

**Public Water System
Consumer Confidence Report
Template Instruction Guide**

**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

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Introduction

This CCR Template Instruction Guide was developed to assist public water system officials who are preparing drinking water quality Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) required by Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-96. This guide contains instructions on the use of the Ohio EPA CCR Template and is available in either a paper version or in an electronic format. The electronic form is a format that any windows driven word processor can read and allows for easier editing. It should be noted that use of this Template will not guarantee an acceptable CCR as it requires a significant amount of input from the user. Each Section of the Template is numbered in reference to the same Section numbers in this guide. After completing your CCR, the Section numbers should be deleted from the final version before sending it to your customers.

CCR Template Instructions

Section 1: Report Title

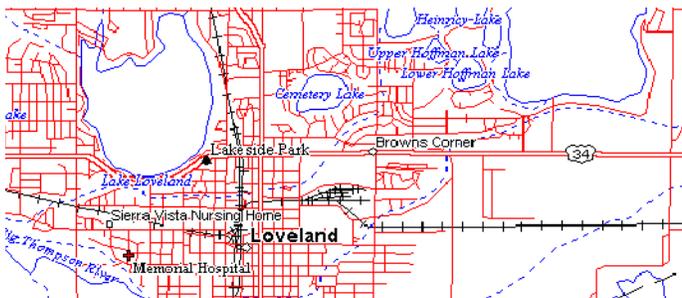
Supply a title for your CCR. Please be sure that the name of the water system appears near the top of the report. A suggested title of 'Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report' has been used in the template but it may be changed. Incorporating the year that the report is for in the title or near the top of the report is needed. For example, the report that is prepared in 2009 will be for report year 2008.

Section 2: Introduction

A general introduction has been provided in the template but it may be modified to be more specific to your water system or you may write a completely different introduction. This part of the report should be a short explanation of what the customer is about to read. If applicable, you may wish to include in your introduction, statements such as "Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards".

Section 3: Source Water Information

Describe the primary type(s) of source water (ground water, surface water, purchased or a blend), and the commonly-used name(s) (if such a name exists) and locations of your water source(s). You may wish to provide a simple map of your system and its sources.



Example: The City of Loveland obtains its source water from Lake Loveland and Big Thompson River. Attached is a map showing the location of the City's Water Sources. Both Lake Loveland and Big Thompson River are considered surface water sources and require extensive treatment before it can be used as drinking water.

Auxiliary, emergency, or back-up connections need to be identified. In addition, the amount of water received from the connection(s), the length of time that water was received, and the frequency that the connection is used must be provided. An auxiliary, emergency or back-up connection is defined as a connection not meant to be used on a continuous basis and is only used during extraordinary conditions such as drought, source failure, line breaks, fires, and other periods of usually high water demand. However, if your system has used water from a connection with another public water system as a **primary source** then that water supplier's water quality information must be contained within your report.

Source Water Assessment Information

The Ohio EPA conducted a source water assessment of all public water system sources in the State of Ohio. You are required to notify consumers of the availability of the source water assessment and how to obtain a copy. Include a brief summary of your source water susceptibility to contamination based on the findings of the source water assessment. The Ohio EPA provided the summary as part of the source water assessment process. This summary or equivalent language must be included in each CCR. We encourage you to also include other information about potential sources of contamination, such as information from wellhead protection plans, sanitary surveys and government reports. This is your opportunity to educate your customers about the potential impacts that they and others may have on the quality of their water. You may want to provide pollution prevention tips or information on local watershed cleanup activities.

Section 4 & 5: Required Health Information

These two sections shall appear as written in the template in each CCR, as required by regulation. Additional information may be included but must not detract from the required text.

Section 6: About Your Drinking Water

This paragraph provides some general information on the water quality monitoring that the water system conducted. This paragraph is *not required* but some form of introduction to the water quality monitoring results is recommended. If using the format presented in the template, be sure to indicate only the type of monitoring that was conducted for the report year.

Section 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

This paragraph is to describe any violations for monitoring, reporting or of the terms of an administrative order, bilateral compliance agreement or judicial order that may have occurred during the reporting year. You must also include the length of time the water system remained in violation and the steps taken to correct the violation. If no violations or enforcement actions occurred, this paragraph may be deleted from the final report. Include separate paragraphs for different types of violations but you may combine multiple violations of the same type. As an example: If the City of Loveland had two bacteria monitoring violations during the months of March and October 2008 and one lead and copper monitoring violation for the July 1 - December 31, 2008 monitoring period, then their report would contain at least two paragraphs describing the violations similar to the following:

During the months of March and October of 2008, the City of Loveland Water Department failed to collect the required number of Total Coliform Bacteria samples as required by the EPA. The Water Department returned to compliance with bacteria sampling requirements in the month following each violation.

In addition, the City of Loveland Water Department failed to collect the required number of lead and copper samples as required by the Environmental Protection Agency during the July 1 - December 31, 2008 monitoring period. Samples were collected on January 13, 2009, which indicated that both the lead and copper levels are below the Environmental Protection Agency allowable limit.

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.

Violations concerning failure to complete the proper lead and/or copper corrosion control study or recommendation, plan approval or treatment installation must be addressed in the consumer confidence report. An explanation of the steps that have been or will be taken to correct the violation(s) and the steps to ensure future violations will not occur must be included. As an example: If the City of Loveland failed to submit a corrosion control study by the required date, then something similar to the following would appear in the report.

The City of Loveland Water Department was in violation for failure to complete the proper lead and copper corrosion control study by July 1, 2008, as required by the Ohio EPA for a lead action level exceedance as indicated by our June through December 2007, sample results. The City of Loveland Water Department has taken the following steps to return to compliance: The firm Engineers "R" Us was hired to conduct the required corrosion control study to determine the most effective means for controlling lead levels within the water system. Their recommendations are expected by September 30, 2009. Once we have received their report, plans will be made to install effective treatment as soon as possible.

Note in the above example the original exceedance was in 2007, but the due date for the corrosion control study was in 2008 and therefore the violation was for 2008 and needed to be reported.

