this criterion must continue standard monitoring until the Department designates new optimal water quality parameters, at which point systems must comply with sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)3.e., F.A.C.

e. Any water system for which the Department has designated new values for optimal water quality parameters under subsections 62-550.800(13) through (22), F.A.C.

f. Any water system that installs source water treatment in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(23)(c), F.A.C.

g. Any water system that has notified the Department in writing in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(63)(d), F.A.C., of an upcoming addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment, unless the Department determines that the addition of the new source or long-term change in treatment is not significant and, therefore, does not warrant more frequent monitoring.

h. Any water system without lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its inventory that notifies the Department under paragraph 62-550.800(67)(h), F.A.C., of any subsequently discovered lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system, unless the system replaces all the discovered service lines before the start of the next tap monitoring period.

(47) Reduced monitoring based on 90th percentile levels. Reduced monitoring refers to an annual or triennial tap monitoring period. Each annual or triennial tap monitoring period includes one tap sampling period. The reduced monitoring frequency is based on the 90th percentile value for the water system.

(a) Reduced monitoring sites. During a reduced tap monitoring period, a water system must collect at least one sample from the number of sites specified in Table 1 to this paragraph 62-550.800(47)(a), F.A.C., unless otherwise specified. Reduced monitoring sites must be selected in

accordance with the sampling tiers identified in subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C. Lead and copper sampling results collected from point-of-use sites under paragraphs 62-550.800(82)(a) and (b), F.A.C., cannot be used to meet the criteria for reduced monitoring in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51). The Department may specify the locations of sample sites when a system is conducting reduced monitoring.

Table 1 to paragraph 62-550.800(47)(a), F.A.C.

System size (number of people served)	Reduced minimum number of sites for lead and copper sampling
≥100,000	50
10,001 to 100,000	30
3,301 to 10,000	20
501 to 3,300	10
101 to 500	5
≤100	5

(b) Criteria for reduced monitoring. Systems are eligible for reduced monitoring if they meet all the requirements of subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., including collecting at least the minimum number of samples required, for at least two consecutive tap monitoring periods. The Department may require an eligible system to conduct more frequent monitoring.

1. Annual monitoring for any system size. Any system that does not exceed the lead and copper action levels and, for systems with Department-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., for two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods may reduce the monitoring frequency to annual monitoring. Systems with an annual tap monitoring period must sample at least the standard number of sampling sites for lead in paragraph 62-550.800(46)(a), F.A.C., and at least the reduced number of sites for copper as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(47)(a), F.A.C. Prior to conducting annual monitoring, systems must receive a written determination from the Department approving annual monitoring based on the Department's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the system as required by subsections 62-550.800(63) through (72), F.A.C. For systems that reduce to annual monitoring, the first annual tap monitoring

period must begin no later than six months following the last tap monitoring period.

2. Triennial monitoring for small and medium water systems. Any small or medium water system that does not exceed the lead and copper action levels and, for systems with Department-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., during three consecutive years of monitoring, including monitoring conducted at both standard and annual frequencies (standard monitoring completed during both six-month periods of a calendar year is considered one year of monitoring), may reduce the monitoring frequency to triennial monitoring. Systems on triennial monitoring must sample at least the reduced number of sites for lead and copper in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(47)(a), F.A.C. Prior to conducting triennial monitoring, systems must receive a written determination from the Department approving triennial monitoring based on the Department's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the system as required by subsections 62-550.800(63) through (72), F.A.C. For systems that reduce to triennial monitoring, the first triennial tap monitoring period must immediately follow the last annual monitoring period, and the first triennial sampling period must begin no later than three calendar years after the last calendar year in which the system sampled.

3. Triennial monitoring for any system size. Any water system that demonstrates for two consecutive tap monitoring periods that its 90th percentile lead level, calculated under paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., is less than or equal to 0.005 mg/L, the 90th percentile copper level, calculated under paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L and, for systems with Department-designated OWQPs, also maintains the range of optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., may reduce the monitoring frequency to triennial monitoring. Systems on triennial monitoring must sample at least the reduced number of sites for lead and copper in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(47)(a), F.A.C. Prior to conducting triennial monitoring, systems must receive a written determination from the Department approving triennial monitoring based on the Department's review of monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the system as required by subsections 62-550.800(63) through (72), F.A.C. For systems that reduce to triennial monitoring, the first triennial tap monitoring period must immediately follow the last monitoring period, and the first triennial tap sampling period must begin no later than three calendar years after the last calendar year in which the system sampled.

(c) Tap sampling period under reduced monitoring. The tap sampling period for systems on reduced monitoring must occur within the months of June, July, August, or September, unless the Department has approved a different tap sampling period in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(47)(c)1., F.A.C. Only systems on reduced monitoring can monitor during a tap sampling period that is shorter than the tap monitoring period.

1. The Department may approve a different tap sampling period for systems collecting samples on reduced monitoring. An alternative tap sampling period approved by the Department must be a continuous period of time no longer than four consecutive months, must occur entirely within one calendar year, and must represent a time of normal operation where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur. For a non-transient non-community 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 must designate a period that represents normal operation for the system.

2. Systems that receive Department-approval for an alternate tap sampling period under subparagraph 62-550.800(47)(c)1., F.A.C., and have been sampling in the months of June through September must complete their next tap sampling period no later than 21 months, if on annual monitoring, or no later than 45 months, if on triennial monitoring, following the end of the previous tap sampling period.

3. Systems with waivers granted in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(50), F.A.C., that have been collecting samples during the months of June through September and receive Department approval to alter their sampling period under subparagraph 62-550.800(47)(c)1., F.A.C., must collect their next round of samples before the end of the next nine-year period.

(48) Inclusion of lead and copper tap samples for calculation of the 90th percentile. Water systems and the Department must consider the results of any sampling conducted in addition to the minimum number of samples required in subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., as applicable, in making any determinations (i.e., calculating the 90th percentile lead or copper level in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C.) under Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C., if the samples meet the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(44) and (45), F.A.C. Consumer-requested sampling conducted in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(37), F.A.C., must be considered if the sample meets the requirements of subsections 62-550.800(44) and (45), F.A.C. If multiple samples from the same site, taken during the same tap sampling period, meet the requirements of this section for consideration of the 90th percentile calculation,

only the highest value from each site can be considered, except for systems under paragraph 62-550.800(44)(b), F.A.C.

(a) Water systems sampling at one or more Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 sites in a tap sampling period that are unable to collect the minimum number of samples required in subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., from Tier 1 or 2 sites must consider the lead and copper values from the next highest tier available in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C. If a water system has sufficient samples after including the samples from the next highest available tier to meet the minimum number of samples required in subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., the system may not consider additional samples from other available lower tiers. Systems (or the Department) must calculate the 90th percentile lead and copper values in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(4)(c)3. and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., using a total number of samples equal to the minimum number of samples required in subsections 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C. Systems must submit all additional sampling results to the Department that were not used in the 90th percentile calculation.

(b) Systems (or the Department when the Department is calculating the 90th percentile) cannot include samples collected as part of Distribution System and Site Assessment under paragraph 62-550.800(22)(b), F.A.C., in the 90th percentile calculation.

(c) Systems (or the Department when the Department is calculating the 90th percentile) cannot include follow-up samples collected as a result of monitoring after service line replacement under subsection 62-550.800(32), F.A.C., in the 90th percentile calculation.

(49) Invalidation of lead and copper tap samples used in the calculation of the 90th percentile. A sample invalidated under this subsection 62-550.800(49), F.A.C., does not count towards determining lead or copper 90th percentile levels under paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., or towards meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C. The system must report the results of all samples to the Department and all supporting documentation for samples the system believes should be invalidated.

(a) The Department may invalidate a lead or copper tap water sample if at least one of the following conditions is met:

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

2. The Department determines that a sample collected for compliance purposes under this section, that is not an additional sample collected under subsection 62-550.800(48), F.A.C., was taken from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria under subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C., such as when sites of a higher tier were still available.

3. The Department determines the sample was collected in a manner that did not meet the sample collection protocol under paragraph 62-550.800(45)(a), F.A.C.

4. The sample container was damaged in transit.

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

(b) To invalidate a sample under paragraph 62-550.800(49)(a), F.A.C., the Department must document in writing both the decision and the rationale for the decision. The Department may not invalidate a sample solely on the grounds that a follow-up sample result is higher or lower than that of the original sample.

(c) The water system must collect replacement samples for any samples invalidated under subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., if, after the invalidation of one or more samples, the system has too few samples to meet the minimum requirements of paragraph 62-550.800(46)(a) or (47)(a), F.A.C. Any such replacement samples must be taken as soon as possible, but no later than 20 days after the date the Department notifies the system of an invalidated sample or by the end of the tap sampling period, whichever occurs later. Replacement samples taken after the end of the applicable tap sampling period can only be used to meet the monitoring requirements of the applicable tap monitoring period in subsection 62-550.800(46) or (47), F.A.C., and not a subsequent tap monitoring period. The replacement samples must be taken at the same locations as the invalidated samples, except when the sample is invalidated due to an error in meeting the site selection criteria under subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C., or a system cannot gain access for sampling. The replacement samples must then be taken at locations that meet the site selection criteria other than those locations already used for sampling during the tap monitoring period.

(50) Monitoring waivers for systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons. Any water system serving 3,300 or fewer persons that meets the criteria of this subsection 62-550.800(50), F.A.C., may apply, in writing, to the Department to reduce the frequency of monitoring for lead and/or copper to once every nine years. The system must meet the materials criteria specified in paragraph 62-550.800(50)(a), F.A.C., and the monitoring criteria specified in paragraph 62-550.800(50)(b), F.A.C. Systems meeting only the criteria for lead may apply for a lead waiver, systems meeting only the criteria for copper may apply for a copper waiver, and systems meeting the criteria for both lead and copper may apply for a full 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 in this paragraph as follows:

1. Lead. To qualify for a lead waiver, the water system must certify and provide supporting documentation to the Department that the system, including the distribution system and all premise plumbing, 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, galvanized requiring replacement service lines, lead connectors, 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 in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 300g-6(e)(SDWA section 1417(e)) (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20039>), as codified on June 19, 1986 which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference

2. Copper. To qualify for a copper waiver, the water system must certify and provide supporting documentation to the Department that the system contains no copper service lines or premise plumbing.

(b) Monitoring criteria. The system must have completed at least one six-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 paragraph 62-550.800(46)(a), F.A.C., and demonstrate that the 90th 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 lead waiver, the system must demonstrate that the 90th percentile lead level does not exceed 0.005 mg/L.

2. Copper levels. To qualify for a copper waiver, the system must demonstrate that the 90th percentile copper level does not exceed 0.65 mg/L.

(c) Department approval of waiver application. The Department must notify the system of its waiver determination, in writing, setting forth the basis of its decision and any condition(s) of an approved waiver. As a condition of a waiver, the Department may require the system to perform specific activities (e.g., limited monitoring, periodic outreach to customers to remind them to avoid installing materials that might void the waiver) to avoid lead or copper concentrations of concern in tap water. The water system must continue monitoring for lead and copper at the tap as required by subsections 62-550.800(46) and (47), F.A.C., as appropriate, until it receives written notification from the Department that a waiver has been approved.

(d) Monitoring frequency for systems with waivers.

1. A system with a full waiver must conduct tap monitoring for lead and copper in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(47), F.A.C., at least once every nine years. A system with a full waiver must provide the Department with the materials certification specified in paragraph 62-550.800(50)(a), F.A.C., for both lead and copper when submitting their tap sampling results to the Department. Samples collected every nine years must be collected no later than every ninth calendar year.

2. A system with a lead waiver or copper waiver must conduct tap monitoring for only the waived contaminant in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(47), F.A.C., at least once every nine years. A system with a lead waiver or copper waiver must provide the Department with the materials certification specified in paragraph 62-550.800(50)(a), F.A.C., for only the waived contaminant when submitting their tap sampling results to the Department. Also, a system must continue to monitor for the non-waived contaminant in accordance with the requirements of subsections 62-550.800(46) and (47), F.A.C., as appropriate.

3. Any water system with a waiver must notify the Department in writing in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(63)(d), F.A.C., about any addition of a new source water or long-term change in treatment, as described in that section. The Department may 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 the Department deems any modifications are necessary to address treatment or source water changes at the system.

4. If a system with a waiver becomes aware that the system is no longer free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate (e.g., as a result of new construction or repairs), the system must notify the Department in writing no later than 60 days after becoming aware of such a change.

(e) Discontinuation of eligibility. A system with a waiver where any of the following conditions occurs is not allowed to continue monitoring under its waiver:

1. A system with a full waiver or a lead waiver no longer satisfies the materials criteria of subparagraph 62-550.800(50)(a)1., F.A.C., or has a 90th 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 subparagraph 62-550.800(50)(a)2., F.A.C., or has a 90th 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 waiver is revoked may re-apply for a waiver when it meets the appropriate materials criteria and monitoring criteria

of paragraphs 62-550.800(50)(a) and (b), F.A.C. A system whose waiver is revoked by the Department is subject to the following corrosion control treatment and lead and copper tap water monitoring requirements:

1. If the system exceeds the lead and/or copper action level, the system must implement or re-optimize OCCT in accordance with the deadlines specified in subsections 62-550.800(6) through (12), F.A.C., and any other applicable requirements of Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C.

2. If the system is at or below both the lead and copper action levels, the system must monitor for lead and copper at the tap no less frequently than once every three years using the reduced number of sampling sites specified in paragraph 62-550.800(47)(a), F.A.C.

(g) Pre-existing waivers. Waivers approved by the Department in writing prior to the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., are still in effect if the system has demonstrated that it is both free of lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as required by paragraph 62-550.800(50)(a), F.A.C., and that its 90th percentile lead levels and 90th percentile copper levels meet the criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(50)(b), F.A.C., and the system does not meet the waiver ineligibility criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(50)(e), F.A.C.

(51) Publicly accessible tap monitoring results used in the 90th percentile calculation. Unless done by the Department, all water systems must make the tap monitoring results, including data used in the 90th percentile calculation under paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., publicly accessible within 60 days of the end of the tap sampling period. Under this subsection 62-550.800(51), F.A.C., water systems are not required to make the addresses of tap sampling sites publicly accessible.

(a) Large water systems must make the tap monitoring results and associated data publicly accessible in a digital format.

(b) Small and medium water systems must make the tap monitoring results and associated data publicly accessible in either a print or digital format.

(c) Water systems must certify to the Department, in writing, compliance with subsection 62-550.800(51), F.A.C., in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(b)3., F.A.C., and must retain monitoring data in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements under subsection 62-550.800(73), F.A.C.

(52) All large water systems and all medium water systems with corrosion control treatment (unless deemed optimized under paragraph 62-550.800(7)(b), F.A.C.), and all small and medium water systems that exceed the lead action level or copper action level must sample and monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper in accordance with

the requirements of subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C. Any system may be required to monitor water quality parameters as determined by the Department, including as provided in subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C.

(a) Distribution system samples for water quality parameters.

1. Distribution system samples collected at water taps must be representative of water quality throughout the distribution system, considering the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods employed by the system, and seasonal variability. Sites selected for sampling in the distribution system under this section can be the same as or different from tap sampling sites targeted for lead and copper sampling under subsection 62-550.800(44), F.A.C. Systems may consider selecting sites also used for total coliform sampling under 40 CFR 141.21(a)(1), as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C. Sites selected for sampling in the distribution system under this section must be included in the site sample plan specified under paragraph 62-550.800(63)(a), F.A.C. The site sample plan must be updated prior to changes to the sampling locations.

2. Samples collected in the distribution system must be analyzed for the following parameters, when applicable, as specified:

a. pH;

b. Alkalinity;

c. Orthophosphate (as PO₄), when an inhibitor containing an orthophosphate compound is used;

d. Silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used; and

e. Any parameters specified by the Department under paragraph 62-550.800(13)(a), F.A.C., or paragraph 62-550.800(18)(f), F.A.C.

(b) Entry point samples for water quality parameters.

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

2. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(c)2., F.A.C., for ground water systems, the following parameters must be measured at each entry point to the distribution system, when applicable, as specified:

a. pH;

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

c. When a corrosion inhibitor is used as part of corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the inhibitor used, and the concentration of orthophosphate (as PO₄) or silica (whichever is applicable); and

d. Any parameters specified by the Department under paragraph 62-550.800(13)(a), F.A.C., or 62-550.800(18)(f), F.A.C.

(53) Standard monitoring for water quality parameters.

(a) Number of samples.

1. Distribution system samples. Systems must collect two distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters during each monitoring period specified under paragraphs 62-550.800(53)(b) through (d), F.A.C., from each of the minimum number of sites listed in Table 1 to subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(a)1., F.A.C. Systems that collect distribution system samples for water quality parameters from additional sites as a result of the Distribution System and Site Assessment requirements in subsection 62-550.800(22), F.A.C., must add those sites to the minimum number of sites listed in Table 1 to subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(a)1., F.A.C., up to a maximum of not more than twice the minimum number of sites.

Table 1 to subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(a)1., F.A.C.

