Appendix A
Primacy Revision Crosswalk

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SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION(DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT?(EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
PART 141BNATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS			
SUBPART O—CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS			
40 CFR 141.151 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY OF THIS SUBPART.			
This subpart establishes the minimum requirements for the content of annual reports that community water systems must deliver to their customers. These reports must contain information on the quality of the water delivered by the systems and characterize the risks(if any) from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner.	40 CFR 141.151(a)		
Notwithstanding the provisions of § 141.3, this subpart applies only to community water systems.	40 CFR 141.151(b)		
For the purpose of this subpart, customers are defined as billing units or service connections to which water is delivered by a community water system.	40 CFR 141.151(c)		
For the purpose of this subpart, detected means: at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.23(a)(4) for inorganic contaminants, at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.24(f)(7) for the contaminants listed in § 141.61(a), at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.24(h)(18) for the contaminants listed in § 141.61(c), at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.131(b)(2)(iv) for the contaminants or contaminant groups listed in § 141.64, and at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.25(c) for radioactive contaminants.	40 CFR 141.151(d)		

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A State that has primary enforcement responsibility may adopt by rule, after notice and comment, alternative requirements for the form and content of the reports. The alternative requirements must provide the same type and amount of information as required by §§ 141.153 and 141.154, and must be designed to achieve an equivalent level of public information and education as would be achieved under this subpart.	40 CFR 141.151(e)		
For purpose of §§ 141.154 and 141.155 of this subpart, the term ‘‘primacy agency’’ refers to the State or tribal government entity that has jurisdiction over, and primary enforcement responsibility for, public water systems, even if that government does not have interim or final primary enforcement responsibility for this rule. Where the State or tribe does not have primary enforcement responsibility for public water systems, the term ‘‘primacy agency’’ refers to the appropriate EPA regional office.	40 CFR 141.151(f)		
40 CFR 141.152 EFFECTIVE DATES.			
The regulations in this subpart shall take effect on September 18, 1998.	40 CFR 141.152(a)		
Each existing community water system must deliver its first report by October 19, 1999, its second report by July 1, 2000, and subsequent reports by July 1 annually thereafter. The first report must contain data collected during, or prior to, calendar year 1998 as prescribed in § 141.153(d)(3). Each report thereafter must contain data collected during, or prior to, the previous calendar year.	40 CFR 141.152(b)		
A new community water system must deliver its first report by July 1 of the year after its first full calendar year in operation and annually thereafter.	40 CFR 141.152(c)		

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A community water system that sells water to another community water system must deliver the applicable information required in § 141.153 to the buyer system:	40 CFR 141.152(d)		
No later than April 19, 1999, by April 1, 2000, and by April 1 annually thereafter or	40 CFR 141.152(d)(1)		
On a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties.	40 CFR 141.152(d)(2)		
40 CFR 141.153 CONTENT OF THE REPORTS.			
Each community water system must provide to its customers an annual report that contains the information specified in this section and § 141.154.	40 CFR 141.153(a)		
Information on the source of the water delivered:	40 CFR 141.153(b)		
Each report must identify the source(s) of the water delivered by the community water system by providing information on:	40 CFR 141.153(b)(1)		
The type of the water: e.g., surface water, ground water; and	40 CFR 141.153(b)(1)(i)		
The commonly used name(if any) and location of the body(or bodies) of water.	40 CFR 141.153(b)(1)(iI)		
If a source water assessment has been completed, the report must notify consumers of the availability of this information and the means to obtain it. In addition, systems are encouraged to highlight in the report significant sources of contamination in the source water area if they have readily available information. Where a system has received a source water assessment from the primacy agency, the report must include a brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination, using language provided by the primacy agency or written by the operator.	40 CFR 141.153(b)(2)		
Definitions.	40 CFR 141.153(c)		

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Each report must include the following definitions:	40 CFR 141.153(c)(1)		
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.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(1)(i)		
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.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(1)(ii)		
A report for a community water system operating under a variance or an exemption issued under § 1415 or 1416 of SDWA must include the following definition: Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(2)		
A report that contains data on contaminants that EPA regulates using any of the following terms must include the applicable definitions:	40 CFR 141.153(c)(3)		
Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(3)(i)		
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(3)(ii)		
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant 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.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(3)(iii)		
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.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(3)(iv)		

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Information on detected contaminants.	40 CFR 141.153(d)		
This sub-section specifies the requirements for information to be included in each report for contaminants subject to mandatory monitoring(except *Cryptosporidium*). It applies to:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(1)		
Contaminants subject to a MCL, action level, maximum residual disinfectant level, or treatment technique (regulated contaminants).	40 CFR 141.153(d)(1)(i)		
Contaminants for which monitoring is required by § 141.40(unregulated contaminants); and	40 CFR 141.153(d)(1)(ii)		
Disinfection by-products or microbial contaminants for which monitoring is required by §§ 141.142 and 141.143, except as provided under paragraph (e)(1) of this section, and which are detected in the finished water.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(1)(iii)		
The data relating to these contaminants must be displayed in one table or in several adjacent tables. Any additional monitoring results which a community water system chooses to include in its report must be displayed separately.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(2)		
The data must be derived from data collected to comply with EPA and State monitoring and analytical requirements during calendar year 1998 for the first report and subsequent calendar years thereafter except that:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)		
Where a system is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the table(s) must include the date and results of the most recent sampling and the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. No data older than 5 years need be included.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(i)		

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Results of monitoring in compliance with §§ 141.142 and 141.143 need only be included for 5 years from the date of last sample or until any of the detected contaminants becomes regulated and subject to routine monitoring requirements, whichever comes first.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(ii)		
For detected regulated contaminants (listed in appendix A to this subpart), the table(s) must contain:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)		
The MCL for that contaminant expressed as a number equal to or greater than 1.0(as provided in appendix A to this subpart);	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(i)		
The MCLG for that contaminant expressed in the same units as the MCL;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(ii)		
If there is no MCL for a detected contaminant, the table must indicate that there is a treatment technique, or specify the action level, applicable to that contaminant, and the report must include the definitions for treatment technique and/or action level, as appropriate, specified in paragraph(c)(3) of this section;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iii)		
For contaminants subject to an MCL, except turbidity and total coliforms, the highest contaminant level used to determine compliance with an NPDWR and the range of detected levels, as follows: NOTE TO PARAGRAPH(d)(4)(iv): When rounding of results to determine compliance with the MCL is allowed by the regulations, rounding should be done prior to multiplying the results by the factor listed in appendix A of this subpart.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)		
When compliance with the MCL is determined annually or less frequently: The highest detected level at any sampling point and the range of detected levels expressed in the same units as the MCL.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)(A)		

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When compliance with the MCL is determined by calculating a running annual average of all samples taken at a monitoring location: the highest average of any of the monitoring locations and the range of all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. For the MCLs for TTHM and HAA5 in § 141.64(b)(2), systems must include the highest locational running annual average for TTHM and HAA5 and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. If more than one location exceeds the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the system must include the locational running annual averages for all locations that exceed the MCL.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)(B)		
When compliance with the MCL is determined on a system-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all samples at all monitoring locations: the average and range of detection expressed in the same units as the MCL. The system is required to include individual sample results for the IDSE conducted under subpart U of this part when determining the range of TTHM and HAA5 results to be reported in the annual consumer confidence report for the calendar year that the IDSE samples were taken.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)(C)		
For turbidity.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(v)		
When it is reported pursuant to § 141.13: The highest average monthly value.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(v)(A)		
When it is reported pursuant to the requirements of § 141.71: the highest monthly value. The report should include an explanation of the reasons for measuring turbidity.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(v)(B)		

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When it is reported pursuant to § 141.73 or § 141.173 or § 141.551: the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified in § 141.73 or § 141.173, or § 141.551 for the filtration technology being used. The report should include an explanation of the reasons for measuring turbidity;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(v)(C)		
For lead and copper: the 90th percentile value of the most recent round of sampling and the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vi)		
For total coliform:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vii)		
The highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month; or	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vii)(A)		
The highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vii)(B)		
For fecal coliform: The total number of positive samples; and	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(viii)		
The likely source(s) of detected contaminants to the best of the operator's knowledge. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments, and should be used when available to the operator. If the operator lacks specific information on the likely source, the report must include one or more of the typical sources for that contaminant listed in appendix A to this subpart that is most applicable to the system.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(ix)		

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If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems that are fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems could produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(5)		
The table(s) must clearly identify any data indicating violations of MCLs, MRDLs, or treatment techniques, and the report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. To describe the potential health effects, the system must use the relevant language of appendix A to this subpart.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(6)		
For detected unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required (except *Cryptosporidium*), the table(s) must contain the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. The report may include a brief explanation of the reasons for monitoring for unregulated contaminants.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(7)		
Information on *Cryptosporidium*, radon, and other contaminants:	40 CFR 141.153(e)		
If the system has performed any monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of § 141.143, which indicates that *Cryptosporidium* may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include:	40 CFR 141.153(e)(1)		
A summary of the results of the monitoring; and	40 CFR 141.153(e)(1)(i)		
An explanation of the significance of the results.	40 CFR 141.153(e)(1)(ii)		

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If the system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include:	40 CFR 141.153(e)(2)		
The results of the monitoring; and	40 CFR 141.153(e)(2)(i)		
An explanation of the significance of the results.	40 CFR 141.153(e)(2)(ii)		
If the system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426– 4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include:	40 CFR 141.153(e)(3)		
The results of the monitoring; and	40 CFR 141.153(e)(3)(i)		
An explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.	40 CFR 141.153(e)(3)(ii)		
Compliance with NPDWR. In addition to the requirements of § 141.153(d)(6), the report must note any violation that occurred during the year covered by the report of a requirement listed below, and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.	40 CFR 141.153(f)		
Monitoring and reporting of compliance data;	40 CFR 141.153(f)(1)		

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Filtration and disinfection prescribed by subpart H of this part. For systems which have failed to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or have had a failure of such equipment or processes which constitutes a violation, the report must include the following language as part of the explanation of potential adverse health effects: Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	40 CFR 141.153(f)(2)		
Lead and copper control requirements prescribed by subpart I of this part. For systems that fail to take one or more actions prescribed by §§ 141.80(d), 141.81, 141.82, 141.83 or 141.84, the report must include the applicable language of appendix A to this subpart for lead, copper, or both.	40 CFR 141.153(f)(3)		
Treatment techniques for Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin prescribed by subpart K of this part. For systems that violate the requirements of subpart K of this part, the report must include the relevant language from appendix A to this subpart.	40 CFR 141.153(f)(4)		
Recordkeeping of compliance data.	40 CFR 141.153(f)(5)		
Special monitoring requirements prescribed by §§ 141.40 and 141.41; and	40 CFR 141.153(f)(6)		
Violation of the terms of a variance, an exemption, or an administrative or judicial order.	40 CFR 141.153(f)(7)		
Variances and Exemptions. If a system is operating under the terms of a variance or an exemption issued under § 1415 or 1416 of SDWA, the report must contain:	40 CFR 141.153(g)		
An explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption;	40 CFR 141.153(g)(1)		
The date on which the variance or exemption was issued;	40 CFR 141.153(g)(2)		

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A brief status report on the steps the system is taking to install treatment, find alternative sources of water, or otherwise comply with the terms and schedules of the variance or exemption; and	40 CFR 141.153(g)(3)		
A notice of any opportunity for public input in the review, or renewal, of the variance or exemption.	40 CFR 141.153(g)(4)		
Additional information:	40 CFR 141.153(h)		
The report must contain a brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water including bottled water. This explanation may include the language of paragraphs (h)(1)(i) through(iii) or systems may use their own comparable language. The report also must include the language of paragraph(h)(1)(iv) of this section.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)		
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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(i)		
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)		
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(A)		
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.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(B)		
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(C)		

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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.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(D)		
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(E)		
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.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(iii)		
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).	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(iv)		
The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(2)		
In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report or assistance in the appropriate language.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(3)		

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The report must include information (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings) about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(4)		
The systems may include such additional information as they deem necessary for public education consistent with, and not detracting from, the purpose of the report.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(5)		
Systems required to comply with subpart S.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)		
Any ground water system that receives notice from the State of a significant deficiency or notice from a laboratory of a fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample that is not invalidated by the State under § 141.402(d) must inform its customers of any significant deficiency that is uncorrected at the time of the next report or of any fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample in the next report. The system must continue to inform the public annually until the State determines that particular significant deficiency is corrected or the fecal contamination in the ground water source is addressed under § 141.403(a). Each report must include the following elements.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(i)		
The nature of the particular significant deficiency or the source of the fecal contamination (if the source is known) and the date the significant deficiency was identified by the State or the dates of the fecal indicator-positive ground water source samples;	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(i)(A)		
If the fecal contamination in the ground water source has been addressed under § 141.403(a) and the date of such action;	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(i)(B)		

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For each significant deficiency or fecal contamination in the ground water source that has not been addressed under § 141.403(a), the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed; and	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(i)(C)		
If the system receives notice of a fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample that is not invalidated by the State under § 141.402(d), the potential health effects using the health effects language of Appendix A of subpart O.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(i)(D)		
If directed by the State, a system with significant deficiencies that have been corrected before the next report is issued must inform its customers of the significant deficiency, how the deficiency was corrected, and the date of correction under paragraph (h)(6)(i) of this section.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(ii)		
40 CFR 141.154 REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION.			
All reports must prominently display the following language: 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 from 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426– 4791).	40 CFR 141.154(a)		