The terms of an enforcement action must be included in the report. This includes directors's findings and orders, bilateral compliance agreements or court orders. A description of the final terms as well as what is being done to address those terms must be included in the report.

Section 8: Water Quality Monitoring Information-Table of Detected Contaminants

An essential part of the report is the Table of Detected Contaminants. It shows the compliance level for each detected contaminant (**the level reported to Ohio EPA for compliance determination**) and the range of levels of each contaminant detected during the year. The Table also displays for each detected contaminant the: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and the likely or known source of that contaminant in your drinking water (See Figure 2). The reporting units, MCLG, MCL, and likely sources of contamination for regulated contaminants are listed in Appendix A.

The Table is to include the most recent data for detected contaminants but does not need to include any data older than five years. Do not include in the Table contaminants that are not detected.

The **Table of Detected Contaminants** must contain **only** data for regulated contaminants; contaminants subject to a MCL, treatment technique (TT), or action level (AL), data collected in accordance with the USEPA’s Information Collection Rule, Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) monitoring results and unregulated contaminants for which Ohio EPA requires monitoring. A list of these contaminants is provided in Appendix A. A brief statement is required indicating that the data presented in the CCR are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Operational tests such as pH, hardness, alkalinity, iron and manganese levels, etc. are not to be included in this table. It is recommended that information obtained from operational testing be included in a separate optional section of the report as many customers are interested in this information. You may wish to include operational testing results immediately following the required Table of Detected Contaminants. If you wish to include operational data it is recommended that an average level and range be provided in the report as well as an explanation of the reasons for the sampling and what the results mean to the water customer.

In the CCR Template as in Figure 2, header lines have been included for each contaminant group: Bacteriological, Radioactive, Inorganic, Synthetic Organic, and Volatile Organic Contaminants. Add or delete lines in the table as needed. If a contaminant was detected, include that contaminant in the Table under the appropriate contaminant group and fill in the columns with the MCLG, MCL, Level Found, Range of Detections and Sample Year. Indicate if the Level Found constitutes a violation of an MCL or TT or an action level exceedance, and indicate the Typical Sources of Contaminants as appropriate. The units used to report the level found, the MCLG and the MCL and the Range of Detections must all be the same as in Appendix A. Appendix A also contains the Typical Sources of Contaminants for regulated contaminants to be used in the Table. Unregulated Contaminants, also listed in Appendix A, for which sampling was conducted and detected must appear in the Table, but if the Typical Source of that Contaminant is unknown then “unknown” would be appropriate to put in that column.

Figure 2: Example CCR Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	4.97	0.2 - 4.97	NO	2008	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	NA	TT	92%	92%-100%	YES	2008	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<2.0	NA	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
One out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							

Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	<0.02	NA	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	Zero out of 20 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.16	<0.05 - 0.16	NO	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.14	0.5-2.18	NO	2008	Water additive used to control microbes.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	0	80	57.3	28 - 120	NO	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	0	60			NO	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
IDSE TTHM	NA	NA	NA	55-81	NA	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
IDSE HAA5	NA	NA	NA	35-59	NA	2008	
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	27.15	NA	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Table 1 below, is to assist in calculating the values to be reported in the Level Found column and the Range column in the Table of Detected Contaminants. The values reported in these columns are determined differently depending on the contaminant and whether an exceedance of a MCL, TT, or AL occurred.

Note: This table is for regulated contaminants only as listed in Appendix A. Unregulated Contaminants and non-regulated contaminants are discussed later in this section.

Table 1: Compliance Determinations for Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Calculation Method	Example
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)	If minimum number of required samples are less than 40/month, report the highest number of positive samples collected in any one month.	Water system collects 20 TC samples/month. During July, two samples were found to be TC positive. During August, three samples were found to be TC positive. This system would report: Level Found : 3; Range: 0 - 3
	If minimum number of required samples greater than or equal to 40/month, report the highest monthly percentage of samples that were positive.	Water system collects 60 TC samples/month. During July, two samples were found to be TC positive. During Aug., six samples were found to be TC positive. This system would report: Level Found:10%; Range: 0% - 10%

Contaminant(s)	Calculation Method	Example
Fecal Coliform/ E. Coli	Report the highest number of positive samples collected in any one month	Water system collects three E. Coli samples in May. One sample was found to be positive. This system would report: Level Found: 1; Range: NA
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Report lowest quarterly annual average of monthly compliance ratios. Refer to TOC reporting form 5115.	See Example 1. Range: high month and low month.
Turbidity	Report the highest single value AND the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits. The range is the lowest to the highest single sample.	The highest single turbidity measurement was 4.97 and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits was 92%. Report: Level Found 4.97 & 92%. Range: 0.2-4.97 See Figure 2.
Lead/Copper	Report the 90 th % sample result and the number of sample sites found to have lead and copper levels greater than the action level. A range is not required.	See Example 2.
Nitrate (NO ₃)/ Nitrite (NO ₂)	If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result.	Water system collects one NO ₃ sample with the result of 1.2 mg/L. Report Level Found: 1.2; Range: NA.
	If more than one sample was collected such as is required for surface water systems and no MCL exceedance occurred, report the highest sample result.	Water system collects 5 samples with the following results: 1.1, 1.3, 0.8, 0.5 & 0.9 mg/L. Report: Level Found: 1.3; Range: 0.5 - 1.3
	If a MCL exceedance occurred in any sample and a check sample was collected, report the average of the sample that exceeded the MCL and the check sample. If more than one MCL exceedance occurred and check samples were collected each time use the highest of the averages as calculated above.	Water system collects 5 NO ₃ samples with the following results: 8.1, 9.3, 9.8, 11.5 & a check sample of 9.5 mg/L. This system would report: Level Found: 10.5; Range: 8.1 - 11.5
Antimony; Asbestos; Barium; Beryllium; Cadmium; Chromium; Cyanide; Mercury; Selenium; Thallium	If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result.	Water system collects one Barium sample with the result of 0.6 mg/L. Report: Level Found: 0.6; Range: NA.
	If sampling annually or once every three years and a MCL exceedance occurred, report the average results of the original sample and the required repeat sample.	Water system collects annual Barium sample with result of 3.6 mg/L with a check sample of 1.8 mg/L. Report: Level Found: 2.7; Range: 1.8 - 3.6
	If sampling more than annually, report the highest running annual average.	See Example 3.

