Writing your Consumer Confidence Report

Ohio EPA

DDAGW
Outline

• Why?
• What?
• Who? Where? When? How?
• Resources
Why do we have to write a CCR?

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), passed under President Bill Clinton, emphasized public right to know.

As a result, all community water systems are required to prepare and distribute an annual report about the water they provide, the water source, information on detected contaminants, and language regarding possible health effects.
What needs to be included in the CCR?

- PWS Contact Information
- Public Participation Opportunities
- Source Water Information
- Mandatory/Required Language
- Definitions of Terms
- Table of Detected Contaminants
PWS Contact Information

- Name
- Phone
- Fax
- Email
- Address

Public Participation Opportunities

- Community meetings
- Water board meetings
- Emergency meetings
- “To participate in decisions regarding your drinking water contact ...”

Sec. 20
Source Water Susceptibility

- Surface water systems: “All surface water systems are considered highly susceptible to contamination.”

- Ground water systems: “A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for this water system by Ohio EPA. The report indicates a ______ susceptibility to contamination. (high, moderate, low)

- Your SWAP can be found at [https://oepa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=38d04980a40d41f59d832a50f3fc0b92](https://oepa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=38d04980a40d41f59d832a50f3fc0b92)
What are the sources of contamination to drinking water? Sec. 4

Who needs to take special precautions? Sec. 5

Lead Educational Information Sec. 13

License to Operate Sec. 18

Turbidity Monitoring Information (SW or PSW systems only) Sec. 9

Mandatory/Required Language
Mandatory

• Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

• Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Definitions of Terms

Required if Used in the CCR

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- Action Level (AL)
- Treatment Technique (TT)
- Contact Time (CT)
- Level 1 Assessment
- Level 2 Assessment
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (μg/L)
- The “<” symbol
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)
- Microcystins
- Cyanobacteria
- Cyanotoxin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Detected</th>
<th>Detected</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of contaminants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0.84-1.29</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Erosion of natural resources, additive which promotes strong teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.10-0.98</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Microbiological**

| Turbidity        | 2016 | NTU  | 100% | NTU  | 0.16 & 100% | 0.06-0.16 | no         | soil runoff                                                                                      |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | 2016 | none | N/A  | <1 NTU | 1.08 | 1.0-1.76 | no | normally present in environment                                                                 |
| Total Coliform   | 2016 | %    | 5%   | 0%   | 0         | 0%        | no        | Bacteria present in environment                                                                  |

**Residual Disinfectant**

| Total Chlorine   | 2016 | ppm  | 4.0 (MRDL) | 4.0 (MRDL) | 1.54 | 1.11-1.76 | no | water additive used to control microbes                                                          |

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

| Total Trihalomethanes | 2016 | ppb  | 80 | N/A | 46 | 14.5-72.7 | no | byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids      | 2016 | ppb  | 60 | N/A | 24.2 | 6.7-49.4 | no | byproduct of drinking water chlorination |

**Lead and Copper**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead (ppb)</th>
<th>Action level (AL)</th>
<th>Individual Results over the AL</th>
<th>90% of test results were less than</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 ppb</td>
<td>15 ppb</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 ppb</td>
<td>1.3 ppb</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Microcystis**

| Microcystis       | 2016 | <1.0 mg/1 for <6 years | <1.0 mg/1 for <=6 years | ND | NA | no | Toxins produced by harmful algal blooms |

**Radioactive Substances (pCi/L)**

| Gross Alpha      | 2015 | pCi/L  | 15  | 0  | ND | N/A | no | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228       | 2015 | pCi/L  | 15  | 0  | ND | N/A | no | Erosion of natural deposits |

**How to read the water quality table:** the EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances not detected are not included in the table.

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**Table of Detected Contaminants**

- Only include detections
- Must include chlorine
- Include most recent detections from 3, 6, or 9 year sample schedules
- SW and their constituent systems must include Turbidity
- Include the number of samples over the AL out of the total number of samples for lead and copper AND list all individual results above the AL

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Sec. 8
Additional Information

- Sec. 11: Include the following if nitrate is > 5.0 ppm and < 10 ppm
- Sec. 12: Include the following if arsenic is > 5.0 ppb and < 10.0 ppb
- Sec. 13: Include if the lead action level was exceeded.
- Sec. 14: Include if cryptosporidium was detected in the raw or finished water.
- Sec. 15: Include if radon was detected in finished water.
- Sec. 16: Include if there were any significant deficiencies identified regarding your ground water well.
- Sec. 17: Include if you wish to provide an explanation of the changes to the Total Coliform Rule.
Additional Information

Wholesale systems

Must send Entry Point and Source Water info to satellite by April 1

Satellite Systems

SW systems must include turbidity language (NTUs, %, cloudiness)

Source water information

SWAP

Entry point data from parent CCR table
Monitoring Violation Information

- Type of violation
- Time period of violation
- Contaminant of concern
- Length of time in violation
- Steps to correct the violation

“During the month of March 2016, the City of Hometown Water Department failed to collect the required number of Total Coliform Bacteria samples as required by the Ohio EPA. The Water Department returned to compliance with bacteria sampling requirements in April 2016. Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a more comprehensive management plan. This plan assigns responsibilities for sampling and contains contingency measures if the assigned Water Department personnel are absent.”
MCL, TT, or CT Violations

- Must contain all min requirements of a monitoring violation
- Specific health effects

“The City of Hometown Water Department failed to provide adequate filtration during the month of April, 2016. 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. The City of Hometown Water Department has taken the following steps to correct this violation and prevent future violations from occurring: The filters have been upgraded by replacing the filter media and steps have been taken to ensure proper cleaning and operation of the filters.”

Sec. 10 & Appendix B
When
July 1 annually
Ohio EPA must be in possession of your CCR on July 1

Who
All customers

Where
Direct delivery is required, but you may also post in conspicuous locations
# How do I distribute my CCR?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Method</th>
<th>Distribution Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hand Delivery</strong></td>
<td>- Physically passing out hard copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ex. Nursing home takes a copy to every patient's room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mail Delivery</strong></td>
<td>- Mailing a hard copy to all customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Including a link on a water bill to online CCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic Delivery</strong></td>
<td>- emailing link to customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- embedded in email to customers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources

- Ohio EPA CCR Webpage
- CCR Template PDF
- CCR Template Word
- CCR Instructions
- Certification Form
- US EPA CCR iWriter