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Ending in the report due by July 1, 2001, a system which detects arsenic at levels above 0.025 mg/L, but below the 0.05 mg/L, and beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002, a system that detects arsenic above 0.005 mg/L and up to and including 0.010 mg/L:	40 CFR 141.154(b)		
Must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using language such as: 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.	40 CFR 141.154(b)(1)		
May write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the Primacy Agency.	40 CFR 141.154(b)(2)		
A system which detects nitrate at levels above 5 mg/l, but below the MCL:	40 CFR 141.154(c)		
Must include a short informational statement about the impacts of nitrate on children using language such as: 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.	40 CFR 141.154(c)(1)		
May write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the Primacy Agency.	40 CFR 141.154(c)(2)		
very report must include the following lead-specific information:	40 CFR 141.154(d)		

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A short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children. The statement must include the following information: 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 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 methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.	40 CFR 141.154(d)(1)		
A system may write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the State.	40 CFR 141.154(d)(2)		
Community water systems that detect TTHM above 0.080 mg/l, but below the MCL in § 141.12, as an annual average, monitored and calculated under the provisions of § 141.30, must include health effects language for TTHMs prescribed by appendix A.	40 CFR 141.154(e)		
Beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002, and ending January 22, 2006, a community water system that detects arsenic above 0.010 mg/L and up to and including 0.05 mg/L must include the arsenic health effects language prescribed by Appendix A to Subpart O of this part.	40 CFR 141.154(f)		

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40 CFR 141.155 REPORT DELIVERY AND RECORDKEEPING			
Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each community water system must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to each customer.	40 CFR 141.155(a)		
The system must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the primacy agency. EPA expects that an adequate good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. A good faith effort to reach consumers would include a mix of methods appropriate to the particular system such as: Posting the reports on the Internet; mailing to postal patrons in metropolitan areas; advertising the availability of the report in the news media; publication in a local newspaper; posting in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single- biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; delivery to community organizations.	40 CFR 141.155(b)		
No later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system must mail a copy of the report to the primacy agency, followed within 3 months by a certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.	40 CFR 141.155(c)		
No later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system must deliver the report to any other agency or clearinghouse identified by the primacy agency.	40 CFR 141.155(d)		
Each community water system must make its reports available to the public upon request.	40 CFR 141.155(e)		

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE CITATION(DOCUMENT TITLE, PAGE NUMBER, SECTION/PARAGRAPH)	DIFFERENT FROM FED. REQUIREMENT?(EXPLAIN ON SEPARATE SHEET)
Each community water system serving 100,000 or more persons must post its current year's report to a publicly-accessible site on the Internet.	40 CFR 141.155(f)		
The Governor of a State or his designee, or the Tribal Leader where the tribe has met the eligibility requirements contained in § 142.72 for the purposes of waiving the mailing requirement, can waive the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section for community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons. In consultation with the tribal government, the Regional Administrator may waive the requirement of § 141.155(a) in areas in Indian country where no tribe has been deemed eligible.	40 CFR 141.155(g)		
Such systems must:	40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)		
Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers serving the area in which the system is located;	40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)(i)		
Inform the customers that the reports will not be mailed, either in the newspapers in which the reports are published or by other means approved by the State; and	40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)(ii)		
Make the reports available to the public upon request.	40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)(iii)		
Systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section if they provide notice at least once per year to their customers by mail, door-to-door delivery or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.	40 CFR 141.155(g)(2)		
Any system subject to this subpart must retain copies of its Consumer Confidence Report for no less than 3 years.	40 CFR 141.155(h)		
Appendix A To Subpart O Of Part 141—Regulated Contaminants	Appendix A		

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
PART 142B NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTATION		
SUBPART B—PRIMARY ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY		
40 CFR 142.10 REQUIREMENTS FOR A DETERMINATION OF PRIMARY ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY.		
Authority to require community water systems to provide consumer confidence reports as required under 40 CFR part 141, subpart O.	40 CFR 142.10(b)(6)(vii)	
40 CFR 142.16 Special primacy requirements.		
Consumer Confidence Report requirements.	40 CFR 142.16(f)	
Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must adopt the requirements of 40 CFR part 141, subpart O no later than August 21, 2000. States must submit revised programs to EPA for approval using the procedures in § 142.12(b) through (d).	40 CFR 142.16(f)(1)	
Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must make reports submitted to the States in compliance with 40 CFR 141.155(b) available to the public upon request.	40 CFR 142.16(f)(2)	
Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must maintain a copy of the reports for a period of one year and the certifications obtained pursuant to 40 CFR 141.155(b) for a period of 5 years.	40 CFR 142.16(f)(3)	
Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must report violations of this subpart in accordance with the requirements of § 142.15(a)(1).	40 CFR 142.16(f)(4)	
40 CFR 142.72 REQUIREMENTS FOR TRIBAL ELIGIBILITY.		
The Administrator is authorized to treat an Indian tribe as eligible to apply for primary enforcement for the Public Water System Program and the authority to waive the mailing requirements of § 141.155(a) if it meets the following criteria:	40 CFR 142.72	

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	EXPLANATION OF STATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
40 CFR 142.78 PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING AN INDIAN TRIBE'S APPLICATION.		
A tribe that meets the requirements of § 141.72 is eligible to apply for development grants and primacy enforcement responsibility for a Public Water System Program and associated funding under section 1443(a) of the Act and for primary enforcement responsibility for public water systems under section 1413 of the Act and for the authority to waive the mailing requirement of § 144.155(a).	40 CFR 142.78(b)	

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Appendix B
Rule Requirements

Part 141 from January 2010 Code of Federal Regulation, including Appendix A of Subpart O[1]

Part 142 from CCR *Federal Register* Notice dated August 19, 1998)

[1] The most recent version of Appendix A to Subpart O can be found on EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/regulations.html.

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Subpart O—Consumer Confidence Reports

SOURCE: 63 FR 44526, Aug. 19, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 141.151 Purpose and applicability of this subpart.

(a) This subpart establishes the minimum requirements for the content of annual reports that community water systems must deliver to their customers. These reports must contain information on the quality of the water delivered by the systems and characterize the risks (if any) from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of §141.3, this subpart applies only to community water systems.

(c) For the purpose of this subpart, *customers* are defined as billing units or service connections to which water is delivered by a community water system.

(d) For the purpose of this subpart, detected means: at or above the levels prescribed by §141.23(a)(4) for inorganic contaminants, at or above the levels prescribed by §141.24(f)(7) for the contaminants listed in §141.61(a), at or above the levels prescribed by §141.24(h)(18) for the contaminants listed in §141.61(c), at or above the levels prescribed by §141.131(b)(2)(iv) for the contaminants or contaminant groups listed in §141.64, and at or above the levels prescribed by §141.25(c) for radioactive contaminants.

(e) A State that has primary enforcement responsibility may adopt by rule, after notice and comment, alternative requirements for the form and content of the reports. The alternative requirements must provide the same type and amount of information as required by §§141.153 and 141.154, and must be designed to achieve an equivalent level of public information and education as would be achieved under this subpart.

(f) For purpose of §§141.154 and 141.155 of this subpart, the term ''primacy agency'' refers to the State or tribal government entity that has jurisdiction over, and primary enforcement responsibility for, public water systems, even if that government does not have interim or final primary enforcement responsibility for this rule. Where the State or tribe does not have primary enforcement responsibility for public water systems, the term ''primacy agency'' refers to the appropriate EPA regional office.

[63 FR 44526, Aug. 19, 1998, as amended at 71 FR 483, Jan. 4, 2006]

§ 141.152 Effective dates.

(a) The regulations in this subpart shall take effect on September 18, 1998.

(b) Each existing community water system must deliver its first report by October 19, 1999, its second report by July 1, 2000, and subsequent reports by July 1 annually thereafter. The first report must contain data collected during, or prior to, calendar year 1998 as prescribed in §141.153(d)(3). Each report thereafter must contain data collected during, or prior to, the previous calendar year.

(c) A new community water system must deliver its first report by July 1 of the year after its first full calendar year in operation and annually thereafter.

(d) A community water system that sells water to another community water system must deliver the applicable information required in §141.153 to the buyer system:

(1) No later than April 19, 1999, by April 1, 2000, and by April 1 annually thereafter or

(2) On a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties.

§ 141.153 Content of the reports.

(a) Each community water system must provide to its customers an annual report that contains the information specified in this section and §141.154.

(b) Information on the source of the water delivered:

(1) Each report must identify the source(s) of the water delivered by the community water system by providing information on:

(i) The type of the water: e.g., surface water, ground water; and

(ii) The commonly used name (if any) and location of the body (or bodies) of water.

(2) If a source water assessment has been completed, the report must notify consumers of the availability of this information and the means to obtain it. In addition, systems are encouraged to highlight in the report significant sources of contamination in the source water area if they have readily available information. Where a system has received a source water assessment from the primacy agency, the report must include a brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination, using language provided by the primacy agency or written by the operator.

(c) *Definitions.* (1) Each report must include the following definitions:

(i) *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.

(ii) *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.

(2) A report for a community water system operating under a variance or an exemption issued under §1415 or 1416 of SDWA must include the following definition: *Variances and Exemptions:* State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

(3) A report that contains data on contaminants that EPA regulates using any of the following terms must include the applicable definitions:

(i) *Treatment Technique:* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(ii) *Action Level:* The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

(iii) *Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:* The level of a drinking water disinfectant 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.

(iv) *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.

(d) Information on detected contaminants.

(1) This sub-section specifies the requirements for information to be included in each report for contaminants subject to mandatory monitoring (except *Cryptosporidium*). It applies to:

(i) Contaminants subject to a MCL, action level, maximum residual disinfectant level, or treatment technique (regulated contaminants).

(ii) Contaminants for which monitoring is required by §141.40 (unregulated contaminants); and

(iii) Disinfection by-products or microbial contaminants for which monitoring is required by §§141.142 and 141.143, except as provided under paragraph (e)(1) of this section, and which are detected in the finished water.

(2) The data relating to these contaminants must be displayed in one table or in several adjacent tables. Any additional monitoring results which a community water system chooses to include in its report must be displayed separately.

(3) The data must be derived from data collected to comply with EPA and State monitoring and analytical requirements during calendar year 1998 for the first report and subsequent calendar years thereafter except that:

(i) Where a system is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the table(s) must include the date and results of the most recent sampling and the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. No data older than 5 years need be included.

(ii) Results of monitoring in compliance with §§141.142 and 141.143 need only be included for 5 years from the date of last sample or until any of the detected contaminants becomes regulated and subject to routine monitoring requirements, whichever comes first.

(4) For detected regulated contaminants (listed in appendix A to this subpart), the table(s) must contain:

(i) The MCL for that contaminant expressed as a number equal to or greater

than 1.0 (as provided in appendix A to this subpart);

(ii) The MCLG for that contaminant expressed in the same units as the MCL;

(iii) If there is no MCL for a detected contaminant, the table must indicate that there is a treatment technique, or specify the action level, applicable to that contaminant, and the report must include the definitions for treatment technique and/or action level, as appropriate, specified in paragraph(c)(3) of this section;

(iv) For contaminants subject to an MCL, except turbidity and total coliforms, the highest contaminant level used to determine compliance with an NPDWR and the range of detected levels, as follows:

(A) When compliance with the MCL is determined annually or less frequently: The highest detected level at any sampling point and the range of detected levels expressed in the same units as the MCL.

(B) When compliance with the MCL is determined by calculating a running annual average of all samples taken at a monitoring location: the highest average of any of the monitoring locations and the range of all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. For the MCLs for TTHM and HAA5 in §141.64(b)(2), systems must include the highest locational running annual average for TTHM and HAA5 and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. If more than one location exceeds the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the system must include the locational running annual averages for all locations that exceed the MCL.

(C) When compliance with the MCL is determined on a system-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all samples at all monitoring locations: the average and range of detection expressed in the same units as the MCL. The system is required to include individual sample results for the IDSE conducted under subpart U of this part when determining the range of TTHM and HAA5 results to be reported in the annual consumer confidence report for the calendar year that the IDSE samples were taken.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (d)(4)(iv): When rounding of results to determine compliance with the MCL is allowed by the regulations, rounding should be done prior to multiplying the results by the factor listed in appendix A of this subpart.

(v) For turbidity.

(A) When it is reported pursuant to §141.13: The highest average monthly value.

(B) When it is reported pursuant to the requirements of §141.71: the highest monthly value. The report should include an explanation of the reasons for measuring turbidity.

(C) When it is reported pursuant to §141.73 or §141.173 or §141.551: the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified in §141.73 or §141.173, or §141.551 for the filtration technology being used. The report should include an explanation of the reasons for measuring turbidity;

(vi) For lead and copper: the 90th percentile value of the most recent round of sampling and the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level;

(vii) For total coliform:

(A) The highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month; or

(B) The highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month;

(viii) For fecal coliform: The total number of positive samples; and

(ix) The likely source(s) of detected contaminants to the best of the operator's knowledge. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments, and should be used when available to the operator. If the operator lacks specific information on the likely source, the report must include one or more of the typical sources for that contaminant listed in appendix A to this subpart that is most applicable to the system.

(5) If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems that are fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems could

produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.

(6) The table(s) must clearly identify any data indicating violations of MCLs, MRDLs, or treatment techniques, and the report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. To describe the potential health effects, the system must use the relevant language of appendix A to this subpart.

(7) For detected unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required (except *Cryptosporidium*), the table(s) must contain the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. The report may include a brief explanation of the reasons for monitoring for unregulated contaminants.

(e) Information on *Cryptosporidium*, radon, and other contaminants:

(1) If the system has performed any monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of §141.143, which indicates that *Cryptosporidium* may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include:

(i) A summary of the results of the monitoring; and

(ii) An explanation of the significance of the results.