Contaminant(s)	Calculation Method	Example
Fluoride	If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result. If a resample was collected, report the average of the two samples.	Water system collects one Fluoride sample with the result of 0.2 mg/L. Report: Level Found: 0.2; Range: NA.
	If fluoride levels are adjusted, report the highest entry point monthly average for the year and the range of entry point results from daily samples.	Obtain this information from the Fluoride Monthly Operational Report form 5011.
Arsenic	If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result.	Water system collects one sample with the result of 0.6 mg/L. Report: Level Found: 0.6; Range: NA.
	If more than one sample was collected and no MCL violation occurred, report the highest sample result.	Water system collects five samples with the following results: 20, 30, 21, 26 & 29 µg/L. This system would report: Level Found: 30; Range: 20 - 30
	If sampling at a frequency greater than annual, report the highest quarterly running annual average.	Most recent 7 quarterly samples of 11, 9, 10, 8, 15, 12, 9 µg/L. System reports: Level Found: 11.25ug/L Range: 8-15 ug/L
Bromate	Report the highest running annual average of monthly samples.	See Example 4.
Chlorite	Report the highest average of the sample results within each three sample sets.	Report the highest sample set average under Level Found and the Range of the individual samples.
Total Chlorine	Report the highest quarterly running annual average of the chlorine residuals measured during the Total Coliform sampling procedure. Obtain this information from Quarterly Report form 5114.	Report the highest quarterly running annual average under Level Found and the Range of the highest and lowest monthly levels. See Quarterly Operating Report form 5114.
Chlorine Dioxide	Report the highest entry point result and the range of entry point results from daily samples.	Obtain this information from the Monthly Operational Report forms. The range of entry point samples must also be reported
VOC's/SOC's	If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result.	Water system collects one Toluene sample with the result of 0.6 mg/L. Report: Level Found: 0.6; Range: NA.
	If sampling annually and a MCL violation occurred, report the average results of the original sample and the required repeat sample.	Water system collects one Toluene sample with the result of 1.8 mg/L with a check sample result of 0.9 mg/L. Report: Level Found: 1.35; Range: 0.9 to 1.8
	If sampling more than annually report the highest running annual average.	See Example 3.

Contaminant(s)	Calculation Method	Example
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result.	System collects one HAA5 sample result 24 ug/L. Report: 24 ppb; Range NA
	Add the results of the five HAAs for each set and report the highest running annual average of the HAA5 sums.	See Table 4 and Example 4.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result.	System collects one TTHM sample result 65 ug/L. Level found: 65 ppb; Range:NA
	Add the results of the four THMs for each set and report the highest running annual average of the TTHM sums.	See Table 4 and Example 4.
IDSE TTHMS & HAA5 (Report separately from TTHM & HAA5 sample results)	IDSE TTHMs. Report only the range; lowest to highest.	System collects three TTHMs. 81 ug/L, 55 ug/L and 75 ug/L. Level Found: NA Range: 55-81 ug/L.
	IDSE HAA5. Report only the range; lowest to highest.	System collects three HAA5s. 33 ug/L, 45 ug/L and 59 ug/L. Level Found: NA Range: 33-59 ug/L.
Radiological Contaminants (Alpha & Beta)	If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result.	Water system collects one Gross Alpha sample with the result of 1.3 pCi/L. Report: Level Found: 1.3; Range: NA.
	If sampling more than one annually, report the highest running annual average.	See Example 3.
Combined Radium	Combined Radium is the sum of Radium 226 and Radium 228. If only one sample was collected for the year, report that sample result.	Water system collects one Radium 226 and 228 sample with the results of 3.2 and 1.1 pCi/L, respectively. Report: Level Found:4.3 pCi/L;Range NA.
	If multiple samples are collected, report an average of the Combined Radium results.	Water system collects samples with Combined Radium results of 5.2 pCi/L and 3.1 pCi/L. This system would report: Level Found: 4.2; Range: 3.1 - 5.2

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) monitoring results

Include a separate section in the Table of Detected Contaminants report sample results for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) that were collected to meet the Stage 2 D/DBP Rule for the **IDSE**. TTHM and HAA5 sampling for the IDSE have no affect on routine TTHM and HAA5 reporting until 2012. **Do not include IDSE results with TTHM and HAA5 running annual average calculations that are performed to determine compliance with TTHM and HAA5 MCLs.** Report the IDSE TTHM and HAA5 range of detections (low-high)only from the current CCR year.

Also, include a brief explanation in your CCR explaining the purpose of and the monitoring requirements for the IDSE. Recommended language is as follows:

“Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.”

Detected Unregulated Contaminants

For those contaminants which Ohio EPA requires monitoring but there are no current MCLs, treatment techniques or action levels, the average value should be reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants from the list of unregulated monitoring contaminants in Appendix A. If only one sample was collected for the most recent year or monitoring period, report that value on the Table of Detected Contaminants. A range of values is not applicable in that case. Special Example 5 includes calculations for an unregulated contaminant where multiple samples were taken during the most recent monitoring period. If your most recent sampling period for any of these contaminants is prior to the current calendar year report and they were detected, you must include the information in your current CCR. For example, if the last time you sampled for VOCs was 2004 and you are preparing your 2008 CCR, you will need to include any detected contaminants from the 2004 sampling in the current report.

Example 1: Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Compliance Calculation

Sampling for TOC as required by the Disinfection/Disinfection By-Products Rule was required to begin in 2002 for all surface water systems with a population greater than 10,000 and in 2004 for those surface water systems with a population less than 10,000 and also all ground water systems with sources under the influence of surface water. TOC sampling for purposes of the Disinfectants/ Disinfection By-Products Rule compliance is determined by a running annual average of the quarterly TOC Values as calculated in the example below.

