

Preparing
**Your 2008 IDAHO
Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence
Report (CCR)**

Technical Assistance for Water Suppliers

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2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

I. Water System Information

Water System Name:	PWS ID #:
Water System Operator:	
Address:	Tel #:
City, State, Zip Code:	
Population Served:	Number of Connections:
Date of CCR Distribution:	For Calendar Year: 2008
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s):	

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

II. Water Sources

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries):	
1) Source #:	a) Sample Site Location (source name):
	b) Location Description:
2) Source #:	a) Sample Site Location (source name):
	b) Location Description:
3) Source #:	a) Sample Site Location (source name):
	b) Location Description:
Surface Water Sources (lakes, rivers, creeks):	
1) Source #:	a) Sample Site Location (source name):
	b) Location Description:
Groundwater/Surface Water Contamination Sources (if known):	
Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available?	

III. Special Compliance Violations

Treatment techniques:
Monitoring/Reporting:
Public notification/Record keeping:
Special monitoring requirements:
Administrative or judicial orders:
Consent orders:
Notice of Violations (NOV):

IV. Definitions

Maximum Contamination 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.
Maximum Contamination 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.
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 (MRDL): The highest level of 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.

V. Health Information

<p>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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.</p>

<p>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 at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.</p>
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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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Informational Statement (Health effects and ways to reduce exposure)

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. *The utility named above* 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 drinking 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>.

VII. Level of Detected Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language for Systems that must comply with the Disinfection/Disinfection by Products Rule, Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1, 2008 - December 31, 2008.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average*	Range*	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language (include only if system exceeds MCL)
Disinfection By Products (applies to all systems practicing chlorination) * <i>running annual average and range apply only to systems collecting disinfection by products on a quarterly basis. Systems that collect DBPs on an annual or less frequent basis should report detections in the highest level detected column and omit running annual averages and range data.</i>								
Total Trihalomethanes		80	n/a				By product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acid Group 5		60	n/a				By product of drinking water chlorination	
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Average Percentage Removal	Range of Percentage Removal	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language (include only if system has TT violation)
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Precursors Removal Ratios <i>(applies to surface water systems practicing conventional filtration only)</i>								
TOC		TT	n/a			Quarterly or Monthly	Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language(include only if system exceeds MCL)
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Chlorine		MRDL = 4	n/a			Quarterly	Water additive used to control microbes	

VIII. Reporting Bacteria, Turbidity, Lead/Copper, Beta Particles

Bacteria. If you are reporting bacteria detections, use one of the tables below.

If your system collects less than 40 total coliform samples per month: Use the table below to report any bacteria detections during the last calendar year. If your system detected either fecal or E. coli positive samples, you must report the highest total # positive in a month otherwise you may delete (or leave blank) the fecal/E. coli row from the table.

	Highest # Positive In a Month	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform		> 1	0		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli		*	0		Human and animal fecal waste

* Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.

If your system collects 40 or more total coliform samples per month: Use the table below to report any bacteria detections during the last calendar year. If your system detected either fecal or E. coli positive samples, you must report the highest total # positive in a month otherwise you may delete (or leave blank) the fecal/E. coli row from the table.

	Highest % Positive In a Month	Total # Positive	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform		-----	>5%	0		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	-----		*	0		Human and animal fecal waste

* Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.

Turbidity. If you are reporting turbidity, use the table below.

When reporting turbidity, surface water system must report the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the requirements specified for that technology. In this situation, systems may want to report the data in 2 rows in the table below.

To calculate turbidity levels: Include the maximum turbidity level for your filtration type in the MCL/TT “___NTU” cell in the table below.

Maximum Turbidity Levels:

Slow Sand and Diatomaceous Earth Filtration = 5.0 NTU

Conventional and Direct Filtration = 1.0 NTU

Cartridge and Bag Filtration = 5.0 NTU

Report the highest maximum daily measurement in the Level Found column, and the date of the highest maximum daily measurement in the Sample Date column.

Include the 95% turbidity level for your filtration type in the “% of samples < ___NTU” cell.

