

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS and DRINKING WATER WATCH

In order to meet all of the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.
- The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action taken by the water system.
- If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.
- The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.
- If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.
- Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (§141.143), which indicates that *Cryptosporidium* may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.
- If you are a ground water system that receives notice from the state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CCR must include the following information:
 - The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
 - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.

- If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

Source of 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. 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).

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. We 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>.

Known Issues with the CCR Report from DWW:

1. Constituents are sometimes listed more than once.
2. If you are a system that disinfects or receives disinfected water, the highest level detected for your disinfectant (like chlorine) is incorrect. Please report your highest running annual average (RAA) for the year. The range of levels detected are correct.
3. If you are a system that disinfects and is subject to the Disinfectant Disinfection By-Products Rule, DBPR, (TTHMs/HAA5s), the highest level detected may be incorrect. If your system is on quarterly monitoring the result that should be reported under Highest Level Detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) for the year. The range of levels detected are correct.
4. Inorganics, like Fluoride are collected once every three (3) years for ground water sources. You are required to report any such inorganic detections that have occurred within the last five (5) years. The highest level detected may be incorrect.

Please utilize the CCR_Template_EPA approved format Word Document as an aid. It will provide guidance on completing a proper CCR.



Drinking Water Watch
Version 3.01

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Public Water Supply Systems Search Parameters

Water System No.

Water System Name

Principal County Served

Water System Type

Primary Source Water Type

Point of Contact Type

Sample Search Parameters

Sample Class

Sample Collection Date Range
(The Sample Search always produces results for the last 2 years, unless you provide a specific date range.)

Select
Review
Consumer
Confidence
Data

Drinking Water Protection

Review Consumer Confidence Data

Enter or Select Water System Or

Select CCR Year

Select Report Format

The report you are about to generate is designed to present the data you will need to assist with creating a regulation-compliant Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). It does not, in and of itself, satisfy the complete requirements of the Consumer Confidence Rule. You may wish to use EPA's CCR iWriter tool to produce a regulation-compliant Consumer Confidence Report. <http://www.ccriwriter.com>

Enter 7-digit
drinking water
permit number
and select
Generate Report
[note CCR year
defaults to 2018].

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CCRiWriter

The EPA has designed the CCRiWriter to help community water systems quickly create their consumer confidence reports. It takes users through:

- All the sections of a CCR,
- Converts lab results into "CCR units", and
- Allows users to insert and edit EPA's recommended text.

CCRiWriter is a Web-based application that requires internet access to use.

<https://www.epa.gov/ccr/how-water-systems-comply-ccr-requirements>