Figure 3: Monthly TOC Value or Compliance Ratio Calculation

Source Water Total Alkalinity	65 mg/L
Source Water TOC	4 mg/L
Finished Water TOC	2 mg/L
Actual Monthly TOC% removal	{1- (2 mg/L Finished TOC ÷ 4 mg/L Source TOC)} x 100 = 50%
% TOC removal required (From Table 2: Required TOC removal)	25%
TOC Value or Monthly Compliance Ratio	Divide the actual monthly % TOC removed by the % TOC removal required. 50% ÷ 25% = 2

Table 2: Required TOC Removal

Source Water TOC (mg/L)	Source Water Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO ₃)		
	0 - 60 mg/L	>60 - 120	>120
2.0 - 4.0	35%	25%	15%
>4.0 - 8.0	45%	35%	25%
>8.0	50%	40%	40%

To calculate compliance with the TOC requirements, add each monthly TOC Value for the most recent three months and divide by three. This is done each quarter giving a quarterly running annual average. Therefore, for any given CCR report year, a water system will have four quarterly running annual average TOC Values. Refer to “TOC Quarterly Operating Report” EPA Form 5115.

Report the lowest running quarterly annual average of TOC values under “Level Found” and the range of monthly TOC Values under “Range”. A statement similar to the following should be included to explain the meaning of the TOC value reported.

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Note the level found for **TOC** is the **lowest** monthly running annual average and the Level Found for **Total Chlorine** is the **highest** monthly running annual average.

Example 2: Lead and Copper Reporting

Compliance for lead and copper is based on the 90th percentile sample result. The 90th percentile is determined by the number of samples collected. Order your sample results from the lowest level to the highest level, to enable you to determine the 90th percentile. Take the total number of samples collected and multiply by 0.9. In the case below where 10 samples were collected; 10 samples x 0.9(90%) = 9th sample result (12 ppb lead, 1.0 ppm copper).

Figure 4: Example lead and copper sampling results

Ranked Order	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Sampling Sites	site 5	site 3	site 7	site 8	site 10	site 9	site 2	site 4	site 1	site 6
Lead (ppb)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	3	4	8	10	12	22
Copper (ppm)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	0.97	0.98	1.0	1.2

The Table of Detected Contaminants must also include the number of sample sites that exceeded the lead and copper action level. Note that a ‘Range of Detections’ is not required for lead or copper. See Appendix D “Example Consumer Confidence Report”.

Reporting TTHMs and HAA5s

Reporting for TTHMs and HAA5s is dependent on the size and type of system. Table 4. shows what to report in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Table 4. TTHM and HAA5 Reporting

System Type & Size	Sample Freq.	TTHM/HAA5 MCL	Report Level for Table
SW & PSW disinfects <500	1/yr in 3 rd quarter	80/60 ppb	single sample result *
SW & PSW disinfects 500 - 9,999	1/quarter	80/60 ppb	raa based on 4 quarters
SW & PSW disinfects >= 10,000	4/quarter	80/60 ppb	raa based on 7 quarters
PSW no disinfection 25-9,999	1/quarter	80/60 ppb Trigger Level**	raa based on 7 quarters
PSW no disinfection >= 10,000	1/quarter	80/60 ppb Trigger Level**	raa based on 7 quarters
GW & PGW disinfects < 10,000	1/yr in 3 rd quarter	80/60 ppb	single sample result*
GW & PGW disinfects >= 10,000	1/quarter	80/60 ppb	raa based on 4 quarters
PGW no disinfection any size***	NA	NA	NA

SW=surface water GW=ground water PSW=purchased surface water raa= running annual average

*In accordance with 3745-81-24(D)(15), for systems monitoring less frequently than quarterly, compliance is achieved if the average of samples taken that year does not exceed the MCL for TTHMs or HAA5s. If the average exceeds the MCL, quarterly monitoring is required. The system is not in violation of the MCL until one year of quarterly monitoring is completed unless the result of fewer than four quarters of monitoring will cause the raa to exceed the MCL, in which case the system is in violation at the end of that quarter. Systems required to increase their monitoring frequency to quarterly shall calculate the level found by including the sample which triggered the increased monitoring plus the following quarter of monitoring.

****Purchased surface water systems that do not disinfect that exceed a trigger level are not in violation of an MCL. Exceedance of a trigger level requires reporting information in the CCR. The exceedance must be described, along with the duration of the exceedance, and the action taken to optimize the operation of the distribution system that will minimize the level of TTHM and HAA5 present in the system. Plans shall include those listed in 3745-81-78(G)(2).**

***PGW that do not add a disinfectant are not required to sample for TTHMs or HAA5s.

Example 3: Quarterly Running Annual Averages with Single Sample Per Quarter

Below is the method for calculating a quarterly running annual average for a system collecting a single sample per quarter. This procedure is the same for any contaminant where compliance is based on a running annual average.

Step 1 Collect all the past seven quarters of sample results for the detected contaminant and order them by date from the earliest to the most recent results. For the report year 2008 this will require data from samples collected on or after April 1, 2007, through December 31, 2008.

Step 2 In Figure 5, the Sample Value row shows the actual reported value from the laboratory form for each sample collected.

Step 3 Calculate the quarterly annual running average* for the 2008 quarters as follows:

Annual Running Average [Jan - Mar 2008]: $(1.5 + 2.5 + 1.1 + 0) \div 4 = 1.28$, round to 1.3

Annual Running Average [Apr - Jun 2008]: $(2.5 + 1.1 + 0 + 1.6) \div 4 = 1.30$, round to 1.3

Annual Running Average [Jul - Sept 2008]: $(1.1 + 0 + 1.6 + 2.7) \div 4 = 1.35$, round to 1.4

Annual Running Average [Oct - Dec 2008]: $(0 + 1.6 + 2.7 + 1.2) \div 4 = 1.38$, round to 1.4

* Note: A less than detect value (<) is counted as a zero value for averaging.