95% Turbidity Levels:

Slow Sand and Diatomaceous Earth Filtration = 1.0 NTU

Conventional and Direct Filtration = 0.3 NTU

Cartridge and Bag Filtration = 1.0 NTU

Report the lowest monthly percentage of samples in compliance with 95% turbidity levels in the Level Found column.

Turbidity/Units	MCL/TT	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	__NTU	0		n/a			Soil runoff
	% of samples < __NTU			n/a	Daily		Soil runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.							

Lead/Copper. If you are reporting lead or copper detections, use the table below.

To calculate the 90th percentile: Report the 90th percentile value of the most recent round of sampling and the number of sites (homes) exceeding the Action Level. To calculate the 90th percentile, the results of all samples taken during the most recent monitoring period shall be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sample result shall be assigned a number starting with the number 1 for the lowest value. The number of samples taken during the monitoring period shall be multiplied by 0.9. The contaminant concentration in the numbered sample yielded by this calculation is the 90th percentile value.

If the action level is exceeded, health effects language for the contaminant must be included. Health effects language is referenced on page 23.

Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	#of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)			15	0			Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)			1.3	1.3			Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Health Effects Language	Lead						
	Copper						

❑ **Beta Particles. If you are reporting beta particles, see instructions and table below.**

The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA recognizes that labs often report these results in pCi/l, and that there is no simple conversion between the two units. Therefore, it is acceptable for systems to report the detected level for beta particles in pCi/l. So that consumers may have a standard against which to compare the detected level, systems should place 50 in the MCL column below (already inserted) and include a footnote explaining that EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be a level of concern for beta particles (already provided below).

Systems that detect beta particles at or above 50 pCi/l must determine the actual radioactive constituents present in the water to calculate the dose exposure level in mrem/yr, and must report both the detected level and the MCL as mrem/yr.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Beta Particles (pCi/L)	50*	0					Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

Note: **mrem/year:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body);
pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

IX. Specific Contaminant Requirements

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008

Cryptosporidium
a) Summary of Results:
b) Explanation of Significance of Results:
Radon
a) Summary of Results:
b) Explanation of Significance of Results:
Arsenic
Informational Statement:
Nitrate
Informational Statement:
Lead
Informational Statement:

**Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
(Required)**

Community Water System Name: _____
Public Water System (PWS) #: _____

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been given) and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

- Complete the portion below that corresponds to the population of your PWS -

Systems Serving a Population Greater than 100,000

- Posted the CCR on the Internet
- Mailed the report to all customers

Systems Serving Between 500 and 99,999 People

- Mailed the report to all customers

Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving Between 500 and 9,999 People

- Published the CCR in the local newspaper(s) - (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving 500 or Fewer People

- Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

Applies to all systems: A "good faith" effort was made to reach non-bill-paying consumers by (check appropriate blanks):

- Posting report on the Internet.
- Mailing the report to all postal patrons in the system area.
- Advertising the availability of the report.
- Posting the report in public places.

Certified by: **Name** _____
Title _____
Phone # _____ **Date** _____

- **Suggestions for a Report Cover (this is not a requirement) -**

Sample cover sheets for your Consumer Confidence Report are shown below. (A cover sheet is not required and if you use one, you do not have to use the wording shown below. Additionally, the title of the report does not have to be Consumer Confidence Report. Some systems are calling it a Water Quality Report.)

Suggested Cover for System without Violations:

(Your system name) Water System Water Quality Report - 2008

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the _____ Water System. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed citizens are our best allies.

Last year, as in year's past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. _____ Water System carefully safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or of any other water quality standard.

Suggested Cover for System with Violations:

(Your system name) Water System Water Quality Report - 2008

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the _____ Water System. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed citizens are our best allies.

Last year, we conducted more than _____ tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected _____ of those contaminants, and only found _____ at a level higher than EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water standards temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see Section VI, Level of Detected Contaminants, of this report.

Consumer Confidence Report Template Instructions

(Please read all of the instructions carefully.)

