

Consumer Confidence Report Template

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This template is designed by sections and allows you to customize your report for your system. You must read the directions for completion of the report located on this disk in the file labeled “templatedirections.wpd”. Also included on this disk is the federal regulation labeled “ccrregulation.rtf” which provides additional detailed requirements of the regulation. These are essential to understanding the complicated regulatory requirements of the EPA.

This template is set-up to allow you to use it in several ways. You may choose to use the template to make your selections then delete the selection headings and language that does not apply to your utility. You may choose to use the copy and paste function on your word processing software or to manually type in the desired selections to another document. Be sure to proofread your report to insure all non-appropriate language and section headings have been deleted before publishing.

Section 1. (Choose a title and delete the remaining choices. This is optional.)

*Quality on Tap Report
Quality Water Report
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
The Water We Drink*

(Insert name of System after your title selection)

Section 2. (Make a Selection from this optional language and delete the remaining choices. It is REQUIRED that you identify the type and source of your water supply.)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is *(name the source and type, i.e., wells: Our wells draw from the Duncan Aquifer, surface water: i.e., River Jordan or we purchase our water from the City of Waterville which is treated surface water from Lake Duncan.) (This is REQUIRED information).*

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is *(name the source and type, i.e., wells: Our wells draw from the Duncan Aquifer, surface water: i.e., River Jordan or we purchase our water from the City of Waterville which is treated surface water from Lake Duncan.) (This is REQUIRED information).*

(If you have a source water assessment plan you must include a statement informing the consumers of the availability of the information and means to obtain it. If the system has received a source water assessment from the primacy agency, you must include a brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination, using language provided by the primacy agency or written by the operator).

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

Section 3. (Make a selection from this optional language and delete the remaining choice.)

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Section 4. (Enter this REQUIRED language. The telephone number of the owner, operator or designee must be included along with the time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings.)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **(give the name and number of a designee able to address the customers questions)**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **(give the day, date, time and location) this is REQUIRED information.**

Section 5. (The period the report covers is REQUIRED language.)

(Name of your water system) routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **(year)**.

Check Section 5 of template instructions about including data on detects from previous years. Add an explanation similar to this one if data from previous years is included:

“Some of our data in the tables are more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once a year. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and State drinking water regulations.”

Section 6. (For each constituent that is detected, the highest level detected, unit of measurement, the MCLG, the MCL, the range of detects, and the likely source of the contamination is REQUIRED to be reported in the Test Results Table 9, see section 7). This section provides definitions of the units of measurement. Include the term and appropriate definitions of the unit of measurement for and constituent or detect you report in the Test Result Table. The definition: MCL and MCLG are required in every report. Action levels, Treatment Technique, MRDL, MRDLG, and Variances and Exemptions are required only if used in report.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. **(Only systems with a variance or exemption are REQUIRED to include this definition. In addition, it is REQUIRED to provide an explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption, date issued, status or remediation.)**

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 Detection Limit 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.

Maximum Residual Detection Limit 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

Section 7. (The information from the table below is REQUIRED for each constituent that is a detect. The results must be reported in whole numbers. See Section 7 of the template instructions for conversion factors.)

For unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required except Cryptosporidium, the table must contain the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.

For turbidity, lead & copper, fecal coliform and total coliform, refer to the instructions and the regulation for special requirements.

Lead and Copper testing must be reported according to the 1994 Federal Lead & Copper rule stating the 90th percentile for CWS and NTNC supplies.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|------|---|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Sample Date | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | | | | | | 0 | MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% if of monthly samples are positive. (Systems that collect < 40 samples/month 1 positive monthly sample) | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i> | | | | | | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| TOC | | | | | | N/a | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity | | | | | | N/a | TT | Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Beta/photon emitters | | | | | Mrem/yr | 0 | 4 | Decay of natural and man-made Deposits |
| Alpha emitters | | | | | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium | | | | | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Antimony | | | | | Ppb | 6 | 6 | Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder |
| Arsenic | | | | | ppb | n/a | 10 | 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 |
| Cadmium | | | | | ppb | 5 | 5 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium | | | | | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | | | | | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 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 | 0 | AL=15 | 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 cropland |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | | | | | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | | | | | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | | | | | 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 | 0.5 | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

***Lead and Copper Rule Testing**

The 1994 Federal Lead & Copper Rule mandates a household testing program for these substances. According to the rule, 90% of the samples from high-risk homes must have levels less than 0.015 milligrams per liter for lead and 1.3 milligrams per liter for copper.