Step 4 Determine the highest quarterly value and range of individual sample values to be used in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Figure 5: Quarterly Running Annual Average Calculation (with single sample each quarter)

Quarter	2007 Atrazine Results (µg/l)			2008 Atrazine Results (µg/l)			
	Apr-Jun	Jul- Sept	Oct- Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	Jul - Sept	Oct-Dec
Sample Value (ug/l)	1.5	2.5	1.1	<0.5	1.6	2.7	1.2
Running Annual Average				1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
CCR Report Values	Highest Compliance Value = 1.4 µg/l Range of Values = <0.5µg/l to 2.7 µg/l						

Example 4: Quarterly Running Annual Averages with Multiple Samples per Quarter

Below is the method for calculating a running annual average where multiple samples have been collected quarterly. This procedure will be the same for any contaminant where compliance is based on a running annual average however, the example provided is for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). *Note: Data used for this calculation when determining compliance with TTHMs will come from Ohio EPA Sample Submission Report for Total Trihalomethane Form, not the VOC Sample Submission Form.*

Step 1 Collect the past seven quarters of sample results for the detected contaminant and order the results by date from the earliest to the most recent results. For the report year 2008 this will require data from sample collected on or after April 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007. (For TTHMs the result row indicates the sum of the four compounds (chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane) for each sample collected and are displayed in units equal to µg/l.) In the example below three samples were collected during each calendar quarter.

Step 2 Average the results for each quarter. *Note that less than detect values are considered zero for the purposes of summing results and quarterly averaging.* A table similar to Figure 6 will help organize the results and help prevent calculation errors.

Step 3 Average each four quarters to determine running annual averages. There will be four running annual averages calculated by averaging the quarterly averages as follows:

Annual Running Average #1: $(48.3 + 99.3 + 45.3 + 33.7) \div 4 = 56.6$

Annual Running Average #2: $(99.3 + 45.3 + 33.7 + 51.0) \div 4 = 57.3$

Annual Running Average #3: $(45.3 + 33.7 + 51.0 + 79.7) \div 4 = 52.4$

Annual Running Average #4: $(33.7 + 51.0 + 79.7 + 44.0) \div 4 = 52.1$

Step 4 Report results. The value to be reported in the Table Detected Contaminants from the example above is 57.3 under Level Found and the Range of Detections would be 28 to 120 (based on the lowest & highest individual TTHM results over the entire 7 quarters).

Figure 6: Quarterly Running Annual Average Calculation (with multiple samples each quarter)

Quarter	2007 TTHM Results (µg/L)			2008 TTHM Results (µg/L)			
	Apr-Jun	Jul- Sep	Oct- Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	Jul - Sep	Oct-Dec
Sample #1	30	102	60	28	35	85	55
Sample #2	55	120	45	33	42	83	44
Sample #3	80	76	31	40	76	71	33
Qtr Ave.	48.3	99.3	45.3	33.7	51.0	79.7	44.0
Running Annual Average				56.6	57.3	52.4	52.1
CCR Report Values				Highest Compliance Value = 57.3 µg/L Range of Values = 28 µg/L - 120 µg/L			

Example 5: Calculation for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are calculated by averaging all results within the most recent sample year. As an example, assume your system sampled three times for sulfate during 2008 as in Figure 7.

Step 1 Collect all the sample results for the detected contaminant and order them by date from the earliest to the most recent results. For the report year 2008, this will require data from samples collected on or after January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008.

Step 2 Calculate the average value for sulfate as follows:
 Sample #1: 150 mg/L
 Sample #2: 120 mg/L
 Sample #3: 132 mg/L
 Average Value = $(150 + 120 + 132) \div 3 = 134$ mg/L

Step 3 Report the average value for sulfate as 134 mg/L and a range of values of 120 - 150 mg/L in your Table of Detected Contaminants.

Figure 7: Example calculation for unregulated contaminants

2008 Sulfate Results	
Sample Date	Sample Result (mg/L)
02/24/2008	150
05/31/2008	120
10/15/2008	132
Average Value	134
CCR Report Values	Average Value = 134 mg/L Range of Values = 120 mg/L - 150 mg/L

Information Collection Rule (ICR)

The ICR is a federal requirement for public water systems with a population of 100,000 or greater. If your water system was required to collect this information, you are required to include it in your CCR.

ICR microbial contaminants must be reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants (if found in finished water). They include Fecal Coliforms, Escherichia coli, Giardia, and total culturable viruses. Report all ICR microbial contaminants found in finished water (except cryptosporidium) as you would for Total Coliforms. Report cryptosporidium, whether found through ICR monitoring or any other monitoring of raw or finished water, outside the Table, (Section 15 of the Ohio EPA Template).

ICR disinfection by-products (Listed in Table 5) must be reported in the CCR if found in finished water.

Table 5: Compliance Calculations for ICR Contaminants.

Contaminant(s) (units)	Calculation Method	Example
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb) HAN [Haloacetilenitriles] (ppb) HK [Haloketones] (ppb)	Running annual average. Calculated same as TTHMs.	See Example 3.
Chloropicrin (ppb), Chloral Hydrate (ppb), TOX [Total Organic Halides] (ppb), Disinfectant Residual (ppm)	Calculate an average for the report year.	System collects samples for Chloropicrin. Add all sample results and divide by the number of samples. This is the Level Found. Also report the range of lowest to highest sample results.

Section 9: Additional Turbidity Information

Include this section if you are treating surface water and are required to filter. This section is meant to provide additional information on the reasons for measuring turbidity and to explain the results reported in the table. You may modify this section as needed to better help your customers understand the meaning and reasons for monitoring turbidity.

Section 10: Violation Description & Health Effects Information for MCL, Treatment Technique, CT Violations & Action Level Exceedances

This paragraph is to describe the type of MCL, Treatment Technique, Filtration or Disinfection (CT) violation or Action Level exceedance that occurred during the reporting year, the length of time the water system remained in violation or exceeded the action level and the steps taken to correct the violation or exceedance.