Before preparing your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), you must obtain the following information:

- X Year 2008 water testing results (in some cases, you may need testing results for the previous 5 years),
- X Year 2008 drinking water violation notices from the State of Idaho (if applicable).

You can find your Year 2008 water testing results and drinking water notices by going to DEQ's "2008 CCR Writing Assistance Tool" on the internet at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/prog_issues/drinking_water/ccr/ccrwip.cfm, which will take you to the screen shown below:

The screenshot shows the "2008 CCR Report Writing Assistance Tool" interface. At the top, it says "2008 CCR Report Writing Assistance Tool (Due July 1, 2009)". Below this, there is a prompt "Please pick the PWS Name" and a dropdown menu. To the left of the dropdown is a button labeled "Start Here for CCR Instructions". Below the dropdown is the label "PWS NAME:". Underneath, there is a section titled "Required CCR Information (All Community Water Systems)" with a note: "Note: The Sampling and Violation History will be available after February 16, 2009". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "2008 DEQ - CCR Template" and "EPA - CCR iWriter".

Note: The 2008 "Sampling and Violation Reports" will not be available until after **February 16, 2009** and will be posted at that time.

Once at the site, click on the "Start Here for CCR Instructions" button, which will explain in 3 steps how to use the "2008 CCR Report Writing Assistance Tool" to locate your sample and violation history reports for calendar year 2008. Print out copies of your sampling and violation reports for future use.

To get started, place the CCR Template Instructions Sheet next to the blank CCR template. Each Roman numeral section below corresponds to the numbered section on the template, e.g., “I. Water System Information” below contains the instructions for completing the blank “I. Water System Information” on the template.

I. Water System Information

- X For this section, fill in the blanks as requested on the template.
- X For the **Date of CCR Distribution**, give the date you published or mailed/handed-out this report.
- X **Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s)**. The system must also include information about the opportunities for public participation, such as time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings. If you do not have regularly scheduled meetings, tell customers how to get information when meetings are announced.

Regarding the announcement in Spanish: In Idaho, systems that have a large proportion of non-English speaking residents should include the following statement in Spanish: **Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.** (*Translation: “This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.”*) Do not include the English translation in your report. *If you are not sure about the number of non-English speaking residents in your area, just include the phrase.*

II. Water Sources

Identify the type and source of water, e.g., **Groundwater Source** or **Surface Water Source**). Use the 2008 sampling and violation history reports to fill in the “Sample Site Location” or source name for each source. (A “sample site location” is a sampling point for one or more sources.)

When describing or listing water sources and locations, water systems have the flexibility to consider security concerns. EPA requires that a water system list only the general source and general location of its water supply. Listing the water body where the intake is located for a surface water system and the name of the principal aquifer for a groundwater source would be appropriate. In short, systems can provide general source and location data without disclosing detailed information regarding the exact location of water sources.

- X You may want to provide a simple map of your system’s sources.
- X **Groundwater/Surface Water Contamination Sources (if known):** The federal guidelines encourage systems to list the “likely source” of each contaminant. Such information may be available in your latest sanitary survey or source water assessment. If you do not have a sanitary survey or a source water assessment with that information,

do not guess or speculate as to the source of the contamination.

If you do not know the source of a contaminant, you can do one of two things:

#1. Use attached Appendix A to give generic (or standard) examples of from where a particular type of contamination may come from. For example, for the contaminant, Diquat (on page 26 of Appendix A) the likely source is stated:

Contaminant	Likely Source of Contamination
Diquat	Runoff from herbicide use.

For your report, you would then use the generic statement shown above: “Runoff from herbicide use.”

#2. If none of the generic sources in Appendix A seem to apply, a note may be added stating, to your knowledge “none of the typical sources of contamination listed in the table exist in the source area.”

Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available? If you do not have a Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan, write “No” in the blank. *If a source water assessment has been completed, the CCR report must notify consumers of the availability of this information and where to obtain a copy.* If an assessment has been completed, the report must contain a brief summary of your source water’s susceptibility to contamination based on findings of the source water assessment.

