Consumer Confidence Report
RULE REVISION

Cortni Edwards, Drinking Water Branch

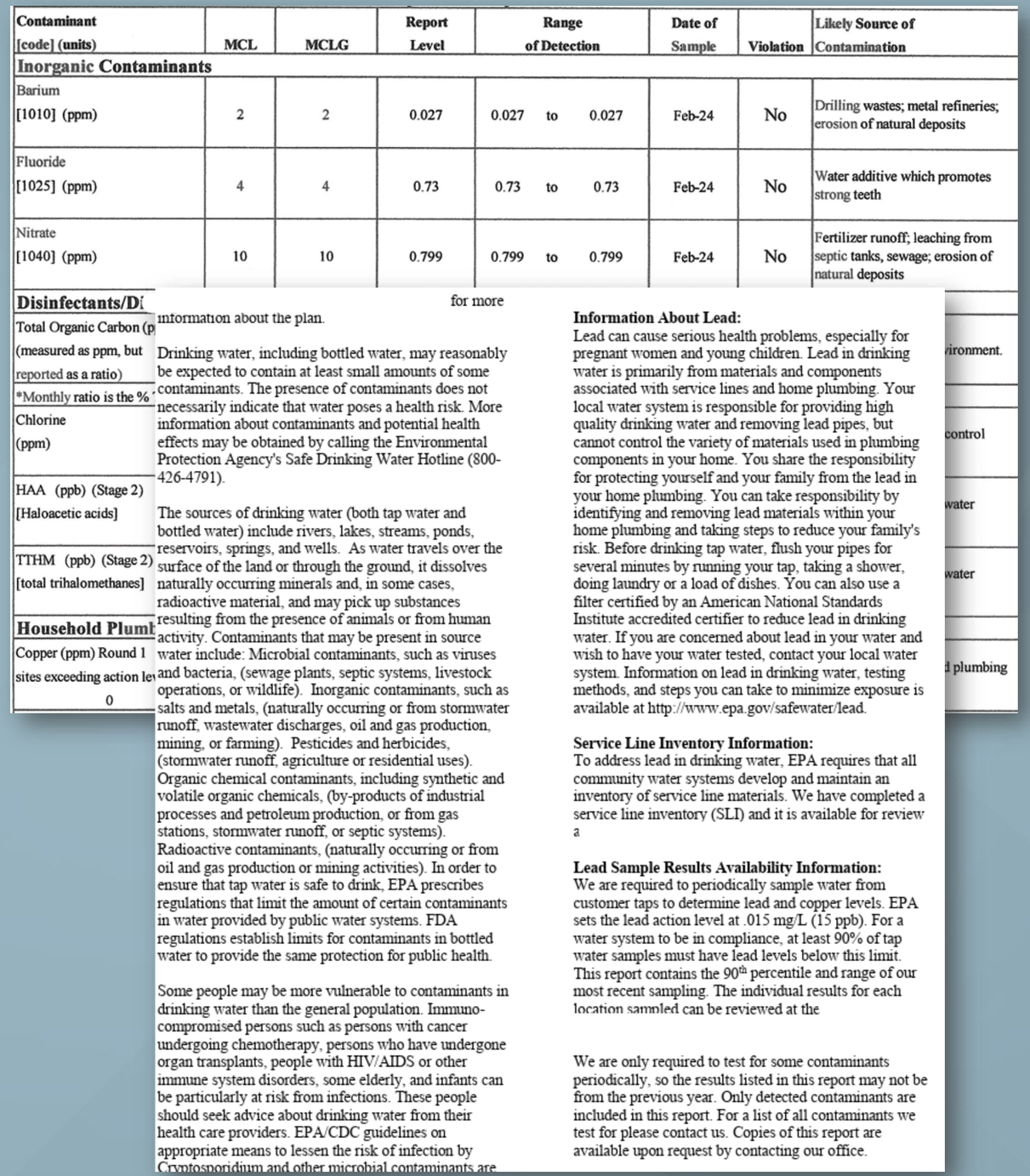
TEAM KENTUCKY®
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET

WHAT IS A CCR?

A water quality report sent annually to consumers within the water system as a part of the Right to Know Act and the Clean Water Act

WHY IS IT CHANGING?

Regulatorily required but also a committee was formed and discussed the shortfalls of the current rule and ways to adapt it to be more readable and accessible to its given audience.



Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.027	0.027 to 0.027	Feb-24	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.73	0.73 to 0.73	Feb-24	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.799	0.799 to 0.799	Feb-24	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Di							
Total Organic Carbon (p (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)							
*Monthly ratio is the %							
Chlorine (ppm)							
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]							
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]							
Household Plumb							
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action le 0							

for more information about the plan.