(2) If the system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include:

(i) The results of the monitoring; and

(ii) An explanation of the significance of the results.

(3) If the system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426–4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include:

(i) The results of the monitoring; and

(ii) An explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.

(f) Compliance with NPDWR. In addition to the requirements of §141.153(d)(6), the report must note any violation that occurred during the year covered by the report of a requirement listed below, and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.

(1) Monitoring and reporting of compliance data;

(2) Filtration and disinfection prescribed by subpart H of this part. For systems which have failed to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or have had a failure of such equipment or processes which constitutes a violation, the report must include the following language as part of the explanation of potential adverse health effects: Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

(3) Lead and copper control requirements prescribed by subpart I of this part. For systems that fail to take one or more actions prescribed by §§141.80(d), 141.81, 141.82, 141.83 or 141.84, the report must include the applicable language of appendix A to this subpart for lead, copper, or both.

(4) Treatment techniques for Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin prescribed by subpart K of this part. For systems that violate the requirements of subpart K of this part, the report must include the relevant language from appendix A to this subpart.

(5) Recordkeeping of compliance data.

(6) Special monitoring requirements prescribed by §§141.40 and 141.41; and

(7) Violation of the terms of a variance, an exemption, or an administrative or judicial order.

(g) Variances and Exemptions. If a system is operating under the terms of

a variance or an exemption issued under §1415 or 1416 of SDWA, the report must contain:

(1) An explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption;

(2) The date on which the variance or exemption was issued;

(3) A brief status report on the steps the system is taking to install treatment, find alternative sources of water, or otherwise comply with the terms and schedules of the variance or exemption; and

(4) A notice of any opportunity for public input in the review, or renewal, of the variance or exemption.

(h) Additional information:

(1) The report must contain a brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water including bottled water. This explanation may include the language of paragraphs (h)(1) (i) through (iii) or systems may use their own comparable language. The report also must include the language of paragraph (h)(1)(iv) of this section.

(i) 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

(ii) Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) *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.

(C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) *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.

(E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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).

(2) The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.

(3) In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report or assistance in the appropriate language.

(4) The report must include information (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings) about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

(5) The systems may include such additional information as they deem necessary for public education consistent with, and not detracting from, the purpose of the report.

(6) *Systems required to comply with subpart S.* (i) Any ground water system that receives notice from the State of a significant deficiency or notice from a laboratory of a fecal indicator-positive

ground water source sample that is not invalidated by the State under §141.402(d) must inform its customers of any significant deficiency that is uncorrected at the time of the next report or of any fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample in the next report. The system must continue to inform the public annually until the State determines that particular significant deficiency is corrected or the fecal contamination in the ground water source is addressed under §141.403(a). Each report must include the following elements.

(A) The nature of the particular significant deficiency or the source of the fecal contamination (if the source is known) and the date the significant deficiency was identified by the State or the dates of the fecal indicator-positive ground water source samples;

(B) If the fecal contamination in the ground water source has been addressed under §141.403(a) and the date of such action;

(C) For each significant deficiency or fecal contamination in the ground water source that has not been addressed under §141.403(a), the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed; and

(D) If the system receives notice of a fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample that is not invalidated by the State under §141.402(d), the potential health effects using the health effects language of Appendix A of subpart O.

(ii) If directed by the State, a system with significant deficiencies that have been corrected before the next report is issued must inform its customers of the significant deficiency, how the deficiency was corrected, and the date of correction under paragraph (h)(6)(i) of this section.

[63 FR 44526, Aug. 19, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 69516, Dec. 16, 1998; 64 FR 34733, June 29, 1999; 65 FR 26022, May 4, 2000; 67 FR 1836, Jan. 14, 2002; 71 FR 483, Jan. 4, 2006; 71 FR 65651, Nov. 8, 2006]

§141.154 Required additional health information.

(a) All reports must prominently display the following language: 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 from 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426–4791).

(b) Ending in the report due by July 1, 2001, a system which detects arsenic at levels above 0.025 mg/L, but below the 0.05 mg/L, and beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002, a system that detects arsenic above 0.005 mg/L and up to and including 0.010 mg/L:

(1) Must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using language such as: 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.

(2) May write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the Primacy Agency.

(c) A system which detects nitrate at levels above 5 mg/l, but below the MCL:

(1) Must include a short informational statement about the impacts of nitrate on children using language such as: 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.

(2) May write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the Primacy Agency.

(d) Every report must include the following lead-specific information:

(1) A short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children. The statement must include the following information:

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 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 methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

(2) A system may write its own educational statement, but only in consultation with the State.

(e) Community water systems that detect TTHM above 0.080 mg/l, but below the MCL in §141.12, as an annual average, monitored and calculated under the provisions of §141.30, must include health effects language for TTHMs prescribed by appendix A.

(f) Beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002, and ending January 22, 2006, a community water system that detects arsenic above 0.010 mg/L and up to and including 0.05 mg/L must include the arsenic health effects language prescribed by Appendix A to Subpart O of this part.

[63 FR 44526, Aug. 19, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 69475, Dec. 16, 1998; 64 FR 34733, June 29, 1999; 65 FR 26023, May 4, 2000; 66 FR 7064, Jan. 22, 2001; 68 FR 14506, Mar. 25, 2003; 72 FR 57820, Oct. 10, 2007]

§141.155 Report delivery and recordkeeping.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each community water system must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to each customer.

(b) The system must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the primacy agency. EPA expects that an adequate good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. A good faith effort to reach consumers would include a mix of methods appropriate to the particular system such as: Posting the reports on the Internet; mailing to postal patrons in metropolitan areas; advertising the availability of the report in the news media; publication in a local newspaper; posting in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; delivery to community organizations.

(c) No later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system must mail a copy of the report to the primacy agency, followed within 3 months by a certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

(d) No later than the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system must deliver the report to any other agency or clearinghouse identified by the primacy agency.

(e) Each community water system must make its reports available to the public upon request.

(f) Each community water system serving 100,000 or more persons must post its current year's report to a publicly-accessible site on the Internet.

(g) The Governor of a State or his designee, or the Tribal Leader where the tribe has met the eligibility requirements contained in §142.72 for the purposes of waiving the mailing requirement, can waive the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section for community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons. In consultation with the tribal government, the Regional Administrator may waive the requirement of §141.155(a) in areas in

Indian country where no tribe has been deemed eligible.

(1) Such systems must:

(i) Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers serving the area in which the system is located;

(ii) Inform the customers that the reports will not be mailed, either in the newspapers in which the reports are published or by other means approved by the State; and

(iii) Make the reports available to the public upon request.

(2) Systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section if they provide notice at least once per year to their customers by mail, door-to-door delivery or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

(h) Any system subject to this subpart must retain copies of its Consumer Confidence Report for no less than 3 years.

[63 FR 44526, Aug. 19, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 26023, May 4, 2000]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART O OF PART 141—REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Microbiological contaminants:						
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL: (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.		MCL: (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal coliform and E. coli.	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage).	TT		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Total organic carbon (ppm).	TT	.....	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by products. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	.....	TT	N/A	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Radioactive contaminants:						
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr).	4 mrem/yr	.....	4	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15 pCi/L	.....	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Combined radium (pCi/L).	5 pCi/L	–	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or -228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (pCi/L)	30 µg/L	–	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Inorganic contaminants:						
Antimony (ppb)	.006	1000	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic (ppb)	[1] 0.010	1000	[1] 10.	[1] 0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Asbestos (MFL)	7 MFL		7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Barium (ppm)	2		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Beryllium (ppb)	.004	1000	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions

Bromate (ppb)	.010	1000	10	0	By-product of drinkig water disinfection.	Some people who drink water of containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Cadmium (ppb)	.005	1000	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL=4		MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4		MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	MRDL=.8	1000	MRDL=800	MRDLG=800	Water additive used to control micorbes.	Some infants and young children who drink water chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
Chlorite (ppm)	1		1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Chromium (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3		AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
Cyanide (ppb)	.2	1000	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
Fluoride (ppm)	4		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Lead (ppb)	AL=.015	1000	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb).	.002	1000	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Nitrate (ppm)	10		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sew age; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrite (ppm)	1		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sew age; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Selenium (ppb)	.05	1000	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
Thallium (ppb)	.002	1000	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides:						
2,4-D (ppb)	.07	1000	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
2,4,5-TP [Silvex](ppb)	.05	1000	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Acrylamide	TT		TT	0	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment.	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Alachlor (ppb)	.002	1000	2	0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Atrazine (ppb)	.003	1000	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (nanograms/l).	.0002	1,000,000	200	0	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Carbofuran (ppb)	.04	1000	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
				0	Residue of banned termiticide	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
Chlordane (ppb)	.002	1000	2			Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dalapon (ppb)	.2	1000	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb).	.4	1000	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb).	.006	1000	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dibromochloropropane (ppt).	.0002	1,000,000	200	0	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dinoseb (ppb)	.007	1000	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Diquat (ppb)	.02	1000	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq).	.00000003	1,000,000, 000	30	0	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Endothall (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
Endrin (ppb)	.002	1000	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Epichlorohydrin	TT		TT	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; An impurity of some water treatment chemicals.	Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylene dibromide (ppt).	.00005	1,000,000	50	0	Discharge from petroleum refineries.	Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Glyphosate (ppb)	.7	1000	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
Heptachlor (ppt)	.0004	1,000,000	400	0	Residue of banned pesticide	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Heptachlor epoxide (ppt).	.0002	1,000,000	200	0	Breakdown of heptachlor	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb).	.001	1000	1	0	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb).	.05	1000	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
Lindane (ppt)	.0002	1,000,000	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
Methoxychlor (ppb)	.04	1000	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	.2	1000	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt).	.0005	1,000,000	500	0	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals.	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Pentachlorophenol (ppb).	.001	1000	1	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories.	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Picloram (ppb)	.5	1000	500	500	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Simazine (ppb)	.004	1000	4	4	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
Toxaphene (ppb)	.003	1000	3	0	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile organic contaminants:						
Benzene (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb).	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb).	.6	1000	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb).	.075	1000	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb).	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb).	.007	1000	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb).	.07	1000	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb).	.1	1000	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb).	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	.7	1000	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries.	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb).	.060	1000	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Styrene (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb).	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb).	.07	1000	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb).	.2	1000	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb).	.005	1000	5	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

Trichloroethylene (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb).	0.10/.080	1000	100/80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene (ppm)	1		1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories.	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	.002	1000	2	0	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Xylenes (ppm)	10		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

[1] These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 0.05 mg/L and there is no MCLG.

Key:
AL=Action Level
MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL=million fibers per liter
MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
mrem/year=millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
N/A=Not Applicable
NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)
pCi/l=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppt=parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq=parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TT=Treatment Technique

[65 FR 26024, May 4, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 76749, Dec. 7, 2000; 66 FR 7064, Jan. 22, 2001; 67 FR 70855, Nov. 27, 2002; 67 FR 73011, Dec. 9, 2002; 68 FR 14506, Mar. 25, 2003; 71 FR 65652, Nov. 8, 2006]

treatment methods, maximum permissible source water levels for lead and copper and modifications thereto.

(3) Section 141.90(e)—Verifying compliance with lead service line replacement schedules and completion of all partial lead service line replacement activities.

(4) Section 141.86(d)(4)(iv)(A)—Designating an alternative period for sample collection for community water systems subject to reduced monitoring.

(e) An application for approval of a State program revision which adopts the requirements specified in §§141.11, 141.23, 141.24, 141.32, 141.61, and 141.62 for a newly regulated contaminant must contain the following (in addition to the general primacy requirements enumerated elsewhere in this part, including the requirement that State regulations be at least as stringent as the Federal requirements):

(1) If a State chooses to issue waivers from the monitoring requirements in §§141.23 and 141.24, the State shall describe the procedures and criteria which it will use to review waiver applications and issue waiver determinations.

(i) The procedures for each contaminant or class of contaminants shall include a description of:

(A) The waiver application requirements;

(B) The State review process for ''use'' waivers and for ''susceptibility'' waivers; and

(C) The State decision criteria, including the factors that will be considered in deciding to grant or deny waivers. The decision criteria must include the factors specified in §§141.24(f)(8) and 141.24(h)(6).

(ii) The State must specify the monitoring data and other documentation required to demonstrate that the contaminant is eligible for a ''use'' and/or ''susceptibility'' waiver.

(2) A monitoring plan for the initial monitoring period by which the State will assure all systems complete the required initial monitoring within the regulatory deadlines.

NOTE: States may update their monitoring plan submitted under the Phase II Rule or simply note in their application that they will use the same monitoring plan for the Phase V Rule.

(i) The initial monitoring plan must describe how systems will be scheduled during the initial monitoring period and demonstrate that the analytical workload on certified laboratories for each of the three years has been taken into account, to assure that the State's plan will result in a high degree of monitoring compliance and that as a result there is a high probability of compliance and will be updated as necessary.

(ii) The State must demonstrate that the initial monitoring plan is enforceable under State law.

(f) *Consumer Confidence Report requirements.* (1) Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must adopt the requirements of 40 CFR part 141, subpart O no later than August 21, 2000. States must submit revised programs to EPA for approval using the procedures in §142.12(b) through (d).

(2) Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must make reports submitted to the States in compliance with 40 CFR 141.155(c) available to the public upon request.

(3) Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must maintain a copy of the reports for a period of one year and the certifications obtained pursuant to 40 CFR 141.155(c) for a period of 5 years.

(4) Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must report violations of this subpart in accordance with the requirements of §142.15(a)(1).