This section must also contain specific statements on the health effects for each contaminant that has a MCL, is subject to a treatment technique or contact time (CT) or exceeded an action level. If your public water system had any of these violations, then the required health effects information for that contaminant must be included in your report. **The health effects statements as presented in Appendix B must appear in your CCR as written.** Additional information may be added but must not detract from the required text. All other health effects statements for which you did not have a violation or exceed the action level should **not** be included in your report.

If no violations occurred, delete this paragraph from the final report. Include separate paragraphs for

different types of violations and combine multiple violations of the same type. As an example: If the City of Loveland had a filtration violation during the month of April 2008, their report would contain a paragraph similar to the following describing the violation:

*The City of Loveland Water Department failed to provide adequate filtration during the month of April, 2008. **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.** City of Loveland 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.*

The text that is in bold italics must appear (as provided in Appendix B) in the report for filtration and disinfection violations. The rest of the paragraph may be modified as needed to help your customers to better understand the reasons for the violation and actions taken to correct the violation.

Section 11: Nitrate Educational Information

This section is required if the nitrate level reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants was greater than 5 mg/L and less than 10 mg/L. *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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.* This text must appear as written if required. Additional information may be included but must not detract from the required text.

Note: This educational language is different than that language required if you had a MCL violation.

Section 12: Arsenic Educational Information

This section contains educational information on health affects of arsenic. The language to be included is dependant on the levels detected. Include this section if the arsenic level reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants was greater than 5 µg/L and up to and including 10 µg/L. *While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of possible health effects of arsenic against the cost 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.* This text must appear as written if required. Additional information may be included but must not detract from the required text. *Note: This educational language is different than that language required if you had a MCL violation.* If the level detected is greater than 10 µg/L, replace this section with the health effects language for arsenic contained in Appendix B.

Section 13: Lead Educational Information

The following paragraph should be included in your CCR. It will be required to be included when Ohio EPA adopts the Lead & Copper Rule Revisions and it becomes effective (July 2009). Although the paragraph is not required at this time, it is strongly encouraged that it be included.

“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 PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM] 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>.”

Include this paragraph when the lead level is above 15 µg/L in more than 5%, but fewer than 10% of sites sampled. *Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in you home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).*

Table 6 will help you in determining when to include the required text. In the left column find the number of samples that you collected during your last round of sampling. Move across the row to determine the number of samples that had to have results greater than 15 µg/L requiring the lead educational information to be included. **Note:** *This educational language is different than the health effects language required if you had an action level (AL) exceedance.*

Table 6: Lead Educational Information

Samples Collected	Number of sample results greater than 15 µg/L
5	1 and action level not exceeded in 90 th %
10	1
20	1 or 2
30	2 or 3
40	3 or 4
50	3 to 5
60	4 to 6
100	6 to 10

Case 1: Assume the water system collected five (5) lead samples during the last round of sampling as indicated in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Example lead sample results.

Site #1	Site #2	Site #3	Site #4	Site #5
<2.0	<2.0	4.5	2.3	16.8

The lead educational information would be required since one sample was greater than 15 µg/L but the action level was not exceeded in the 90th percentile which for this case is 10.6 µg/L (the average of the two highest results).

Case 2: Assume your water system collected 30 lead samples during the last round of sampling in which only one sample result was greater than 15 µg/L. In this case the lead educational information would not be required.

Case 3: Assume your water system collected 30 lead samples during the last round of sampling in which five samples were found to have results greater than 15 µg/L. In this case the lead educational information would not be required, however, since the action level was exceeded in the 90% and mandatory health effects statements would be required as discussed in Section 15.

Section 14: Total Trihalomethane Information (TTHMs) Trigger Level Exceedance

This section contains a health effects statement for TTHMs when the trigger level is exceeded. **This applies only to purchased surface water systems that do not provide supplemental disinfection** (see Table 4). This statement must be included if the highest running annual average is equal to or greater than 80 µg/L. *Note: The health effects language is the same language required with a MCL violation (see Appendix B).*

Section 15: Cryptosporidium Information

This section needs to be included if Cryptosporidium was detected either in the raw or finished water. This section must include a summary of the results and an explanation of the significance of the results. This monitoring may not be required but if conducted, the results and their meaning must be included in the report. Recommended wording has been provided but may be expanded upon if you desire. You may need to adjust the first couple of sentences to summarize the sampling that was conducted. Assume City of Loveland Water Department collected ten (12) Cryptosporidium samples from the raw water. It was found that one sample contained Cryptosporidium. The following is an example of what may appear in the report:

The City of Loveland Water Department monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water during 2008. Cryptosporidium was detected in 1 sample of 12 collected from the raw water. It was not detected in the finished water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring of source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Section 16: Finished Water Radon Monitoring Information

This section only needs to be included if sampling for radon was detected in the finished water. This monitoring is not required but if conducted the results and their meaning must be included in the report. This section must include a summary of the results and an explanation of the significance of the results. Recommended wording is provided in the Template. It may be expanded upon if you desire. The number of samples collected will determine the format of the first sentence of this section. If more than one sample was collected, report the average of all finished water results.

Section 17: Public Participation Information

This section lets your customers know how, when and where they will be given the opportunity to express their concerns and have questions answered. The first part of this section provides a space to provide information on public meetings of the water system's governing body (Water Board, Board of Public Affairs, Council, etc.) This should include the date and time of their regularly scheduled meetings and where such meetings are held.

An additional line has been included for a water system contact person who is familiar with the report and will be available to answer questions. **Both parts of this section are required.**

Community water systems that serve a large portion of non-English speaking residents, (defined as 10% or more of the residents speak the same non-English language), the report shall contain the following:

- a) Information in the appropriate language or languages regarding the importance of the CCR (see "Language Translations" on the Ohio EPA website at: www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/ccr.html).
- b) A telephone number or address where such residents may contact the community water system to obtain a translated copy of the CCR or assistance in the appropriate language.

