**Consumer Confidence Report Template**



The following template includes the required language and incomplete tables for a basic Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) per KAR 401 8:075 and 40 CFR § 141:151 – 155.

**If additional information is required to be reported by your water system, see the references section at the end of the document and include that information within the CCR to be distributed to consumers.**

Please read and update the template to meet the specifications of your water system. If sections need to be deleted (i.e. UCMR, violations lists, etc.) please remove them from the final draft. If you have questions, please contact the CCR Rule Manager Cortni Edwards at Cortni.edwards@ky.gov or call 502-782-1582.

When complete, upload your CCR and supporting documents on the Kentucky Online Gateway EEC eForms website, using *eForm 169: Drinking Water Information and Data Submittal*. A complete CCR package will contain:

* A completed CCR Certification
* A copy of the CCR that was distributed to the public
* Proof of electronic or newspaper delivery, if either method is used
* A list of public posting locations / Good Faith Effort description

Drafts of the CCR may be submitted to Kentucky Division of Water by March 15th (producers) and April 15th (purchasers) for pre-review by the CCR Rule Manager **before being distributed to consumers**. This is an optional resource for systems. Email a copy to the CCR Rule Manager, Cortni Edwards at Cortni.edwards@ky.gov with “CCR Pre-review” in the subject line.

The Energy and Environment Cabinet has resources available to help provide translations into another language. Please contact for more information.

YEAR **Consumer Confidence Report**

Water System: Click to enter text. KY PWSID: Click to enter text.

Contact Name: Click to enter text. Phone Number: Click to enter text. Email: Click to enter text.

Public Meeting Location: Click to enter text. Date & Time: Click to enter text.

*We test our drinking water as required by the state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of monitoring from January* YEAR *to December* YEAR*.* Name of Water System *is only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this CCR 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.*

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Source(s) of water: Click or tap here to enter text.

Type of water source: Choose an item.

Source Water Assessment/Wellhead Protection Program Information: Click or tap here to enter text.

WATER QUALITY TABLES

## Table of Lead and Copper Detections

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contaminant (units) [Sample Year] | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | # of Individual Taps over AL | 90% of taps tested were less than | Range of Samples | In Compliance? | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Lead (ppb)[20\_\_] | 15 ppb | 0 ppb |  |  |  |  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| \_\_\_ out of \_\_\_ taps were found to have levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb |
| Copper (ppm)[20\_\_] | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm |  |  |  |  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| \_\_\_ out of \_\_\_ taps were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm |

### Important 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. NAME OF UTILITY 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 NAME OF UTILITY AND CONTACT INFORMATION. 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>.

## Table of Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

| Contaminant (*units*) | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT\*, or MRDL | Level Detected | Range | In Compliance? | Sample Year | Typical Source |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Organic Carbon (*ppm*) (measured as ppm but reported as ratio) | N/A | TT | (*lowest average ratio*) | (*monthly removal ratios*) |  |  | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine (*ppm*) |  |  | (*highest average*) |  |  |  | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAA (*ppb)**[Haloacetic acids]* |  |  | (*high site average*) |  |  |  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (*ppb*)[*total trihalomethanes*] |  |  | (*high site average*) |  |  |  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| \*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance. |

## Table of Detected Regulated Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detected Levels | In Compliance? | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Microbiological Contaminant |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacteriological Contaminants |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radioactive Contaminants |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inorganic Contaminants |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Other Constituents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Turbidity (NTU) TT\* | Allowable Levels | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % Samples Meeting Limit | In Compliance? | Likely Source of Turbidity |
| Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system.  | No more than 1 NTULess than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples |  |  |  | Soil Runoff |

## \*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not yet established drinking water standards, or limits to the amount of contaminant deemed safe for drinking water. The purpose of UCMR is to establish the presence of contaminants and determine if/when they will need to be removed from your drinking water.

IF your system samples for UCMR, the results need to be reported in a separate table.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contaminant (units) | Sample Year | Average Level Detected | Range of Detected Levels |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Important Information about Your 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 surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

* Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
* Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
* 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 the 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 (800-426-4791).

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

\*Violations forYEAR

We had a violation type during the month(s) of month, year. Obtain mandatory health effects language, if necessary. Water System Name took/is taking the following steps to correct this violation (or action level exceedance) and prevent future violations from occurring: Describe steps to return to compliance and to prevent future violations.

## Definitions & Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *(required definition)* | 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.  |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *(required definition)* | 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (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. |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination. |
| Treatment Technique (TT): | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Action Level (AL): | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions: | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| 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. |

\*Optional, unless required for your water system

Helpful Resources for Writing the Consumer Confidence Report

[Health Language Link](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-141/subpart-O)

[EPA: Preparing Your Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report](https://nepis.epa.gov/exe/ZyPDF.cgi/P10072FC.PDF?Dockey=P10072FC.pdf)

[Link to KY DWB Website for Tier 3 PN Templates](https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Drinking/DWProfessionals/Pages/Compliance.aspx)

[MCL & MCLG Table (Scroll to bottom)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-141/subpart-O)

[CCR Certification Form](https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Drinking/DWProfessionals/ComplianceDocuments/CCR%20Certification%201.2.pdf)

# **Additional Information to Include, If Necessary**

## Tier 3 Public Notification

If you have a Tier 3 violation that requires a public notification and is eligible to be in the CCR, please refer to the [Tier 3 Public Notification Templates](#PNtemplates). Be sure the timing of distribution fails within timing of the PN due date and that a PN certification is submitted with the rest of the required documents.

## *Cryptosporidium* Data

[Summary of monitoring results]

[Explanation of significance of the results]: 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 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly 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.

## Radon Data

[Results of monitoring]

[Explanation of significance of results]: Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. (You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA’s Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

## Nitrate and/or Arsenic

Nitrate: Systems with nitrate above 5 ppm (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 ppm (the MCL) must include the following statement:

*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.*

Arsenic: Systems with arsenic above 5 ppb (50 percent of the MCL), but at or below 10 ppb (the MCL) must include the following statement:

*While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.*

## Variances/Exemptions

If your system worked under a variance or exemption at any point of the year for the CCR, it needs to be documented with an explanation of the reason for the variance/exemption, the date it was issued, when it is up for renewal, and what the system is doing to resolve the issue. We encourage you to have available a time for public meeting to answer any questions about the variance/exemption as well.