(g) *Requirements for States to adopt 40 CFR part 141, Subpart P—Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection—Systems Serving 10,000 or More People.* In addition to the general primacy requirements enumerated elsewhere in this part, including the requirement that State provisions are no less stringent than the Federal requirements, an application for approval of a State program revision that adopts 40 CFR part 141, Subpart P Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection—Systems Serving 10,000 or More People, must contain the information specified in this paragraph:

(1) *Enforceable requirements.* States must have the appropriate rules or other authority to require PWSs to conduct a Composite Correction Program (CCP) and to assure that PWSs

Fewer than 10,000 People. In addition to the general primacy requirements enumerated elsewhere in this part, including the requirement that State provisions are no less stringent than the Federal requirements, an application for approval of a State program revision that adopts 40 CFR part 141, Subpart T Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection—Systems Serving Fewer than 10,000 People, must contain the information specified in this paragraph:

(1) *Enforceable requirements.* States must have rules or other authority to require systems to participate in a Comprehensive Technical Assistance (CTA) activity, the performance improvement phase of the Composite Correction Program (CCP). The State must determine whether a CTA must be conducted based on results of a CPE which indicate the potential for improved performance, and a finding by the State that the system is able to receive and implement technical assistance provided through the CTA. A CPE is a thorough review and analysis of a system's performance-based capabilities and associated administrative, operation and maintenance practices. It is conducted to identify factors that may be adversely impacting a plant's capability to achieve compliance. During the CTA phase, the system must identify and systematically address factors limiting performance. The CTA is a combination of utilizing CPE results as a basis for follow-up, implementing process control priority-setting techniques and maintaining long-term involvement to systematically train staff and administrators.

(2) *State practices or procedures.* (i) Section 141.530–141.536—How the State will approve a more representative data set for optional TTHM and HAA5 monitoring and profiling.

(ii) Section 141.535 of this chapter—How the State will approve a method to calculate the logs of inactivation for viruses for a system that uses either chloramines, ozone, or chlorine dioxide for primary disinfection.

(iii) Section 141.542 of this chapter—How the State will consult with the system and approve significant changes to disinfection practices.

(iv) Section 141.552 of this chapter—For filtration technologies other than conventional filtration treatment, direct filtration, slow sand filtration, or diatomaceous earth filtration, how the State will determine that a public water system may use a filtration technology if the PWS demonstrates to the State, using pilot plant studies or other means, that the alternative filtration technology, in combination with disinfection treatment that meets the requirements of §141.72(b) of this chapter, consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts. For a system that makes this demonstration, how the State will set turbidity performance requirements that the system must meet 95 percent of the time and that the system may not exceed at any time at a level that consistently achieves 99.9 percent removal and/or inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts, 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of viruses, and 99 percent removal of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts.

[54 FR 15188, Apr. 17, 1989]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §142.16, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 142.17 Review of State programs and procedures for withdrawal of approved primacy programs.

(a)(1) At least annually the Administrator shall review, with respect to each State determined to have primary enforcement responsibility, the compliance of the State with the requirements set forth in 40 CFR part 142, subpart B, and the approved State primacy program. At the time of this review, the State shall notify the Administrator of any State-initiated program changes (*i.e.*, changes other than those to adopt new or revised EPA regulations), and of any transfer of all or part of its program from the approved State agency to any other State agency.

(2) When, on the basis of the Administrator's review or other available information, the Administrator determines that a State no longer meets the requirements set forth in 40 CFR part 142, subpart B, the Administrator shall

(47) Lindane. Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.

(48) Methoxychlor. Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

(49) Oxamyl [Vydate]. Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

(50) PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]. Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(51) Pentachlorophenol. Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(52) Picloram. Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(53) Simazine. Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

(54) Toxaphene. Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

(55) Benzene. Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(56) Carbon Tetrachloride. Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(57) Chlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

(58) o-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

(59) p-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.

(60) 1,2-Dichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(61) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(62) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(63) trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(64) Dichloromethane. Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(65) 1,2-Dichloropropane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(66) Ethylbenzene. Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

(67) Styrene. Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.

(68) Tetrachloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(69) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.

(70) 1,1,1,-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

(71) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

(72) Trichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(74) Toluene. Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.

(75) Vinyl Chloride. Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(76) Xylenes. Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

PART 142—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 142 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 300f, 300g–1, 300g–2, 300g–3, 300g–4, 300g–5, 300g–6, 300j–4, 300j–9, and 300j–11.

2. Section 142.10 is amended by adding a new paragraph (b)(6)(vii) as follows:

§ 142.10 Requirements for a determination of primary enforcement responsibility.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(6) * * *

(vii) Authority to require community water systems to provide consumer confidence reports as required under 40 CFR part 141, subpart O.

* * * * *

3. Section 142.16 is amended by adding paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 142.16 Special primacy requirements.

* * * * *

(f) Consumer Confidence Report requirements.

(1) Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must adopt the requirements of 40 CFR part 141, subpart O no later than August 21, 2000. States must submit revised programs to EPA for approval using the procedures in § 142.12(b) through (d).

(2) Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must make reports submitted to the States in compliance with 40 CFR 141.155(b) available to the public upon request.

(3) Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must maintain a copy of the reports for a period of one year and the certifications obtained pursuant to 40 CFR 141.155(b) for a period of 5 years.

(4) Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must report violations of this subpart in accordance with the requirements of § 142.15(a)(1).

4. Section 142.72 is amended by revising the introductory text to read as follows:

§ 142.72 Requirements for Tribal eligibility.

The Administrator is authorized to treat an Indian tribe as eligible to apply for primary enforcement for the Public Water System Program and the authority to waive the mailing requirements of § 141.155(a) if it meets the following criteria:

* * * * *

5. Section 142.78 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 142.78 Procedure for processing an Indian Tribe's application.

* * * * *

(b) A tribe that meets the requirements of § 141.72 is eligible to apply for development grants and primacy enforcement responsibility for a Public Water System Program and associated funding under section 1443(a) of the Act and for primary enforcement responsibility for public water systems under section 1413 of the Act and for the authority to waive the mailing requirement of § 144.155(a).

[FR Doc. 98–22056 Filed 8–18–98; 8:45 am]

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Appendix C

Rule Factsheets and Quick Reference Guide

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EPA
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Consumer Confidence Report Rule: A Quick Reference Guide

Overview of the Rule

Title	Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule, 63 FR 44511, August 19, 1998, Vol. 63, No. 160
Purpose	Improve public health protection by providing educational material to allow consumers to make educated decisions regarding any potential health risks pertaining to the quality, treatment, and management of their drinking water supply.
General Description	The CCR Rule requires all community water systems to prepare and distribute a brief annual water quality report summarizing information regarding source water, detected contaminants, compliance, and educational information.
Utilities Covered	Community water systems (CWSs), all size categories.

Public Health Related Benefits

Implementation of the CCR Rule will result in . . .	► Increased consumer knowledge of drinking water sources, quality, susceptibility to contamination, treatment, and drinking water supply management. ► Increased awareness of consumers to potential health risks so they may make informed decisions to reduce those risks, including taking steps toward protecting their water supply. ► Increased dialogue between drinking water utilities and consumers to increase understanding of the value of drinking water and water supply services and to facilitate consumer participation in decisions that affect public health.

Annual Requirements

CWSs must prepare and distribute a CCR to all billing units or service connections.	► *April 1* - Deadline for CWS that sells water to another CWS to deliver the information necessary for the buyer CWS to prepare their CCR (requirement outlined in 40 CFR 141.152). ► *July 1* - Deadline for annual distribution of CCR to customers and state or local primary agency for report covering January 1 - December 31 of previous calendar year. ► *October 1* - (or 90 days after distribution of CCR to customers, whichever is first) Deadline for annual submission of proof of distribution to state or local primacy agency. ► A CWS serving 100,000 or more persons must also post its current year's report on a publicly accessible site on the Internet. Many systems choose to post their reports at the following EPA Web site http://yosemite.epa.gov/ogwdw/ccr.nsf/america. ► All CWSs must make copies of the report available on request.

Multilingual Requirements

- ► CWSs that have a large proportion of non-English speaking residents must include information in the appropriate language(s) expressing the importance of the CCR, or a phone number or address where residents may contact the CWS to obtain a translated copy of the CCR or assistance in the appropriate language.
- ► The state or EPA will make the determination of which CWSs need to include this information.

Small Water System Flexibility

- ► With the permission of the governor of a state (or designee), or where the tribe has primacy, in lieu of mailing, systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons may publish their CCR in a local newspaper.*
- ► With the permission of the governor of a state (or designee), or where the tribe has primacy, in lieu of a mailing and/or publication, systems serving 500 or fewer persons may provide a notice stating the CCR is available upon request.*

*Questions regarding whether the necessary permission has been granted should be addressed to the appropriate state or primacy agency.

Eight Content Requirements of a CCR

- ***Item 1*: Water System Information** – Name/phone number of a contact person; information on public participation opportunities.
- ***Item 2*: Source(s) of Water**.
- ***Item 3*: Definitions** – Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL); MCL Goal (MCLG); Treatment Technique (TT); Action Level (AL); Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL); MRDL Goal (MRDLG).
- ***Item 4*: Detected Contaminants** – A table summarizing reported concentrations and relevant MCLs and MCLGs or MRDLs and MRDLGs; known source of detected contaminants; health effects language.
- ***Item 5*: Information on Monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, Radon, and Other Contaminants** (if detected).
- ***Item 6*: Compliance with Other Drinking Water Regulations** (any violations and Ground Water Rule [GWR] special notices).
- ***Item 7*: Variances and Exemptions** (if applicable).
- ***Item 8*: Required Educational Information** – Explanation of contaminants in drinking water and bottled water; information to vulnerable populations about *Cryptosporidium*; statements on nitrate, arsenic, and lead.

Optional Information

CWSs are not limited to providing only the required information in their CCR. CWSs may want to include:

- An explanation (or include a diagram of) the CWSs treatment processes.
- Source water protection efforts and/or water conservation tips.
- Costs of making the water safe to drink.
- A statement from the mayor or general manager.
- **Information to educate customers about**: Taste and odor issues, affiliations with programs such as the Partnership for Safe Water, opportunities for public participation, etc.

Communication Tips

- Provide a consistent message. Be as simple, truthful, and straightforward as possible. Avoid acronyms, initials, and jargon.
- Provide links to useful information resources.
- Limit wordiness – write short sentences and keep your paragraphs short.
- Assume that consumers will only read the top half of the notice or what can be read in 10 seconds.
- Display important elements in bold and/or large type in the top half of the notice.
- Do not make your text size too small.
- Give a draft of your CCR to relatives or friends who are not drinking water experts and ask them if it makes sense. Ask customers for their comments when you publish the CCR.
- Use graphics, photographs, maps, and drawings to illustrate your message. Do not distract from your main message with graphics and/or pictures that do not complement your message.
- Consider printing the CCR on recycled paper and taking other steps to make the CCR "environmentally friendly." If you hope to get your customers involved in protecting or conserving water, set a good example for them to follow.
- Use the CCR as an opportunity to tell your customers about all of the things that you are doing well.

Reporting and Recordkeeping

- CWSs must:
  - Mail or directly deliver a copy of the CCR to each of their customers by July 1 annually.
  - Make a good faith effort to get CCRs to non-bill-paying consumers, using means recommended by the state.
  - Send a copy to the director of the state drinking water program and any other state agency that the state drinking water program director identifies when you mail it to customers.
  - Submit to the state a certification, within 3 months of mailing, that the CWS distributed the CCR, and that its information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.
  - Post their CCRs on the Internet (if the CWSs serve 100,000 or more people).
- CWSs may also want to send copies to state and local health departments, as well as local TV and radio stations and newspapers.

For additional information on the CCR Rule

Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; visit the EPA Web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html; or contact your state or local primacy agency's drinking water representative. Log onto the CCRiWriter Web site to use EPA's template at www.CCRiWriter.com.

Ground Water Rule Factsheet: Public Notification, Consumer Confidence Report, and Special Notice Requirements for Community Water Systems

WHAT IS THE GROUND WATER RULE?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Ground Water Rule (GWR) on November 8, 2006. One goal of the GWR is to provide increased protection against microbial pathogens, specifically bacterial and viral pathogens, in public water systems (PWSs) that use ground water. Instead of requiring disinfection for all ground water sources, the GWR establishes a risk-targeted approach to identifying ground water sources that are susceptible to fecal contamination. The GWR requires ground water systems (GWSs) at risk of microbial contamination to take corrective action to protect consumers from harmful bacteria and viruses. Notifying the public of potential risks is a key element of this risk-targeted approach. Procedures for notifying the public differ depending on whether a system is a community or a non-community water system (NCWS). This factsheet describes the GWR notification requirements for community water systems (CWSs).

A system is a **CWS** if it is a PWS that is connected to at least 15 year-round residences or regularly serves at least 25 persons in a residential setting on a year-round basis.[1]

WHY DOES THE GWR REQUIRE PUBLIC NOTIFICATION?

The GWR addresses pathogens that can be found in GWSs and steps GWSs must take to protect their customers. Violations and situations of the GWR are also addressed by two other drinking water regulations related to notifying the public: the Public Notification (PN) Rule and the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule. The GWR requires PN for additional situations and violations related to ground water and adds to the required content of CCRs.

GWSs are required to notify the public because these circumstances can present moderate to severe risks to public health.

The GWR, the PN Rule, and the CCR Rule

The **PN Rule** requires all PWSs to give notice to persons served by the water system for significant events, including violations of national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs) and waterborne emergencies.

- The GWR amends the PN Rule by requiring notice for detection of a fecal indicator in a ground water source sample, treatment technique violations, and monitoring violations.

The **CCR Rule** requires CWSs to provide CCRs to their customers, giving an annual report on water quality.