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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or mining activities). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are

Information About Lead:
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. Your local water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Service Line Inventory Information:
To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review a

Lead Sample Results Availability Information:
We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at .015 mg/L (15 ppb). For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at the

We are only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this report may not be from the previous year. Only detected contaminants are included in this report. For a list of all contaminants we test for please contact us. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office.

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CHANGES TO **40 CFR 141.151**

- Systems over 100,000 population will need to develop and update annually a plan to provide assistance to consumers with limited English proficiency.
- Added definition of consumer to mean anyone served by the water system but not necessarily billed.
- Added PFAS to detected contaminants list.

CHANGES TO **40 CFR 141.152**

- June 24, 2024 to Dec 31, 2026 – comply with current rule
- Jan 1, 2027 – comply with new requirements
- Wholesalers must deliver by April 1st and October 1st for consecutive systems sending a biannual CCR

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CHANGES TO
40 CFR 141.153

- Must include a summary of report
- Source water assessment must include year it was completed or most recently updated
- A new definition for contaminant, Hazard Index, Pesticide, Herbicide
- Identifying any lead action level exceedances with an explanation, steps to reduce exposure, and corrective actions
- Updates to required language sections
- Information about service line replacement plan, corrosion control efforts, and statement about sampling in schools.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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

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

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Hazard Index or HI. The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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CHANGES TO **40 CFR 141.154**

- Updated additional health language for arsenic, nitrate, and lead

CHANGES TO **40 CFR 141.155**

- Broader distribution methods
- Maintain 3 years of CCRs publicly on website
- Submit certification within 10 days of distribution
- Provide accessible format to anyone who requests accommodations
- Systems over 100,000 must develop plan to assist consumers with limited English proficiency
- Everyone delivers by July 1st ; systems over 10,000 deliver July 1st and December 31st every year

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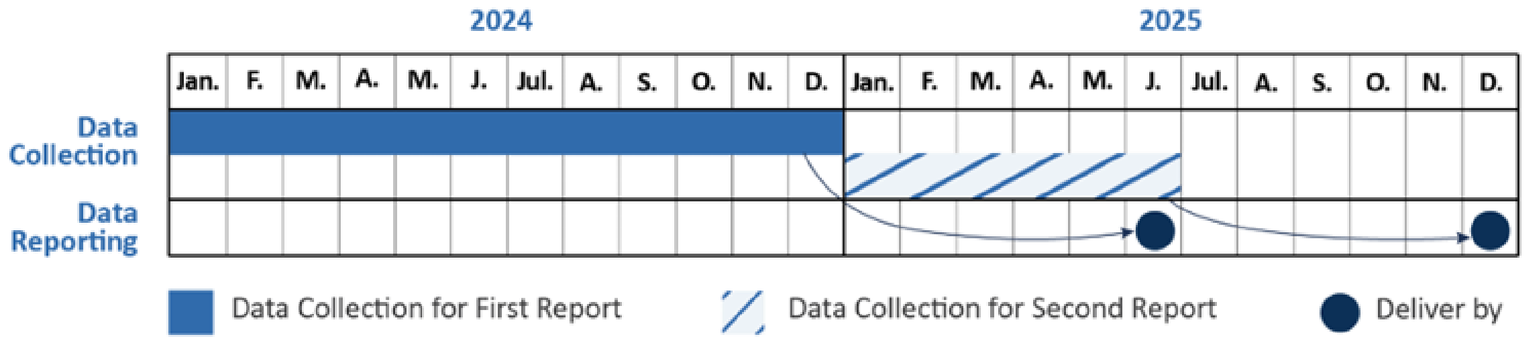
Breakdown of
BIANNUAL DELIVERY

- Systems with a violation/exceedance or monitoring results from UCMR between January 1 and June 30 will send a 6-month update by December 31st:
  - Provide a description of the update and biannual delivery
  - Detail the violation/exceedance/results

IF NO UPDATES, resend the report from July 1st

Biannual (Twice Per Year) Delivery Cont.