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 | | | | | | 0 | TT | Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment |
| Alachlor | | | | | ppb | 0 | 2 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Atrazine | | | | | ppb | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) | | | | | nanograms/l | 0 | 200 | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines |
| Carbofuran | | | | | ppb | 40 | 40 | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa |
| Carbofuran | | | | | ppb | 40 | 40 | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa |
| Chlordane | | | | | ppb | 0 | 2 | 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 | 0 | 6 | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Dibromochloropropane | | | | | nanograms/l | 0 | 200 | 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] | | | | | picograms/l | 0 | 30 | 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 | | | | | | 0 | TT | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals |
| Ethylene dibromide | | | | | nanograms/l | 0 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Glyphosate | | | | | ppb | 700 | 700 | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Heptachlor | | | | | nanograms/l | 0 | 400 | Residue of banned termiticide |
| Heptachlor epoxide | | | | | nanograms/l | 0 | 200 | Breakdown of heptachlor |
| Hexachlorobenzene | | | | | ppb | 0 | 1 | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | | | | | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Lindane | | | | | nanograms/l | 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] | | | | | nanograms/l | 0 | 500 | Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals |
| Pentachlorophenol | | | | | ppb | 0 | 1 | Discharge from wood preserving factories |
| Picloram | | | | | ppb | 500 | 500 | Herbicide runoff |
| Simazine | | | | | ppb | 4 | 4 | Herbicide runoff |
| Toxaphene | | | | | ppb | 0 | 3 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | | | | | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Bromate | | | | | Ppb | 0 | 10 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Carbon tetrachloride | | | | | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chloramines | | | | | ppm | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine | | | | | ppm | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorite | | | | | ppm | 0.8 | 1 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine Dioxide | | | | | ppb | MRDLG=800 | MRDL = 800 | Water Additive used to control microbes |
| 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 | 0 | 5 | 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 | 0 | 5 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | | | | | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene | | | | | ppb | 700 | 700 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) | | | | | ppb | N/a | 60 | By-product of disinfection |
| Styrene | | | | | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene | | | | | ppb | 0 | 5 | Leaching from PVC pipes; 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 | 3 | 5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene | | | | | ppb | 0 | 5 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | | | | | ppb | 0 | 100/80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Toluene | | | | | ppm | 1 | 1 | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Vinyl Chloride | | | | | ppb | 0 | 2 | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes | | | | | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| TEST RESULTS: Unregulated Contaminants Detected | | | | | | | | |
| Nickel | | | | NA | ppm | 0.1 | NA | Found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements. The greatest use is in making stainless steel and other alloys. |

Section 8- Health Effects Language (If there is a violation, the corresponding health effects language to that violation is required. This REQUIRED language must be included word for word as stated below. This language is not required for detects except for those listed in Section 9.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform - 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 coliform/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.

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.

Total Organic Carbon – Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts 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.

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 that contains radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

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

Beryllium - Some people who drink water that contains beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Cadmium - Some people who drink water that contains cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Chromium - Some people who use water that contains 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 that water contains 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 that contains 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 that contains fluoride 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 that contains 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.

NEW LANGUAGE FOR LEAD (REQUIRED IN ALL CCR's)

Additional Health Information:

Lead - 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. [Insert System Name Here] 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>.

Mercury (inorganic) - 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 that contains nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated could die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Nitrite - Infants below the age of six months who drink water that contains nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated could 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 that contains thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides:

2,4-D - Some people who drink water that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate - Some people who drink water that contains di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate - Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.