- The GWR amends the CCR requirements and includes language to be used when informing the public of significant deficiencies and fecal indicator-positive results in ground water source samples.

1. All other PWSs that do not fit these criteria are classified as NCWSs. For information on requirements for NCWSs, please see "Ground Water Rule Factsheet: Public Notification and Special Notice Requirements for Non-Community Water Systems."

WHAT TYPES OF NOTIFICATION ARE REQUIRED BY THE GWR?

The type of notification required will differ depending on the severity of the situation or violation. The general categories of notification are:

- Tier 1, 2, or 3 PN
- Special Notice (in CCRs)
- CCR (other notice)

The state has the authority to alter the designated tier of a certain situation or violation, or to require additional or repeated notices.

The following table outlines the various situations or violations that require notification and the corresponding types of notification that are required.

Issue	Notification Required
Fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample[1]	Tier 1 PN, Special Notice in CCR, and CCR
Failure to take corrective action	Tier 2 PN, CCR
Failure to maintain at least 4-log treatment of viruses	Tier 2 PN, CCR
Failure to meet monitoring requirements	Tier 3 PN, CCR
Uncorrected significant deficiency[2]	Special Notice in CCR
Unaddressed fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample[3]	Special Notice in CCR

1. Consecutive systems served by the ground water source must also notify the public.
2. Systems must continue to notify the public annually until the significant deficiency has been corrected.
3. Systems must put a notice in the CCR annually until the positive source water sample has been addressed.

Each issue outlined above can result from one of the following situations or requirements:

- **Fecal indicator-positive ground water source samples** are detected during **1)** triggered source water monitoring, **2)** additional source water monitoring (if it is required by the state), and **3)** assessment source water monitoring (if it is required by the state). (See "Ground Water Rule Factsheet: Monitoring Requirements" for more information).
- **State corrective action requirements** can result from **1)** the discovery of a significant deficiency, or **2)** a fecal indicator-positive source water sample.
- **Failure to maintain at least 4-log treatment of viruses** occurs when a system is unable to correct treatment failures within 4 hours. This situation results in a treatment technique violation.
- **Monitoring violations** can result from failure to adhere to state requirements for **1)** triggered source water monitoring, **2)** additional source water monitoring**, 3)** assessment source water monitoring, and **4)** compliance monitoring (for systems that maintain 4-log treatment of viruses). (See "Ground Water Rule Factsheet: Monitoring Requirements" for more information).

Tiers of Public Notification

Tier 1 (Immediate notice):
This tier is for violations and situations with significant potential to have serious and immediate adverse effects on human health as a result of short-term exposure. Notice is required within **24 hours**.

Tier 2 (Notice as soon as possible):
This tier is for other violations and situations with the potential to have adverse effects on human health that do not pose an immediate risk. Notice is required within **30 days**.

Tier 3 (Annual notice):
This tier is for all other violations and situations requiring a public notice not included in Tier 1 and Tier 2 or that do not have a direct impact on human health. These violations are typically monitoring and reporting violations. Notice is required within **12 months** and may be included in the CCR, since CWSs must produce CCRs by July 1st of every year.

- **Significant Deficiencies** are identified by the state during sanitary surveys and on other occasions. (See "Ground Water Rule Factsheet: Sanitary Surveys" for more information).

WHAT TYPES OF SITUATIONS REQUIRE NOTIFICATION UNDER THE GWR?

Situations requiring Tier 1 PN

- A system is notified of a **fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample** (either a triggered source water monitoring sample, one of its **five additional samples** required by a positive triggered source water monitoring sample, or an assessment source water monitoring sample) that is not invalidated by the state.
- A system has a **replacement source water sample** that is fecal indicator-positive.
  - For these types of situations, **CWSs** must also place a *Special Notice* in the year's CCR and must add the fecal indicator-positive result to the *regulated contaminant table* in the CCR.

Situations requiring Tier 2 PN

- A GWS has a **treatment technique (TT) violation** under the GWR. TT violations result from:
  - Failing to comply with or be on a compliance schedule for a state-approved *corrective action plan* within *120 days* of being notified of a *significant deficiency*.
  - Failing to comply with or be on a compliance schedule for a state-approved *corrective action plan* within *120 days* of being notified of a *fecal indicator-positive source water sample*.
  - Failing to **maintain at least 4-log treatment of viruses** *for more than 4 hours*.
    - **CWSs** that have TT violations must also place *information about the violation* in the year's CCR.

Situations requiring Tier 3 PN

- A GWS fails to meet **GWR monitoring requirements** if the system**:**
  - Fails to conduct *triggered source water monitoring* within *24 hours* of being notified of a total coliform-positive routine sample.
  - Fails to collect *five additional samples* after a fecal indicator-positive triggered source water sample (unless the state requires corrective action).
  - Fails to collect a *replacement source water sample* within *24 hours* of being notified that a fecal indicator-positive sample has been invalidated by the state.
  - Fails to conduct or follow the requirements for **assessment source water monitoring** as directed by the state for **existing** or **new sources** (coming into services after November 30, 2009).
- A GWS fails to meet **compliance monitoring requirements** if the system:
  - Does not conduct triggered source water monitoring and fails to conduct monitoring to demonstrate compliance with *4-log treatment* requirements.
    - **CWSs** that violate monitoring requirements must also place *information about the monitoring violation* in the year's CCR.

Situations requiring Special Notice

- **Fecal Indicator-Positive Source Water Sample.**
  - A CWS is notified of a fecal indicator-positive **triggered source water sample** that is not invalidated by the state.
  - A CWS is notified that one of its required **five additional samples** that is fecal indicator-positive.
  - A CWS is notified that an **assessment source water monitoring sample** is fecal indicator-positive.
- **Uncorrected significant deficiency or unaddressed fecal comtanimation.**
  - A CWS is unable to correct a significant deficiency or address the fecal contamination before the next CCR is distributed.

What special elements must be included in a

- The **nature** of the significant deficiency or the source of the fecal contamination (if known).
- The **date** the significant deficiency was identified by the state or the **dates** of the fecal indicator-positive ground water source samples.
- If the fecal contamination has been **addressed** and the **date** of such action.
- For each significant deficiency or fecal contamination, the state-approved **plan and schedule for correction**, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
- The **potential health effects** of a valid fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample (using the health effects language of Appendix A of subpart O).
- For GWSs with large populations of non-English speaking consumers, **information on the importance of the notice** in the appropriate language(s), as determined by the state.

- CWSs must include the Special Notice in their CCR and must continue to **notify the public annually** until the significant deficiency or the fecal contamination has been addressed.

WHAT ARE THE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS?

Each category of notification has different requirements. CWSs may use a variety of delivery methods as long as these methods have been approved by the state and are used to reach as many consumers as possible. The following table describes the GWR notification requirements.

Notification Requirements

Notice Type	Deadline for Initial Notice	Repeated Notices[1]	Consultation with the State[2]	Delivery Methods[3]
Tier 1 PN	24 hours	As dictated by the state	24 hours	Broadcast media (radio or television), hand delivery, posting, or any other method as needed to reach as many consumers as possible.
Tier 2 PN	30 days	Every 3 months	Within 48 hours	Mail, hand delivery, or any other method as needed to reach as many consumers as possible.
Tier 3 PN	1 year[4]	Annually	As soon as is practical/ possible	Mail, hand delivery (public notice delivery may be provided by CCR if one year requirement is met), or any other method as needed to reach as many consumers as possible.
Special Notice	With the year's CCR	Annually	As soon as is practical/ possible	A special notice must be placed in the CCR and must include the special elements described above.
CCR (other notice)	With the year's CCR	Annually	As soon as is practical/ possible	Information about fecal indicator detections, TT violations, and monitoring violations must also be included in the CCR.

1. Repeated notices are required if the violation or situation persists, unless otherwise directed by the primacy agency. Posted notices must remain posted and may need periodic updating.
2. Systems are required to send a copy of the PN to the state within 10 days of the notification. Systems must also keep documentation of public notices as required under § 141.403(a)(7) for a period of not less than 3 years.
3. Primacy agencies may approve other methods.
4. EPA recommends consolidating all Tier 3 notifications required within a given year into one notice as long as the notice is issued within 12 months of the earliest violation.

WHAT IS THE STATE'S ROLE IN GWR NOTIFICATION?

State primacy agencies can serve as a valuable resource for helping systems maintain compliance with the GWR. States also have authority to determine the appropriate notification requirements for a GWS following a situation or violation. Under the GWR, states must:

- Be available to consult with GWSs after a significant deficiency has been identified or a fecal indicator-positive sample has been detected. (However, GWSs must still notify the public by the required deadline even if the state has not been consulted.)
- Approve notification processes.

Under this rule states can:

- Require a more stringent PN tier for certain violations if it is deemed necessary to protect public health.
- Invalidate a positive ground water source sample if it is determined that the sample is not related to source water quality (thus, not requiring notification unless an additional sample is positive).
- Require systems to distribute additional notices if it is deemed necessary.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE MATERIALS

The following guidance materials for states and PWSs have been released or will be released in 2008:

Ground Water Rule: A Quick Reference Guide – This guide provides a description of the GWR and includes critical deadlines and requirements. www.epa.gov/ogwdw/disinfection/gwr/compliancehelp.html.

Ground Water Rule Factsheets – Including factsheets on GWR general requirements, monitoring requirements, and Public Notice, Consumer Confidence Reports, and Special Notices.

Ground Water Sanitary Survey Guidance Manual. November 2007. EPA 815-D-07-006 – This guidance provides states, tribes, and other primacy agencies with a brief review of the sanitary survey regulatory provisions, give examples of what may constitute a significant deficiency, and provide a checklist of elements that should be evaluated during the course of a sanitary survey inspection. www.epa.gov/ogwdw/disinfection/gwr/compliancehelp.html.

Source Water Assessment Guidance Manual. September 2007. EPA 815-R-07-023 – This guidance provides states, tribes, and other primacy agencies with a brief review of hydrogeologic sensitivity assessments, an overview of the characteristics of a sensitive aquifer, information about how source water assessments may be used, and information about how to determine if a sensitive aquifer has a hydrogeologic barrier. www.epa.gov/ogwdw/disinfection/gwr/compliancehelp.html.

Ground Water Rule Source Water Monitoring Methods Guidance Manual. July 2007. EPA 815-R-07-019 – This guidance provides GWSs, states, tribes, and other primacy agencies with a brief review of the source water monitoring provisions. Primacy agencies may select fecal indicators (e.g., *E. coli*, enterococci, coliphage) that systems would be required to test for in the ground water source sample. The source water monitoring guidance manual provides criteria to assist primacy agencies in their determination of which fecal indicator(s) may be most appropriate. www.epa.gov/ogwdw/disinfection/gwr/compliancehelp.html.

Corrective Action Guidance Manual (under development) – This guidance will provide states, tribes, other primacy agencies and GWSs with an overview of the treatment technique requirements of the GWR. The guidance manual will provide assistance with determining the information that should be included in a system's corrective action plan.

Consecutive System Guide for the Ground Water Rule. July 2007. EPA 815-R-07-020 – This guidance describes the regulatory requirements of the GWR that apply to wholesale GWSs and the consecutive systems that receive and distribute that ground water supply. www.epa.gov/ogwdw/disinfection/gwr/compliancehelp.html.

Complying with the Ground Water Rule: Small Entity Compliance Guide: One of the Simple Tools for Effective Performance (STEP) Guide Series. July 2007. EPA 815-R-07-018 – This document is intended to be an official compliance guide to the GWR for small PWSs, as required by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This guide contains a general introduction and background for the GWR, describes the specific requirements of the GWR and provides information on how to comply with those requirements. www.epa.gov/ogwdw/disinfection/gwr/compliancehelp.html.

For additional information, please contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/gwr.

Appendix D

Example Forms, Letters and Checklists

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Example D-1. CCR Certification - Basic Example Format

CWS Name: _____

PWS I.D. #: _____

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR 40 CFR 141.155. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.

Certified by: Name _____

Title _____

Phone # _____ Date _____

Example D-2. CCR Certification - Example Format for Systems without Mailing Waivers

CWS name: _____

PWS ID no: _____

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.

Certified by:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone #: _____ Date: _____

***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. ***

_____ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

_____

_____

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state:

_____ Posting the CCR on the Internet at: www. _____

_____ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used).

_____ Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).

_____ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).

_____ Posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations).

_____ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list).

_____ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www. _____

_____ Delivered CCR to other agencies as specified by the state (attach a list).

_____ Other (if additional methods used, attach description)

Example D-3. CCR Certification - Example Format for Systems with Mailing Waivers

CWS Name: _____

PWS I.D. #: _____

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been given) and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.

System-specific details on distribution of the CCR to customers are outlined below. CCR or notice of availability was provided as specified for:

Systems Serving Fewer than 10,000 Persons

_____ Published the CCR in the local newspaper(s). Attach a copy of the notice. List newspaper and dates below:

_____

_____

_____ Informed customers the CCR will not be mailed. List methods of notification below:

_____

_____

_____ Developed procedures to make reports available upon request. Specify below:

_____

_____

Systems Serving Fewer than or Equal to 500 Persons

_____ List methods used to inform customers the CCR will not be mailed:

_____

_____

_____ Developed procedures to make reports available upon request. Specify below:

_____

_____

Certified by: Name _____

Title _____

Phone # _____ Date _____

Example D-4. Governor's Mailing Waiver - State-Wide Example Format

Authority provided in Section 1414(c)(4)(C) of the Safe Drinking Water Act allows the Governor of the State of _____(insert Tribal agency if applicable) to allow community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons not to mail or otherwise provide direct delivery of the Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) to each customer.

