CCR Checklist - (§141.153 Content of the reports.)

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

- ☐ Calendar Year noted for the year the data was reported

(h)(3)

- ☐ Alternative language if system determines that a significant proportion of non-English speaking consumers
- ☐ PWS ID Number
- ☐ PWS Name

(h)(2)

- ☐ Telephone number for contact person include name
- ☐ Email Address (*optional*)

(h)(4)

- ☐ Information on public participation opportunities (e.g. time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings)

II. Drinking Water Sources

(h)(1)(iv) Drinking water paragraph Must be Word for Word

- ☐ 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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Information on sources of drinking water, contaminants that may be present in source water (h)(1)(i)

- ☐ The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking Water Contaminants

(h)(1)(ii)(A) through (E)

- ☐ Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- ☐ *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ☐ *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- ☐ *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ☐ *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ☐ *Radioactive contaminants,* which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

(h)(1)(iii)

- ☐ To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that shall provide the same protection for public health.

Vulnerable Population

§141.154 (a) Required additional health information - Must be Word for Word

- ☐ Some people may be more vulnerable to containments in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

III. Source Water Information

Source Water Assessment

(b)(1)(i)

- ☐ Water sources type: surface or ground water

(b)(1)(ii)

- ☐ Our water source(s); Commonly used name and location of water source not too specific for security reasons

(b)(2)

- ☐ Water source assessment information and susceptibility to potential sources of contamination

Consecutive Connection Sources

- ☐ *Purchase water? List system water is purchased from and water sources type with location*

IV. Health Effects Language

§141.154 (d)(1)

- ☐ If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Name of Utility] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the 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*.

V. Definitions

Required Definitions --- MUST BE WORD FOR WORD (c)(i) and (c)(ii)

- ☐ *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 Containment Level (MCL):* The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Required Definitions *IF THEY ARE USED IN THE CCR*--- MUST BE WORD FOR WORD (3)(i) through (iv)

- ☐ *Treatment Techniques (TT):* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ☐ *Action Level (AL):* The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ☐ *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):* The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- ☐ *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):* The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

(4)(i) and (ii)

- ☐ *Level 1 Assessment:* A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

☐ *Level 2 Assessment:* A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

VI. CCR Data Table

☐ The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old.

(d) Information on detected contaminants
(d)(1) For mandatory monitoring (except *Cryptosporidum*)
(d)(1)(i) Through (iii)

- ☐ Contaminants subject to a MCL, AL, MRDL or TT
- ☐ Unregulated contaminants under **§141.40**
- ☐ Disinfection by-products or microbial contaminants except *Cryptosporidium*.

(d)(2)

- ☐ Data related to **(d)(1)** must be displayed on one table or in several adjacent tables
- ☐ Additional tables chosen by PWS must be in separate tables.

(d)(3)

- ☐ Data must be collected during the calendar year for which the CCR is for.

(d)(3)(i) through (ii)

- ☐ **The data table must contain only** detected regulated contaminant values, unless it is one of the exception contaminants listed below. CCR must include a brief statement that data are from most recent testing.

- ☐ Regulated contaminant table list only contaminants with detections

- ☐ Unregulated contaminant table must be in a separate table from the regulated contaminant table with an explanation of unregulated contaminant reason for testing and why it is or is not required

- ☐ All contaminates that are detected must be during the calendar year of the CCR. If a contaminant was not tested during that year, they must show detections from the most recent testing, and indicate the year for which the testing was done

- ☐ CCR regulated contaminant table include detected values from wholesale system in which they purchase water from and identify the data
- ☐ The data table gives the highest contaminant level used to determine compliance except as noted below
- ☐ MCL and MCLG used
- ☐ Range listed except as noted below
- ☐ Must list descriptions of likely source of contaminants listed in table except unregulated contaminants
- ☐ Must list if there was a violation for that contaminant in the table
- ☐ Health effects language is required in CCR if there are violations, word for word.

Data Table Exceptions

- ☐ Turbidity: highest reading and the lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits & reason for measuring turbidity.
- ☐ Chlorine uses MRDL & MRDLG instead of MCL &MCLG
- ☐ **Health effects language if nitrates level > 5mg/l & arsenic level > 5 ug/l**
- ☐ Turbidity; included explanation of Treatment Technique (TT): <.5 or (.3) NTU in at least 95% of samples & never more than 5 (or 1) NTU, depending on type and size of system?
- ☐ Microbial Testing (Bac-Ts) Total Coliform and E. Coli detections must list the highest number of positives and in which month
- ☐ Lead and Copper test results shown from most recent round of testing 90th percentile &# of sites that exceeded AL and range.
- ☐ Lead list in units of PPB If in PPM X1000 to =PPB
- ☐ TTHMs : highest locational running annual average & range of detections
- ☐ HAAs : highest locational running annual average & range of detections
- ☐ TOCs (total organic carbon):lowest running annual average of the ratios of the TOC removal achieved to TOC removal required, & range of ratios

- ☐ Information of any monitoring that shows results for *cryptosporidium,* radon & other contaminants if there are positives and list them in the table with summary of the monitoring results and explanation of the significance of the results

Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants

- ☐ Unregulated contaminants and secondary contaminants must be listed in separate table from the regulated contaminants
- ☐ Unregulated contaminants: average & range of detected values & reason for monitoring unregulated
- ☐ Secondary contaminants: an explanation why the system tested for contaminants listed in a separate table and the reason for testing

WSs must list/give information on Violations in CCR

- ☐ Explanation of violations [must list all contaminants in the Notice of Violation];
- ☐ Potential adverse health effects (even if no potential health effects), using mandatory language; including explanations of violation of the lead and copper control requirements and violations of the acrylamide and epichlorohydrin requirements; and steps the system has taken to correct the violations and ensure that the violation will not reoccur

  Each type of violation should be listed separately; with separate explanation for each if PNs have already been completed

CCR Distribution and Submission for Compliance

- ☐ CCR distributed to customers before July 1st
- ☐ CCR and CCR certification submitted to DOW before July 1st
  - Separate CCR and CCR certification for each PWSID
- ☐ CCR Supporting Documents: proof of eCCR notifications sent to customers, Good Faith Efforts(GFE) documentation
- ☐ If Public Notice (PN) in the CCR , water system must include PN certification
- ☐ CCR copies available
  - How made available/who to contact and where