III. Special Compliance Violations.

(The 2008 sampling and violation history reports show a list of violations for your system for calendar year 2008.)

Complete this section of the report only if it applies to your water system. If your water system had no violations for 2008, please write “Not Applicable” or you may delete this section. **If your water system violated one of the requirements listed below**, you must describe the violation, include the date of the violation, and provide an understandable explanation of the violation, potential health effects, and steps taken to correct the violation.

- **Treatment technique (TT) requirements:**
 - a) **Filtration and disinfection** (refers only surface water systems and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water systems). For systems that have failed to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment processes (or have had a failure of such equipment or processes which constitutes a violation), the CCR must include the following explanation of potential adverse health effects:

“Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.”

- b) **Lead and Copper** control requirements – use the health effects language for Lead and/or Copper as appropriate that is found in Appendix A.
 - c) **Treatment techniques** for Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin (surface water systems only) – use the health effects language, as appropriate, for Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin as found in Appendix A.
- **Monitoring and reporting requirements** (list any violations).
 - **Public notification/record keeping requirements** (list any violations).
 - **Special monitoring requirements for unregulated inorganic contaminants, unregulated organic contaminants, and sodium** (list any violations).
 - **Administrative or judicial orders imposed by the drinking water program** (if any).
 - **Consent Orders** (if any).
 - **Notice of Violations (NOVs)** (if any).

IV. Definitions *(This section is already completed for you.)*

These six definitions in the CCR Template meet the minimum requirement of the Consumer Confidence Report. The wording must be used as presented. You may add more definitions as needed.

V. Health Information *(This section is already completed for you.)*

The health information included here is a CCR requirement. Do not change the wording.

VI. Level of Detected Chemical/Radiological Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language

(Your 2008 sampling and violation history reports show your list of detections for your system for calendar year 2008.)

- X Using your 2008 sampling and violation history reports, determine your system’s detections (if any).
- X **On the blank form**, indicate by “Yes” or “No” if a violation occurred for the detected contaminant. *Note:* The contaminant is in violation if the number detected exceeds the MCL shown on the 2008 sampling and violation history reports.
Using Appendix A, find the appropriate contaminant on the appendix list and write in the MCL from the CCR Units column and the MCLG for the contaminant. Without going into detail, MCLs are generally reported in milligrams per liter (mg/l). For the CCR, however, EPA wants the MCL and the MCLG to be reported in CCR Units.

See your sampling and violation history reports for the CCR Units, which are already calculated for you.

Using the 2008 sampling and violations history reports list the “Lowest Level

Detected” and the “Highest Level Detected” in the appropriate columns. These must be reported in CCR units. If you have detected turbidity, total coliform, fecal coliform, lead/copper, please see section VIII on page 16. *(Where a system is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the table must include the date and results of the most recent sampling within the last 5 years. Data older than 5 years need not be included.)*

- X **Using Appendix A**, list the “Typical Source of Contamination” for the contaminant.
- X **Again, using Appendix A**, give the “Health Effects Language” for this contaminant.

Important Notes:

- X On your “Level of Detected Contaminants” table, do not include contaminants that are not detected or are detected below the MDL (method detection level).
- X For your final CCR, do not include the 11-page Appendix A in your report. Include only the blank forms that you have filled out listing your detected contaminants.

VII. Level of Detected Contaminant and Associated Health Effects Language for Systems that must comply with the Disinfection/Disinfection Byproducts Rule, Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

(Your 2008 sampling and violation history reports show your list of detections for your system for calendar year 2008.)

Use this form to report the level of detections for Disinfection/Disinfection Byproducts Rule, the Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. These rules require a slightly different reporting form as found on page 5.

VIII. Reporting Bacteria, Turbidity, Lead/Copper, Beta Particles

(Your 2008 sampling and violation history reports show your list of detections for your system for calendar year 2008.)

Reporting detection results for bacteria, turbidity, lead/copper, and beta particles require different reporting forms as found on pages 6-8.