The community water systems listed in Attachment A serve fewer than 10,000 persons [and otherwise meet all direct delivery waiver requirements - optional], a waiver is hereby granted [for the period beginning January 1 of the calendar year _____, and ending _____ - optional]. Each water system must:

1) Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery method.

2) Publish the report annually in one or more local newspapers serving areas in which the system's customers are located.

3) Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request.

Authority provided in Section 1414(c)(4)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act allows the Governor of the State of _____(insert Tribal agency if applicable) to determine not to apply requirements 1 and 2 (listed above) to community water systems which serve 500 persons or fewer, if the system provides notice to its customers once a year that the CCR is available upon request.

The community water systems listed in Attachment B serve 500 persons or fewer [and otherwise meet all direct delivery waiver requirements - optional], a waiver is hereby granted [for the period beginning January 1 of the calendar year _____, and ending _____ - optional]. Each water system must provide notice to customers of the availability of the report, at least once per year, by mail, door-to-door delivery, or posting. Any other methods authorized by the state should be listed.

All systems with mailing waivers are still required to:

- Complete a CCR in accordance with all content requirements.
- Provide a copy of the CCR to the state and any other agency specified by the state.
- Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request.

Governor's or His/Her Designee's Signature Date

Example D-5. Governor's Mailing Waiver - System-Specific Example Format

Authority provided in Section 1414(c)(4)(C) of the Safe Drinking Water Act allows the Governor of the State of _____(insert Tribal agency if applicable) to allow community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons not to mail or otherwise provide direct delivery of the CCRs to each customer.

The community water system, _____, serves fewer than 10,000 persons [and otherwise meets all direct delivery waiver requirements - optional], a waiver is hereby granted [for the period commencing January 1 of the calendar year _____, and ending _____ - optional]. The water system must:

1) Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery method.

2) Publish the report annually in one or more local newspapers serving areas in which the system's customers are located.

3) Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request.

Authority provided in Section 1414(c)(4)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act allows the Governor of the State of _____(insert Tribal agency if applicable) to determine not to apply requirements 1 and 2 (listed above) to community water systems which serve 500 persons or fewer, if the system provides notice to its customers once a year that the CCR is available upon request.

The community water system, _____, serves 500 persons or fewer [and otherwise meets all direct delivery waiver requirements established by the state - optional], a waiver is hereby granted [for the period commencing January 1 of the calendar year _____, and ending _____ - optional]. The water system must provide notice to customers of the availability of the report, at least once per year, by mail, door-to-door delivery, posting or any other means authorized by the state.

All systems with mailing waivers are still required to:

- Complete a CCR in accordance with all content requirements.
- Provide a copy of the CCR to the state and any other agency specified by the state.
- Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request

_____ _____

Governor's or His/Her Designee's Signature Date

Example D-6. Sample CCR Notification Letter from the State to CWSs

Dear Community Water System (CWS) Owner/Operator,

I am writing to ask you to prepare a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and deliver it to your customers. Consumer awareness/right-to-know was a theme of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments. These amendments confirmed the importance of educating the consumer and added new responsibilities for water systems in this area. The CCR rule is the first new regulation from EPA in several years and the first to address the public right-to-know provisions of the 1996 SDWA Amendments.

The CCR rule requires all CWSs to provide drinking water quality reports to their customers annually by July 1. The information included in the report must be from the previous calendar year. These reports or CCRs are intended to be short documents written for a non-technical audience and must contain information on:

- Source(s) of local water, and availability of source water assessment data.
- Levels of detected contaminants, corresponding Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals (MRDLGs), Treatment Techniques (TTs), Action Levels (ALs), and typical sources.
- Potential health effects of contaminants detected in violation of an MCL/MRDL/TT, or exceeding an Action Level (AL).
- Opportunities for public participation in drinking water related decisions.

Water systems are free to enhance the reports in any useful way, but must follow the required minimum content and format criteria. Attachment 1 provides an overview of the CCR requirements and a list of resources to assist you in preparing CCRs.

The CCR provides an excellent opportunity to showcase the good work your system does to provide customers with the highest quality drinking water. We recommend that CWSs begin preparing their first CCR well before the July deadline. In order to help systems meet the regulatory deadlines, EPA has developed a CCR implementation guidance document, a "how to" manual for CWSs on preparing CCRs, and a program called CCRiWriter to assist systems in creating their CCR. These materials can be found on EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/compliancehelp.html.

In the interim, the Name of state's Drinking Water Program will be conducting CCR training workshops and preparing educational/outreach materials for systems. We encourage you to take full advantage of the opportunity the CCR provides to tell the public about the quality of their drinking water because informed and involved consumers can be strong allies of water systems, large and small.

Sincerely,

State Drinking Water Program

Attachment

Attachment 1 of Sample CCR Notification Letter from the State to CWSs

CCR Minimum Report Content Requirements
1. Required Information about the Water System ¨ System contact number for additional information. ¨ For communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents (as determined by State) information in appropriate language about importance of CCR. ¨ Dates and times of public meetings.
2. Source(s) of Water ¨ Type of water; commonly-used names; and location of water source(s). ¨ Information on source water assessments, if available: notice of availability, obtaining a copy of the assessment, and susceptibility information.
3. Definitions for MCL, MCLG, and If Applicable MRDL, MRDLG, TT, AL, Variances and Exemptions
4. Reported Levels of Detected Contaminants ¨ For comparison must include the corresponding MCL, MCLG, MRDL, MRDLG, TT, or AL. ¨ Likely source(s) of detected contaminants. ¨ Clear indication of any contaminant detected in violation of EPA standard as well as an explanation of the violation including the length, potential health effects, and actions take to remedy violation.
5. Information on Monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, Radon, and Other Contaminants Which May Indicate a Health Concern
6. Compliance with Other Drinking Water Regulations ¨ Explanation of violation, any potential health effects, and steps the system has taken to correct the violation. ¨ Special notices for Ground Water Rule
8. Variances and Exemptions ¨ Explanation of variance or exemption; reasons for and dates of issue; and notice of public opportunity for public input in the review.
6. Required Educational Information ¨ Explanation of contaminants in drinking water, including bottled water. ¨ Explanation of the vulnerability of immuno-compromised populations (i.e. cancer patients, people with HIV/Aids or other immune system disorders) to drinking water contaminants. ¨ Explanation of contaminants and their presence in drinking water, if detected. ¨ Educational statement for lead. ¨ Educational statements for arsenic and nitrate when these contaminants are detected under conditions specified in the rule.

Report Delivery and Recordkeeping Requirements for CWSs
1. CCR Delivery to Customers ¨ Each CWS must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the CCR to each customer, unless granted a mailing waiver. (Refer to number 7 below)
2. "Good Faith" Effort for Delivery to Non-Bill Paying Consumers ¨ CWS must make a "good faith" effort to reach those consumers who they serve but who do not get water bills, such as renters. "Good faith" efforts mean using a mix of several methods recommended by the state.
3. Delivery of CCR and Certification to State ¨ CWS must mail to the state: (1) a copy of the CCR no later than the date the CWS is required to deliver the report to its customers; and (2) within 3 months of the required delivery date, mail certification to the state indicating that the CCR was distributed to customers with information that is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted.
4. CCR Delivery to Other Agencies ¨ CWS must deliver the CCR to any other agency identified by the state no later than the required date to send the CCR to its customers.
5. CCR Availability to the Public ¨ CWS must make CCRs available to the public upon request.
6. CCR Availability on the Internet ¨ CWS serving 100,000 or more persons must post CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site.
7. Mailing Waiver for CWSs Serving Fewer than 10,000 Persons ¨ The Governor of a state may waive the mailing requirement for CWSs serving fewer than 10,000 persons.
8. CWS Keeping CCR Copies on File ¨ CWS must keep copies of their CCR on file for at least 3 years.

Additional Resources/Contact Information:

State Drinking Water Program	phone number/email address
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	(800-426-4791)
EPA Web site	www.epa.gov/safewater
American Water Works Association/local affiliate	phone number/website/email address

Example D-7. Example Extension Request Checklist

{Date}

{Regional Administrator}

Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA Region **{Region}**
{Street Address}

{City, State, Zip}

RE: Request/approval for an Extension Agreement

Dear **{Regional Administrator}**:

The state of **{state}** is requesting an extension to the date that final primacy revisions are due to EPA for the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule until **{insert date - no later than August 21, 2002}**, as allowed by 40 CFR 142.12, and would appreciate your approval. Staff of the **{State Department/Agency}** have conferred with your staff and have agreed to the requirements listed below for this extension. This extension is being requested because the state of **{state}**:

¨ Is planning to group two or more program revisions into a single legislative or regulatory action.
¨ Currently lacks the legislative or regulatory authority to enforce the new or revised requirements.
¨ Currently lacks adequate program capability to implement the new or revised requirements.

{State Department/Agency} will be working with EPA to implement the CCR Rule within the scope of its current authority and capability, as outlined in the six areas identified in 40 CFR 142.12(b)(3)(i-vi):

i) Informing public water systems (PWSs) of the new EPA (and upcoming state) requirements and the fact that EPA will be overseeing implementation of the requirements until EPA approves the state revision.

State	EPA	
____	____	Provide copies of regulation and guidance to other state agencies, PWSs, technical assistance providers, associations, or other interested parties.
____	____	Educate and coordinate with state staff, PWSs, the public, and other water associations about the requirements of this regulation.
____	____	Notify affected systems of their requirements under the CCR Rule.
____	____	Other:

ii) Collecting, storing, and managing laboratory results, public notices, and other compliance and operation data required by the EPA regulations.

State	EPA	
____	____	Devise a tracking system for PWS reporting pursuant to the CCR Rule.
____	____	Keep PWSs informed of reporting requirements during development and implementation.
____	____	Report CCR Rule violation and enforcement information to SDWIS as required.
____	____	Other:

iii) Assisting EPA in the development of the technical aspects of the enforcement actions and conducting informal follow-up on violations (telephones calls, letters, etc.).

State EPA

____ ____ Issue notices of violation (NOVs) for treatment technique and monitoring/ reporting violations of the CCR Rule.

____ ____ Provide immediate technical assistance to PWSs with treatment technique, MCL and/or monitoring/reporting violations to try to bring them into compliance.

____ ____ Refer all violations to EPA for enforcement if they have not been resolved within 60 days of the incident that triggered the violation. Provide information as requested to conduct and complete any enforcement action referred to EPA.

____ ____ Other:

iv) Providing technical assistance to PWSs.

State EPA

____ ____ Conduct training within the state for PWSs on CCR Rule requirements.

____ ____ Provide technical assistance through written and/or verbal correspondence with PWSs.

____ ____ Provide on-site technical assistance to PWSs as requested and needed to ensure compliance with this regulation.

____ ____ Coordinate with other technical assistance providers and organizations to provide accurate information and aid in a timely manner.

____ ____ Other:

v) Providing EPA with all information prescribed by the State Reporting Requirements in 40 CFR 142.15.

State EPA

____ ____ Report any violations incurred by PWSs for this regulation each quarter.

____ ____ Report any enforcement actions taken against PWSs for this regulation each quarter.

____ ____ Report any variances or exemptions granted for PWSs for this regulation each quarter.

____ ____ Other:

vi) For states whose request for an extension is based on a current lack of program capability to implement the new or revised requirements, taking the following steps to remedy the capability deficiency.

State EPA

____ ____ Acquire additional resources to implement these regulations (list of specific steps being taken attached as {**List A**}).

____ ____ Provide quarterly updates describing the status of acquiring additional resources.

____ ____ Other:

I affirm that the **{State Department/Agency}** will implement provisions of the CCR Rule as outlined above.

_____

{Agency Director or Secretary} Date

_____

{Name of State Agency}

I have consulted with my staff and approve your extension for the aforementioned regulation. I affirm that EPA Region **{Region}** will implement provisions of the CCR Rule as outlined above.

_____

Regional Administrator Date

EPA Region **{Region}**

This Extension Agreement will take effect upon the date of the last signature.

Example D-8. State Primacy Revision Checklist

Required Program Elements		Revision to State Program	EPA Findings/Comments
'142.10	Primary Enforcement B Definition of Public Water System*		
'142.10(a)	Regulations No Less Stringent		
'142.10(b)(1)	Maintain Inventory		
'142.10(b)(2)	Sanitary Survey Program		
'142.10(b)(3)	Laboratory Certification Program		
'142.10(b)(4)	Laboratory Capability		
'142.10(b)(5)	Plan Review Program		
'142.10(b)(6)(i)	Authority to apply regulations		
'142.10(b)(6)(ii)	Authority to sue in courts of competent jurisdiction		
'142.10(b)(6)(iii)	Right of Entry		
'142.10(b)(6)(iv)	Authority to require records		
'142.10(b)(6)(v)	Authority to require public notification		
'142.10(b)(6)(vi)	Authority to assess civil and criminal penalties		
'142.10(b)(6)(vii)	Authority to require CWSs to provide CCRs		
'142.10(c)	Maintenance of Records		
'142.10(d)	Variance/Exemption Conditions (if applicable)**		
'142.10(e)	Emergency Plans		
'142.10(f)	Administrative Penalty Authority*		
'142.10(g)	Electronic Reporting Regulations***		

* New requirement from the 1996 Amendments. Regulations published in the April 28, 1998 *Federal Register*.

** New regulations published in the August 14, 1998 *Federal Register*.

*** New regulations published in the October 13, 2005 *Federal Register*.

Example D-9. Example of Attorney General's Statement

Model Language

I hereby certify, pursuant to my authority as (1) and in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended, and (2), that in my opinion the laws of the [State/Commonwealth of (3)] [or tribal ordinances of (4)] to carry out the program set forth in the "Program Description" submitted by the (5) have been duly adopted and are enforceable. The specific authorities provided are contained in statutes or regulations that are lawfully adopted at the time this Statement is approved and signed and will be fully effective by the time the program is approved.