<u>System size (number of people served)</u>	<u>Standard number of sites for water quality parameters</u>
<u>>100,000</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>10,001 to 100,000</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>3,301 to 10,000</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>501 to 3,300</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>101 to 500</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>≤100</u>	<u>1</u>

2. Samples at entry points.

a. Systems without installed or re-optimized OCCT and without Department-designated optimal water quality parameters required to collect entry point samples must collect a minimum of two entry point samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system at least once during each monitoring period specified in paragraph 62-550.800(53)(b), F.A.C.

b. Systems with installed OCCT or re-optimized OCCT and/or Department-designated optimal water quality parameters required to collect entry point samples, including as provided in subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(c)3., F.A.C., must

collect one entry point sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system at least once every two weeks during each monitoring period the system is required to conduct sampling as specified in paragraphs 62-550.800(53)(c) and (d), F.A.C., as well as subsection 62-550.800(54), F.A.C.

(b) Initial sampling for water systems. A large water system without corrosion control treatment must begin monitoring for water quality parameters as specified in subparagraphs 62-550.800(53)(b)1. and 2., F.A.C., during the first two six-month monitoring periods beginning no later than January 1 of the calendar year after the system either becomes a large water system or exceeds the practical quantitation limit for lead. Any medium water system without corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level must begin monitoring for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in subparagraphs 62-550.800(53)(b)1. and 2., F.A.C., for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods beginning the month immediately following the end of the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance occurred. Any small water system that exceeds the lead or copper action level must begin monitoring for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in subparagraphs 62-550.800(53)(b)1. and 2., F.A.C., for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods beginning the month immediately following the end of the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance occurred. Systems must continue monitoring as described by paragraphs 62-550.800(53)(c) and (d), F.A.C.

1. At sites in the distribution system, collect two samples for:

- a. pH; and
- b. Alkalinity.

2. At each entry point to the distribution system, collect all the applicable parameters listed in subparagraph 62.550.800(52)(b)2., F.A.C.

(c) Monitoring after installation of OCCT or re-optimized OCCT.

1. A system that modifies or installs OCCT in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(8)(e) or (9)(e), F.A.C., and is required to conduct follow-up monitoring for lead or copper in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(8)(f) or (9)(f), F.A.C., must monitor for applicable distribution system and entry point water quality parameters as specified in paragraphs 62.550.800(52)(a) and (b), F.A.C., every six months until the Department designates new water quality parameter values for OCCT in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C. Water systems must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the six-month monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability.

2. Any ground water system can limit entry point sampling described in paragraph 62.550.800(52)(b), F.A.C., to those entry points that are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system. If water from untreated ground water sources mixes with water from treated ground water 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 subparagraph 62.550.800(53)(c)2., F.A.C., the water system must provide to the Department, written information and documentation identifying the selected entry points, including information on seasonal variability, sufficient to demonstrate that the sites are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.

3. The Department may require small water systems with corrosion control treatment for which the Department has not designated optimal water quality parameters that do not exceed the lead action level or copper action level to conduct water quality parameter monitoring as described in subsection 62-550.800(53), F.A.C., or the Department can develop its own water quality parameter monitoring structure for these systems.

(d) Monitoring by systems with Department-designated optimal water quality parameter values for OCCT. Monitoring must occur at a regular frequency throughout the monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability and be consistent with the requirements in paragraphs 62.550.800(52)(a) and (b), F.A.C.

1. Medium water systems with corrosion control treatment and all large water systems must sample for the applicable water quality parameters designated by the Department and determine compliance with the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C., every six months with the first six-month monitoring period to begin on either January 1 or July 1, whichever comes first, after the Department specifies the optimal values under subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C.

2. A small water system with corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level or copper action level must begin monitoring during the standard six-month tap monitoring period immediately following the tap monitoring period in which the action level exceedance(s) occurs and continue monitoring until the water system no longer exceeds the lead action level and/or copper action level and meets the Department-designated optimal water quality parameters in two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods under subsection 62-550.800(46), F.A.C. For any small water system that is subject to a reduced monitoring frequency in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(47), F.A.C., at the time of the action level exceedance, the start of the six-month monitoring period under subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(d)2., F.A.C., must coincide with the start of the tap monitoring period under subsection 62-550.800(46), F.A.C.

3. Compliance with Department-designated optimal water quality parameter values must be determined as specified under subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C.

4. The Department has the discretion to require systems described in subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(d)2., F.A.C., to continue to monitor optimal water quality parameters.

(54) Reduced monitoring.

(a) A medium or large water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the Department under subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., and does not exceed the lead action level or copper action level in either of the two consecutive six-month monitoring periods under paragraph 62-550.800(53)(d), F.A.C., must collect two distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subparagraph 62.550.800(52)(a)2., F.A.C., from each of the minimum number of sites listed in Table 1 to paragraph 62-550.800(54)(a), F.A.C., during each six-month monitoring period. These water systems must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the six-month monitoring period to reflect seasonal variability. A system meeting the requirements of paragraph 62.550.800(54)(a), F.A.C., must continue to monitor at the entry point(s) to the distribution system as specified in paragraph 62.550.800(52)(b), F.A.C. Systems with sites added as a result of the Distribution System and Site Assessment requirements in subsection 62-550.800(22), F.A.C., must continue to sample at the added sites up to a maximum of not more than twice the minimum number of sites specified in Table 1 to subparagraph 62-550.800(53)(a)1., F.A.C.

Table 1 to paragraph 62-550.800(54)(a), F.A.C.

System size (number of people served)	Reduced minimum number of sites for water quality parameters
≥100,000	10
10,001 to 100,000	7
3,301 to 10,000	3
501 to 3,300	2
101 to 500	1
≤100	1

(b) A water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the

Department under subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., and does not exceed the lead action level or copper action level during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency with which it collects distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in p62.550.800(52)(a)2., F.A.C., from each of the minimum number of sites listed in Table 1 to paragraph 62-550.800(54)(a), F.A.C., from every six months to annually. This sampling must begin during the calendar year immediately following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurs.

(c) A water system may reduce the frequency with which it collects distribution system samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in paragraph 62-550.800(54)(a), F.A.C., to every year if it demonstrates during two consecutive monitoring periods that its tap water lead level at the 90th percentile is less than or equal to the practical quantitation limit for lead of 0.005 mg/L, that its tap water copper level at the 90th percentile is less than or equal to 0.65 mg/L as calculated in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., and that it also has maintained the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting OCCT specified by the Department under subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C.

(d) A water system that conducts sampling at taps for water quality parameters annually must collect these samples at a regular frequency throughout the year to reflect seasonal variability.

(e) A water system monitoring at a reduced frequency that fails to operate at or within the range of values for the optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department in subsection 62-550.800(18), F.A.C., for more than nine cumulative days, as specified in subsection 62-550.800(19), F.A.C., in any six-month period under paragraph 62-550.800(53)(d), F.A.C., must resume distribution system sampling in accordance with the number and frequency requirements in paragraph 62-550.800(53)(d), F.A.C. Such a system may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters in the distribution system at the reduced number of sites specified in paragraph 62-550.800(54)(a), F.A.C., after it has completed two subsequent consecutive six-month rounds of monitoring that meet the criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(54)(a), F.A.C., and/or may resume annual monitoring for water quality parameters in the distribution system at the reduced number of sites after it demonstrates through subsequent rounds of monitoring that it meets the criteria of either paragraph 62-550.800(54)(b) or (c), F.A.C.

(f) Any water system monitoring at a reduced frequency that exceeds the lead action level or copper action level must resume standard water quality parameter monitoring beginning with the six-month period immediately following the tap

monitoring period in which the action level exceedance(s) occurs. When the water system no longer exceeds the lead action level and/or copper action level and meets the Department-designated optimal water quality parameters in two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods, the system may then reduce monitoring in accordance with paragraphs 62-550.800(54)(a) through (c), F.A.C.

(55) Additional monitoring by systems. The results of any monitoring conducted in addition to the minimum requirements of subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C., must be considered by the water system and the Department in determining concentrations of water quality parameters under subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C., or subsections 62-550.800(13) through (22), F.A.C.

(56) 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 subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., 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 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 one 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 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. For the purposes of subsections 62-550.800(56) through (60), F.A.C., surface water systems include systems with a combination of surface and ground sources.

3. If a system draws water from more than one 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 (i.e., when water is representative of all sources being used).

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 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 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 paragraph 62-550.800(24)(d), F.A.C., the Department may require that one additional sample be collected as soon as possible after the initial sample was taken (but not to exceed two weeks) at the same sampling point. If a 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 the Department-specified maximum permissible levels. Any sample value below the detection limit shall be considered to be zero. Any value above the detection limit but below the practical quantitation limit (PQL), as defined in Rule 62-160.200, F.A.C., shall either be considered as the measured value or be considered one-half the PQL.

(57) Monitoring frequency after system exceeds tap water action level. Any system which exceeds the lead or copper action level at the tap for the first time or for the first time after an addition of a new source or installation of source water treatment required under paragraph 62-550.800(24)(b), F.A.C., shall collect one source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system no later than six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which the lead or copper action level was exceeded. For tap sampling periods that are annual or less frequent, the end of the tap sampling period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or if the Department has established an alternate monitoring period, the last day of that period. If the Department determines that source water treatment is not required under paragraph 62-550.800(24)(b), F.A.C., the Department may waive source water monitoring for lead or copper action level exceedance at the tap under the following conditions:

(a) The water system has already conducted source water monitoring following a previous action level exceedance;

(b) The Department has determined that source water treatment is not required; and

(c) The system has not added any new water sources.

(58) Monitoring frequency after installation of source water treatment and addition of new source.

(a) Any system which installs source water treatment in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(23)(c), F.A.C., shall collect one source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system during two consecutive six-month

monitoring periods by the deadline specified in paragraph 62-550.800(23)(d), F.A.C.

(b) Any system which adds a new source shall collect one source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system until the system demonstrates that finished drinking water entering the distribution system has been maintained below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified by the Department in paragraph 62-550.800(24)(d), F.A.C., or the Department determines that source water treatment is not needed.

(59) Monitoring frequency after the Department specifies maximum permissible source water levels.

(a) A system shall monitor at the frequency specified in paragraphs 62-550.800(59)(a) and (b), F.A.C., in cases where the Department specifies maximum permissible source water levels under paragraph 62-550.800(24)(d), F.A.C.

1. A water system using only groundwater shall collect samples once during the three-year compliance period (as that term is defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 141.2, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C.) in effect when the Department determination under paragraph 62-550.800(59)(a), F.A.C. Such systems shall collect samples once during each subsequent compliance period. Triennial samples shall be collected every third calendar year.

2. A water system using surface water (or a combination of surface and ground water) shall collect samples once during each calendar year, the first annual monitoring period to begin during the year in which the applicable Department determination is made under paragraph 62-550.800(59)(a), F.A.C.

(b) A system is not required to conduct source water sampling for lead and/or copper 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 subparagraph 62-550.800(59)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C.

(60) 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-year compliance cycle, as defined in Rule 62-550.200, F.A.C., provided that the samples are collected no later than every ninth calendar year and if the system demonstrates that finished drinking water entering the distribution system has been maintained below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified by the Department in paragraph 62-550.800(24)(d), F.A.C., during at least three consecutive monitoring periods under paragraph 62-550.800(59)(a), F.A.C.

(b) A water system using surface water (or a combination of surface water and groundwater) may reduce the monitoring frequency in paragraph 62-550.800(59)(a), F.A.C., to once during each nine-year compliance cycle, as defined in Rule 62-

550.200, F.A.C., provided that the samples are collected no later than every ninth calendar year and if the system demonstrates that finished drinking water entering the distribution system has been maintained below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified by the Department in paragraph 62-550.800(24)(d), F.A.C., for at least three consecutive years.

(c) A water system that uses a new source of water is not eligible for reduced monitoring for lead and/or copper until concentrations in samples collected from the new source during three consecutive monitoring periods are below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified by the Department in paragraph 62-550.800(23)(e), F.A.C.

(61) Analyses for lead, copper, pH, alkalinity, orthophosphate, and silica shall be conducted in accordance with methods in 40 C.F.R. Part 141.23(k)(1), (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20049>), as codified on July 1, 2025 which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

(a) Analyses for alkalinity, orthophosphate, pH, and silica may be performed by any person acceptable to the Department. Analyses under this section for lead and copper shall only be conducted by laboratories that have been certified by EPA or the Department. To obtain certification to conduct analyses for lead and copper, laboratories must:

1. Analyze Performance Evaluation samples, which include lead and copper, provided by or acceptable to EPA or the Department at least once a year by each method for which the laboratory desires certification; and

2. Achieve quantitative acceptance limits as follows:

a. For lead: ± 30 percent of the actual amount in the Performance Evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.005 mg/L. The Practical Quantitation Level, or PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/L.

b. For Copper: ± 10 percent of the actual amount in the Performance Evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.050 mg/L. The Practical Quantitation Level, or PQL for copper is 0.050 mg/L.

3. Achieve method detection limit for lead of 0.001 mg/L according to the procedures in appendix B of 40 C.F.R. Part 136, (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20050>), as codified on July 1, 2026 which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

4. Be currently certified by EPA or the Department to perform analyses to the specifications described in paragraph 62-550.800(61)(a), F.A.C.

(b) The Department has the authority to allow the use of previously collected monitoring data for purposes of monitoring, if the data were collected and analyzed in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C.

(c) All lead and copper levels measured between the PQL and Method Detection Limit (MDL), as defined in Rule 62-160.200, F.A.C., must be either reported as measured or they can be reported as one-half the PQL specified for lead and copper in subparagraph 62-550.800(61)(a)2., F.A.C. All levels below the lead and copper MDLs must be reported as zero.

(62) All copper levels measured between the PQL and the MDL must be either reported as measured or they can be reported as one-half the PQL (0.025 mg/L). All levels below the copper MDL must be reported as zero.

(63) Reporting requirements for tap monitoring for lead and copper and for distribution system and entry point monitoring for water quality parameters.

(a) By the start of a system's first lead and copper tap monitoring period in subsections 62-550.800(46) and (47), F.A.C., water systems must submit the following to the Department:

1. A site sample plan, including a list of tap sample site locations for lead and copper sampling identified from the inventory in subsection 62-550.800(25), F.A.C., and a list of tap sampling sites and entry point to the distribution system sites for water quality parameter monitoring selected under paragraphs 62-550.800(52)(a) and (b), F.A.C. Changes to the site sample plan require systems to submit an updated site sample plan to the Department before the start of the next tap sampling period conducted by the system. The Department may require modifications to the site sample plan as necessary.

a. Water systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and/or lead status unknown service lines in the service line inventory conducted under subsections 62-550.800(25) and (26), F.A.C., must evaluate the tap sampling locations for lead and copper used in their sampling pool prior to the start of each tap sampling period, beginning with the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C. Evaluations that result in changes to the site sample plan require systems to submit an updated site sample plan to the Department prior to each tap sampling period conducted by the system.

b. A water system that cannot identify enough sampling sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines to meet the minimum number of sample sites required in paragraph 62-550.800(46)(a) or (47)(a), F.A.C., as required under paragraph 62-550.800(44)(c), F.A.C., must submit documentation, including documentation of applicable customer refusals for sampling, in support of the conclusion that there are an insufficient number of available sites with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by lead service lines, prior to the next tap sampling period.

2. A copy of the sample collection instructions that are provided to individuals who are sampling, which meets the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(45), F.A.C. If the water

system seeks to modify its sample collection instructions specified in this subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(a)2., F.A.C., it must submit the updated version of the instructions to the Department for review prior to the next tap sampling period.

(b) Notwithstanding the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 141.31(a), (<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20045>), as codified on July 1, 2025 which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, a water system must report the information specified in subparagraphs 62-550.800(63)(b)1. through 7., F.A.C., for all lead and copper tap samples specified in subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., and for all water quality parameter distribution system and entry point samples specified in subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C., within the first 10 days following the end of each applicable sampling period specified in subsections 62-550.800(44) through (55), F.A.C., unless the Department has specified an earlier reporting requirement. For tap sampling periods with a duration less than six months, the end of the sampling period is the last date samples can be collected as specified in subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C.

1. The results of all tap samples for lead and copper collected during the tap sampling period, including results for both first- and fifth-liter samples collected at lead service line sites, the location of each site, and the site selection criteria under paragraphs 62-550.800(44)(c) and (d), F.A.C., used as the basis for which the site was selected for the water system's sampling pool;

2. Documentation for each tap water lead or copper sample for which the water system requests invalidation in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(49), F.A.C.;

3. With the exception of initial tap sampling conducted in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)1., F.A.C., a certification that the results of monitoring from the tap monitoring period before the applicable tap monitoring period described in this paragraph 62-550.800(63)(b), F.A.C., were made publicly accessible, as specified in subsection 62-550.800(51), F.A.C.;

4. The 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations calculated from lead and copper tap water samples collected during each tap sampling period in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(4)(c) and subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., unless the Department calculates the water system's 90th percentile lead and copper levels under subsection 62-550.800(70), F.A.C.;

5. With the exception of initial tap sampling conducted in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(46)(b)1., F.A.C., the water system must identify any site which was not sampled during the tap monitoring period previous to the applicable tap monitoring period described in this paragraph 62-

550.800(63)(b), F.A.C., and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed:

6. The results of all tap samples for water quality parameters that are required to be collected under subsections 62-550.800(53) through (55), F.A.C.

7. The results of all samples collected at the entry point(s) to the distribution system for applicable water quality parameters under subsections 62-550.800(53) through (55), F.A.C.