IX. Specific Contaminant Requirements for Cryptosporidium, Radon, Arsenic, Nitrate, Lead/Copper, and Trihalomethanes

(Your 2008 sampling and violation history reports show your list of detections for your system for calendar year 2008.)

Some or all of the contaminants below may not be applicable to your water system.

- ❑ Cryptosporidium: If the system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium that shows that it may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include:

 - X a summary of the results of the monitoring; and
 - X an explanation of the significance of the results.

- ❑ Radon: If the system has performed any monitoring for Radon *that indicates that it may be present in the finished water*, the report must include:

 - X the results of the monitoring; and
 - X an explanation of the significance of the results.

- ❑ Arsenic: A system that detects arsenic at levels above 5 ppb up to 10 ppb must include a short statement such as:

“While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA 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.”

- ❑ Arsenic: A system that detects arsenic at levels above 10 ppb up through 50 ppb is out of compliance with the arsenic MCL (10 ppb) and must inform its customers of the violation and include the health effects language found in Appendix A on page 21 of this document. (The arsenic MCL of 10 ppb became effective January 23, 2008.) You must also include a short statement in your CCR such as:

“Some people who drink water containing 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.”

- ❑ Nitrate: A system that detects nitrates *at levels above 5 ppm, but below the MCL (10 ppm)* must include a short informational statement such as:

“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.”

- ❑ Lead: A system that detects lead *above the action level in more than 5%, but fewer than 10% of the homes sampled*, must include a short informational statement such as:

“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 other homes in the community as a result of materials used 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).”

- ❑ Trihalomethanes: If your water contains trihalomethanes detected above 0.080 mg/L, but below the MCL of 0.10 mg/L, calculated as an annual average, you must include the health effects language for TTHMs as prescribed by Appendix A.

X. CCR Certification Form

(See the attached form **on page 10**.) Choose the section of the CCR Certification form that applies to your system.

The owner/operator must type or print (legibly) his or her first and last names on the form provided along with the Public Water System ID #. Also, an owner/operator signature is required below the certification statement. Although certification is due within 3 months (October 1) of report delivery, a system can sign the certification form at the time of completion of this report to verify that the report has been distributed (and/or appropriate notices of the availability have been given), and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with monitoring data.

Report Delivery

Each community water system must mail a copy (or send an electronic copy) of the report distributed to your customers to your regional Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) office.

Basic Delivery Requirements: Except for mailing waivers as provided below, each community water system must mail or deliver one copy of the report to each customer. In addition, the system must make a “good faith effort” to reach customers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the Idaho Drinking Water Program. Each community water system must make its reports available to the public upon request.

“Good Faith” Effort: According to federal guidelines, since many consumers of your water system may not receive water bills, you must make a “good faith” effort to reach non-bill paying consumers. “Good faith” efforts include posting the report on the Internet, mailing the report to all postal patrons in your system area, advertising availability of the report, and posting the report in public places.

a) Systems serving 100,000 or more persons must mail a copy of the CCR to each customer and must post the CCR on the Internet.

b) Systems serving between 99,999 and 10,000 persons must mail a copy of the CCR to each customer.

c) Mailing Waivers: The Division of Environmental Quality has granted mailing waivers for the 2008 Consumer Confidence Report on the following basis.

- X Systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons (between 9,999 and 501 persons) do not have to mail copies of the CCR to customers. *However*, these systems must do the following:
- 1) Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers serving the area, in which the system is located,
 - 2) Inform customers that the reports will not be mailed, either in the newspapers in which the CCR reports are published, or by other means such as letters or notices included with the billings, and
 - 3) Make the reports *available to the public upon request*.
- Systems serving 500 or fewer persons do not have to mail copies of the CCR to customers, and do not have to publish the report in a local newspaper, if they provide notice by July 1, 2008 to their customers by mail, or door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.
 - a) Systems may choose to mail the report to customers (and are encouraged to do so) even though DEQ has issued a mailing waiver. For systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons (between 9,999 and 501 persons), if you choose to mail copies to your customers, you **do not** have to also publish the report in a local newspaper.