I. For States with No Audit Privilege and/or Immunity Laws

Furthermore, I certify that [State/Commonwealth of (3)] has not enacted any environmental audit privilege and/or immunity laws.

II. For States with Audit Laws that do Not Apply to the State Agency Administering the Safe Drinking Water Act

Furthermore, I certify that the environmental [audit privilege and/or immunity law] of the [State/Commonwealth of (3)] does not affect the ability of (3) to meet enforcement and information gathering requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act because the [audit privilege and/or immunity law] does not apply to the program set forth in the "Program Description." The Safe Drinking Water Act program set forth in the "Program Description" is administered by (5); the [audit privilege and/or immunity law] does not affect programs implemented by (5), thus the program set forth in the "Program Description" is unaffected by the provisions of [State/Commonwealth of (3)] [audit privilege and/or immunity law].

III. For States with Audit Privilege and/or Immunity Laws that Worked with EPA to Satisfy Requirements for Federally Authorized, Delegated, or Approved Environmental Programs

Furthermore, I certify that the environmental [audit privilege and/or immunity law] of the [State/Commonwealth of (3)] does not affect the ability of (3) to meet enforcement and information gathering requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act because [State/Commonwealth of (3)] has enacted statutory revisions and/or issued a clarifying Attorney General's Statement to satisfy requirements for federally authorized, delegated, or approved environmental programs.

Seal of Office

_____
Signature

_____
Name and Title

_____
Date

(1) State Attorney General or attorney for the primacy agency if it has independent legal counsel.

(2) 40 CFR 142.11(a)(6)(i) for initial primacy applications or 40 CFR 142.12(c)(1)(iii) for primacy program revision applications.

(3) Name of state or commonwealth.

(4) Name of tribe.

(5) Name of primacy agency.

Example D-10. Optional CCR Compliance Checklist

Task	Completed	
	Yes	**No**
Report Delivery and Recordkeeping		
Did State Receive: ● A copy of the CCR by the delivery date of October 19, 1999 for the first CCR and subsequent reports by July 1 annually thereafter? ● Certification by January 19, 2000 for the first CCR and subsequent certifications by October 1 annually thereafter?		
Did the Certification Indicate and the CWS Ensure That: ● The CCR was distributed to customers (i.e., CWS mailed or otherwise directly delivered reports)? ● The CCR contained information correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to state?		
Did the CWS Make the CCR Available by: ● Using a "good faith" efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers? ● Delivering the CCR to other agencies as prescribed by the state? ● Making the CCR available to the public upon request? ● Post the CCR on the Internet if serving 100,000 or more persons?		
For CWSs with Mailing Waivers That Serve 500 or Fewer Persons, Did They: ● Publish CCR in at least one local newspaper? ● Notify customers that CCR will not be mailed? ● Make CCR available to the public upon request?		
For CWSs with Mailing Waivers That Serve Fewer than 500 Persons, Did They: ● Provide notice to customers at least once during the year that the CCR is available to the public upon request?		
Note: Systems with mailing waivers must complete the tasks identified within this block in addition to the other Rule requirements for report delivery, recordkeeping and content.		
Content of CCR		
Did the CCR Contain: (1) Required Water System Information? ● Telephone number of a contact person. ● Information for non-English speaking populations, if appropriate. ● Information on public participation opportunities.		

Task	Completed	
(2) Information on Source(s) of Water? ● Type, common name, and location of water source(s). ● Source water assessment information, if available. – Notice of availability of completed assessment. – Information on how customers can obtain assessment. – A brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination.		
(3) Definitions For: ● MCL and MCLG? (required) ● TT, AL, MRDL, MRDLG, Variances and Exemptions? (only if applicable)		
(4) Reported Levels of Detected Contaminants? ● Highest contaminant level used to determine compliance ● MCL and MCLG or equivalent ● Range of levels found ● Description of likely source(s) ● Clear indication of any contaminant detected in violation of EPA standard as well as an explanation of the violation including the length, potential health effects, and actions take to remedy violation.		
(5) Information on Monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, Radon, and Other Contaminants?		
(6) Compliance with Other Drinking Water Regulations? ● Monitoring and reporting of compliance data. ● Recordkeeping of compliance data. ● Filtration and disinfection prescribed by Subpart H. ● Lead and copper control requirements. ● Treatment techniques for acrylamide and epichlorohydrin prescribed by Subpart K. ● Special monitoring requirements for inorganic and organic contaminants and sodium. ● Violation of the terms of a variance, an exemption, or a state or Federal administrative or judicial order.		
For these violations, the report must: – Contain an explanation of violations, potential health effects, and steps the CWS has taken to correct the violations. – Include language from Appendix A to Subpart O of the Rule for violations of the filtration and disinfection requirements, the lead and copper control requirements and violations of the acrylamide and epichlorohydrin requirements.		
(7) Required Information If CWS Is Operating under a Variance or Exemption?		

Task	Completed	
(8) Required Educational Information? ● Explanation of the vulnerability of some populations to contaminants in drinking water: *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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).*		
● Explanation of contaminants which may be reasonably expected to be found in drinking water, including bottled water: *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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).*		
● Information on: sources of drinking water, contaminants that may be present in source water, and EPA/FDA regulations. <u>40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(i) - Sources of Drinking Water:</u> *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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.*		

Task	Completed	
40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii) - Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water: *Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.* *Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.* *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.* *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 activities.*		
40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(iii) - EPA and FDA Regulations: *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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.*		
● Informational statements on arsenic and nitrate if those contaminants are detected under conditions prescribed in the Rule and lead: – Arsenic at levels above 5 µg/l (50% of the MCL), but below the MCL. – Nitrate at levels above 5 mg/l (50% of the MCL), but below the MCL. – Lead (always required) *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 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 methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*		

Appendix E

Example CCR and Reporting Monitoring Data

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Example CCR

EPA is providing the following CCR as an example of report format. In providing this report, EPA is not endorsing the views nor judging the accuracy of the information contained in the report. Be sure to check with your state drinking water program since your state may have different requirements from those under which this report was created. For assistance creating a CCR, systems can access the EPA CCR*i*Writer tool (www.ccriwriter.com). *Sampletown Annual Water Quality Report*, is fictitious and was created as a general example.

SAMPLETOWN ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

May 2009

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su aqua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

French (Francais)

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes à propos de votre eau potable. Demander à quelqu'un de traduire ces informations pour vous ou discuter avec une personne qui comprend ces informations.

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 10 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled **Violations and Exceedances** at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from three municipal wells sunk about 500 feet into an underground source of water called the Low Plain Aquifer. These wells are located west of town. The town owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that may contaminate them. After the water comes out of the wells, we treat it to remove several contaminants and we also add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.

Source water assessment and its availability

The state performed an assessment of our source water in January of 2005. A source water assessment identifies potential sources of contamination to the water we use for your drinking water. The assessment concluded that our water source is most susceptible to contamination from abandoned irrigation wells and farm runoff. Two abandoned wells have been located and have since been properly plugged. Farm runoff

continues to be a concern although many local farmers are participating in a 3 county source water protection program. Please call us at 111-2233 if you would like more information about the assessment.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:30 pm at Edison High School on Maple Lane. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Your input is important to us!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Our water system failed to conduct monitoring for Arsenic on time. We are required to sample annually. Due to an oversight, we took the sample 3 months late. Although the late sample was below the MCL we are uncertain whether or not there may be any adverse health risks associated with this violation. We have recently implemented a new monitoring scheduling system which should prevent this type of monitoring oversight in the future.

Additional information for Lead

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. Sampletown 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 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 methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional information for Nitrate

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 for advice from your health care provider.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
				Low	High			
Disinfectant Residual								
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	1	1	3	2008	No	Water additive to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2	1	2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	6	ND	6	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4*	1	4	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50**	10	ND	10	2008	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
				Low	High			
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Dibromochloro-propane (DBPC) (parts per trillion [ppt])	0	200	15	10	15	2008	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards.
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	3.75	0.1	10	2008	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	1	ND	1	2007	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	73	40	110	2008	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

* If the results of this sample had been above 5 pCi/L, our system would have been required to do additional testing for radium. Because the results were below 5 pCi/L, no testing for radium was required.
** The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring*			
Dimethoate (ppb)	0.07	ND	0.07

* Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90th%)	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding the AL	Violation	Typical Sources
Inorganic Contaminant							
Lead – lead at consumers tap (ppb)	0	15	9	2008	1 of 20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

mg/L	mg/L: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected
NR	NR: monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

Violations and Exceedances: Atrazine

Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties. During March, April and May a surge in use of atrazine-based herbicides by area farmers caused our water to exceed the MCL for atrazine. We sent a notice warning you of the problem when it occurred and offered to provide alternative water to customers at that time. We are working with the state and local farmers to ensure that this never happens again, and we are monitoring atrazine levels monthly. We regret exposing you to any potential risk. If you would like more information about atrazine or the violation call us at 111-2233 or Sample County's health department at 111-3377.

For More Information Please Contact:

Dan Jones, 111 Main Street, Sampletown, AK 55555
Phone (999) 111-2233, Fax (999) 111-225

Reporting Monitoring Data

The following tables provide examples of monitoring data and instructions on how to report certain detects in the CCR. Note all results must be reported in CCR units.

Example that demonstrates reporting for 1 sample site and monitoring less than annually:

- Barium monitoring
- Barium MCL: 2 ppm
- MCL in CCR units: 2 ppm
- March 2006 Result: 0.003 ppm
- Example CCR Table Excerpt for 2008 Report:

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.003	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Note: System will report this same result each CCR year until the next sample is taken.

Example that demonstrates reporting for one sampling site and multiple sampling dates

- Atrazine monitoring
- Atrazine MCL: 0.003 ppm
- MCL in CCR units: 3 ppb
- 2008 Results:

Atrazine Monitoring	1st quarter 2008	2nd quarter 2008	3rd quarter 2008	4th quarter 2008
2008 Analysis Results	0.8 ppb	3.8 ppb	2.1 ppb	0.9 ppb
Running Annual Average*	1.2 ppb	2.1 ppb	1.4 ppb	1.9 ppb

*Reported RAA for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

Note: Highlighted numbers represent the range and the highest RAA.

- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical source
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	2.1	0.8 - 3.8	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Example that demonstrates reporting for disinfectant residuals

- Monitoring for chloramines
- System size: 1,001-2,500 people
- Samples: 2 times per month
- Chloramines MRDL: 4 ppm
- MRDL in CCR units: 4 ppm
- 2008 Results:

Samples (ppm)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sample 1	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.6	1.4	2.9	3.7	1.8
Sample 2	1.4	1.9	0.8	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.8	1.4	2.7	2.9	1.8
Monthly Average	1.2	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.8	3.3	1.8
Quarterly RAA*	1.7			2.3			1.9			2.0		

*Reported RAA for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

Note: Highlighted numbers represent the range and the highest RAA.

- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

	MRDL	MRDLG	Your Water	Range	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical source
Chloramines (ppm)	4	4	2.3	0.8 - 3.7	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes

—

Example that demonstrates reporting for multiple sampling sites and multiple sampling dates:

- Total Trihalomethane monitoring under Stage 1 DBPR and Stage 2 DBPR IDSE.
- TTHM MCL: 0.080 ppm
- MCL in CCR units: 80 ppb
- 2008 Results:

Total Trihalomethane Monitoring Results* (in ppb)	1st quarter 2008	2nd quarter 2008	3rd quarter 2008	4th quarter 2008
Site 1	53	62	125	70
Site 2	55	62	119	60
Site 3	50	63	117	70
Site 4	54	69	135	84
System-wide Quarterly Average	53	64	124	71
System-wide Running Annual Average*	75	77	82	78

*Reported RAA for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

Note: Highlighted numbers represent the range and the average of the results obtained during the calendar year. The highest sample result occurred in the third quarter during IDSE sampling (see following table).

IDSE Results	1st quarter 2008	2nd quarter 2008	3rd quarter 2008	4th quarter 2008
Site 1	45	55	70	50
Site 2	60	85	100	115
Site 3	100	90	140	105
Site 4	45	60	65	50

* The IDSE results must be included in the range in the CCR Table.

- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical source
TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	78	50 - 140	2008	Yes*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

* While the average for the year did not exceed the MCL there was an MCL violation that was determined during the year that included results that were collected outside of this calendar year.

Include discussion of the TTHM MCL violation, including health effects language, below the table.

- Notes:
  - Under Stage 1 DBPR for TTHM and HAA5, systems must report the average and the range of sample results.
  - Since the system collected samples under IDSE during the calendar year, the results of the IDSE are included in the reported "range" of results but not the average.

—

Example that demonstrates reporting for multiple sampling sites and multiple sampling dates for TTHM with an MCL exceedance at one location:

- Total Trihalomethane monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR
- TTHM MCL: 0.080 ppm
- MCL in CCR units: 80 ppb
- 2012 Results:

Total Trihalomethane Monitoring Results (in ppb)	1st quarter 2012	2nd quarter 2012	3rd quarter 2012	4th quarter 2012
Site 1 Quarterly Results	45	60	125	70
Site 1- LRAA*	*47*	*51*	*74*	*75*
Site 2 Quarterly Results	40	55	115	60
Site 2- LRAA*	*42*	*49*	*71*	*68*
Site 3 Quarterly Results	45	60	105	70
Site 3- LRAA*	*40*	*48*	*69*	*70*
Site 4 Quarterly Results	50	65	135	75
Site 4- LRAA*	*49*	*55*	*78*	*81*

*Reported LRAA for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

Monitoring	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical source
TTHM System (ppb)	80	NA	81 (highest LRAA at Site 4)	40 – 135	2012	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Include discussion of the TTHM MCL violation at Site 4, including health effects language, below the table.