8. The number of sites from which the system requested customer participation for sampling during the tap sampling period and the customer was either non-responsive after two attempts or refused to participate.

(c) For a non-transient non-community water system, or a community water system meeting the criteria of paragraph 62-550.800(36)(o), F.A.C., that does not have enough taps that can provide first liter or first-and fifth-liter paired samples meeting the six-hour minimum stagnation time, the water system must either:

1. Provide written documentation identifying standing times and locations for samples that do not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time to make up a system's sampling pool in order to meet the minimum number of sites to sample as required in paragraph 62-550.800(45)(c), F.A.C., by the start of the system's first applicable tap monitoring period under subsection 62-550.800(46), F.A.C., or if there are changes to the documentation, prior to the next tap sampling period, unless the Department has waived prior approval of sample sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time selected by the water system in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(45)(c), F.A.C.; or

2. If the Department has waived prior approval of sample sites not meeting the six-hour stagnation time selected by the system, identify, in writing, each site that did not meet the six-hour minimum stagnation time and the length of standing time for that particular substitute sample collected in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(45)(c), F.A.C., and include this information with the lead and copper tap sample results required to be submitted in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(b)1., F.A.C.

(d) At a time specified by the Department, or if no specific time is designated, as early as possible but no later than six months prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a water system must submit written documentation describing the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment to the Department. Systems may not implement the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change without Department approval. The Department must review and approve the addition of a new source or a long-term change in water treatment before it can be implemented by the water system. The Department may require any such water

system to take actions before or after the addition of a new source or long-term treatment change to ensure that the water system will operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment, such as additional water quality parameter monitoring, additional lead or copper tap sampling, and re-evaluating corrosion control treatment. Examples of long-term treatment changes include but are not limited to the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing treatment process. Examples of modifications include switching secondary disinfectants, switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). Long-term treatment changes can also include dose changes to existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. Long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes where a new source has not been added.

(e) Any system serving 3,300 or fewer persons applying for a monitoring waiver under subsection 62-550.800(50), F.A.C., or subject to a waiver granted in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(50)(c), F.A.C., must provide the following information to the Department in writing by the specified deadline:

1. By the start of the system's first applicable tap monitoring period in subsections 62-550.800(46) and (47), F.A.C., any water system applying for a monitoring waiver must provide the documentation required to demonstrate that it meets the waiver criteria of paragraphs 62-550.800(50)(a) and (b), F.A.C., to the Department.

2. Prior to the beginning of each tap monitoring period in which the system desires to maintain its monitoring waiver in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(50)(b) or (d), F.A.C., the system must provide the information required by subparagraphs 62-550.800(50)(d)1. and 2., F.A.C., to the Department.

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

(f) Each ground water system that limits water quality parameter monitoring to a subset of entry points under subsection 62-550.800(53)(c)2., F.A.C., must 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.

(64) Source water monitoring reporting requirements. A water system must report the following within the first 10 days following the end of each source water monitoring period (i.e., annually, per compliance period, per compliance cycle) specified in subsections 62-550.800(56) through (60), F.A.C.

(a) The sampling results for all source water samples collected in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(56) through (60), F.A.C.

(b) With the exception of the first round of source water sampling conducted in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(57), F.A.C., the system must specify any site which was not sampled during the previous monitoring period, and include an explanation of why the sampling point has changed.

(65) Corrosion control treatment reporting requirements. By the applicable dates under subsections 62-550.800(6) through (12), F.A.C., systems shall report the following information:

(a) For water systems demonstrating that they have already optimized OCCT without optimized water quality parameters set by the Department, information required in paragraphs 62-550.800(7)(a) through (c), F.A.C.

(b) For systems required to optimize corrosion control, their recommendation regarding optimal corrosion control treatment under subsection 62-550.800(13), F.A.C.

(c) For systems required to evaluate the effectiveness of corrosion control treatments under subsection 62-550.800(15), F.A.C., the information required by that subsection.

(d) For systems required to install OCCT or re-optimized OCCT designated by the Department under subsection 62-550.800(16), F.A.C., a letter certifying that the system has completed installing that treatment.

(e) For systems not required to complete the corrosion control treatment steps under subsection 62-550.800(10), F.A.C., a letter certifying that the system has completed the mandatory service line replacement program or that the system has met the minimum annual replacement rate calculated under subparagraph 62-550.800(10)(a)2., F.A.C.

(66) Source water treatment reporting requirements. By the applicable dates in subsections 62-550.800(23) and (24), F.A.C., systems shall provide the following information to the Department:

(a) If required under paragraph 62-550.800(24)(a), F.A.C., their recommendation regarding source water treatment;

(b) For systems required to install source water treatment under paragraph 62-550.800(24)(b), F.A.C., a letter certifying that the system has completed installing the treatment designated by the Department within 24 months after the Department designated the treatment.

(67) Service line inventory and replacement reporting requirements. For the purposes of this subsection 62-550.800(67), F.A.C., the first mandatory service line replacement “program year” is from the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., to the end of the next calendar year, where every program year afterwards is on a calendar year basis. Water systems must report the following information to the Department to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of subsections 62-550.800(25) through (33), F.A.C.

(a) No later than October 16, 2024, the water system must submit an initial inventory of service lines as required in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(a), F.A.C., including the following:

1. The number of lead service lines in the initial inventory;

2. The number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the initial inventory;

3. The number of lead status unknown service lines in the initial inventory; and

4. Where ownership of the service line is shared, the system must report the information in subparagraphs 62-550.800(67)(a)1. through 3., F.A.C., counting each full-service line only once.

(b) No later than the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., the water system must submit to the Department a baseline inventory of service lines and connectors as required in paragraphs 62-550.800(25)(b) through (d), F.A.C., including the following:

1. The total number of lead service lines in the baseline inventory;

2. The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the baseline inventory;

3. The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the baseline inventory;

4. The total number of non-lead service lines in the baseline inventory;

5. The total number of lead connectors in the baseline inventory;

6. The total number of connectors of unknown material in the baseline inventory; and

7. Where ownership of the service line is shared, the system must report the information in subparagraphs 62-550.800(67)(b)1. through 6., F.A.C., counting each full-service line only once.

(c) Any water system that has inventoried one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its distribution system must submit a service line replacement plan as specified in subsection 62-550.800(27), F.A.C., to the Department by no later than the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C.

(d) By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, any water system that has

inventoried one or more lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in its distribution system must certify to the Department that there have been no updates to the service line replacement plan or, if there have been updates, submit an updated service line replacement plan. A water system may provide instructions on how to access the updated plan online instead of providing the entire updated plan to the Department.

(e) Systems replacing service lines under a schedule based on the deferred deadlines criteria in subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(e)8., F.A.C., must also meet the requirements described in paragraph 62-550.800(27)(c), F.A.C., for submitting information to the Department.

(f) The water system must provide the Department with an updated inventory by January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter. The updated inventory must conform with inventory requirements under subsections 62-550.800(25) and (26), F.A.C. A water system must provide the information regarding service line material identification and replacement as specified in subparagraph 62-550.800(26)(b)4., F.A.C., if providing instructions on how to access the updated inventory online instead of providing a fixed copy of the entire updated inventory as described in subsection 62-550.800(26), F.A.C., to the Department.

(g) When the water system has demonstrated that its inventory does not contain lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines, and known lead connectors and connectors of unknown material, it is no longer required to submit inventory updates to the Department, except as required in paragraph 62-550.800(67)(h), F.A.C.

(h) In the case that a water system meeting the requirements in paragraph 62-550.800(67)(g), F.A.C., subsequently discovers any lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines or lead connectors in its distribution system, it must notify the Department within 60 days of discovering the service line(s) and connector(s) and prepare an updated inventory in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(26), F.A.C., on a schedule established by the Department.

(i) By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must certify to the Department that it replaced any encountered lead connectors in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(29), F.A.C., or that it encountered no lead connectors during the calendar year.

(j) By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must certify to the Department that it conducted the notification and mitigation requirements for any partial and full-service line replacements in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(32), F.A.C., or that it conducted no replacements of lead or

galvanized requiring replacement service lines during the calendar year.

(k) The water system must provide the following information about customer-initiated lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements:

1. By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must certify that it completed all customer-initiated lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(30), F.A.C.

2. If the water system cannot meet the 45-day deadline to complete a customer-initiated lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(30), F.A.C., it must notify the Department within 30 days following the replacement deadline.

(l) By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, water systems conducting mandatory service line replacement in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., must submit the following information to the Department:

1. The following information from the most recent updated inventory submitted under paragraph 62-550.800(67)(f) through (h), F.A.C., in accordance with Table 1 to sub-subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)3.a., F.A.C.:

a. The total number of lead service lines in the inventory;

b. The total number of galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the inventory;

c. The total number of lead status unknown service lines in the inventory;

d. The total number of non-lead service lines in the inventory;

e. The total number of lead connectors in the inventory;

f. The total number of connectors of unknown material in the inventory.

2. Where ownership of the service line is shared, the system must report the information in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(67)(l)1.a. through f., F.A.C., counting each full-service line only once;

a. The total number of full lead service line replacements and full galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in the preceding program year and the address associated with each replaced service line;

b. The total number of partial lead service line replacements and partial galvanized requiring replacement service line replacements that have been conducted in the preceding program year and the address associated with each partially replaced service line;

c. The total number of lead connectors that have been replaced or removed in each preceding program year and the address associated with each replaced or removed lead connector;

d. The number of service lines in the replacement pool updated at the beginning of the preceding program year in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(28)(f)1., F.A.C.;

e. The total number of lead status unknown service lines determined to be non-lead in the preceding program year;

f. The address of each non-lead service line discovered in the preceding program year to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line and the method(s) originally used to categorize the material of the service line;

g. The applicable deadline for completion of service line replacement and the expected date of completion of service line replacement; and

h. The total number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines not replaced because the system does not have access to conduct full-service line replacement.

(m) Systems validating service line inventories in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(26)(e), F.A.C., must submit a list of the locations of any non-lead service lines identified to be a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line as well as the method(s) used to categorize the service lines as a result of the assessment. The system must submit the specific version (including the date) of the service line inventory used to determine the number of non-lead service lines used when the number of non-lead service lines in the validation pool was determined. The system may not use an inventory older than the inventory update that was submitted to the Department in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(26)(b)4., F.A.C., at the start of the year in which the validation pool was determined. The information must be submitted no later than January 30 following seven years after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., unless otherwise specified by the Department in accordance with paragraphs 62-550.800(26)(g) and (h), F.A.C. Documentation of previous validation efforts may be submitted by the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., for approval by the Department as described in paragraph 62-550.800(26)(j), F.A.C.

(n) By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must submit to the Department documentation of the reasons for each service line not replaced due to lack of access in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(28)(b), F.A.C. The system must also submit to the Department documentation of each reasonable effort conducted where the system was not able to obtain property owner consent in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(28)(c), F.A.C., where consent is required by Department or local law.

(o) Any system that collects samples following a partial or full lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement required by subparagraph 62-550.800(32)(a)4. or (32)(c)(4), F.A.C., must report the results to the Department

within the first ten days following the month in which the system receives the results or as specified by the Department. Systems must also report any additional information as specified by the Department, and in a time and manner prescribed by the Department, to verify that all partial lead and galvanized requiring replacement service line replacement activities have taken place.

(p) By January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter, the water system must certify to the Department that it offered to inspect service lines that consumers who suspected the inventory incorrectly categorized their service line material within 30 days of receiving the customer notification in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(26)(d), F.A.C.

(68) Public education program reporting requirements.

(a) Any water system conducting public education requirements in subsections 62-550.800(34) through (43), F.A.C., must submit a copy of all written public education materials to the Department prior to delivery. The Department may require the system to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(35)(a), F.A.C.

(b) Any water system that is subject to the public education requirements in subsections 62-550.800(34) through (43), F.A.C., must, within 10 days after the end of each period in which the system is required to perform public education in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(36), F.A.C., send written documentation to the Department that contains:

1. The public education materials that were delivered, and a statement certifying that the water system has delivered the public education materials that meet the content requirements in subsection 62-550.800(35), F.A.C., and the delivery requirements in subsection 62-550.800(36), F.A.C.; and

2. A list of all the newspapers, radio stations, television stations, and facilities and organizations to which the system delivered public education materials during the period in which the system was required to perform public education tasks. Unless required by the Department, a system that previously has submitted this information need not resubmit it as long as there have been no changes in the distribution list and the system certifies that the public education materials were distributed to the same list submitted previously.

(c) Each water system must send an example copy of the consumer notification of tap results to the Department along with a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(38), F.A.C., according to the schedule as follows:

1. No later than three months following the end of the tap sampling period, for tap samples used to calculate the 90th percentile value as described in subsections 62-550.800(44) through (51), F.A.C., an example copy of the consumer

notification provided and a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(38), F.A.C.

2. Annually by January 30, for tap samples from the previous program year that are not included in subparagraph 62-550.800(68)(c)1., F.A.C., including, but not limited to consumer-requested samples outside the tap sampling period for systems on reduced monitoring, an example copy of the consumer notification provided and a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of subsection 62-550.800(38), F.A.C.

(d) Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the Department that it delivered annual notification and service line information materials to customers and all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(39), F.A.C., for the previous calendar year. The water system must also provide an example copy of the notification and information materials for lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and lead status unknown service lines to the Department.

(e) Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the Department that it delivered notification to affected customers and the persons served by the water system at the service connection and complied with the filter requirements after any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially containing lead in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(40), F.A.C., for the previous calendar year, or that the water system has not caused any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially contain lead, during the preceding year. The water system must also submit an example copy of the notification to the Department. Water systems that are required to provide filters under subsection 62-550.800(40), F.A.C., must also report the number of sites with disturbances that require filters as specified under subsection 62-550.800(40), F.A.C., and number of filters provided.

(f) Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the Department that it conducted an outreach activity in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(41), F.A.C., when it does not meet the service line replacement rate as specified in subsection 62-550.800(28), F.A.C., for the previous calendar year. The water system must also submit a copy to the Department of the outreach materials provided.

(g) Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the Department that it delivered the required distribution system and site assessment information and public education materials to the Department and local health departments for the previous calendar year in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(42), F.A.C.

(h) No later than 60 days after a water system exceeds the lead action level for the second time in a rolling five-year

period, the system must submit a filter plan to the Department as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(43)(c), F.A.C. Thereafter, a system is not required to resubmit a filter plan unless requested by the Department or if the system has made updates to its plan.

(i) Every six months, specifically by January 30 and July 30, any water system that meets the criteria of multiple lead action level exceedances in paragraph 62-550.800(43)(a), F.A.C., must:

1. Certify compliance with the filter requirements in the previous six months (the previous July through December for January 30 reports and the previous January through June for July 30 reports) in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(43)(b), F.A.C., and report the number of filters provided; and

2. Certify that the water system completed a public outreach activity in the previous six months (the previous July through December for January 30 reports and the previous January through June for July 30 reports) in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(43)(d), F.A.C., and submit a copy of the public education materials provided to consumers.

(69) Reporting of additional monitoring data.

(a) Any water system which collects more samples than the minimum required, must report the results to the Department within the first 10 days following the end of the applicable monitoring period under subsections 62-550.800(44) through (60), F.A.C., during which the samples are collected. This includes the monitoring data pertaining to distribution system and site assessment in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(22), F.A.C., and subparagraph 62-550.800(45)(a)4., F.A.C.

(b) The system must certify to the Department the number of customer refusals or non-responses for follow-up sampling under paragraph 62-550.800(22)(b), F.A.C., it received and documentation explaining why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample, within the first 10 days following the end of the applicable tap monitoring period in which an individual sample exceeded the action level.

(70) Reporting of 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations where the Department calculates a water system's 90th percentile concentrations. A water system is not required to report the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations measured from all lead and copper tap water samples collected during each tap sampling period, as required by subparagraph 62-550.800(63)(b)4., F.A.C., if:

(a) The Department has previously notified the water system that it will calculate the water system's 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations, based on the lead and copper tap results submitted in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(70)(b)1., F.A.C., and the water system provides the results of lead and copper tap water samples no later than 10 days after the end of the applicable tap sampling period; and

(b) The system has provided the following information to the Department by the date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(70)(a), F.A.C.:

1. The results of all tap samples for lead and copper including the location of each site and the site selection criteria under paragraph 62-550.800(44)(d), F.A.C., used as the basis for which the site was selected for the water system's sampling pool; and

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

(c) The Department has provided the results of the 90th percentile lead and copper calculations, in writing, to the water system within 15 days of the end of the tap sampling period.

(71) Reporting requirements for a community water system's public education and sampling in schools and child care facilities.

(a) A community water system must provide a list of the schools and child care facilities they serve, or provide certification that no schools or child care facilities are served, to the Department by the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(74)(a), F.A.C. A water system that certifies that no schools or child care facilities are served by the water system is not required to report the information in paragraphs 62-550.800(71)(b) and (c), F.A.C. Annually by January 30, beginning one year after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., the system must certify that there are no schools or child care facilities served by the water system. When the system becomes aware of one or more schools or child care facilities that it serves, it must provide a list to the Department and begin to report the information in paragraphs 62-550.800(71)(b) and (c), F.A.C.

(b) A community water system must report the lead analytical sampling results for schools and child care facilities within 30 days of receipt of the results in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(79)(c), F.A.C.