Record Keeping: Any system subject to this CCR requirement must retain copies of its Consumer Confidence Report for no less than 3 years.

APPENDIX A - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS: MCLs, MCLGs, POTENTIAL SOURCES, AND REQUIRED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria		MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples/month) 5% of the monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect less than 40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.		0	Naturally present in the environment.	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 and <i>E. coli</i>	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> 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, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
Total organic carbon (ppm)	TT		TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.	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.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT		TT	N/A	Soil runoff.	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.
Radioactive Contaminants						

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4 mrem/yr	-	4	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	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 (pCi/l)	15 pCi/l	-	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	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 (pCi/l)	5 pCi/l	-	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (µg/L)	30 µg/L	-	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Antimony (ppb)	.006	1000	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic (ppb)	0.010*	1000	10*	0*	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (MFL)	7 MFL	-	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Barium (ppm)	2	-	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

*These arsenic values became effective January 23, 2008.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Beryllium (ppb)	.004	1000	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
Bromate (ppb)	.010	1000	10	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Cadmium (ppb)	.005	1000	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL= 4	-	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	-	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	MRDL= .8	1000	MRDL= 800	MRDLG= 800	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
Chlorite (ppm)	1	-	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Chromium (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	-	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	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 water containing 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 (ppb)	.2	1000	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	-	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Lead (ppb)	AL=. 015	1000	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing 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.
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	.002	1000	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Nitrate (ppm)	10	-	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	-	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Selenium (ppb)	.05	1000	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	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 (ppb)	.002	1000	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.07	1000	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing 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](ppb)	.05	1000	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide.	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Acrylamide	TT	-	TT	0	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment.	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.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Alachlor (ppb)	.002	1000	2	0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.003	1000	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (nanograms/l)	.0002	1,000,000	200	0	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.	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 (ppb)	.04	1000	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
Chlordane (ppb)	.002	1000	2	0	Residue of banned termiticide.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.2	1000	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	.4	1000	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement, or possible reproductive difficulties.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	.006	1000	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well 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 (ppt)	.0002	1,000,000	200	0	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Dinoseb (ppb)	.007	1000	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Diquat (ppb)	.02	1000	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use.	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	.00000003	1,000,000,000	30	0	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Endothall (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use.	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
Endrin (ppb)	.002	1000	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide.	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Epichlorohydrin	TT	-	TT	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; An impurity of some water treatment chemicals.	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 (ppt)	.00005	1,000,000	50	0	Discharge from petroleum refineries.	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 (ppb)	.7	1000	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use.	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
Heptachlor (ppt)	.0004	1,000,000	400	0	Residue of banned pesticide.	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	.0002	1,000,000	200	0	Breakdown of heptachlor.	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	.001	1000	1	0	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.05	1000	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
Lindane (ppt)	.0002	1,000,000	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
Methoxychlor (ppb)	.04	1000	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	.2	1000	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	.0005	1,000,000	500	0	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.001	1000	1	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.5	1000	500	500	Herbicide runoff.	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Simazine (ppb)	.004	1000	4	4	Herbicide runoff.	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Toxaphene (ppb)	.003	1000	3	0	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.	Some people who drink water containing 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.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.	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.
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	.6	1000	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	.075	1000	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	.007	1000	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	.07	1000	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	.7	1000	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries.	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	.060	1000	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Styrene (ppb)	.1	1000	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.07	1000	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	.2	1000	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppb)	.005	1000	5	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language (To be included if a violation occurs)
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	.005	1000	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who drink water containing 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] (ppb)	0.10/.080	1000	100/80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing 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 (ppm)	1	-	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories.	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	.002	1000	2	0	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.	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 (ppm)	10	-	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Key to Abbreviations

AL Action Level
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL million fibers per liter
MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfection Level
MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal
N/A Not Applicable
mrem/year millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)
pCi/l picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TT Treatment Technique