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

Endrin - Some people who drink water that contains 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 that contains glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.

Heptachlor - Some people who drink water that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.

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

Methoxychlor - Some people who drink water that contains methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Oxamyl [Vydate] - Some people who drink water that contains oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could

experience slight nervous system effects.

PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] - Some people who drink water that contains PCBs 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 that contains 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 that contains picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

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

Toxaphene - Some people who drink water that contains 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 that contains 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.

Bromate - Some people who drink water that contains bromate in excess of the MCL over many years 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.

Chloramines - Some people who use water that contains chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water that contains chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Chlorine - Some people who use water that contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water that contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Chlorite - Some infants and young children who drink water that contains chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water that contains chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Chlorine dioxide - Some infants and young children who drink water that contains chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water that contains chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Chlorobenzene - Some people who drink water that contains chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

o-Dichlorobenzene - Some people who drink water that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) - Some people who drink water that contains haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Styrene - Some people who drink water that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Some people who drink water that contains 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 that contains 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 that contains xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

For systems which have failed to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or have had a failure of such equipment or processes which constitutes a violation, the following language is REQUIRED:

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.

Section 9. (This section is REQUIRED for detects of arsenic, nitrates, lead, cryptosporidium and radon. If these are detected, you are REQUIRED to provide a short informational statement about the impact of the contaminant as below. The language may be modified only in consultation with the State Primacy Agency.)

(A) Systems that detect arsenic levels that exceed 5 ug/l but are less than or equal to 10ug/l must include a revised educational statement. When levels exceed 10 ug/l, even though the arsenic standard remains 50 ug/l until replace on January 23, 2006, systems must include the mandatory health effects language. The following educational information is REQUIRED for systems detecting levels at 5ug/l and up to and including 10ug/l.

“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.”

(B) Systems that detect nitrates at levels above 5 mg/l, but below the MCL, the following language is REQUIRED:

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 advice from your health care provider.

(C) Systems which detect lead above the action level in more than 5%, and up to and including 10% of homes sampled, the following language is REQUIRED:

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 your 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).

(D) Systems that have performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium must indicate that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water and include the summary of the result and an explanation of the significance.

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected cryptosporidium in the _____ (finished water or source water). We detected this constituent in _____ out of _____ samples tested. We believe it is important for you to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

(E) Systems that have performed any monitoring for radon that indicates that radon may be present in the finished water must include the results of the monitoring and an explanation of the significance of the results.

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in _____ out of _____ samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects.

(F) Water Systems that serve 10,000 or more people, that detect TTHMs above 0.080 mg/l but below the MCL (0.10 mg/l) as an annual average, must include the Health Effects language for TTHM.

Section 10. (Select the appropriate explanation for the Test Results Chart. If you had a violation, you are REQUIRED to have an explanation of the violation including, duration of the violation, potential adverse health effects and actions taken to address the violation. This is not required for detects.)

What does this mean?

If you had violations:

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. The duration of the violation was ... the potential adverse health effects are... (State again the language from health effects language in section 8) We (have corrected/are correcting) this by

If you had a detect but no violations:

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

If you had monitoring or reporting violations:

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we (describe the violation). This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply.

If you had no violations or detects the table is not required.

Section 11. (Insert this REQUIRED Language.)

“All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or is

man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.”

All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Section 12. (It is recommended that this explanation be included.)

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Section 13. (This tempered language is recommended in addition to the required language if you had a violation or detect of Total Coliform, Nitrates or Lead.)

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Section 14. (If there is a significant number of non-English speaking customers, it is REQUIRED that they be informed in their language that the report is available. The State Primacy Agency determines the inclusion of this provision.)

(If necessary include language for non-English speaking customers)

Section 15. (This section offers an opportunity to inform your customers about the system, future expansion and/or rate increases. It is not a requirement of the report.)

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers.

These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Section 16. (Include this REQUIRED Language.)

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Section 17. (Recommended language to end your report on a positive note.)

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at (name of system) work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, said (name of water official). We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.