- Notes:
  - Under Stage 2 DBPR, for TTHM and HAA5, systems with no LRAA MCL exceedances or only one location with an exceedance, must report the highest LRAA and the range of quarterly results (for all locations) in their main detected contaminant table.

—

Example that demonstrates reporting for multiple sampling sites and multiple sampling dates for TTHM with more than one MCL exceedance:

- Total Trihalomethane monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR
- TTHM MCL: 0.080 ppm
- MCL in CCR units: 80 ppb
- 2012 Results:

Total Trihalomethane Monitoring Results (in ppb)	1st quarter 2012	2nd quarter 2012	3rd quarter 2012	4th quarter 2012
Site 1 Quarterly Results	62	65	125	100
Site 1- LRAA*	*52*	*87*	*74*	*88*
Site 2 Quarterly Results	40	55	115	60
Site 2- LRAA*	*42*	*49*	*71*	*68*
Site 3 Quarterly Results	45	60	105	70
Site 3- LRAA*	*40*	*48*	*69*	*70*
Site 4 Quarterly Results	50	65	135	62
Site 4- LRAA*	*60*	*55*	*82*	*78*

*Reported LRAA for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

Monitoring	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical source
TTHM System (ppb)	80	NA	88 (highest LRAA)	40- 135	2012	See Sites 1 and 4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Site 1 (ppb)	80	NA	88	62 - 125	2012	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM Site 4 (ppb)	80	NA	82	50 - 135	2012	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Include discussion of the TTHM MCL violation at Sites 1 and 4, including health effects language, below the table.

- Notes:

- Under Stage 2 DBPR, for TTHM and HAA5, systems must report the highest LRAA and the range of quarterly results (for all locations) in their main detected contaminant table. In addition, systems with an LRAA MCL exceedance at more than one location, must report the LRAA for each location that exceeded the MCL.

Example that demonstrates reporting of lead results:

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10
July 2008	ND	ND	8	12	19	3	ND	ND	4	22

- Notes:
  - To calculate the 90th percentile: The results of all samples taken during a monitoring period shall be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sample result shall be assigned a number starting with the number 1 for the lowest value. The number of samples taken during the monitoring period shall be multiplied by 0.9. The contaminant concentration in the numbered sample yielded by this calculation is the 90th percentile value.

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10
July 2008	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	4	8	12	19	22

- 10 samples x 0.9 = 9 therefore, the ninth value is the 90th percentile value.
  - Report in Table: 90th percentile=19 ppb AND the number of sites above action level (15 ppb) = 2
- Notes:
  - Regardless of whether lead is detected in your system, you must include an informational statement about lead in your report, which is provided in Section 3.2.2.8.
  - Water quality parameter monitoring data that you collect in association with this rule should not be included in the report.
- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical source
Lead (ppb)	AL =15	0	19	2 sites over action level	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Example that demonstrates reporting turbidity results:

- When reporting turbidity, systems that provide filtration must report the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the requirements specified for that technology. In this situation, direct and conventional filtration systems may want to report the data in 2 rows of their table.

- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU	0	0.7 NTU	N/A		No	Soil runoff
	TT= percentage of samples<0.3 NTU		97 %	N/A		No	

- Notes:
  - Alternative filtration systems would want to report the above information using turbidity limits established by the state.

Example that demonstrates reporting TCR detects with no MCL violation:

- Detects of coliform, fecal coliform or *E. coli* bacteria during routine monitoring must be reported, even if no MCL violation occurred.

- For a system that collects at least 40 samples per month (i.e., a system that serves > 33,000 people), if no more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during a month are positive, the system is in compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.

- For a system that collects fewer than 40 samples/month (i.e., a system serving £ 33,000 people), if no more than one sample collected during a month is positive, the system is in compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.

- In these situations, you may wish to report detects as shown below. Check with your state to make sure this meets state-specific requirements.

Systems collecting fewer than 40 total coliform samples per month (Example CCR Table Excerpt):

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
Total Coliform	1 positive sample/month*	0	1 positive sample		xx/xx/xx	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or *E. coli* bacteria		0	0			No	Human or animal fecal waste

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, the system has a MCL violation.

Systems collecting 40 or more total coliform samples per month (assume for the example that the system collects 50 samples per month) month (Example CCR Table Excerpt):

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	1.5%		xx/xx/xx	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or *E. coli* bacteria		0	0			No	Human or animal fecal waste

Example that demonstrates TOC reporting (surface water treatment plants with conventional treatment or precipitative softening)

- If any of the following apply, you must report a treatment technique violation for enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening (if applicable):
  - Alternate compliance criteria for enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening cannot be met.
  - Quarterly TOC monitoring does not demonstrate the percentage removal of TOC (demonstrated in the table below).
  - A system does not obtain state approval for alternate minimum TOC removal (Step 2) requirements.

- The example CCR Table excerpt below is for a conventional surface water treatment system with source water TOC between 2-4 mg/L and with a source water alkalinity between 0-50 mg/L. It demonstrates how to report this TOC TT violation:

TT Violation	Explanation of the TT Violation	Length of the Violation	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effect Language
Failure to remove required amount of total organic carbon (TOC) (DBPP)	On March 3rd, we collected samples for TOC before and after our treatment process to determine the percentage of TOC we were removing. Results showed that we were removing 25 percent of the TOC. We are required to remove 35 percent of the TOC.	1 month	We examined our treatment processes to see if we could improve our removal of TOC. We made some adjustments to our process on March 29th. Samples collected after that time show that we are able to achieve 35 percent removal.	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Example that demonstrates reporting substitution of gross alpha particle results for radium testing

- A gross alpha particle activity measurement may be substituted for the required radium measurement provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 5 pCi/L.
- In this situation, you may wish to report detects of gross alpha particle activity. Verify with the state that this approach meets their requirements.
- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha emitters pCi/L	15	0	3*		xx/xx/xx	No	Erosion of natural deposits

* If the results of this sample had been above 5 pCi/L, our system would have been required to do additional testing for radium. Because the results were below 5 pCi/L, no testing for radium was required.

Example that demonstrates reporting substitution of gross alpha particle results for uranium testing

- A gross alpha particle activity measurement may be substituted for the required uranium measurement provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 15 pCi/L.
- In this situation, you may wish to report detects of gross alpha particle activity. Verify with the state that this approach meets their requirements.
- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha emitters pCi/L	15	0	12*		xx/xx/xx	No	Erosion of natural deposits

* If the results of this sample had been above 15 pCi/L, our system would have been required to do additional testing for uranium. Because the results were below 15pCi/L, no testing for uranium was required.

Example that demonstrates reporting beta particles results

- The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA recognizes that laboratories often report these results in pCi/L, and that there is no simple conversion between the two units. Therefore, it is acceptable for systems to report the detected level for beta particles in pCi/L. So that consumers may have a standard against which to compare the detected level, systems should place 50 in the MCL column and include a footnote explaining that EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Beta particles (pCi/L)	50*	0	10**	ND-10	xx/xx/xx	No	Erosion of natural deposits

* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/L, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required.

Examples that demonstrates treatment technique violation reporting under LT2ESWTR

- For violations of treatment techniques under LT2ESWTR, the system must provide an explanation of the violation, an indication of the length of the violation, information on steps taken to correct the violation, and health effects language. Because there are no standard health effects language provided for these treatment techniques, the system would have to write language specific to the violation. You can use the health effect language for contaminants as an example or template.

- Example CCR Table Excerpt (**note that not all of these violations would have occurred in the same year**):

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effect Language
Uncovered and untreated finished water reservoir	The South Street finished water reservoir is uncovered and the discharge is not treated. We were required to address this situation by April 1, 2009.	17 months	We have hired an engineering firm to design a cover for the tank. We intend to have the tank covered by September 2010.	Inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.
Determine and Report Bin Classification	After conducting our source water monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, we were required to determine and report our Bin Classification by [date].	1 month	We have since determined our bin classification and reported this to the DEQ.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.
Provide or Install an Additional Level of Treatment	Based on our bin classification, we were required to provide or install an additional level of treatment by [date].	6 months	We hired an engineering firm to prepare a preliminary engineering report. The report listed treatment alternatives. We selected one of the alternatives and are in the process of constructing it. We anticipate that it will be completed by [date].	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

Example that demonstrates special notice for fecal indicator-positive groundwater source sample reporting

- This system was triggered to conduct source water monitoring after a TCR positive sample in December of 2009. In this example, both the distribution and the source samples were positive for *E. coli*. The system took five additional source samples and one was positive. Below is an example of reporting for both the TCR violation and the GWR special notice.
- The required special notice language for fecal indicator-positive samples must be provided in the CCR. For this example, we have included it as a footnote to the table.
- Example CCR Table Excerpt:

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Source
***E. coli* (in the distribution system)**	0	0	1 positive sample	ND-1	2009	Yes*	Human or animal fecal waste
E. coli* (at the ground water source) *	0	0	2 positive samples	ND-1	2009	No	Human or animal fecal waste

* We were notified on December 9, 2009 of an *E. coli* positive sample in the distribution system. You may remember receiving public notification of this violation on December 10. For reasons discussed in the next paragraph, we took Well 1 off-line on December 11. The duration of the violation was two days. We are addressing this contaminated well as discussed below.

** On December 10, 2009, we sampled the sources (Well 1 and Well 2) for the fecal-indicator, *E. coli*. We were notified on December 11 that Well 1 tested positive for *E. coli*. On December 12, we took five additional samples and were notified on December 13 that two of the five samples were positive for *E. coli*. We immediately took Well 1 off-line at that time. Our system is in contact with the state DEQ, and we have a state-approved plan to abandon this well and replace it with a new well. We will have the new well completed by July 5, 2010, and the old well will be abandoned by July 15, 2010. As an interim measure, we have moved to only utilizing this well as an emergency source and have not had to utilize it since the sampling revealed the contamination.

Health Effects: Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

- If the system had sampled for (and found) enterococci or coliphage as their fecal indicator, the table would read as shown in the example below.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Source
Enterococci (at the ground water source)*	TT	N/A	2 positive samples	ND-1	2009	No	Human or animal fecal waste
Coliphage (at the ground water source) *	TT	N/A	2 positive samples	ND-1	2009	No	Human or animal fecal waste

* Special notice required text and health effects language would be provided in the CCR – possibly in a footnote to the table as shown in the example above.

Health Effects: Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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Example that demonstrates reporting of TT violation for failure to take corrective action for fecal indicator-positive groundwater source sample

- If in the example above, the system did not take corrective action or set a corrective action plan with the state within 120 days of the fecal indicator-positive additional sample, they will be in violation of a treatment technique.

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effect Language
Corrective Action for GW Fecal Indicator Source Sample(s)	We were required to take corrective action to address the fecal contamination in our well.	3 months	We have contacted the DEQ and are now on a corrective action plan. We will abandon the contaminated well and drill a new one. We will have the new well completed by July 5, 2010, and the old well will be abandoned by July 15, 2010.	Inadequately protected or treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

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Appendix F

Memorandum on Alternative MCL Reporting Format

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EPA believes the format requirement specified in 40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(i) that the MCL be reported as a number greater than or equal to one can be changed only in very limited circumstances. This appendix contains a memorandum dated June 29, 1999 that clarifies what those conditions are and the specific criteria under which those conditions may be met.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule -- Units for Reporting Detected Contaminants

To: Water Division Directors
Regions I - X

From: Cynthia Dougherty, Director
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

I am writing to reaffirm our policy on reporting units for detected contaminants in Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs). The CCR rule requires water systems to list detected contaminants and to show corresponding Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the level detected. The MCL must be expressed as a number greater than or equal to one and the level detected must be expressed in the same units.

Some states contend that CCRs should be prepared with the units most commonly used by water systems. States argue that using these units would limit the effort required to prepare reports and minimize errors. However, we believe that the effort to convert units is well spent. Focus groups conducted independently by EPA and the American Water Works Association showed that the public finds numbers greater than or equal to one easier to understand and use as a basis for comparing with detected levels. I believe that templates produced by EPA and other organizations that automatically convert data will make reporting in numbers greater than or equal to one less difficult for water systems.

At the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) Winter Meeting, I was asked about the type of information and research that would be required before EPA would approve a CCR Rule primacy revision application that allowed MCL reporting in other than numbers greater than or equal to one. I responded that I would consider approval of such an application upon a good faith State effort showing the proposed reporting format is favored by the State's public over using numbers greater than or equal to one. I believe that there should be a high bar for public involvement for changing the reporting format for detected contaminants. Public involvement should include documented focus group research. This research should target members of communities served. Representatives from water systems and other drinking water professionals can be involved in the research, but they should not be considered the target audience. If the process shows that consumers find an alternative MCL format easier to understand, I would consider approving a State primacy revision application including that format. Thus far no State has tried to make this demonstration.

I strongly recommend that States include their EPA region and a wide range of stakeholders in developing any focus group methodology. If a State intends to change the MCL presentation format, I recommend that the State submit a draft primacy revision application documenting the methodology and the focus group research and explaining the proposed changes.

All focus group research conducted to date that we are aware of shows that numbers greater than or equal to one for presentation of MCLs are easiest for consumers to understand. Please call me with any questions or comments at (202)-260-5543 or have your staff call Kathy Williams at (202)-260-2589.

cc: CCR Implementation Workgroup
Vanessa Leiby, ASDWA

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