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| Instructions for Nitrate Failure to Take a Confirmation SampleNotice – Template 1-2 |

Template on Reverse

Since failure to take a confirmation sample for nitrate within 24 hours after learning that an initial sample exceeded the MCL is a Tier 1 violation, you must provide public notice to persons served as soon as practical but no more than 24 hours from learning of the violation [40 CFR 141.202(b)]. During this time period you must also contact your primacy agency. You should also coordinate with your local health department. This template is also applicable to nitrite and total nitrate and nitrite violations. You must use one or more of the following methods to deliver the notice to consumers [40 CFR 141.202(c)]:

* Radio
* Television
* Hand or direct delivery
* Posting in conspicuous locations

You may need to use additional methods (e.g., newspaper, delivery of multiple copies to hospitals, clinics, or apartment buildings), since notice must be provided in a manner reasonably calculated to reach all persons served. If you post or hand deliver, print your notice on your system’s letterhead, if available.

The notice on the reverse is appropriate for hand delivery or for publication in a newspaper. However, you may wish to modify it before using it for a radio or TV broadcast. If you do modify the notice on the reverse, you must still include all required PN elements from 40 CFR 141.205(a) and leave the mandatory language unchanged (see below).

Mandatory Language  
Mandatory language for monitoring and testing procedure violations [40 CFR 141.205(d)] must be included as written (with blanks filled in) and is presented in this notice in italics and with an asterisk on either end.

You must also include standard language to encourage the distribution of the public notice to all persons served, where applicable [40 CFR 141.205(d)]. This language is also presented in this notice in italics and with an asterisk on either end.

**Alternative Sources of Water**

If you are selling or providing bottled water, your notice should say where it can be obtained. Remember that bottled water can also be contaminated. If you are providing bottled water, make sure it meets US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or state bottled water safety standards.

**Repeat Notices**

If this is a repeat notice (as required by your primacy agency), or if your system’s nitrate levels fluctuate around the MCL, you may wish to include an explanation similar to the following:

You were initially notified of our system’s failure to take a confirmation sample following high nitrate level on [give date]. Since that time we have taken a confirmation sample on [give date] that also resulted in a high nitrate level. We are currently monitoring the nitrate concentration [give sampling timeframe e.g., every three months]. Seasonal fluctuations in nitrate concentrations have been observed, due to nitrates contained in fertilizer. It appears that high nitrates occur during the later summer and fall. Note that prior to [give year] we were meeting drinking water standards for nitrate.

**Corrective Action**

In your notice, describe corrective actions you are taking. The bullet below describes one action commonly taken by water systems with nitrate/nitrite violations. You can use the following language, if appropriate, or develop your own text:

* We are in the process of collecting a confirmation sample to determine if we have high nitrate levels. If the sample shows we are meeting our drinking water standards, you will not receive another notice. However, if the sample shows that we do have high nitrate levels in our water, another notification will be issued within 24 hours after we receive the results.

**After Issuing the Notice**

Send a copy of each type of notice and a certification that you have met all the public notice requirements to your primacy agency within ten days after you issue the notice [40 CFR 141.31(d)].

You should notify health professionals in the area of the violation. People may call their doctors with questions, and the doctors should have the information they need to respond appropriately. They also need to make sure the water is not provided to infants in their care.

It is also a good idea to issue a “problem corrected” notice when the violation is resolved. See Template 1-6.

**DRINKING WATER WARNING**

[Public Water System Name] did not take a confirmation sample to determine if the water has high levels of nitrate –

DO NOT GIVE THE WATER TO INFANTS UNDER 6 MONTHS OLD OR USE IT TO MAKE INFANT FORMULA

*\*We are required to monitor your drinking water for nitrate on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period] we [‘did not monitor or test’ or ‘did not complete all monitoring or testing’] for nitrate and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.\**

On [result notification date], we received notice that the sample collected on [sample date] showed nitrate levels above the nitrate standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), of 10.0 mg/L. We were required to take a confirmation sample within 24 hours. We did not complete the required confirmation sample monitoring. Nitrate in drinking water is a serious health concern for infants less than six months old.

Nitrate in drinking water can come from natural, industrial, or agricultural sources (including septic systems and run-off). Levels of nitrate in drinking water can vary throughout the year.

**What should I do? What does this mean?**

* **DO NOT GIVE THE WATER TO INFANTS**. 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. Blue baby syndrome is indicated by blueness of the skin. Symptoms in infants can develop rapidly, with health deteriorating over a period of days. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention immediately.
* Water, juice, and formula for children under six months of age should not be prepared with tap water. Bottled water or other water low in nitrates should be used for infants until further notice.
* **DO NOT BOIL THE WATER.** Boiling, freezing, filtering, or letting water stand does not reduce the nitrate level. Excessive boiling can make the nitrates more concentrated, because nitrates remain behind when the water evaporates.
* Adults and children older than six months can drink the tap water (nitrate is a concern for infants because they can’t process nitrates in the same way adults can). However, if you are pregnant or have specific health concerns, you may wish to consult your doctor.

**What is being done?**

[Describe corrective action and when system expects to return to compliance.]

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

*\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\**

This notice is being sent to you by [system]. State Water System ID#: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Date distributed:\_\_\_\_\_\_.