Section 18: Definitions

The CCR must include definitions of key terms that your customers may need to understand the contaminant data. The definitions in the template are required if used within the report. **The MCL and MCLG definitions are mandatory in all CCRs. The TT, MRDL, MRDLG, CT and AL definitions are required if associated data is included in the Table of Detected Contaminants.** Be sure to include definitions of any terms that are not used in every day language. This will help prevent questions concerning the meaning of the results.

Responsibility of Wholesalers and Purchased Water Systems

By **April first annually**, public water systems that sell water (wholesalers) to community public water systems need to provide specific information to those water systems which purchase water from the wholesaler. (Public water systems which purchase water are called purchased or satellite water systems.) This information will, in turn, enable satellite systems to complete and deliver their CCR by the July first deadline.

The required information to be provided includes: all applicable source water information, the Table of Detected Contaminants and definitions of terms used in the table.

Source water information (Section 3) includes the type of water (surface water or ground water) and the commonly used name (if any) and location of the body or bodies of water. Also include source water assessment information if an Ohio EPA source water assessment has been completed.

For the Table of Detected Contaminants, only plant tap monitoring detections need to be provided by the wholesaler. The table would then need to be expanded as needed to include any contaminants detected by the satellite system including total coliform positive sample results, lead and copper information, and total chlorine levels.

Also, the wholesaler shall provide any other information that may be pertinent to the source or water treatment plant such as that for turbidity (Section 9), MCL and treatment technique violations (Section 10), nitrate education information (Section 11), arsenic education information (Section 12), total trihalomethane information (Section 14) and Cryptosporidium information (Section 16). Note that this information needs to be provided to the purchaser only if required to be reported by the wholesaler. The satellite system is then required to report this information in their CCR.

Putting It All Together

After filling in all sections of the CCR template that apply to your water system it will be necessary to compile the report in an easy-to-read format. Delete all text that does not apply to your system and is not required. Be sure to exclude the short instructions that are contained within the template which are meant to assist in its use and development of a custom CCR. These instructions appear in italic surrounded by braces *{instructions}*. You should also delete the section numbers used to refer to this instruction guide.

You may change the order of any text contained in the report if you feel it will make it easier for your customers to understand. Also feel free to include additional public education information. Such information can be used to help educate your customers on basic water system operations and requirements or to answer commonly asked questions.

Formatting your report to be aesthetically pleasing can greatly influence your customer's opinion. A report which is a large amount of plain text printed on standard paper will not be received as well as one which has been carefully presented. Use bolded or italics text to highlight important topics. Include graphics, text boxes, and borders if possible to make a more presentable report.

Instructions for Submission of CCR Reports to Ohio EPA

1. Send a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report and CCR Certification Form (Appendix C) to your Ohio EPA District Office by no later than July 1 of the year following the report year, i.e., July 1, 2009 for the 2008 reports.
2. “Good Faith Effort” - If customers do not receive a water bill, systems are required to make a good faith effort to reach those customers. An adequate good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system and should include a mix of methods appropriate to the particular system. Some suggested methods include 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-billed customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers, and delivery to community organizations.
3. Each system must also make their report available upon request.
4. Each system serving one 100,000 or more consumers are required to post its current report to a publicly-accessible site on the Internet for at least a one year period.
5. Each system is required to retain a copy of their CCR for at least three years.

Ohio EPA District Offices Addresses:

Northwest District Office
DDAGW
347 North Dunbridge Road
Bowling Green, OH 43402
419/352-8461

Northeast District Office
DDAGW
2110 East Aurora Road
Twinsburg, OH 44087
330/963-1200

Central District Office
DDAGW
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216
614/728-3778

Southwest District Office
DDAGW
401 East Fifth Street
Dayton, OH 45402-2911
937/285-6357

Southeast District Office
DDAGW
2195 Front Street
Logan, OH 43138
740/385-8501

Appendix A

Table of Regulated Contaminants with MCL, MCLG and Potential Source of Contaminants

and

List of Unregulated Contaminants

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants			
Total Coliform Bacteria	Systems that collect 40 or more samples per month, 5% monthly samples are positive; Systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month, 1 monthly positive sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive.	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon	TT	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	n/a	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants			
Beta/photon emitters	4 mrem/yr (AL=50 pCi/L)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/l)	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants			
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Bromate (ppb)	10	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0	0.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from crop land
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides			
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP [Silvex](ppb)	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	TT	0	Added to water during wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	2	0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH]	200	0	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
(nanograms/l)			and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	2	0	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	0	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	0	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	TT	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; An impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	50	0	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	400	0	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	200	0	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	0	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	500	0	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	3	0	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants			
Benzene (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	0	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Residual Disinfectants			
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	Water additive used to control microbes.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants for which Ohio EPA requires monitoring are listed below. If you monitor for and detect any of these contaminants at levels above the reporting limit, be sure to include the results in your Table of Detected Contaminants. Presently, there are no MCL or Action Levels for these contaminants. We encourage you to include more information on the potential health effects of these contaminants if the results may indicate a health concern. You can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) for this information or find it on the EPA’s web site at www.epa.gov. For these contaminants, EPA recommends that the report contain an explanation of the significance of the results, noting the existence of the health advisory or proposed MCL. The units to be used when reporting these compounds should be **ppb** unless otherwise noted in the list below.