(c) Beginning one year after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., a community water system must send a report to the Department annually by January 30 for the previous year's activity as calculated from the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C. The report must include the following:

1. Certification that the water system made a good faith effort to identify schools and child care facilities in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(74), F.A.C. The good faith effort may include reviewing customer records and requesting lists of schools and child care facilities from the Department or other licensing agency. If there are changes to the list of schools and child care facilities that a water system serves, an updated list

must be submitted at least once every five years in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(74)(b), F.A.C. If there are no changes to the list of schools or child care facilities the water system serves, the water system must certify there are no changes to the list.

2. Certification that the water system has delivered information about health risks from lead in drinking water to the school and child care facilities that they serve in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(75)(a), F.A.C.

3. During the first five years after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., certification that the water system has completed the notification and sampling requirements in subparagraph 62-550.800(75)(b)1., F.A.C., and paragraphs 62-550.800(76)(a) and (b), F.A.C., for elementary schools and child care facilities and the information in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(71)(c)3.a. through e., F.A.C.

a. The number and names of schools and child care facilities served by the water system;

b. The number and names of schools and child care facilities sampled in the previous year;

c. The number and names of elementary schools and child care facilities that declined sampling;

d. The number and names of elementary schools and child care facilities that did not respond to outreach attempts for sampling; and

e. Information pertaining to outreach attempts for sampling that were declined or not responded to by the elementary school or child care facility.

4. During the first five years after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., certification that the water system has completed the notification and sampling requirements of subparagraph 62-550.800(75)(b)2., F.A.C., and subsection 62-550.800(77), F.A.C., for secondary schools and the information in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(71)(c)3.a. and b., F.A.C.

5. Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., the water system must certify completion of the notification requirements of paragraph 62-550.800(75)(c), F.A.C., and sampling requirements of paragraphs 62-550.800(76)(c) and (d), F.A.C., in elementary schools and child care facilities and subsection 62-550.800(77), F.A.C., for secondary schools and the information in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(71)(c)3.a. and b., F.A.C., thereafter.

6. Certification that sampling results were provided to schools, child care facilities, and local and State health departments.

(72) Reporting requirements for small system compliance flexibility options. By the applicable dates provided in paragraphs 62-550.800(72)(a) and (b), F.A.C., water systems implementing requirements in accordance with subsections 62-

550.800(81) and (82), F.A.C., shall provide the following information to the Department:

(a) Small water systems serving 3,300 or fewer and non-transient non-community water systems implementing the point-of-use device option under paragraphs 62-550.800(82)(a) and (b), F.A.C., must report the results from the tap sampling required under subparagraph 62-550.800(82)(a)5., F.A.C., no later than 10 days after the end of the tap sampling period. If corrective action is not completed within 30 days of a POU sample exceeding 0.010 mg/L, the system must provide documentation to the Department within 30 days explaining why it was unable to correct the issue. Unless waived by the Department, the water system must provide documentation to certify maintenance of the point-of-use devices.

(b) Small water systems serving 3,300 or fewer and non-transient non-community water systems implementing the small system compliance flexibility option to replace all lead-bearing plumbing under paragraph 62-550.800(82)(c), F.A.C., must provide certification to the Department that all lead-bearing material has been replaced on the schedule established by the Department, within one year of designation of the option under paragraph 62-550.800(82)(c), F.A.C.

(73) Any system subject to the requirements of this rule shall retain on its premises original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, Department determinations, and any other information required by subsections 62-550.800(6) through (60), and (63) through (82), F.A.C. Each water system shall retain the records required by this rule for no fewer than 12 years.

(a) All community water systems must conduct public education and lead monitoring at the schools and child care facilities they serve unless those schools or child care facilities:

1. Were constructed or had full plumbing replacement on or after January 1, 2014, or the date the Department adopted standards that meet the definition of lead free in accordance with section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, whichever is earlier; and

2. Are not served by a lead, a galvanized requiring replacement, or an unknown service line.

(b) The provisions of this section do not apply to a school or child care facility that is regulated as a public water system.

(74) List of schools and child care facilities.

(a) All community water systems must compile a list of schools and child care facilities they serve that meet the criteria of paragraphs 62-550.800(73)(a) and (b), F.A.C., and submit the list to the Department in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(71)(a), F.A.C., by the compliance date specified in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C.

(b) Within five years following the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., and at least once every

five-year period after, all community water systems must either certify in writing to the Department there have been no changes to the list of schools and child care facilities or submit a revised list to the Department in accordance with subparagraph 62-550.800(71)(c)1., F.A.C.

(75) Public education to schools and child care facilities.

(a) At least once a year beginning with the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., community water systems must contact all schools and child care facilities identified by the system in subsection 62-550.800(74), F.A.C., to provide information about the health risks from lead in drinking water consistent with the content requirements of subparagraphs 62-550.800(35)(a)2. through 4. and 6., F.A.C.

(b) Within the first five years following the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., community water systems must:

1. Notify elementary schools and child care facilities, in accordance with the frequency requirements in paragraphs 62-550.800(76)(a) and (b), F.A.C., that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the water system. This notice must include:

a. A proposed schedule for sampling at the facility; and

b. Information about sampling for lead in schools and child care facilities (EPA's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance).

2. Notify all secondary schools identified in subsection 62-550.800(74), F.A.C., at least once a year that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the community water system on request. The notice must provide:

a. Information on how to request sampling for lead at the facility; and

b. Information about sampling for lead in schools and child care facilities (EPA's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance).

(c) Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., a community water system must contact all elementary schools, secondary schools, and child care facilities identified in subsection 62-550.800(74), F.A.C., to notify them that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the community water system on request and provide the information in sub-subparagraphs 62-550.800(75)(b)2.a. and b., F.A.C.

(d) Thirty days prior to any sampling event, community water systems must provide schools and child care facilities with instructions to identify outlets for lead sampling and prepare for a sampling event.

(76) Frequency of sampling at elementary schools and child care facilities.

(a) Within the first five years following the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., community water systems must collect samples from at least 20 percent of the total of elementary schools served by the system per year and

at least 20 percent of the total of child care facilities served by the system per year, or according to an alternative schedule approved by the Department, until all elementary schools and child care facilities identified under subsection 62-550.800(74), F.A.C., have been sampled once or have declined to participate or are non-responsive.

(b) Community water systems must provide documentation to the Department in accordance with subparagraphs 62-550.800(71)(c)3.d. and 3.e., F.A.C., if an elementary school or child care facility is non-responsive or otherwise declines to participate in the monitoring or education requirements of this section. For the purposes of this section:

1. A community water system may consider an elementary school or child care facility non-responsive after the community water system makes at least two separate outreach attempts to contact the facility to schedule sampling and does not receive any response on either attempt; and

2. A community water system may count a refusal or non-response from an elementary school or child care facility as part of the minimum 20 percent of elementary schools and child care facilities sampled per year.

(c) Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., community water systems must conduct sampling as specified in subsection 62-550.800(78), F.A.C., when requested by an elementary school or child care facility.

(d) A community water system is not required under these paragraphs 62-550.800(76)(c) and (d), F.A.C., to sample more than 20 percent of the elementary schools and child care facilities identified in subsection 62-550.800(74), F.A.C., in any given year. A community water system is not required under these paragraphs 62-550.800(76)(c) and (d), F.A.C., to sample an individual elementary school or child care facility more than once in any five-year period.

(e) The first time a water system includes an elementary school or child care facility in an update to the list of schools and child care facilities required to be submitted to the Department in paragraph 62-550.800(74)(b), F.A.C., the water system must conduct outreach at those elementary schools and child care facilities as specified in paragraph 62-550.800(75)(b), F.A.C., once prior to conducting sampling in accordance with paragraphs 62-550.800(76)(c) and (d), F.A.C.

(f) A community water system may consider an elementary school or child care facility non-responsive after the community water system makes at least two separate outreach attempts to contact the facility to schedule sampling and does not receive any response on either attempt.

(77) Frequency of sampling at secondary schools.

(a) Starting with the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., community water systems must conduct

sampling as specified in subsection 62-550.800(78), F.A.C., when requested by a secondary school.

(b) A community water system is not required under subsection 62-550.800(77), F.A.C., to sample more than 20 percent of the secondary schools identified in subsection 62-550.800(74), F.A.C., in any given year. A community water system is not required under this subsection 62-550.800(77), F.A.C., to sample an individual secondary school more than once in any five-year period.

(78) Lead sampling protocol for schools and child care facilities.

(a) Community water systems must collect five samples per school and two samples per child care facility at outlets typically used to provide water for human consumption. Except as provided in subparagraphs 62-550.800(78)(a)3. through 5., F.A.C., the outlets cannot have point-of-use devices. The community water system must sample the following types and number of outlets:

1. For schools, two drinking water fountains, one kitchen faucet used for drinking or cooking, one classroom faucet or other outlet used to provide water for human consumption, and one nurse's office faucet, as available.

2. For child care facilities, one drinking water fountain, and one of either a kitchen faucet used for drinking or cooking or one classroom faucet or other outlet used to provide water for human consumption.

3. If any school or child care facility has fewer than the required number of outlets, the community water system must sample all outlets used to provide water for human consumption.

4. The community water system may sample at outlets with point-of-use devices if the facility has point-of-use devices installed on all outlets typically used to provide water for human consumption if the school or child care facility has fewer than the required number of outlets.

5. If any school or child care facility does not contain the type of outlet listed in subparagraphs 62-550.800(78)(a)1. through 4., F.A.C., the community water system must collect a sample from another outlet typically used to provide water for human consumption as identified by the facility, to meet the required number of samples as provided in paragraph 62-550.800(78)(a), F.A.C.

(b) Community water systems must collect the samples from the cold water tap subject to the following additional requirements:

1. Each sample for lead must be a first draw sample;

2. The sample must be 250 ml in volume;

3. The water must have remained stationary in the plumbing system of the sampling site (building) for at least 8 but no more than 18 hours; and

4. Samples must be analyzed using acidification and the corresponding analytical methods in subsections 62-550.800(61) and (62), F.A.C.

(c) Community water system, school, or child care facility staff, or other appropriately trained individuals must collect samples in accordance with paragraphs 62-550.800(78)(a) and (b), F.A.C.

(79) Notification of results. Community water systems must provide sampling results, regardless of lead sample concentration, as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after receipt of the results to:

(a) The sampled school or child care facility, along with information about potential options to remediate lead in drinking water (consistent with EPA's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit, EPA-815-B-18-007, or subsequent EPA guidance);

(b) The local and State health department; and

(c) The Department in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(71), F.A.C.

(80) Alternative school and child care lead sampling programs.

(a) If schools and child care facilities served by a community water system are sampled for lead in drinking water Department approved program, the Department may exempt one or more community water system(s) from the sampling requirements of this section by issuing a written waiver:

1. If the sampling meets the frequency requirements in subsection 62-550.800(76), F.A.C., for elementary schools and child care facilities and subsection 62-550.800(77), F.A.C., for secondary schools and the protocol requirements in subsection 62-550.800(78), F.A.C.; or

2. If the sampling meets the frequency requirements in subsection 62-550.800(76), F.A.C., for elementary schools and child care facilities and subsection 62-550.800(77), F.A.C., for secondary schools and the protocol requirements in subsection 62-550(78), F.A.C., with the exception of sample size and stagnation time in subparagraphs 62-550.800(78)(b)2. and 3., F.A.C., the sampling is conducted in addition to any of the following actions to remediate lead in drinking water:

a. Disconnect affected fixtures;

b. Replace affected fixtures with fixtures certified as lead free; and

c. Install and maintain point-of-use devices certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead levels; or

3. If the sampling is conducted in schools and child care facilities served by the community water system less frequently than once every five years and that sampling is conducted in addition to any of the actions to remediate lead in drinking water specified in subparagraph 62-550.800(80)(a)2., F.A.C.; or

4. If the school or child care facility maintains point-of-use devices as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 141.2, as adopted and incorporated in paragraph 62-550.800(25)(b), F.A.C., on all outlets used to provide water for human consumption; or

5. If the sampling is conducted under a grant awarded under section 1464(d) of the SDWA, consistent with the requirements of the grant and at least the minimum number of samples required in subsection 62-550.800(78), F.A.C., are collected.

(b) The duration of the waiver cannot exceed the time period covered by the sampling and will automatically expire at the end of any 12-month period during which sampling is not conducted at the required number of schools or child care facilities.

(c) The Department must only issue a waiver to the community water system for the subset of the schools or child care facilities served by the system as designated under subsection 62-550.800(74), F.A.C., that are sampled under an alternative program as described in paragraph 62-550.800(80)(a), F.A.C.

(d) The Department may issue a written waiver applicable to more than one community water system (e.g., one waiver for all community water systems subject to a statewide sampling program that meets the requirements of this subsection 62-550.800(80), F.A.C..

(e) The Department may issue a waiver for community water systems to conduct the sampling requirements of this section for the first five years following the compliance date in paragraph 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., in the schools and child care facilities that were sampled for lead between January 1, 2021, and the compliance date in 62-550.800(2)(c), F.A.C., that otherwise meets the requirements of paragraph 62-550.800(80)(a), F.A.C.

(81) Small community water systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons and all non-transient non-community water systems that exceed the lead action level, but do not exceed the copper action level, may elect to use the below provision in lieu of the corrosion control treatment requirements otherwise applicable to small systems and non-transient non-community water systems in subsection 62-550.800(5), F.A.C., if approved by the Department.

(a) For water systems with corrosion control, collect water quality parameters in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C., and, if the system has not re-optimized OCCT in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., evaluate compliance options in paragraphs 62-550.800(82)(a) through (c), F.A.C., and corrosion control treatment under paragraph 62-550.800(8)(a), F.A.C. Water systems with corrosion control treatment in place must continue to operate and maintain optimal corrosion control treatment until the Department determines, in writing, that it is no longer

necessary, and meet any requirements that the Department determines to be appropriate before implementing a Department approved alternative compliance option described in this section.

(b) For systems without corrosion control, collect water quality parameters in accordance with subsections 62-550.800(52) through (55), F.A.C., and, if the system has not installed OCCT in accordance with subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C., evaluate compliance options in paragraphs 62-550.800(82)(a) through (c), F.A.C., of this section and corrosion control treatment under paragraph 62-550.800(9)(a), F.A.C.

(82) The system must make a compliance option recommendation to the Department within six months of the end of the tap sampling period in which the lead action level exceedance occurred. Within six months of the recommendation by the water system, the Department must approve or disapprove the recommendation. If the Department disapproves the recommendation, the Department may designate the other compliance alternative as an option for the system. If the Department does not designate the other compliance alternative as an option for the system, the system must comply with the otherwise applicable corrosion control treatment requirements under subsection 62-550.800(8), F.A.C., for systems with corrosion control or subsection 62-550.800(9), F.A.C., for systems without corrosion control treatment. Water systems must follow the schedules in subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C. beginning with step 3 in paragraph 62-550.800(8)(c) or (9)(c), F.A.C., unless the Department specifies optimal corrosion control treatment in accordance with either paragraph 62-550.800(8)(b) or (9)(b), F.A.C., as applicable. If the system fails to implement the approved alternative compliance option, or the Department revokes approval for the alternative compliance option, then the system must follow the requirements for small and non-transient non-community water systems as described under paragraph 62-550.800(6)(c), F.A.C.

(a) Alternative compliance option: point-of-use devices. A water system that elects the compliance option in paragraphs 62-550.800(82)(a) and (b), F.A.C., must install, maintain, and monitor POU devices in each household and each building served by the water system.

1. A community water system must install a minimum of one POU device (at one tap) in every household and at every tap that is used for cooking and/or drinking in every non-residential building in its distribution system on a schedule specified by the Department, but not to exceed one year after Department approval.

2. A non-transient non-community water system must provide a POU device to every tap that is used for cooking

and/or drinking on a schedule specified by the Department, but not to exceed three months.

3. The POU device must be independently certified by a third party to meet the American National Standards Institute standard applicable to the specific type of POU unit to reduce lead in drinking water.

4. The POU device must be maintained by the water system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or on a more frequent schedule if required by the Department to ensure continued effective filtration, including but not limited to changing filter cartridges and resolving any operational issues. The POU device must be equipped with mechanical warnings to ensure that consumers are automatically notified of operational problems. The water system must provide documentation to the Department to certify maintenance of the POU devices, unless the Department waives this requirement, in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(72)(a), F.A.C.

5. The water system must monitor, in accordance with this subparagraph 62-550.800(82)(a)5., F.A.C., one-third of the POU devices each year and all POU devices must be monitored within a three-year cycle. First liter tap samples collected under this section must be taken after water passes through the POU device to assess its performance. Samples must be one liter in volume and have had a minimum 6-hour stagnation time. All samples must be at or below 0.010 mg/L. Water systems must report the results from the tap sampling no later than 10 days after the end of the tap sampling period in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(72)(a), F.A.C. If a sample exceeds 0.010 mg/L, the water system must notify the persons served by the POU device, and/ or building management no later than one business day of receiving the tap sample results. The system must document and take corrective action at each site where the sample result exceeds the lead action level. Corrective action must be completed within 30 days. If the corrective action is not completed within 30 days, the system must provide documentation to the Department within 30 days explaining why it was unable to correct the issue.

6. The water system must provide public education to consumers to inform them of proper use of POU devices.

(b) Content. All small community water systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons and non-transient non-community water systems that are approved to implement POU devices under subparagraphs 62-550.800(82)(a) and (b), F.A.C., must provide public education materials to inform users how to properly use POU devices to maximize the units' effectiveness in reducing lead levels in drinking water. Public education materials must meet the requirements of subparagraph 62-550.800(35)(a)2. through 4., F.A.C.