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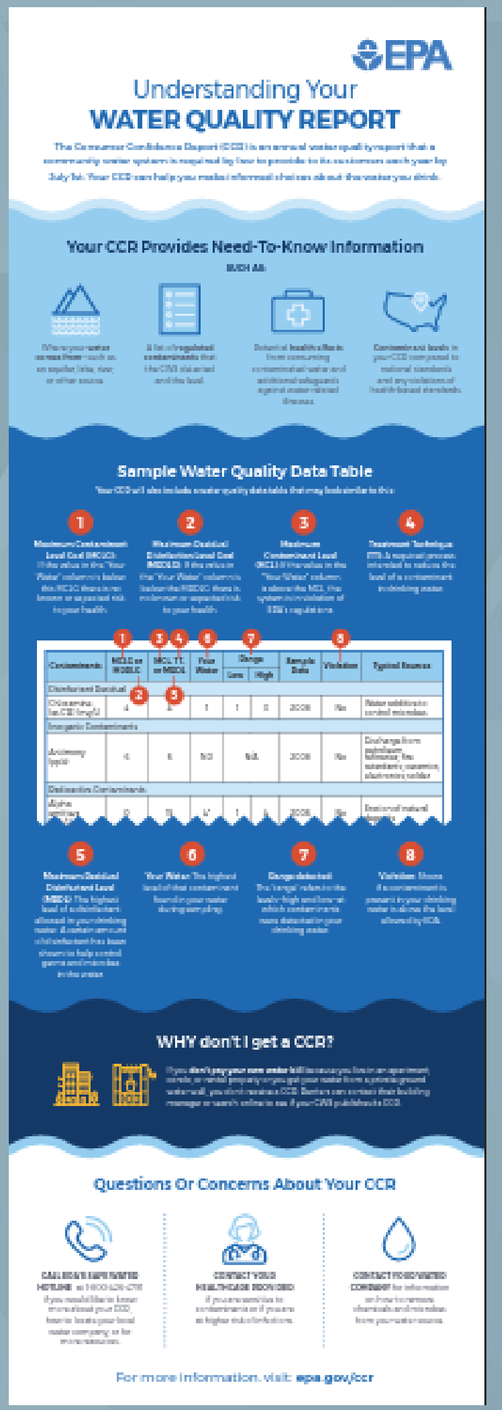
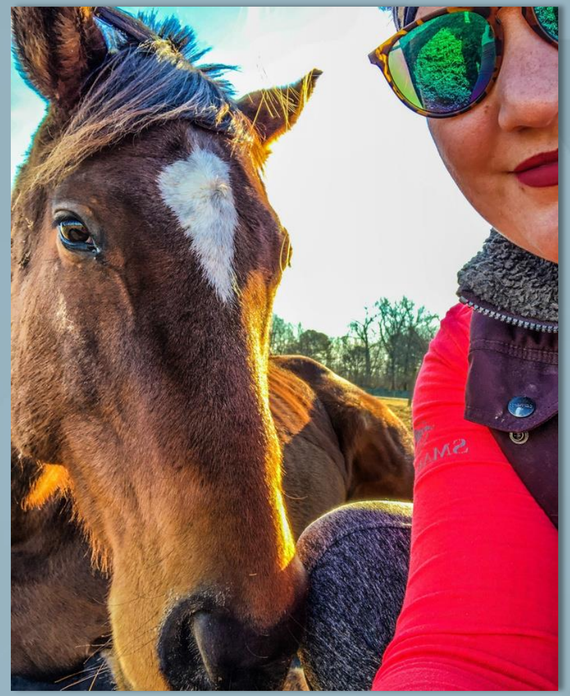
CHANGES TO
40 CFR 141.156

THE SUMMARY

- At beginning, brief description of report
- At minimum, 1) summary of violations and compliance info + contact info
- Also include (if applicable): 1) how to request paper copy, 2) where to obtain a translated copy, and 3) summary of PN if included
- Written in plain language; may be an infographic
- If report is a 6-month update, provide info about the changes and the relevant dates
- Include the standard language about sharing the information





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DRINKING WATER NEEDS

SURVEY ASSESSMENT

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Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey (DWINSA)

Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (CWNS)

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Needs Survey

OBJECTIVES

- Estimate Capital Investment Needs
- Identify Priorities for Infrastructure
- Improve Water Quality and Safety
- Help Guide Funding Decisions

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Needs Survey

GENERAL INFO

- Conducted every four years
- Surveys the large systems and a sample of the medium and small
- Gathers data on the infrastructure age and condition, as well as need for new projects and upgrades
- Influences SRF allotment

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Needs Survey

SRF ALLOTMENT

- The SDWA mandates the DWINSA to develop a formula to distribute the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) grants.
- Each state is guaranteed a minimum allotment of 1%
- Each DWINSA EPA develops a new allocation formula
- Accurate information is imperative so that a full, proper, allotment is provided

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7th DWINSA

LAST TIME

- DWINSA data was collected in 2021
- For the entire country, the 20-year need is estimated at 625 billion, a 32% increase from the previous DWINSA
- Kentucky's 20-year need was found to be $7,842,900,000 (EPA Fact Sheet for the 7th DWINSA, 2023)

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8th DWINSA

WHAT TO EXPECT

- Survey questions will be sent to those systems that the EPA picked out. Please return them as soon as you can. We may have to call and confirm some of the information or ask for supporting documents

- Information needed will not just include existing infrastructure maintenance, but upgrades and capital improvements

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RESOURCES

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-04/Final_DWINSA%20Public%20Factsheet%204.4.23.pdf

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-09/Seventh%20DWINSA_September2023_Final.pdf

www.epa.gov/dwsrf/epas-7th-drinking-water-infrastructure-needs-survey-and-assessment

DOW CONTACTS

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