

## 6.1.6.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements/Monitoring Conditions/ Requirements for Specific Waters/Outstanding National Resource Waters

### **Applicability:**

The intent of this topic is to assist the permit writer in establishing minimum requirements for monitoring programs for existing discharges to Outstanding National Resource Waters. New releases from any source other than a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) are prohibited.

### **Content:**

As defined at 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(O), Outstanding National Resource Waters are waters which have outstanding national recreational and ecological significance. These waters shall receive special protection against any degradation in quality. Congressionally designated rivers, including those in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and the wild and scenic rivers systems, are so designated. These waters are listed in Table D of the Water Quality Standards. In accord with 10 CSR 20-7.015(6)(A)4, the department will develop a wastewater and sludge sampling program based on design flow that shall require, at a minimum, one wastewater sample per year for each 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) of effluent or fraction thereof, except that:

- Point sources that discharge less than 5000 gpd may only be required to submit an annual report;
- Point sources that discharge more than 1.3 million gallons per day (mgd) will be required at a minimum to collect 52 wastewater samples per year; and
- Sludge sampling will be established in the permit.

Sampling frequency shall be spread evenly throughout the discharge year. This means that a point source with a continuous discharge shall take samples on a regular schedule, while point sources with seasonal discharges shall collect samples during the season of discharge.

Sample types shall be as follows:

- Samples collected from lagoons may be grab samples;
- Samples collected from mechanical plants shall be twenty-four (24)-hour composite samples, unless otherwise specified in the operating permit; and
- Sludge samples shall be a grab sample unless otherwise specified in the operating permit.

The monitoring frequency and sample types described above are minimum requirements. The permit writer shall establish monitoring frequencies, locations, and sample types that fulfill the site-specific informational needs of the department.

To establish an appropriate site-specific monitoring program, the permit writer should take into account:

- nature of the effluent
- variability of the effluent

- design capacity of the treatment facility
- size of the receiving stream
- treatment method used
- past compliance history
- frequency of discharge
- seasonality of discharge
- tiered limits

The antidegradation policy for waters designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters requires that there shall be no lowering of the water quality (10 CSR 70-7.031(2)(C)). The site-specific monitoring program developed for Outstanding National Resource Waters should also address in-stream monitoring to determine the natural concentrations of the parameters of interest to assure no degradation of water quality occurs.

### Legal References:

*Code of State Regulations:*

[10 CSR 20-7.015  
\(6\)\(A\) 4](#)  
[10 CSR 20-7.031  
\(1\)\(O\), \(2\)\(C\) and  
Table D](#)

Effluent Regulations - Special Streams Limitations - Outstanding National Resource Waters

Water Quality Standards

(1)(O) Definitions

(2)(C) Antidegradation - Outstanding State and National Resource Waters

Table D - Outstanding National Resource Waters

### Other Links:

[EPA Water Quality Standards and Criteria](#)

[Appendix U -](#)

### Key Words:

Monitoring, monitoring requirements, Outstanding National Resource Waters, monitoring frequency, sampling, sampling frequency, in-stream monitoring, ONRW

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**Revised By:** Joe Dom

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