1. Water systems must provide the public education materials at the time of POU device delivery.

2. Water systems must provide the public education materials in person, by mail, or by another method approved by the Department, to persons at locations where the system has delivered POU devices.

3. The water system must operate and maintain the POU devices even if the system is at or below the action level in future tap monitoring periods until the system receives Department approval to select the other compliance flexibility option or follow subsection 62-550.800(8) or (9), F.A.C., and the system has fully implemented it.

(c) Alternative compliance option: replacement of lead-bearing plumbing. A water system that has control over all plumbing in its buildings, and is not served by lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines, must replace all plumbing that does not meet the definition of "lead free" in section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act and any future amendments applicable at the time of replacement. The replacement of all lead-bearing plumbing must occur on a schedule established by the Department but not to exceed one year. Water systems must provide certification to the Department that all lead-bearing material has been replaced in accordance with paragraph 62-550.800(72)(b), F.A.C.

The following are clarifications to the requirements in 40 C.F.R. Part 141, Subpart I (Sections 80 through 91).

(1) The term "State" shall mean "Department."

(2) The Department shall not allow the option in 40 C.F.R. 141.85(b)(3)(iv) that allows an extension of the activities beyond the 60 day requirement stated in 40 C.F.R. 141.85(b)(2).

(3) The Department shall not allow the option in 40 C.F.R. 141.85(b)(5) that allows an extension of the activities beyond the 60 day requirement stated in 40 C.F.R. 141.85(b)(4).

(4) To fulfill the noticing requirements in 40 C.F.R. 141.90(f)(2) (3), the Department hereby adopts and incorporates Form 62-555.900(16), PWS Certification of Notification of Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results, (10-1-10), and Form 62-555.900(17), Lead Public Education Program Report for PWSs, (10-1-10). These forms are available as described in Rule 62-555.900, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 403.8055, 403.861(9) FS. Law Implemented 403.853 FS. History—New 12-9-96, Amended 8-1-00, 11-27-01, 10-1-10, 12-30-11, 10-29-26.

62-550.828 Ground Water Rule.

(1) No change.

(2) In addition to the public notification requirements in Part IV of chapter 62-560, F.A.C., the following public notification requirements are adopted and incorporated herein by reference and are enforceable under this rule:

(a) No change.

(b) In the July 1, 2015, edition of 40 C.F.R. §141.203 (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/Reference.asp?No=Ref-07220>), the Tier 2 public notice requirements pertaining to failure to take corrective action or failure to maintain at least 4-log treatment of viruses before or at the first customer under 40 C.F.R. §141.403(a) (July 1, 2014), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 62-550.828(1), F.A.C.

**TABLE 1
MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS FOR
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

FEDERAL CONTAMINANT ID NUMBER	CONTAMINANT	MCL (mg/L)
1074	Antimony	0.006
1005	Arsenic	0.05 through 12/31/2004 0.010 on and after 01/01/2005
1094	Asbestos	7 MFL
1010	Barium	2
1075	Beryllium	0.004
1015	Cadmium	0.005
1020	Chromium	0.1
1024	Cyanide (as free Cyanide)	0.2
1025	Fluoride	4.0
1030	Lead	0.010 0.015
1035	Mercury	0.002
1036	Nickel	0.1
1040	Nitrate	10 (as N)
1041	Nitrite	1 (as N)
	Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 (as N)
1045	Selenium	0.05
1052	Sodium	160
1085	Thallium	0.002

Abbreviations Used: MCL = maximum contaminant level;

MFL = million fibers per liter (longer than 10 micrometers);

mg/L = milligrams per liter.

**TABLE 2
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS No
change.**

**TABLE 4
MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS FOR
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS No change.**

TABLE 5

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS FOR SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS No change.

TABLE 6

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS No change.

TABLE 7: MONITORING FREQUENCIES AND LOCATIONS (6/24/2014) No change.

TABLE 8: INITIAL OR ROUTINE MONITORING SCHEDULE (6/24/2014)

REFERENCE SUBSECTION 62-550.500(3), F.A.C.

Under initial or routine monitoring, public water systems shall take required samples during the time period specified below. See 40 C.F.R. Part 141, Subpart V, which is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-550.822, F.A.C., for the Stage 2 disinfection byproducts routine monitoring schedule.

CONTAMINANT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL GROUP	OR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING MORE THAN 3,300 PEOPLE	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING 3,300 OR FEWER PEOPLE	NON-TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS	TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS
ASBESTOS RULES 62-550.500(3) & 62-550.511	FIRST YEAR OF EACH NINE-YEAR COMPLIANCE CYCLE	SECOND YEAR OF EACH NINE-YEAR COMPLIANCE CYCLE	THIRD YEAR OF EACH NINE-YEAR COMPLIANCE CYCLE	NOT REQUIRED
CONTAMINANT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL GROUP	OR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING MORE THAN 3,300 PEOPLE	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING 3,300 OR FEWER PEOPLE	NON-TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS	TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS
NITRATES AND NITRITES RULES 62- 550.500(3) & 62-550.512, F.A.C.	GROUND WATER SYSTEM S	ANNUALLY		
	SUBPAR T H SYSTEM S	QUARTERLY		
INORGANICS RULES 62- 550.500(3) & 62-550.513, F.A.C.	GROUND WATER SYSTEM S	FIRST YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD	SECOND YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD	THIRD YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD
	SUBPAR T H SYSTEM S	ANNUALLY		
CHLORINE CHLORAMINES RULES 62-550.514(1) & 62- 550.821, F.A.C.	&	MONTHLY FOR SYSTEMS ADDING CHLORINE OR CHLORAMINES		
CHLORINE DIOXIDE RULES 62-550.514(1) & 62- 550.821, F.A.C.		DAILY FOR SYSTEMS ADDING CHLORINE DIOXIDE		

CONTAMINANT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL GROUP	OR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING MORE THAN 3,300 PEOPLE	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING 3,300 OR FEWER PEOPLE	NON-TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS	TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS
TOTAL TRICHALOMES THANES & HALOACETI C ACIDS (FIVE) STAGE 1 MCL RULES 62- 550.500(3), 550.514(2), & 62-550.821, F.A.C.	GROUND WATER SYSTEM S	QUARTERLY FOR SYSTEMS ADDING A DISINFECTANT & SERVING * 10,000 PEOPLE & ANNUALLY DURING MONTH OF WARMEST WATER TEMPERATUR E FOR SYSTEMS ADDING A DISINFECTANT & SERVING < 10,000 PEOPLE	ANNUALLY DURING MONTH OF WARMEST WATER TEMPERATURE FOR SYSTEMS ADDING A DISINFECTANT	QUARTERLY FOR SYSTEMS ADDING A DISINFECTANT & SERVING * 10,000 PEOPLE & ANNUALLY DURING MONTH OF WARMEST WATER TEMPERATURE FOR SYSTEMS ADDING A DISINFECTANT & SERVING < 10,000 PEOPLE
	SUBPAR T H SYSTEM S	QUARTERLY FOR SYSTEMS ADDING A DISINFECTANT	QUARTERLY FOR SYSTEMS ADDING A DISINFECTANT & SERVING * 500 PEOPLE & ANNUALLY DURING MONTH OF WARMEST WATER TEMPERATURE FOR SYSTEMS ADDING A DISINFECTANT & SERVING < 500 PEOPLE	NOT REQUIRED
CHLORITE - STAGE 1 MCL RULES 62-550.514(2) & 62-550.821, F.A.C.		DAILY AT ENTRANCE TO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM & MONTHLY IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR SYSTEMS ADDING CHLORINE DIOXIDE		
BROMATE - STAGE 1 MCL RULES 62-550.514(2) & 62-550.821, F.A.C.		MONTHLY FOR SYSTEMS ADDING OZONE		
VOLATILE ORGANICS RULES 62-550.500(3) & 62-550.515, F.A.C.	QUARTERLY OR IF AUTHORIZED, ANNUALLY DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD	QUARTERLY OR, IF AUTHORIZED, ANNUALLY DURING THE SECOND YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD	QUARTERLY OR, IF AUTHORIZED, ANNUALLY DURING THE THIRD YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD	NOT REQUIRED
CONTAMINANT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL GROUP	OR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING MORE THAN 3,300 PEOPLE	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING 3,300 OR FEWER PEOPLE	NON-TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS	TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS
SYNTHETIC ORGANICS RULES 62-550.500(3) & 62-550.516, F.A.C.	QUARTERLY DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD UNLESS REDUCED MONITORING IS AUTHORIZED	QUARTERLY DURING THE SECOND YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD UNLESS REDUCED MONITORING IS AUTHORIZED	QUARTERLY DURING THE THIRD YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD UNLESS REDUCED MONITORING IS AUTHORIZED	NOT REQUIRED
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS RULES 62-550.800(3) & 62-550.518, F.A.C.	GROUND WATER SYSTEM S	MONTHLY		
	SUBPAR T H SYSTEM S	MONTHLY		
GROSS ALPHA, RADIUM, 226, RADIUM-228 & URANIUM RULES 62-550.500(3) & 62-550.519, F.A.C.	ROUTINE MONITORING OCCURS DURING FIRST YEAR OR EACH THREE- YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD UNLESS REDUCED MONITORING IS APPROVED	ROUTINE MONITORING OCCURS DURING SECOND YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD UNLESS REDUCED MONITORING IS APPROVED	ROUTINE MONITORING OCCURS DURING THIRD YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD UNLESS REDUCED MONITORING IS APPROVED	NOT REQUIRED
BETA PARTICLE & PHOTON RADIOACTIVITY RULES 62-550.500(3) & 62-550.519, F.A.C.	QUARTERLY/ANNUALLY FOR SYSTEMS DESIGNATED AS VULNERABLE OR UTILIZING WATERS CONTAMINATED BY EFFLUENTS FROM NUCLEAR FACILITIES			NOT REQUIRED

CONTAMINANT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL GROUP	OR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING MORE THAN 3,300 PEOPLE	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING 3,300 OR FEWER PEOPLE	NON-TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS	TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS RULES 62-580.500(7) & 62-580.520, F.A.C.	FIRST YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD	SECOND YEAR OF EACH THREE-YEAR COMPLIANCE PERIOD	NOT REQUIRED	NOT REQUIRED

NOTE 1: Systems susceptible to asbestos contamination due solely to corrosion of asbestos-cement pipe shall sample at a tap served by asbestos-cement pipe and under conditions where asbestos contamination is most likely to occur. Systems susceptible to asbestos contamination due solely to source water shall monitor at every entry point to the distribution system during normal operating conditions. Systems susceptible to asbestos contamination due to both source water and corrosion of asbestos-cement pipe shall sample at a tap served by asbestos-cement pipe and under conditions where asbestos contamination is most likely to occur.

NOTE 2: Systems shall measure the residual disinfectant level at the same locations in the distribution system where, and at the same time when, total coliforms are sampled.

NOTE 3: Systems shall take routine daily samples at the entrance to the distribution system. Systems shall take additional three-sample sets in the distribution system at the following locations:

- (a) renumbered (1) No change.
- (b) renumbered (2) No change.

NOTE 4: Systems taking one sample shall take the sample at a location reflecting maximum residence time in the distribution system. Systems taking more than one sample shall take at least 25% of the samples at locations representing maximum residence time of the water in the distribution system and shall take the remaining samples at locations representing at least average residence time in the distribution system and representing the entire distribution system, taking into account number of persons served, different sources of water, and different treatment methods.

NOTE 5: Systems shall take routine daily samples at the entrance to the distribution system. Systems shall take routine monthly or additional three-set samples in the distribution system; each three-set sample shall consist of one sample at each of the following locations: a location as close to the first customer as possible, a location representative of average residence time, and a location reflecting maximum residence time in the distribution system.

NOTE 6: For initial base point monitoring, systems shall take four consecutive quarterly samples during the first three-year compliance period. If a system does not detect any VOC, it shall take one sample annually beginning with the next three-year compliance period.

NOTE 7: During the first quarter of initial base point monitoring, GW systems shall take a minimum of one sample that is representative of each well. Under all other circumstances,

systems shall sample at every entry point to the distribution system during normal operating conditions.

NOTE 8: The minimum number of samples shall be as set forth in subsection 62-550.518(2), F.A.C.

NOTE 9: Systems shall conduct repeat monitoring in accordance with subsection 62-550.518(7), F.A.C., and systems that routinely collect fewer than five samples per month shall collect at least five samples during the next month the system provides water to the public.

NOTE 10: The Department shall waive the final two quarters of initial monitoring for a sampling point if the results of the samples from the previous two quarters are below the regulatory detection limit. Additionally, under the conditions described in paragraph 62-550.519(1)(c), F.A.C., historical data may be used to satisfy initial monitoring requirements.

NOTE 11: Quarterly monitoring for gross beta shall be based on the analysis of monthly samples or the analysis of a composite of three monthly samples. For iodine-131, a composite of five consecutive daily samples shall be analyzed once each quarter. Annual monitoring for tritium and strontium-90 shall be conducted by means of the analysis of a composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or analysis of four quarterly samples.

Rulemaking Authority 403.8055, 403.861(9) FS. Law Implemented 403.852(12), 403.853(1), (3), (4), (7), 403.861(16), (17) FS. History—New 12-30-11, Amended 7-7-15, 8-5-16, 10-29-26.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 10-29-2026

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Marine Fisheries

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

68B-14.0036 Recreational Bag Limits: Snapper, Grouper, Hogfish, Black Sea Bass, Red Porgy, Amberjacks, Tilefish, Exception, Wholesale/Retail Purchase Exemption

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The purpose of this federal consistency action is to establish consistent regulations between gag and black grouper to help end overfishing of gag grouper and rebuild the stock, while improving regulatory compliance and enforcement.

The effects of this federal consistency action are to modify recreational limits for gag and black grouper in Atlantic state waters, including Monroe County, that are consistent with those in adjacent federal waters, thereby reducing regulatory confusion for fishers and aiding in enforcement.

SUMMARY: A recent stock assessment indicates that the Atlantic gag grouper fishery is overfished and undergoing overfishing. Due to the severely poor stock status of gag grouper, the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) took final action to establish a 10-year rebuilding

timeframe, reduce quotas, revise allocations, and modify commercial and recreational management measures to achieve necessary harvest reductions. Because gag and black grouper historically have been managed with the same recreational regulations due to misidentification between the species, the Council also approved the same recreational measures for black grouper. The Council believes that these regulations are warranted for black grouper to prevent incidental harvest of gag grouper and will help ensure that the gag grouper stock rebuilds and overfishing ends.

The majority of the entire South Atlantic gag and black grouper recreational harvest occurs off Florida's Atlantic coast. While harvest varies between Atlantic state and federal waters for both species, any harvest in state waters contributes to individual stock quotas. Therefore, consistent recreational regulations between Atlantic state and federal waters can help rebuild the gag grouper stock, reduce the risk of in-season closures in federal waters, ease regulatory compliance, and aid in enforcement. This federal consistency action would update state recreational rules to be consistent with current federal regulations.

At its December 2024 meeting, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission approved a rule to modify recreational regulations for gag and black grouper in Florida's Atlantic state waters, including Monroe County, to be consistent with pending and current regulations in adjacent federal waters. Specifically, these recreational management changes include establishing a combined recreational vessel limit of 2 fish per vessel for gag and black grouper and prohibiting for-hire captains and crew from retaining a bag limit for these two species.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: Article IV, Section 9, Florida Constitution

LAW IMPLEMENTED: Article IV, Section 9, Florida Constitution

THIS RULEMAKING IS UNDERTAKEN PURSUANT TO SECTION

120.54(6), F.S. WRITTEN COMMENTS MAY BE SUBMITTED WITHIN 14 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE TO: Jessica McCawley, Director, Division of Marine Fisheries Management, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 620 S. Meridian St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399, and (850)487-0554, or Jessica.McCawley@MyFWC.com.

SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS MAY WITHIN 14 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, FILE AN OBJECTION TO THIS RULEMAKING WITH THE AGENCY. THE OBJECTION SHALL SPECIFY THE PORTIONS OF THE PROPOSED RULE TO WHICH THE PERSON OBJECTS AND THE SPECIFIC REASONS FOR THE OBJECTION.

THE TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

68B-14.0036 Recreational Bag and Vessel Limits: Snapper, Grouper, Hogfish, Black Sea Bass, Red Porgy, Amberjacks, Tilefish, Exception, Wholesale/Retail Purchase Exemption.

- (1) No change.
- (2) Grouper.
 - (a) No change.
 - (b) Gag and black grouper.

1. ~~No recreational harvester shall harvest Except as provided elsewhere in this rule, in or from all Florida state waters of the Atlantic Ocean and all Florida state waters of Monroe County, nor possess while in or on Florida waters of the Atlantic Ocean and all Florida waters of Monroe County, within the aggregate bag and possession limit established in paragraph (a), no more than 1 fish may be a gag or a black grouper per day and no more than 2 gag or black grouper in any combination shall be possessed aboard any vessel in or on Florida waters of the Atlantic Ocean and all Florida waters of Monroe County at any time (consistent with Federal Standard established in 50 C.F.R. §622.187 as of October 28, 2026). No recreational harvester may harvest in or from state waters of the Atlantic Ocean or in or from state waters of Monroe County, nor possess while in or on the waters of the Atlantic Ocean or in or on state waters of Monroe County, more than 1 such fish.~~

2. Except as provided elsewhere in this rule, in all Florida state waters of the Gulf of America, except in all waters of Monroe County, within the aggregate bag and possession limit established in paragraph (a), no more than 2 fish may be gag grouper. No recreational harvester may harvest in or from Florida state waters of the Gulf of America, nor possess while in or on the waters of the Gulf of America, except in all waters of Monroe County, more than 2 gag grouper.

- (c) No change.

(d) ~~Captain and crew retention prohibition. Gag, red and black grouper. In all state waters of the Gulf of America, except in all waters of Monroe County, the daily bag and possession limit for captains and crew on for hire vessels is zero.~~

1. Gulf of America. In all Florida waters of the Gulf of America, except in all Florida waters of Monroe County, the daily bag and possession limit of gag, red, and black grouper for captains and crew on a vessel for-hire is zero.

2. Atlantic Ocean. In all Florida waters of the Atlantic Ocean, including all Florida waters of Monroe County, the daily bag and possession limit of gag or black grouper for captains and crew on a vessel for-hire is zero (consistent with Federal Standard established in 50 C.F.R. §622.187(b)(2)(i) as of October 28, 2026).

- (e) through (h) No change.
- (3) through (10) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: October 28, 2026

Rulemaking Authority Art. IV, Sec. 9, Fla. Const. Law Implemented Art. IV, Sec. 9, Fla. Const. History—New 12-31-98, Amended 3-1-99, Formerly 46-14.0036, Amended 10-22-99, 1-1-00, 3-6-00, 3-1-01, 1-1-03, 1-3-05, 9-16-05, 1-1-06, 7-1-06, 7-1-07, 4-1-08, 1-6-09, 8-27-09, 10-16-09, 1-19-10, 12-30-11, 7-1-12, 6-10-13(4), 6-10-13(8), 3-13-14, 5-7-15, 7-1-16, 11-17-16, 1-1-17, 5-30-17, 8-24-17, 1-16-18, 7-1-19, 4-1-20, 1-1-21, 8-25-21, 7-1-22, 4-1-23, 2-25-24, 4-1-26, 10-28-26.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 28, 2026

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

FSC - Financial Institution Regulation

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

69U-105.102 Application

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: To implement Chapter Law 2026-176, Payment Stablecoin; section 658.19, F.S.

SUMMARY: Amending form Form OFR-U-28, Application for Authority to Organize a Trust Company to include option to apply as Qualified Payment Stablecoin Issuer.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE RATIFICATION:

The Agency has determined that this rule will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or indirectly regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the rule. A SERC has not been prepared by the Agency.

The Agency has determined that the proposed rule is not expected to require legislative ratification based on the statement of estimated regulatory costs or if no SERC is required, the information expressly relied upon and described herein: The agency expressly relies on an analysis of potential impact conducted by agency personnel with subject matter knowledge and expertise pertaining to this rule.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or to provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days after publication of this notice.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 655.012(2)

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 658.19

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AND ANNOUNCED IN THE FAR.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Gerald Perez; gerald.perez@flofr.gov; (813)218-5367

THE TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

69U-105.102 Application.

(1) The following application forms are hereby incorporated by reference.

(a) No change.

(b) Form OFR-U-28, Application for Authority to Organize a Trust Company and / or Application For Qualified Payment Stablecoin Issuer, Revised 10/2026 ~~3/2003~~, available at <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-20236>.

(c) through (1) No change.

(2) through (9) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 655.012(2) FS. Law Implemented 655.411, 120.60(1), 655.057, 658.19, 658.26, 658.42, 667.003 FS. History—New 11-1-77, Amended 3-12-79, 5-27-81, 3-28-83, Formerly 3C-9.02, 3C-9.002, Amended 8-14-94, 4-15-98, Formerly 3C-105.102, Amended 11-28-17, _____.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE: Ben Brinkley, III

NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Financial Services Commission

DATE PROPOSED RULE WAS APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: September 29, 2025

DATE NOTICE OF RULE DEVELOPMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN FAR: September 24, 2026

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

FSC - Financial Institution Regulation

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

69U-105.800 Capital, Liquidity, and Risk Management for Stablecoin Issuers

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: To create Rule 69U-105.800 to implement Chapter 2026-176, Laws of Florida, which requires the agency, pursuant to s. 658.997(8), F.S., to adopt rules relating to payment stablecoin issuers' capital, liquidity, and risk management requirements which are consistent with s. 4(a)(4) of the GENIUS Act

SUMMARY: Rule requires payment stablecoin issuers to conform with standards regarding capital, liquidity, and risk management which are consistent with s. 4(a)(4) of the GENIUS Act

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE RATIFICATION:

The Agency has determined that this rule will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or indirectly regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the rule. A SERC has not been prepared by the Agency.

The Agency has determined that the proposed rule is not expected to require legislative ratification based on the statement of estimated regulatory costs or if no SERC is required, the information expressly relied upon and described

herein: The agency expressly relies on an analysis of potential impact conducted by agency personnel with subject matter knowledge and expertise pertaining to this rule.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or to provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days after publication of this notice.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 655.012(2), 658.997(8)

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 655.50(12), 658.997

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AND ANNOUNCED IN THE FAR.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Gerald Perez; gerald.perez@flofr.gov; (813)218-5367

THE TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

69U-105.800 Capital, Liquidity, and Risk Management for Stablecoin Issuers

(1) A state trust company or proposed state trust company applicant seeking a Certificate of Approval to Operate as a Qualified Payment Stablecoin Issuer pursuant to s. 658.997(2), F.S., must provide the following:

(a) Documentation verifying available non-withdrawable capital to meet the minimum requirement of \$5,000,000. In the case of an existing state trust company, a copy of the applicant's independent audited financial statements containing audited financial information for fiscal year immediately preceding the application, which verifies the applicant's ability to meet the minimum capital requirement, would satisfy this subsection. The term "capital," as used in this subsection, has the same meaning as "capital accounts" defined at s. 655.005(1)(d), F.S.

(b) Policies and procedures regarding the maintenance of minimum capital and any written contingency plan for addressing any deviations or deficiencies from minimum capital requirements. These policies and procedures must contain a calculation of the minimum capital requirement based on an evaluation of the risks associated with its business model and risk profile and would be based on estimates submitted by the applicant at the time the application is submitted. Said calculation must also incorporate the operating history of the qualified payment stablecoin issuer and loss experienced from all sources, including operational risk.

(c) Documentation verifying a liquid pool of separately identified and unencumbered assets, independent of capital, reserve assets, and other assets, in an amount not less than twelve months of total operating expenses. The amount must be calculated at least quarterly using actual expenses for the current and three immediately preceding quarters, or reasonable projections for any quarter for which actual expenses are

unavailable. Eligible assets are United States coins and currency; balances maintained at a Federal Reserve Bank; demand deposits fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; shares payable on demand and fully insured by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund; and obligations of the United States with an original maturity of not more than three months.

(d) Policies and procedures regarding the methodology of the applicant to comply with s.655.997, F.S. Specifically, the policies and procedures must address identifiable reserve assets. At all times, assets identified for meeting minimum reserve requirements must have a fair value equal to or greater than the outstanding value of stablecoins issued. The policies and procedures must address the following liquidity requirements:

1. At least 10% of reserve assets in deposits or insured shares payable on demand, or money standing to the credit of a Federal Reserve Bank account.

2. At least 30% of reserve assets in those same immediately available assets or amounts receivable and due unconditionally within five business days from pending sales, maturing reserve assets, or other maturing transactions.

3. No more than 40% of reserve assets at any one eligible financial institution or counterparty exposure.

4. No more than 50% of the required daily liquidity amount at any one eligible financial institution.

5. A reserve portfolio with a weighted average maturity of no more than 20 days.

(e) Policies and procedures regarding risk management practices over internal control structures and information systems that are appropriate for the size and complexity of the proposed stablecoin issuer. These policies and procedures must address the nature, scope, and risk of the proposed stablecoin issuer's activities, and at a minimum contain:

1. An organizational structure with appropriate segregation of duties and an internal control structure that establishes clear lines of authority and responsibility for monitoring adherence to established policies.

2. An effective audit risk assessment.

3. A timely and accurate financial, operational, and regulatory reporting schedule.

4. Adequate procedures to safeguard, manage, control, and monetize assets, including reserve assets.

5. Adequate procedures to ensure that compliance with applicable laws and regulations are maintained.

6. Adequate policies to manage interest rate risk.

(2) A trust company possessing a Certificate of Approval to Operate as a Qualified Payment Stablecoin Issuer pursuant to s. 658.997(2), F.S., must, at all times, continue to meet the requirements of subsection (1) of this rule as well as subsection 69U-100.005(4), and Rule 69U-120.0451, F.A.C.

(3) Failure to meet minimum capital or backstop requirements. (1) A permitted payment stablecoin issuer must comply with its minimum capital and backstop requirements at the end of each quarter based on the amounts reported in the most recent report required under §15.14. (2) A permitted payment stablecoin issuer that fails to satisfy its minimum capital or backstop requirement at the end of a quarter is prohibited from issuing any new payment stablecoins, except as necessary to facilitate a transfer of payment stablecoins from one distributed ledger to another and provided that the net outstanding issuance value does not increase starting on the first day of the following month and until such time as it satisfies its minimum capital and backstop requirements. (3) If a permitted payment stablecoin issuer fails to meet its minimum capital or backstop requirements at the end of two consecutive quarters, it must: (i) Begin liquidation of reserve assets and redemption of outstanding payment stablecoins, consistent with §15.12; (ii) Not charge customers a fee to redeem their payment stablecoins; and (iii) Not issue any new stablecoins going forward.

Rulemaking Authority 655.012(2), 658.997(8), FS. Law Implemented 655.50(12), 658.997 FS. History—New XX-2026.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE:
Ben Brinkley, III
NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE
PROPOSED RULE: Financial Services Commission
DATE PROPOSED RULE WAS APPROVED BY AGENCY
HEAD: September 29, 2026
DATE NOTICE OF RULE DEVELOPMENT WAS
PUBLISHED IN FAR: September 24, 2026

Section III Notice of Changes, Corrections and Withdrawals

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Division of Emergency Management

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:
27P-2.002 State Comprehensive Emergency
 Management Plan Adopted
NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL

Notice is hereby given that the above rule, as noticed in Vol. 52 No. 67, April 7, 2026, issue of the Florida Administrative Register has been withdrawn.

Section IV Emergency Rules

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Division of Animal Industry

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:
5CER26-14 Interstate Import Requirements for Warm-Blooded Animals Originating from Areas Impacted by New World Screwworm

SPECIFIC FACTS AND REASONS FOR FINDING AN IMMEDIATE DANGER TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, OR WELFARE: The presence of New World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) has been confirmed in both Texas and New Mexico, and there are numerous active cases involving domestic animals. New World Screwworms (NWS) are fly larvae that feed on living flesh, often entering through wound sites found on livestock and other animals. If not discovered and effectively treated, an infestation of NWS can be fatal. Immediate action, including the implementation of stringent inspection protocols and specifically timed treatment requirements for animals being transported from the affected region, is necessary to limit the spread and impact of NWS.

REASONS FOR CONCLUDING THAT THE PROCEDURE USED IS FAIR UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES: Adopting this emergency rule pursuant to s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, was fair and justified because it provided at least the procedural protection given by other statutes, the State Constitution, or the United States Constitution, and it took only the actions necessary to protect the public interest.

NWS poses an immediate danger to public health, safety, and welfare, and emergency rulemaking is necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of this potentially deadly pest. The immediate, temporary imposition of more stringent inspection requirements for animals imported from the affected region is the only viable means of ensuring the protection of Florida animals susceptible to this threat.

SUMMARY: In response to the threat posed by NWS, the Department took immediate action by imposing certain restrictions on the importation of animals from the affected region. The Department subsequently expanded the application of animal movement restrictions in order to more appropriately address the changing situation.

EXPLANATION OF WHY THE EMERGENCY RULE IS NO LONGER REQUIRED: NWS remains present in the U.S., but

the conditions necessitating the emergency rule have continued to evolve rapidly. Recent data has shown a consistent reduction in the population of NWS, indicating that the scope of this emergency rule is no longer appropriate to address the current threat posed by NWS.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE EMERGENCY RULE IS: Dr. Michael A. Short, State Veterinarian, Director, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 407 S. Calhoun St., Rm. 330, Mayo Bldg., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0800; (850)410-0900; AnimalIndustry@fdacs.gov.

THE TEXT OF THE EMERGENCY RULE IS:

5CER26-14 Interstate Import Requirements for Warm-Blooded Animals Originating from Areas Impacted by New World Screwworm.

(1) Definitions. For purposes of this emergency rule, the definitions set forth in s. 585.01, F.S., and Rule 5C-3.001, F.A.C., shall apply. The following definitions shall also apply:

(a) Alternative Movement Document. A document used for interstate movement in lieu of an Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (OCVI) for a specified exemption in Chapter 5C-3, F.A.C., including Extended Equine Movement Permits, as incorporated in subsection 5C-3.003(5), F.A.C., a valid Owner-Shipper Statement as described in subsection 5C-3.002(2), F.A.C., a Permit for Interstate Movement from a USDA Approved Livestock Facility, FDACS-09158 Rev. 04/18, as incorporated in paragraph 5C-3.004(3)(b), F.A.C., and a Commuter Herd Agreement as described in paragraph 5C-3.004(3)(c), F.A.C.

(b) Authorized Representative. An employee of a U.S. state or the U.S. federal government, a licensed veterinarian accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) who is authorized to conduct animal disease control and eradication activities, or an individual who has undergone state government-approved or federal government-approved training and is certified by a U.S. state or the U.S. federal government as an NWS inspector.

(c) Effective Treatment. A systemic product that is experimentally, conditionally, or fully licensed or approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, Center for Biologics or the United States Food and Drug Administration, for use in animals against internal or external parasites and shown to be effective in preventing or treating New World Screwworm (NWS) larval infestation in peer reviewed scientific literature.

(d) High-Risk County. All U.S. Counties within 125 miles of an infested Mexican state.

(e) Infested Mexican State. A Mexican state that has an established NWS breeding population. A Mexican state is

considered infested with NWS until Mexico's Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) declares the Mexican state to be free of NWS and that declaration is recognized by United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

(f) Infested State. A U.S. state with one or more infested zones. A state is considered infested until U.S. state or federal officials declare the state free of NWS.

(g) Infested Zone. Any county where the USDA or the State Animal Health Official has confirmed a breeding population of NWS, as well as all adjoining counties. A zone is considered infested until U.S. state or federal officials declare all counties within the infested zone free of NWS.

(h) New World Screwworm (NWS). The fly, eggs, pupae or larvae of the genus and species *Cochliomyia hominivorax*.

(i) Originating from an Infested Zone. Initiating interstate movement to Florida from an infested zone or being present in a county that was considered an infested zone within the previous fourteen days. Warm-blooded domestic animals that were transported through an infested zone without stopping or offloading are not considered as originating from an infested zone.

(j) Shelter Animals. All warm-blooded animals within the custody or care of a public or private animal shelter, humane organization, or animal control agency.

(k) Small Mammals. All animals in the taxonomic order Rodentia or Lagomorpha.

(l) Wound. Any break in or injury to the animal's integument, meaning the skin or mucous membrane. Surgical sites which have not fully healed, including those due to management practices such as dehorning and castration sites, are considered wounds.

(2) Interstate Import Requirements. Except where more stringent requirements are adopted herein, all animals being imported into Florida from high-risk counties, infested zones, or infested states must meet the testing and movement requirements in Chapter 5C-3, F.A.C.

(a) No shelter animals originating from an infested state may be imported into Florida.

(b) No alternative movement documents are accepted in lieu of an OCVI for warm-blooded animals being imported into Florida from a high-risk county, an infested state, or an infested zone.

(c) All warm-blooded domestic animals originating outside of an infested zone but from an infested state or high-risk county being imported into Florida must be accompanied by an OCVI documenting that all animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and found free of contagious and infectious diseases and pests, including NWS.

1. The OCVI must include the statement, “All animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and are free from screwworm larvae infestation.”

2. The OCVI is valid for no more than 5 days from the date of inspection.

(d) All warm-blooded domestic animals originating from an infested zone, as defined in paragraph (1)(i) of this rule, must be accompanied by all animal treatment or movement documents required by the originating state and an OCVI documenting that all animals listed on the OCVI have been treated with an effective treatment for NWS.

1. The OCVI must include the statement, “All animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and are free from screwworm larvae infestation.” The OCVI must also document the treatment, listing the treatment date, route of administration, and medication administered.

2. The OCVI is valid for 5 days from the date of inspection.

3. The effective treatment for NWS must be administered in accordance with the following:

a. Oral or injected treatments must be administered no fewer than 12 hours and no more than 14 days prior to entry into Florida.

b. Systemic, topical treatments must be administered no fewer than 72 hours and no more than 14 days prior to entry into Florida.

4. The effective treatment must be administered by or directly overseen by an authorized representative.

5. In addition to receiving a systemic effective treatment, all animals with non-infested wounds must have the wounds topically treated with a product effective against NWS. The wound location and treatment must be documented on the OCVI.

(e) If any animal in a shipment is suspected to be infested with NWS, all animals in the shipment are prohibited from entering Florida until all animals in the shipment have been administered an effective treatment, all wounds have healed, and all other requirements of this rule have been met.

(f) Each shipment of warm-blooded domestic animals originating from an infested zone must be accompanied by an FDACS Certificate of Animal Movement containing the required prior permission number, as set forth in Chapter 5C-3, F.A.C. The prior permission number must be requested a minimum of two business days in advance of the importation date and must be obtained through the FDACS online permitting portal at: <https://flanimalmovementrequests.fdacs.gov/SignIn>.

(3) Exemptions. The following exemptions from all or part of this emergency rule apply:

(a) Dairy calves originating from an infested zone that have been treated with a systemic avermectin, that have had their navels treated with a topical effective treatment, and that have

been inspected and found free of NWS larvae are exempt from the following:

1. The minimum post-treatment entry time requirement of 12 hours set forth in sub-subparagraph (2)(d)3.a.,

2. The minimum post-treatment entry time requirement of 72 hours set forth in sub-subparagraph (2)(d)3.b., and

3. The treatment oversight requirements set forth in subparagraph (2)(d)4. of this emergency rule.

(b) The following poultry are exempt from of this emergency rule:

1. Hatching and table eggs and chicks under 5 days of age.

2. National Poultry Improvement Plan Types B, C, and D, born and raised indoors, moving on a USDA VS Form 9-3 (FEB 2016), Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults, as incorporated in Rule 5C-3.012, F.A.C.

(c) Small mammals originating from an infested zone that are born and raised indoors are exempt from subsection (2) of this rule, but must otherwise meet the testing and movement requirements in Chapter 5C-3, F.A.C. In addition, they must be accompanied by an OCVI documenting that all animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and found free of contagious and infectious diseases, including NWS.

1. The OCVI must include the statement, “All animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and are free from screwworm larvae infestation.”

2. The OCVI is valid for no more than 5 days from the date of inspection.

(4) Penalties for Non-Compliance. Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 5C-30, F.A.C., violations of this emergency rule will be subject to the following penalties:

(a) Animals originating from an infested zone will be refused entry into Florida.

(b) Animals originating from a high-risk county or from an infested state will be quarantined to destination and will be subject to an administrative fine of up to \$500 per animal, up to a maximum of \$10,000 per load.

(c) Animals found to have unlawfully entered the State of Florida from a high-risk county, an infested state, or an infested zone without complying with the requirements of this rule will be quarantined and will be subject to an administrative fine of up to \$500 per animal, up to a maximum of \$10,000 per load.

Rulemaking Authority 570.07(23), 585.002(4), 585.08(2), 585.145 FS. Law Implemented 570.07(15), 570.36, 585.002, 585.003, 585.08, 585.11, 585.145(1), (2), 585.16 FS. History—New 9-8-26, Repealed 10-2-26.

THIS RULE TAKES EFFECT UPON BEING FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE UNLESS A LATER DATE IS SPECIFIED IN THE RULE.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 10/02/2026

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES**Division of Animal Industry**

RULE NO.: 5CER26-15
RULE TITLE: Interstate Import Requirements for Warm-Blooded Animals Originating from Areas Impacted by New World Screwworm

SPECIFIC FACTS AND REASONS FOR FINDING AN IMMEDIATE DANGER TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, OR WELFARE: The presence of New World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) has been confirmed in both Texas and New Mexico, and there are multiple active cases involving domestic animals. New World Screwworms (NWS) are fly larvae that feed on living flesh, often entering through wound sites found on livestock and other animals. If not discovered and effectively treated, an infestation of NWS can be fatal. Immediate action, including the implementation of stringent inspection protocols and specifically timed treatment requirements for animals being transported from the affected region, is necessary to limit the spread and impact of NWS.

REASONS FOR CONCLUDING THAT THE PROCEDURE USED IS FAIR UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES: Adopting this emergency rule pursuant to s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, is fair and justified because it provides at least the procedural protection given by other statutes, the State Constitution, or the United States Constitution, and it takes only the actions necessary to protect the public interest.

NWS poses an immediate danger to public health, safety, and welfare, and emergency rulemaking is necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of this potentially deadly pest. The immediate, temporary imposition of more stringent inspection requirements for animals imported from the affected region is the only viable means of ensuring the protection of Florida animals susceptible to this threat.

SUMMARY: In order to limit the spread and impact of NWS, the emergency rule implements more stringent inspection and treatment protocols for animals being transported to Florida from affected areas.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE EMERGENCY RULE IS: Dr. Michael A. Short, State Veterinarian, Director, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 407 S. Calhoun St., Rm. 330, Mayo Bldg., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0800; (850)410-0900; AnimalIndustry@fdacs.gov.

THE TEXT OF THE EMERGENCY RULE IS:

5CER26-15 Interstate Import Requirements for Warm-Blooded Animals Originating from Areas Impacted by New World Screwworm.

(1) **Definitions.** For purposes of this emergency rule, the definitions set forth in s. 585.01, F.S., and Rule 5C-3.001, F.A.C., shall apply. The following definitions shall also apply:

(a) **Alternative Movement Document.** A document used for interstate movement in lieu of an Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (OCVI) for a specified exemption in Chapter 5C-3, F.A.C., including Extended Equine Movement Permits, as incorporated in subsection 5C-3.003(5), F.A.C., a valid Owner-Shipper Statement as described in subsection 5C-3.002(2), F.A.C., a Permit for Interstate Movement from a USDA Approved Livestock Facility, FDACS-09158 Rev. 04/18, as incorporated in paragraph 5C-3.004(3)(b), F.A.C., and a Commuter Herd Agreement as described in paragraph 5C-3.004(3)(c), F.A.C.

(b) **Authorized Representative.** An employee of a U.S. state or the U.S. federal government, a licensed veterinarian accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) who is authorized to conduct animal disease control and eradication activities, or an individual who has undergone state government-approved or federal government-approved training and is certified by a U.S. state or the U.S. federal government as an NWS inspector.

(c) **Effective Treatment.** A systemic product that is experimentally, conditionally, or fully licensed or approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, Center for Biologics or the United States Food and Drug Administration, for use in animals against internal or external parasites and shown to be effective in preventing or treating New World Screwworm (NWS) larval infestation in peer reviewed scientific literature.

(d) **High-Risk County.** All U.S. Counties within 125 miles of an infested Mexican state.

(e) **Infested Mexican State.** A Mexican state that has an established NWS breeding population. A Mexican state is considered infested with NWS until Mexico's Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) declares the Mexican state to be free of NWS and that declaration is recognized by United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

(f) **Infested State.** A U.S. state with one or more infested zones. A state is considered infested until U.S. state or federal officials declare the state free of NWS.

(g) **Infested Zone.** Any county where the USDA or the State Animal Health Official has confirmed a breeding population of NWS, as well as adjacent counties with areas where the infested state has implemented identical enhanced animal inspection or movement requirements. A county is considered infested until U.S. state or federal officials declare the county free of NWS.

(h) **New World Screwworm (NWS).** The fly, eggs, pupae or larvae of the genus and species *Cochliomyia hominivorax*.

(i) Originating from an Infested Zone. Initiating interstate movement to Florida from an infested zone or being present in an infested zone within the previous fourteen days. However, once an infested zone has been declared free of NWS by U.S. state or federal officials, the fourteen-day timeframe no longer applies, and animals originating from such counties are not considered as originating from an infested zone. In addition, warm-blooded domestic animals that were transported through an infested zone without stopping or offloading are not considered as originating from an infested zone.

(j) Shelter Animals. All warm-blooded animals within the custody or care of a public or private animal shelter, humane organization, or animal control agency.

(k) Small Mammals. All animals in the taxonomic order Rodentia or Lagomorpha.

(l) Wound. Any break in or injury to the animal's integument, meaning the skin or mucous membrane. Surgical sites which have not fully healed, including those due to management practices such as dehorning and castration sites, are considered wounds.

(2) Interstate Import Requirements. Except where more stringent requirements are adopted herein, all animals being imported into Florida from high-risk counties, infested zones, or infested states must meet the testing and movement requirements in Chapter 5C-3, F.A.C.

(a) No shelter animals originating from an infested state may be imported into Florida.

(b) No alternative movement documents are accepted in lieu of an OCVI for warm-blooded animals being imported into Florida from a high-risk county, an infested state, or an infested zone.

(c) All warm-blooded domestic animals originating outside of an infested zone but from an infested state or high-risk county being imported into Florida must be accompanied by an OCVI documenting that all animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and found free of contagious and infectious diseases and pests, including NWS.

1. The OCVI must include the statement, "All animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and are free from screwworm larvae infestation."

2. The OCVI is valid for no more than 5 days from the date of inspection.

(d) All warm-blooded domestic animals originating from an infested zone, as defined in paragraph (1)(i) of this rule, must be accompanied by all animal treatment or movement documents required by the originating state and an OCVI documenting that all animals listed on the OCVI have been treated with an effective treatment for NWS.

1. The OCVI must include the statement, "All animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and are free from screwworm larvae infestation." The OCVI must also document

the treatment, listing the treatment date, route of administration, and medication administered.

2. The OCVI is valid for 5 days from the date of inspection.

3. The effective treatment for NWS must be administered in accordance with the following:

a. Oral or injected treatments must be administered no fewer than 12 hours and no more than 14 days prior to entry into Florida.

b. Systemic, topical treatments must be administered no fewer than 72 hours and no more than 14 days prior to entry into Florida.

4. The effective treatment must be administered by or directly overseen by an authorized representative.

5. In addition to receiving a systemic effective treatment, all animals with non-infested wounds must have the wounds topically treated with a product effective against NWS. The wound location and treatment must be documented on the OCVI.

(e) If any animal in a shipment is suspected to be infested with NWS, all animals in the shipment are prohibited from entering Florida until all animals in the shipment have been administered an effective treatment, all wounds have healed, and all other requirements of this rule have been met.

(f) Each shipment of warm-blooded domestic animals originating from an infested zone must be accompanied by an FDACS Certificate of Animal Movement containing the required prior permission number, as set forth in Chapter 5C-3, F.A.C. The prior permission number must be requested a minimum of two business days in advance of the importation date and must be obtained through the FDACS online permitting portal at: <https://flanimalmovementrequests.fdacs.gov/SignIn>.

(3) Exemptions. The following exemptions from all or part of this emergency rule apply:

(a) Dairy calves originating from an infested zone that have been treated with a systemic avermectin, that have had their navels treated with a topical effective treatment, and that have been inspected and found free of NWS larvae are exempt from the following:

1. The minimum post-treatment entry time requirement of 12 hours set forth in sub-subparagraph (2)(d)3.a.,

2. The minimum post-treatment entry time requirement of 72 hours set forth in sub-subparagraph (2)(d)3.b., and

3. The treatment oversight requirements set forth in subparagraph (2)(d)4. of this emergency rule.

(b) The following poultry are exempt from of this emergency rule:

1. Hatching and table eggs and chicks under 5 days of age.

2. National Poultry Improvement Plan Types B, C, and D, born and raised indoors, moving on a USDA VS Form 9-3 (FEB

2016), Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks, and Poults, as incorporated in Rule 5C-3.012, F.A.C.

(c) Small mammals originating from an infested zone that are born and raised indoors are exempt from subsection (2) of this rule, but must otherwise meet the testing and movement requirements in Chapter 5C-3, F.A.C. In addition, they must be accompanied by an OCVI documenting that all animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and found free of contagious and infectious diseases, including NWS.

1. The OCVI must include the statement, "All animals listed on the OCVI have been inspected and are free from screwworm larvae infestation."

2. The OCVI is valid for no more than 5 days from the date of inspection.

(d) Cattle consigned directly to an animal slaughtering establishment that is regulated under and in compliance with the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 601-695) are exempt from NWS treatment as described in subparagraphs (2)(d)3. and 4. of this rule, but only if all animals in the shipment are slaughtered within 72 hours of OCVI inspection. The act of slaughter must be verifiable by FSIS, FDACS, and/or USDA.

(4) Penalties for Non-Compliance. Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 5C-30, F.A.C., violations of this emergency rule will be subject to the following penalties:

(a) Animals originating from an infested zone will be refused entry into Florida.

(b) Animals originating from a high-risk county or from an infested state will be quarantined to destination and will be subject to an administrative fine of up to \$500 per animal, up to a maximum of \$10,000 per load.

(c) Animals found to have unlawfully entered the State of Florida from a high-risk county, an infested state, or an infested zone without complying with the requirements of this rule will be quarantined and will be subject to an administrative fine of up to \$500 per animal, up to a maximum of \$10,000 per load.

(d) All other violations of this emergency rule will be subject to an administrative fine of up to \$500 per animal.

Rulemaking Authority 570.07(23), 585.002(4), 585.08(2), 585.145 FS. Law Implemented 570.07(15), 570.36, 585.002, 585.003, 585.08, 585.11, 585.145(1), (2), 585.16 FS. History—New 10-1-26.

THIS RULE TAKES EFFECT UPON BEING FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE UNLESS A LATER DATE IS SPECIFIED IN THE RULE.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 10/1/2026

NOTE: The full text of Emergency Rules that are currently in effect can be viewed by going to <https://flrules.org/Notice/emergencyRules.asp>.

Section V Petitions and Dispositions Regarding Rule Variance or Waiver

NONE

Section VI Notice of Meetings, Workshops and Public Hearings

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Division of Blind Services

The Division of Blind Services/Bureau of Business Enterprise announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: October 14, 2026, 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Via Microsoft Teams meeting

Join:

<https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/29181915034964?p=30TKFhxSRXj7V4bmOb>

Meeting ID: 291 819 150 349 64

Passcode: Cv9Aq62z

Dial in by phone

+1(850)583-5063, 730925334# United States, Tallahassee

Phone conference ID: 730 925 334#

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:

Discussion of August 2026 Committee Meeting.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Mary Ellen Harding, maryellen.harding@dbs.fldoe.org

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 3 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Mary Ellen Harding, maryellen.harding@dbs.fldoe.org. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Mary Ellen Harding, maryellen.harding@dbs.fldoe.org

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATES AND TIMES: October 13 - 14, 2026, 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

PLACE: 211 North Tampa Street, Tampa, FL 33602 (Hilton Tampa Downtown)

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The Domestic Security Coordinating Group (DSCG) Executive Board will meet to hear presentations and discuss issues relating to Florida's domestic security priorities. The period for public comment for both days will be from 9:15 - 9:45 a.m.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: No agenda or meeting material

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 2 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: John MacIsaac at (850)228-3254 or DSAP@fdle.state.fl.us . If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: John MacIsaac at (850)228-3254 or DSAP@fdle.state.fl.us.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission

The Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATES AND TIMES: October 26 – 29, 2026; all meeting times, EDT (See Below)

October 28, 2026, 8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m., Training Center Directors Association Business Meeting

October 28, 2026, 10: 00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Probable Cause Determination Hearings

October 29, 2026, 8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m., Criminal Justice Standards & Training Commission Business Meeting

October 29, 2026, 9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Criminal Justice Standards & Training Commission Officer Discipline Hearings

PLACE: ALL SESSIONS WILL BE HELD at The Equestrian Manor (across from The Riding Academy Hotel) at 8050 NW 17th Place, Ocala, FL 34482. Hotel Front Desk Telephone: (352)414-7900.

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The above meetings are held to discuss issues relating to standards, training, examinations, certification, de-certification, record management for law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers, trust fund issues, Commission rules, officer discipline penalty guidelines, and certification and recertification of criminal justice training schools.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: If you have questions about the Business Agenda, please contact Kim Rowell at (850)410-8662 or by e-mail at KimberlyRowell@fdle.state.fl.us.

If you have questions about the Officer Discipline Agenda, please contact Kamal Meshedi at (850)410-8632 or by e-mail at KamalMeshedi@fdle.state.fl.us.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: f you have questions about the Business Agenda, please contact Kim Rowell at (850)410-8662 or by e-mail at KimberlyRowell@fdle.state.fl.us. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: If you have questions about the Business Agenda, please contact Kim Rowell at (850)410-8662 or by e-mail at KimberlyRowell@fdle.state.fl.us.

REGIONAL UTILITY AUTHORITIES

Tampa Bay Water - A Regional Water Supply Authority

The Tampa Bay Water, A Regional Water Supply Authority announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: October 19, 2026, 9:30 a.m.

PLACE: Tampa Bay Water Administrative Offices, 2575 Enterprise Rd, Clearwater, Florida 33763

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Regular Board Meeting

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Records Department (727)796-2355.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 3 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Records Department (727)796-2355. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Records Department (727)796-2355.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Board of Employee Leasing Companies

The Board of Employee Leasing Companies announces a telephone conference call to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, October 29, 2026, 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Microsoft Teams meeting

Join:
<https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/24365471463841?p=nMXAX845SpCIKT7JhA>
 Meeting ID: 243 654 714 638 41
 Passcode: Kp2FF2no
 Need help? | System reference
 Dial in by phone
 +1(213)458-8552,,775091647# United States, Los Angeles
 Find a local number
 Phone conference ID: 775 091 647#
 For organizers: Meeting options | Reset dial-in PIN
GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:
 General Business Meeting
 A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Board of Employee Leasing Companies, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399, (850)717-1411.
 Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 2 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Board of Employee Leasing Companies, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399, (850)717-1411. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).
 If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.
 For more information, you may contact: Board of Employee Leasing Companies, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399, (850)717-1411.

FLORIDA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION

The Florida Housing Finance Corporation announces a workshop to which all persons are invited.
DATE AND TIME: October 15, 2026, 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time
PLACE: Florida Housing Finance Corporation, 227 N. Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. The workshop will also be available by webinar. The registration information for the webinar will be posted to the following website once available:
<https://www.floridahousing.org/programs/developers-multifamily-programs/competitive/2026/2026-218>.
GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: This conceptual workshop will discuss ITP 2026-218 Financing for Preserving Developments in the Corporation Portfolio with the opportunity for the public to provide comments and suggestions.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Bryan Barber (850)488-4197.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Bryan Barber (850)488-4197. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Division of State Fire Marshal

RULE NOS.:RULE TITLES:

69A-62.0001 Definitions
 69A-62.002 Uniform Minimum Firefighter Employment Standards; Adoption of National Fire Protection Association Standards
 69A-62.020 Definitions
 69A-62.021 Minimum Requirements for a Firefighter Employer Comprehensive Safety and Health Program
 69A-62.023 Criteria for Identifying Firefighter Employers with a High Frequency or Severity of Injuries
 69A-62.025 Employer Cancer Prevention Best Practices
 69A-62.0262 Behavioral Health Access Program
 69A-62.0264 Employer Best Practices For Mental Health
 69A-62.027 Firefighter Work Schedules
 69A-62.030 Definitions
 69A-62.032 Division Inspection or Investigation
 69A-62.040 Definitions
 69A-62.042 Firefighter Employer Requirements
 69A-62.043 Duties and Functions of the Safety Committee and Workplace Safety Coordinator

The Department of Financial Services announces a hearing to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: November 10, 2026, 1:00 p.m., EST.

PLACE: Microsoft Teams meeting

Join:

<https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/261129338064703?p=dprisp5fMLTIP52HG>

Meeting ID: 261 129 338 064 703

Passcode: SL7rn2a8

Dial in by phone

+1(850)328-4354,,94150377# United States, Tallahassee

Phone conference ID: 941 503 77#

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: This hearing will consider public input on the proposed changes to the above-referenced rules.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: John Gatlin, Assistant Director of the Division of State Fire Marshal, at (850)413-3612 or DSFM.Rules@myfloridacfo.com.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: John Gatlin at (850)413-3612 or DSFM.Rules@myfloridacfo.com. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

AREA AGENCY ON AGING FOR SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
The Area Agency on Aging for Southwest Florida, Inc. announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, October 29, 2026, 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Main Conference Room, 2830 Winkler Ave, Suite 112, Fort Myers, FL 33916

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:
Items related to AAASWFL business and Board of Directors oversight.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: President at ea@aaaswfl.org

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 3 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: President at ea@aaaswfl.org. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: President at ea@aaaswfl.org

CENTER FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING IN CENTRAL FLORIDA, INC.

The Center For Independent Living in Central Florida, INC announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: October 7, 2026, 2:00 p.m.

PLACE: 720 N Denning Drive, Winter Park FL 32789

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:
Development Committee Meeting

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Josue Obando (407)961-5539

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Josue Obando (407)961-5539. If you are hearing or

speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

FLORIDA VIRTUAL SCHOOL FOUNDATION

The Florida Virtual School Foundation announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: October 6, 2026, 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

PLACE: Virtual

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:
Quarterly Board Meeting

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: bbrunner@flvs.net

Section VII

Notice of Petitions and Dispositions Regarding Declaratory Statements

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
REGULATION

Florida Building Commission

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

61G20-1.001 Florida Building Code Adopted

NOTICE OF DISPOSITION FOR DECLARATORY STATEMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Florida Building Commission has issued an order disposing of the petition for declaratory statement filed by Oak Wells Aquatics on June 26, 2026. The following is a summary of the agency's disposition of the petition:

Petitioner requested an answer to the following questions, based upon the project described within its petition: 1. Do "NO DIVING" markings bearing both "NO DIVING" text and a "NO DIVING" pictographic symbol together meet the requirements of section 454.1.2.3.1 of the Florida Building Code? 2. Do monochromatic "NO DIVING" pictographic symbol markings meet the requirements of 454.1.2.3.1 of the Florida Building Code? On August 11, 2026, the Commission provided the following answers: In response to Petitioner's first question, the answer is yes. A "NO DIVING" marking that incorporates both the "NO DIVING" text and the international "NO DIVING" pictographic symbol may be considered to meet the requirements of section 454.1.2.3.1, Florida Building Code, Building, 8th Edition (2023), provided that the marking otherwise complies with the applicable provisions of the code regarding location, size and contrast. In response to Petitioner's second question, the answer is no. Section 454.1.2.3.1, Florida Building Code, Building, 8th Edition (2023), specifically authorizes the substitution of the "NO DIVING" text with a 6-inch tile bearing a 4-inch or larger red international "NO DIVING" symbol. Because the code expressly requires the

international symbol to be red and does not provide for a monochromatic alternative, a monochromatic "NO DIVING" pictographic symbol does not comply with the prescriptive requirements of section 454.1.2.3.1.

A copy of the Order Disposing of the Petition for Declaratory Statement may be obtained by contacting: Agency Clerk's Office, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (850)921-0342, AGC.Filing@myfloridalicense.com.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
REGULATION

Florida Building Commission

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

61G20-1.001 Florida Building Code Adopted

NOTICE OF DISPOSITION FOR DECLARATORY
STATEMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Florida Building Commission has issued an order disposing of the petition for declaratory statement filed by Custom Pool Systems on June 22, 2026. The following is a summary of the agency's disposition of the petition:

Petitioner requested an answer to the following question, based upon the project described within its petition: Is tile allowed to be used as a finishing material for commercial swimming pools and spas, regardless of the shell material used? On August 11, 2026, the Commission provided the following answer: The answer to the Petitioner's question is yes. Tile may be used as the interior finishing material for commercial swimming pools and spas regardless of the shell material, provided that the pool complies with the applicable requirements of sections 454.1.2.1 and 454.1.2.4, Florida Building Code, Building, 8th Edition (2023), including the requirements governing installation, slip resistance, and color.

A copy of the Order Disposing of the Petition for Declaratory Statement may be obtained by contacting: Agency Clerk's Office, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (850)921-0342, AGC.Filing@myfloridalicense.com.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
REGULATION

Florida Building Commission

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

61G20-1.001 Florida Building Code Adopted

NOTICE OF DISPOSITION FOR DECLARATORY
STATEMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Florida Building Commission has issued an order disposing of the petition for declaratory statement filed by Riffles Air & Heat, Inc. on June 04, 2026. The following is a summary of the agency's disposition of the petition:

Petitioner requested an answer to the following question, based upon the project described within its petition: Is a dedicated supply and return vent required in the unvented attic to satisfy M406.1? On August 11, 2026, the Commission provided the following answer: no. Section M406.1, Florida Building Code, Mechanical, 8th Edition (2023), is not applicable to the proposed project because the project consists of a new single-family dwelling regulated by the Florida Building Code, Residential, 8th Edition (2023). The unvented attic assembly is governed by section R806.5, Florida Building Code, Residential, 8th Edition (2023), which does not require dedicated supply and return vents in the unvented attic. Accordingly, the requirement for dedicated supply and return vents cannot be imposed based on section M406.1, Florida Building Code, Mechanical, 8th Edition (2023).

A copy of the Order Disposing of the Petition for Declaratory Statement may be obtained by contacting: Agency Clerk's Office, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (850)921-0342, AGC.Filing@myfloridalicense.com.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
REGULATION

Florida Building Commission

NOTICE OF DECLINATION FOR DECLARATORY
STATEMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Florida Building Commission has declined to rule on the petition for declaratory statement filed by CT Solutions of Florida, LLC, on May 26, 2026. The following is a summary of the agency's declination of the petition:

Petitioner is a private provider of building code inspection services and states that it sought to "appeal a decision of the Marion County Building Official John Pearson per 553.791(15)(c)." Petitioner presented the following questions: 1. Can the local authority having jurisdiction reject the Florida Building Commission's adopted notice to building official? 2. When it comes to providing written authorization from the fee owner, can the local authority having jurisdiction require this on a specific form acceptable to the local authority, and require such form to be notarized? On August 11, 2026, the Commission declined to answer the petition on the grounds that a declaratory statement is not the appropriate means for determining the conduct of another entity.

A copy of the Order Declining the Petition for Declaratory Statement may be obtained by contacting: Agency Clerk's Office, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (850)921-0342, AGC.Filing@myfloridalicense.com.

Section VIII

Notice of Petitions and Dispositions Regarding the Validity of Rules

Notice of Petition for Administrative Determination has been filed with the Division of Administrative Hearings on the following rules:

NONE

Notice of Disposition of Petition for Administrative Determination has been filed with the Division of Administrative Hearings on the following rules:

NONE

Section IX

Notice of Petitions and Dispositions Regarding Non-rule Policy Challenges

NONE

Section X

Announcements and Objection Reports of the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee

NONE

Section XI

Notices Regarding Bids, Proposals and Purchasing

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Recreation and Parks

Invitation to Bid: BDC09-26-27 Sebastian Inlet - Water Holding Tank

NOTICE OF INVITATION TO BID: The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Design and Construction, is soliciting formal, competitive, sealed bids from contractors for bid number BDC09-26-27 Sebastian Inlet - Water Holding Tank. More info @ <https://tinyurl.com/265t28zs>

AULD & WHITE CONSTRUCTORS, LLC.

UF Jacksonville Building 1A - GMP #1

Clark/AWC, a Joint Venture

Clark/AWC, a Joint Venture, in conjunction with Edgemoor UF Jax Partners and the University of Florida, will be accepting SEALED proposals, which will be received until 11:30 p.m.,

Wednesday, October 21, 2026. This will be a private bid opening.

Project includes temporary office trailers, earthwork, dewatering, auger cast piles, landscaping, and curtain wall systems.

A voluntary site visit is scheduled for Wednesday, October 7, 2026, at 12:00 noon on site.

Interested Bidders are required to notify Clark/AWC, a Joint Venture, of their Intent to Bid, in writing, no later than 2:00 p.m., October 14th, 2026, one week prior to bid opening. Interested Bidders who fail to notify Clark/AWC, a Joint Venture, of their intent to bid by the date referenced above MAY NOT be permitted to bid. Interested bidders are to reach out to Ryan Ulmer (ryan.ulmer@clarkconstruction.com).

The University of Florida and Clark/AWC, a Joint Venture, are committed to providing equal opportunity and strongly encourage all interested small business firms and suppliers to submit bids. This project includes a JSEB participation requirement.

Clark/AWC, a Joint Venture reserves the right to reject any and all bids, waive formalities and irregularities in bidding and to accept bids which are considered by Clark/AWC, a Joint Venture, to be in the best interest of the project.

Section XII

Miscellaneous

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Index of Administrative Rules Filed with the Secretary of State Pursuant to subparagraphs 120.55(1)(b)7. – 8., F.S., the below list of rules were filed in the Office of the Secretary of State between 3:00 p.m., Monday, September 28, 2026, and 3:00 p.m., Friday, October 2, 2026.

Rule No.	File Date	Effective Date
5CER26-14	10/2/2026	10/2/2026
5CER26-15	10/1/2026	10/1/2026
5I-4.002	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
5I-4.003	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
5I-4.005	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
5I-4.006	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
5I-4.007	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
5I-4.008	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
5I-4.011	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
6A-1.0014	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
6A-4.0021	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
6A-4.00821	9/30/2026	10/20/2026

6A-6.0576	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
6A-14.012	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
6A-14.0719	9/30/2026	10/20/2026
60CC-1.101	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
64B18-16.006	9/29/2026	10/19/2026
64B18-17.001	9/29/2026	10/19/2026
64DER26-13	9/30/2026	9/30/2026
64DER26-14	9/30/2026	9/30/2026
64DER26-15	9/30/2026	9/30/2026
65A-1.603	10/1/2026	10/21/2026
65A-1.605	10/1/2026	10/21/2026
65A-4.205	10/1/2026	10/21/2026
65A-4.206	10/1/2026	10/21/2026
65A-4.217	10/1/2026	10/21/2026
68D-24.0041	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.001	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.022	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.039	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.042	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.047	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.048	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.075	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.076	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
75-14.081	9/28/2026	10/18/2026
LIST OF RULES AWAITING LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL SECTIONS 120.541(3), 373.139(7) AND/OR 373.1391(6), FLORIDA STATUTES		
Rule No.	File Date	Effective Date
14-10.0043	4/11/2025	**/**/****
65C-9.004	3/31/2022	**/**/****

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Division of Motor Vehicles

Notice of Withdrawal of Affordable Carts Holdings, LLC line-make CLUB

Notice of Withdrawal

Notice is hereby given that the publication on behalf of Club Car LLC ("Club Car"), we would like to inform you that Club Car is withdrawing its application for Affordable Carts Holdings, LLC located at 17521 N. Tamiami Trail, North Fort Myers, FL 33903 to become a dealer of low-speed vehicles for Club Car. The retraction of this application is due to Affordable Carts Holdings, LLC's withdrawal of its request to be a dealer

as further described in their application as a new point for low speed vehicles manufactured by Club Car LLC (line-make CLUB) franchise dealership in Lee County by Club Car LLC, published in Volume 52, Issue 58, Page 1289 of the Florida Administrative Weekly on March 25, 2026, has been withdrawn.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Division of Emergency Management

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF AGENCY REGULATORY PLAN

Pursuant to Section 120.74(2)(a)3., Florida Statutes, notice is hereby given that the Agency's Annual Regulatory Plan, effective October 1, 2026, is available at the following web address:

<https://www.floridadisaster.org/globalassets/dem/director/legal/2026-27-fdem-annual-regulatory-plan.pdf>

DEPARTMENT OF ELDER AFFAIRS

2026-2027 Annual Regulatory Plan

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF 2026-2027 ANNUAL REGULATORY PLAN

Pursuant to subsection 120.74(2)(a)3., Florida Statutes, notice is hereby given that on October 2, 2026, the Department of Elder Affairs published its Annual Regulatory Plan for 2026-2027 on its website.

The Regulatory Plan is available at: <https://elderaffairs.org/publications-reports/annual-regulatory-plans/>

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Division of Administrative Hearings

Notice of Completed Rule Review

RULE NOS.:RULE TITLES:

60Q-3.001	Applicability
60Q-3.002	Computation of Time
60Q-3.003	Representation By Attorney
60Q-3.004	Filing and Service
60Q-3.005	Initiation of Arbitration Proceedings
60Q-3.006	Stipulations to Terminate Assessment Arbitration
60Q-3.007	Assessment Arbitration Panels
60Q-3.008	Ex Parte Communications
60Q-3.009	Disqualification of Arbitrators
60Q-3.011	Discovery
60Q-3.0111	Motions
60Q-3.012	Subpoenas
60Q-3.013	Case Management
60Q-3.016	Recordation
60Q-3.017	Venue
60Q-3.018	Notice of Assessment Arbitration
60Q-3.019	Continuances

60Q-3.022	Assessment	Arbitration	Pre-Hearing Requirements
60Q-3.024	Arbitration Award		
60Q-3.025	Assessment Misarbitration		
60Q-3.026	Initiation of Allocation Arbitration Proceedings		
60Q-3.027	Motions and Stipulations to Terminate Allocation Arbitration		
60Q-3.028	Allocation Arbitration Panels		
60Q-3.029	Notice of Allocation Arbitration		
60Q-3.031	Allocation Arbitration Pre-Hearing Requirements		
60Q-3.032	Allocation of Financial Responsibility		
60Q-3.035	Sanctions		

Notice is hereby given that on October 1, 2026, the above rules completed the rule review process pursuant to Section 120.5435, F.S.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Notice of Completed Rule Review

RULE NOS.:RULE TITLES:

62-17.540	Application for Corridor Certification and Precertification Amendments		
62-17.543	Alternate Corridor Information		
62-17.545	Fees, Disbursement of Funds, Contracts		
62-17.590	Agency Reports, Project Analysis		
62-17.600	Conditions of Certification		
62-17.625	Alternate Corridor Processing		
62-17.660	Post-Certification Monitoring and Reporting		
62-17.665	Management and Storage of Surface Waters, Activities in Surface Waters and Wetlands, and Water Quality Post-Certification Review		
62-17.680	Modification of Certification		
62-17.750	Public Noticing Requirements		

Notice is hereby given that on October 1, 2026, the above rules completed the rule review process pursuant to Section 120.5435, F.S.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Notice of Publication of Agency's Regulatory Plan

Pursuant to subparagraph 120.74(2)(a)3., F.S., this publication serves as notice that the Department's 2026 Regulatory Plan can be found at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/about/additional-services-offices/office-general-counsel/dcf-annual-regulatory-plan>. The date of publication is September 30, 2026.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Office of Financial Regulation

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF 2026-2027 AGENCY REGULATORY PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 1, 2026, the Office of Financial Regulation published its 2026-2027 Regulatory Plan in accordance with section 120.74, Florida Statutes, F.S. The Regulatory Plan is available on the Agency's website at <https://www.flofr.gov/sitePages/AnnualRegulatoryPlan.htm>.

Section XIII Index to Rules Filed During Preceding Week

NOTE: The above section will be published on Tuesday beginning October 2, 2012, unless Monday is a holiday, then it will be published on Wednesday of that week.