Consumer Confidence Report Requirements

Each CCR Must Include the Following:

1: Required Information about the Water System

- Contact person name and phone number
- Public participation opportunities

2: Source(s) of Water

- Type, name, and general location of water sources
- Availability of Source Water Assessment
- Information on significant sources of contamination, if available

3: Required Definitions with specific language

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum residual disinfection level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

4: Reported Levels of Detected Contaminants

- Table summarizing sample results for regulated & unregulated contaminants, MCL or Treatment Technique, MCLG, and known or likely source of each detected contaminant
- Explanation of health effects and any violations or exceedances

5: Information on Monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, Radon, and Other Contaminants

- If monitor for *Cryptosporidium,* report sample results and explanation of significance
- If monitor for radon report sample results and explanation of significance
- If monitor for unregulated contaminants report sample results and explanation of significance

6: Compliance with Drinking Water Regulations

- Explanation of violations, potential health effects, and steps taken to correct the violations

7: Variances and Exemptions

- Explanation of variance and exemption, if applicable

8: Required Educational Information (specific language)

- The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
- Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
    - Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
    - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
    - Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
    - Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
    - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activity.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
- Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing materials, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
- If arsenic detect between .005 - .010 mg/L must include:
    - While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
- If nitrate is detected above 5 mg/L must include:
    - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Note: Consecutive connections need to incorporate water quality information from water provider's CCR. The water provider is required to provide CCR information to consecutive connection by April 1 or agreed upon date in written contract.

Naming convention:

- The 2021 CCR includes data from 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2021 and is due to the consumer and DEQ by June 30, 2022. The 2021 CCR Certification Form is due to DEQ by September 30, 2022.

Questions and Submittals can be directed to:

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