Aldicarb	Chloroform (trichloromethane)	Isopropylbenzene
Aldicarb sulfone	Chloromethane	p-Isopropyltoluene
Aldicarb sulfoxide	o-Chlorotoluene	Methomyl
Aldrin	p-Chlorotoluene	Metolachlor
Bromobenzene	Dibromomethane	Metribuzin
Bromochloromethane	Dicamba	Naphthalene
Bromodichloromethane	m-Dichlorobenzene	Nickel
Bromoform (tribromomethane)	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Propachlor
Bromomethane (methyl bromide)	1,1-Dichloroethane	n-Propylbenzene
Butachlor	2,2-Dichloropropane	Sulfate (<i>ppm</i>)
sec-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
n-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichloropropene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
tert-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Carbaryl	Dieldrin	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Chlorodibromomethane (or	Fluorotrichloromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Dibromochloromethane)	Hexachlorobutadiene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Chloroethane	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	

NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

A **non-regulated** contaminant is one in which Ohio EPA does not require testing and does not have a MCL. If you sample for and detect a **non-regulated** contaminant, you are not required to include it in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Appendix B

Mandatory Health Effects Language for MCL, MRDL, TT, CT Violations, and AL Exceedances

Mandatory Health Effects Language for MCL, MRDL, TT, CT Violations and AL Exceedances

Microbiological Contaminants

{Total Coliform Bacteria}

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 Coliforms/E Coli.}

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, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

{Disinfection and Filtration (CT)}

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

{Total Organic Carbon}

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THM) 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}

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

{Antimony}

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}

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}

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}

Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

{Beryllium}

Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience intestinal lesions.

{Bromate}

Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

{Cadmium}

Some people who drink water containing cadmium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

{Chloramines}

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.

{Chlorite}

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.

{Chromium}

Some people who drink water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

{Copper}

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}

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}

Some people who drink water containing fluoride well in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

{Lead}

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}

Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

{Nitrate}

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}

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}

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}

Some people who drink water containing thallium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines or liver.

Radioactive Contaminants***{Beta/Photon emitters }***

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

{Alpha emitters }

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.

{Combined Radium 226/228}

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}

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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides***{2,4-D}***

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)}

Some people who drink water containing Silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

{Acrylamide}

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}

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}

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)}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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 (DBCP)}

Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

{Dinoseb}

Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

{Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)}

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.

{Diquat}

Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.

{Endothall}

Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.

{Endrin}

Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

{Epichlorohydrin}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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

{Methoxychlor}

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

{Oxamyl (Vydate)}

Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

{PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)}

Some people who drink water containing PBCs 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.

{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.

{Picloram}

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

{Simazine}

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

{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

{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.

{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.

{Chlorobenzene}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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.

{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.

{Haloacetic Acids (HAA)}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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}

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.

{Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)}

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}

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}

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}

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

Residual Disinfectants***{Total Chlorine}***

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 the excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

{Chlorine Dioxide}

Some infants and young children who drink water containing 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.

Appendix C

Certification Document

CERTIFICATION THAT THE CCR WAS DISTRIBUTED

Mail a copy of your CCR and this form to your Ohio EPA District Office only

I hereby certify that the attached CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT was distributed to all customers on the public water system and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Ohio EPA.

	Required Methods of Distribution	Actual Methods of Distribution <i>Fill in all appropriate blank(s)</i>
1	Mail or hand deliver a copy of the CCR to each customer (service connection) and make the CCR available upon request.	Date(s) of mail delivery: _____ or Date(s) of hand delivery: _____
2	Keep CCRs on hand so they are available upon request.	Contact name: Contact phone no. of contact for requests: (____) _____ Location(s) where CCRs are kept on hand: _____
3	Publish CCR on the Internet. (Systems with a population of 100,000 or more.)	Date CCR posted on the Internet: Web site address: _____
4	Make "Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. (Check all that apply.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR on the Internet @ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (Attach zip codes used.) <input type="checkbox"/> Advertise availability of the CCR in news media. (Attach copy of the announcement.) <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy). <input type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations). <input type="checkbox"/> Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses serving many people i.e. apt. bldgs, businesses and lg. private employers. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
5	Wholesalers	Date information was delivered to each community master metered public water system _____

Signature of Responsible Official

Name of Public Water System

Print Name and Title of Responsible Official

PWS ID

County

Date _____

For Calendar Year _____

For OEPA Use Only

Date received _____

Date reviewed _____

Reviewer _____

Appendix D

Example Consumer Confidence Report

City of Oakmount Water Department Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2008

What's the source of your drinking water?

The City of Oakmount Water Department drinking water source is received from Morris Creek and Oakmount Reservoir. Water is drawn from Morris Creek at the Main Street bridge and is pumped to the Oakmount Reservoir. The Oakmount Reservoir is located north of town off Johnson Road one mile east of State Route 66. Both of these sources are considered surface water and require extensive treatment prior to being used for drinking water.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

The City of Oakmount also has an emergency connection with the Washington County Water District which is only used when the Water Treatment Plant is not operating properly or during drought conditions. During 2008 we used 1.5 million gallons from this connection over two days on July 3rd and 4th. On average this connection is used for approximately five days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Washington County Water District but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting John McRight at (513)555-1234.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 land surface 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 in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plant, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs 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 infection. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Oakmount Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, and volatile organic contaminant sampling during 2008. Samples were collected for a total of 61 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Oakmount water supply.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Oakmount drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	4.97	0.2 - 4.97	NO	2008	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	NA	TT	92%	92%-100%	YES	2008	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	2.16	1.73-2.82	NO	2008	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<2.0	NA	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	One out of twenty samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	1.0	NA	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	Zero out of twenty samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.16	<0.05 - 0.16	NO	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	134	120 - 150	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethane]	0	80	67.3	28 - 120	NO	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) [Haloacetic Acids]	0	60	41.2	39.0-44.5	NO	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

IDSE TTHMs (ppb)*	NA	NA	NA	55-81	NO	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
IDSE HAA5 (ppb)*	NA	NA	NA	33-59	NO	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	27.15	NA	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.8-2.1	NO	2008	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the highest recorded turbidity result was 4.97 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 92% which resulted in a violation.

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the “Range” for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio.

The City of Oakmount Water Department failed to provide adequate filtration during the months of February and March, 2008 and failed to provide adequate chlorination during the month of July, 2008. 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 Oakmount Water Department has taken the following steps to correct this violation and prevent future violations from occurring: Modifications to operational procedures and treatment chemical dosages have been made that should ensure that future violations do not occur.

*Under the Stage 2 disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE, and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acid (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both THMs and HAAs.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the City Council which meets monthly as announced in the Oakmount Times Recorder.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Joe Doe, Chief Operator at (614) 555-1234.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

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

Parts per Million (ppm) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation