

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS

40 CFR §141.151-155; Subpart O

BY Jane Kim

Compliance Assistance Coordinator for Coconino, Navajo, and Pinal County

A Consumer Confidence Report is a general annual water quality report summarizing information regarding source water, detected contaminants, compliance, and educational information.

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS ARE *REQUIRED* TO PROVIDE THE CCR TO ITS CUSTOMERS

- To let people know what contaminants are in their drinking water
- To let people know how these contaminants may affect their health
- Gives the system a chance to tell customers what it takes to deliver safe drinking water
- Help water users feel more confident in their water and water utilities, and make informed decisions about their drinking water that may affect their health

WHO DOES THIS RULE APPLY TO?

ALL community public water system, regardless of size, that supply water to 25 or more residents year-round.

** Only applies to Public Water Systems that have been a Community Water System for the entire Calendar Year prior*

Consecutive community systems that has their own individual data, as well as data from their wholesale system

IMPORTANT DATES

APRIL 1st

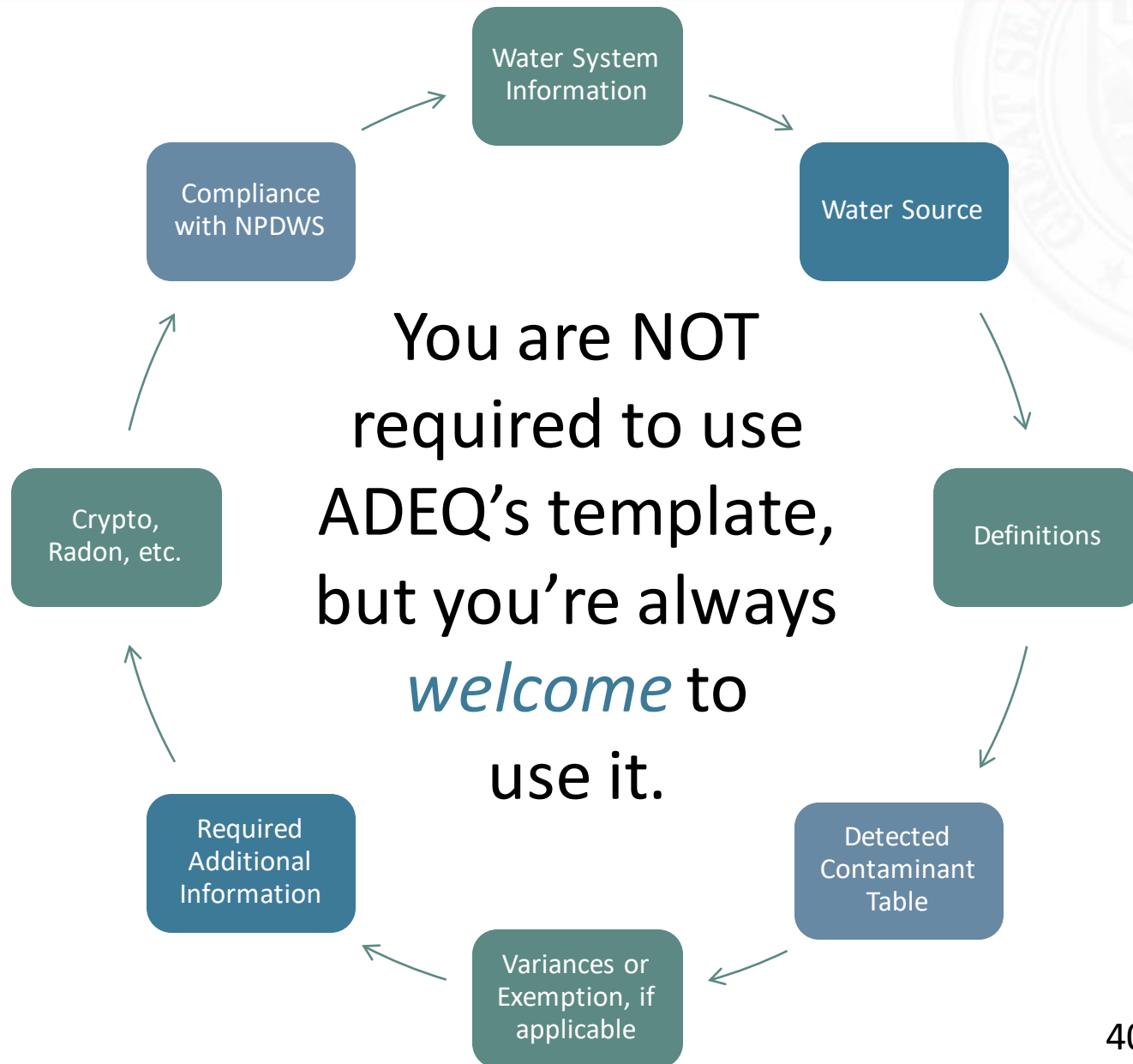
- Applies to Consecutive Community Water Systems
- Deadline for the wholesale system to give data to the buyer CWS
 - Water quality data, violations, etc.

JULY 1st

- Deadline for CWS to distribute CCRs to consumers and primary agency
 - Needs to be a CWS for the entire calendar year prior to the deadline

OCTOBER 1st

- Deadline for CWS to submit proof of distribution to primary agency
 - Mailing Waiver or Certification
 - Or 90 Days after distribution/submittal to your primary agency,
WHICHEVER COMES FIRST



- Use your CCR as an opportunity to tell your customers about the things you are doing well.
- Limit wordiness – write short sentences.
- Do not make your text size too small.
- Pay attention to overall organization.
- Provide information in a way they will understand.
- Be truthful and straight forward about issues.
- Include a picture or graph if it would help your customers understand your report better.
- Be sure to proofread your report for spelling, grammar, punctuation, *content accuracy*, and *completeness*.

HOW TO FILL OUT ADEQ'S CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TEMPLATE

WHERE TO FIND THE TEMPLATE?

< RETURN TO DRINKING WATER | COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE

Consumer Confidence Report Rule

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule requires all community water systems (CWSs) to prepare and distribute a brief annual water quality report summarizing information regarding source water, detected contaminants, compliance and educational materials.

The rule is intended to protect public health by providing educational materials to inform consumer about potential health risks pertaining to the quality, treatment and management of their drinking water supply.

To help complete the CCR, consult the Regulated Contaminant Conversions and Health Effects Language and Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule tables | [View >](#)

Annual Requirement Deadlines

- **April 1** (applicable to a CWS that sells water to another CWS) — Delivery of information to buyer CWS so that a separate CCR can be prepared
- **July 1** — Distribution of CCR to customers and state or local primary agency for report covering January 1 to December 31 of the previous calendar year |

[Download CCR Template Package >](#)



CONTACT

Compliance Assistance Coordinators
[Find by County >](#)



SEE MORE

[Conversions & UCMR Tables >](#)



FORMS

[CCR Template Package \(zip\) >](#)
[CCR Mailing Certification >](#)
[CCR Mailing Waiver >](#)



PUBLIC NOTICE TEMPLATES

[Public Notice Requirements Flow Chart >](#)
[Certificate of Distribution >](#)
[Tier 2 for Mixed Monitoring](#)

[Click on the link to download the CCR Template Package \(zip\) >!](#)



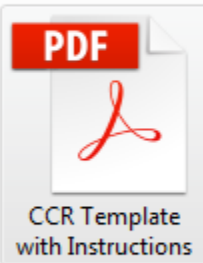
CCR Template



CCR Template



CCR Template with Instructions



CCR Template with Instructions

ADEQ
Arizona Department
of Environmental Quality

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 20##

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Please Note: The blue texts indicate that it is instruction or explanation, please do not include within the report. If sections or some language do not apply to your public water system, you may remove it from the report or indicate that it is not applicable for this report.

Public Water System ID Number		Public Water System Name	
AZ04-			
Contact Name and Title		Phone Number	E-mail Address

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact _____ at _____ for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

Drinking Water Sources

Please note: The report must contain a brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water. This explanation may include the language of paragraph 40 CFR 141.163 (h)(1)(i) and 40 CFR 141.163 (h)(1)(ii) shown below, or the system may use their own comparable language:

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

Our water source(s): insert type of the water: Groundwater, Surface Water, commonly used name (if any), location, or general description of the body (or bodies) of water.

Consecutive Connection Sources (Applies to Water Systems that buy water, please delete section if does not apply)

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

PWS # AZ04-___ <insert name of wholesale water system> provides us a consecutive connection source of water.

<p>Drinking Water Contaminants</p> <p>Microbial Contaminants: Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife</p> <p>Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming</p> <p>Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources.</p>	<p>Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.</p> <p>Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p>
--	---

CONVERSIONS AND HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Antimony (ppb)	0.006	1000	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic (ppb)	0.010	1000	10	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 may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Asbestos (MFL)			7	Decay of asbestos cement 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)	1		1	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 may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium (ppb)	0.004		4	Discharge from metal refineries; coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	1000	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.
Cyanide (ppb)	0.2	1000	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	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 dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

PART 1

UCMR CONVERSIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



PERMITS INFORMATION

Appendix A-2: Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Background

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required the USEPA to establish criteria for a monitoring program for unregulated contaminants and to publish a list of contaminants to be monitored.

EPA published the "Revisions to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) for Public Water Systems and Announcement of Public Meeting" on December 20, 2016 (81 FR 92666). UCMR 4 includes Assessment Monitoring for a total of 30 chemical contaminants including two metals, eight pesticides plus one pesticide manufacturing byproduct, three alcohols, and three semivolatile organic chemicals (SVOCs), as shown in the table below. UCMR 4 also requires Assessment

Compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Rule

The Water Quality Table must contain detected unregulated contaminants for which a Community Water System is required to monitor, including the average and range of the contaminant is detected. The report must include a brief explanation of why the CWS is monitoring for unregulated contaminants.

Definitions

MRL: Minimum Reporting Level

PART 2

Metals	MRL in µg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRL in CCR units	Additional Information
Germanium (ppt)	0.3	1000	300	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Manganese (ppt)	0.4	100	400	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient
Pesticides	MRL in µg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRL in CCR units	Additional Information
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (ppt)	0.01	1000	10	Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide
chlorpyrifos (ppt)	0.03	1000	30	Organophosphate; used as an insecticide, acaricide and miticide
dimethipin (ppt)	0.2	1000	200	Used as an herbicide and plant growth regulator
ethoprop (ppt)	0.03	1000	30	Used as an insecticide
oxyfluorfen (ppt)	0.05	1000	50	Used as an herbicide
profenofos (ppt)	0.3	1000	300	Used as an insecticide and acaricide
tebuconazole (ppt)	0.2	1000	200	Used as a fungicide
total permethrin (cis- & trans-) (ppt)	0.04	1000	40	Used as an insecticide
Pesticides Manufacturing By-Product	MRL in µg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRL in CCR units	Additional Information

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality - Safe Drinking Water Database

Public Water Supply Systems Search Parameters

Water System No.

1. Enter last 5 digits of PWS ID

Water System Name

Principal County Served

Water System Type

Primary Source Water Type

Point of Contact Type

[Search For Water Systems](#)

[Review Consumer Confidence Data](#)

[Clear](#)

[Glossary](#)

2. Click "Search for Water Systems"

[Click Here for the County Map of ARIZONA](#)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION



ADEQ - HOME

SAFE DRINKING WATER

WATER SYSTEM SEARCH

Water System Details ▾

Schedules ▾

Sample Results ▾

Violations / Enforcement ▾

Compliance Assistance ▾

Water System Detail Information

Water System No.:	AZ0401234	Federal Type:	C
Water System Name:	1234 WATER SYSTEM	Primary Source:	GW
Principal County Served:	COCONINO	System Status:	A
Comments:		Activity Date:	01/01/2018



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year **20##**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.
 Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Please Note: The blue texts indicate that it is instruction or explanation, please do not include within the report. If sections or some language do not apply to your public water system, you may remove it from the report or indicate that it is not applicable for this report.

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04- 01234	1234 Water System	
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Jane Kim	602-771-4609	Kim.jane@azdeq.gov
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact <u>Jane Kim</u> at <u>602-771-4609</u> for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.		

If your CWS has a large portion of non-English speaking residents, please include:

- Information in the appropriate language(s) expressing the importance of the CCR
- Contact information (phone number/email address) where residents may contact to obtain a translated copy of the CCR or assistance in the appropriate language



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year **20##**



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.
~~Tradúscalo o~~ hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Please Note: The blue texts indicate that it is instruction or explanation, please do not include within the report. If sections or some language do not apply to your public water system, you may remove it from the report or indicate that it is not applicable for this report.

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name
4704	

For some, EPA
requires CCR
language must be
included verbatim

**For others, EPA
recommends CCR
language**

(but can write similar
information with regulating
agency approval)

WATER SOURCES (RECOMMENDED LANGUAGE)

Drinking Water Sources

Please note: The report summarizes how both tap and bottled water can have contaminants, and that tap water is regulated by EPA, FDA, and ADEQ.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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.

Our water source(s):	<i>Insert type of the water: Groundwater, Surface Water, commonly used name (if any), location, or general description of the body (or bodies) of water.</i>
-----------------------------	--

Consecutive Connection Sources *(Applies to Water Systems that buy water, please delete section if does not apply)*

Consecutive Connection Sources tell your customers that their water comes from other system(s), and which one(s) they are.

Wholesale systems by means of a separate table.

PWS # AZ04-__, *<insert name of wholesale water system>* provides us a consecutive connection source of water.

And if you are not buy water from another system, you can delete this section.



Source Water Assessment

Instructions: If your PWS received a source water assessment (SWA), include a brief summary of the susceptibility as summarized in the SWA report. Please contact your Compliance Assistance Coordinator if you do not know or need your SWA report susceptibility risk.

- **IF SWA REPORT INDICATES YOUR SUSCEPTIBILITY IS LOW RISK:** Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of low risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is not protected. You would use the standard language low or high risk, or not assessed, based on your assessment.
- **IF SWA REPORT INDICATES YOUR SUSCEPTIBILITY IS HIGH RISK:** Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is not protected. You would use the standard language low or high risk, or not assessed, based on your assessment.
- **IF YOUR SYSTEM WAS NOT ASSESSED:** This PWS did not receive a SWAP because the PWS was either inactive at the time or the PWS did not exist.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

If you are *unsure* what the evaluations were, you can get this information from your County's CACs.

Vulnerable Population

Summarizes that some contaminants pose a greater health risk to some people than the general population

Drinking water, including its contaminants. The presence 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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Examples and definitions of regulated drinking water contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals that 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: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as synthetic and products of industrial processes that may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Informational Statement: *(Applies to All Water Systems, please do not remove even if your system did not detect any Lead)*

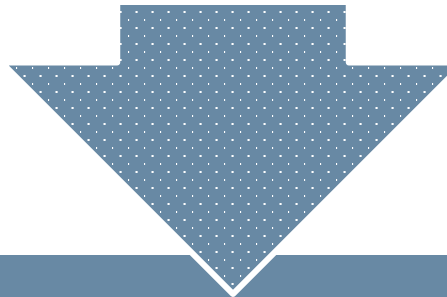
Lead, in drinking water, is primarily present, elevated levels of lead can be reduced by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead informational statement summarizing sources of lead, health effects, and how to minimize exposure

Arsenic language is required to be included if the system has arsenic results above 0.005 mg/L and up to and including 0.010 mg/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.

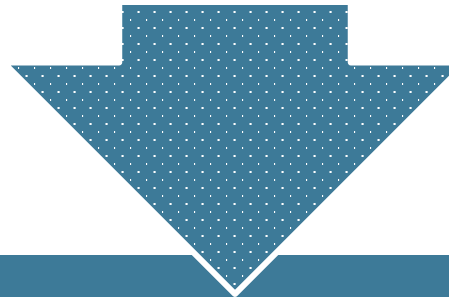
EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.



This explanation may include the language above, or the system may use their own comparable language.

Nitrate language is required to be included if the system has nitrate results above 5 mg/L but below the MCL of 10 mg/L.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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.



This explanation may include the language above, or the system may use their own comparable language.

ARSENIC AND NITRATE EDUCATION INFO

Nitrate² (ppm)				10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (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
Sodium (ppm)				N/A	N/A		Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)				2	0.5		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and other factories

Arsenic is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

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, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Both are pre-filled out for you, as footnotes, in the **Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants** table

DEFINITIONS (REQUIRED LANGUAGE)

Definitions

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Level 1 Assessment: Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments are also required, if triggered potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinkir

MCL and MCLG are both required to be in your definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be

TT, MRDL, AL are also required, if applicable

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be measured per year (MREM). A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity

Million fibers per liter (MFL)

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 (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

Any other definition than those *can* be taken out if it is not used in your report

IF COLLECTED ANNUALLY OR LESS FREQUENTLY (EVERY 3, 6, 9 YRS)

- Report the highest detection level and range at *any* sampling point

IF COMPLIANCE IS DETERMINED BY A RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (QTRLY)

- Report the highest average and range of *all* samples

IF COMPLIANCE IS DETERMINED BY A LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (STAGE 2 DBPS)

- Report the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of all locations and range at all location

IF THERE ARE 2 OR MORE EPDS's

- If no MCL Exceedances, then can be reported in the same line with range
- If MCL Exceedance, then needs to be reported separately from the other ones in compliance

WATER QUALITY DATA – RTCR

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	N	2	9&10/2020	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	10/2020	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

DO NOT REPORT: Total Coliform positives

DO REPORT: if you got a TT Violation, E. coli and Fecal Indicator positives

RP	20-1112 (20-1099) (2020-09-29)	2020-10-01	RTCR001	AZ0420	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	9223B	2020-09-01 2020-09-30
					A	E. COLI(3014)	9223B	2020-09-01 2020-09-30
RP DN	20-1114 (20-1099) (2020-09-29)	2020-10-01	RTCR001DN	AZ0420	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	9223	2020-09-01 2020-09-30
RP UP	20-1113 (20-1099) (2020-09-29)	2020-10-01	RTCR001UP	AZ0420	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	9223B	2020-10-01 2020-10-31
						E. COLI(3014)	9223B	2020-10-01 2020-10-31
TG	20-1115 (20-1099) (2020-09-29)	2020-10-01	RW001	AZ0420	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	9223	
RT	20-1099	2020-09-29	RTCR001	AZ0420	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	9223B	2020-09-01 2020-09-30
					P	E. COLI(3014)	9223B	2020-09-01 2020-09-30

WATER QUALITY DATA – LCR

Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.011	0	1.3	1.3	8/2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	0	15	0	8/2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

2020-07-01 2020-12-31	90%	5	0.011	MG/L	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY
2020-07-01 2020-12-31	95%	5	0.012	MG/L	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY
2020-07-01 2020-12-31	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY
2020-07-01 2020-12-31	90%	5	0	MG/L	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY
2020-07-01 2020-12-31	95%	5	0	MG/L	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY
2020-07-01 2020-12-31	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY

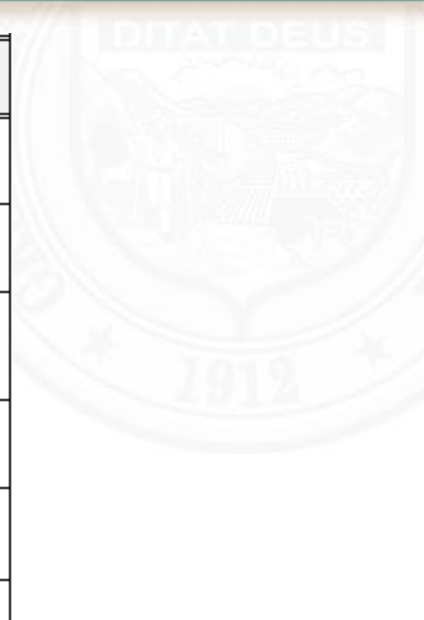
QUARTERLY MONITORING EXAMPLE

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected -or- Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	RAA = 0.8 ppb	0.5 to 0.8 ppb	5	0	April and Oct. 2017	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	2.5 ppb	2.5ppb	100	100	Oct. 2017	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	0.5ppb	0.5ppb	1	1	Oct. 2017	Discharge from petroleum factories

MULTIPLE EPDS's WITH MCL EXAMPLE

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected	Range (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	{ N Y N	EPDS001 – 2 EPDS002 – 11 EPDS003 – 4	ND-2 8-11 ND-4	10	10	Dec. 2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

UNDETECTED CONTAMINANTS EXAMPLES



Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	6.4	6.4	10	0	Aug 2016	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.046	0.046	2	2	Aug 2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.14	0.14	4	4	Aug 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	0.29	0.29	10	10	May 2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	10	10	50	50	Aug 2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	5.8	5.8	N/A	N/A	Aug 2016	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Arsenic is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water and continues to research the health effects of low levels of

OR

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	ND	ND	70	70	05/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	ND	ND	50	50	05/2016	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	N	ND	ND	TT	0	05/2016	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	0	05/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	ND	ND	3	3	05/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	0	05/2016	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE - UCMR

Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule *(Applies to Water Systems that tested for UCMR, please delete section if does not apply) if your system detects contaminant, please fill out the average result and range at which the contaminant is detected. You only need to report detected UCMR contaminants for the calendar year you tested in.*

Metals	Detected (Y/N)	Average	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRL	Likely Source of Contamination
Germanium (ppt)				300	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Manganese (ppt)				400	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient
Pesticides	Detected (Y/N)	Average	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (ppt)				10	Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide
Chlorpyrifos (ppt)				30	Organophosphate; used as an insecticide, acaricide and miticide
Dimethipin (ppt)				200	Used as an herbicide and plant growth regulator
Ethoprop (ppt)				30	Used as an insecticide
Oxyfluorfen (ppt)				50	Used as an herbicide
Profenofos (ppt)				300	Used as an insecticide and acaricide
Tebuconazole (ppt)				200	Used as a fungicide
Total permethrin (cis- & trans-) (ppt)				40	Used as an insecticide
	Detected		Range of All		

Detected UCMR Data

- Average of all samples and range of all samples
- Must go in the Water Quality Table, in accordance to the CCR Units.
- You only need to report these for the calendar year you tested in.

Undetected UCMR Data

- DOES NOT have to go in the Water Quality Data Table

MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION IF
YOU MONITOR FOR:

- *Cryptosporidium (if applicable)*
- *Radon (if applicable)*
- Other Contaminants Which May Indicate a Health Concern

SURFACE WATER REQUIREMENTS

INCLUDING
GROUNDWATER WITH
SOME SURFACE WATER,
AND GUDI SYSTEMS



Surface Water Treatment Rule	TT Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	TT	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon ¹ (mg/L)				TT		Naturally Present in the Environment
Turbidity ² (NTU)				TT		Soil runoff

¹ **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 (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). 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.

² **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. 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.

Surface Water Monitoring & Violations *(Applies to Surface Water Systems Only, please delete section if does not apply)*

Cryptosporidium was detected in the finished water or source water. We detected *Cryptosporidium* in **<Detected Number of Samples this year>** of our **<Number of Samples Taken this year>** samples tested. If *Cryptosporidium* is found at greater than 0.075 oocyst per liter, we have to provide additional treatment. 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.

Health Effects Language:

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

- Fill in results for TOCA, Turbidity, and Cryptosporidium
- Fill in Health Effects Language, if detected
- But if you're not surface water, feel free to delete these sections so your water users aren't confused

Water System Details ▾

Schedules ▾

Sample Results ▾

Violations / Enforcement ▾

Compliance Assistance ▾

Sample Schedules / FANLs / Plans

Compliance Schedules

Samples Due This Year

Water System Detail Information

Water System No.:		Federal Type:	
Water System Name:		Primary Source:	
Principal County Served:		System Status:	
Comments:		Activity Date:	

Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) *(Applies to Systems that were required to conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment because of a violation or situation, please delete section(s) if does not apply.)*

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year, we were required to conduct [#] Level 1 assessment(s). [#] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [#] corrective actions and we completed [#] of these actions.
- During the past year, we were required to conduct [#] Level 2 assessment(s). [#] Level 2 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [#] corrective actions and we completed [#] of these actions.

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. If *E. coli* bacteria is found, the water system is required to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

FAILING TO DO YOUR ASSESSMENT

1. Insert Y for a TT Violation

2. Insert reasoning to inform your customers why you were required to do the assessment, and the reasoning for the TT Violation

Failure to Conduct Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule *(Applies to Systems that failed to conduct their Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment, please delete section if does not apply)*

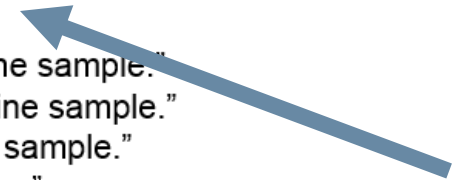
Contaminant Name	TT Violation Y or N	TT Requirement
Total Coliform	Y	We were required to conduct an assessment of our system due to one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 5.0% positive samples per period (if the number of samples are greater than or equal to 40) • <u>OR</u> More than 1 positive sample per period (if the number of samples are less than 40) • <u>OR</u> Repeat samples not collected after positive sample.

For systems that have a TT violation for failing to complete all the required assessments or corrective actions, include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:

- “During the past year, we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).”
- “During the past year, we failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.”

Our reason for Non-Compliance with the MCL is that...

- “We had an *E. Coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.”
- “We had a Total Coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.”
- “We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.”
- “We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.”



- All MCL exceedances, Treatment Technique violations, and Action Level exceedances
 - Including those that have been returned back to compliance
- All failure to Monitor/Report (FTM) violations
 - Including those that have been returned back to compliance
- All failures to install filtration or to disinfect, in accordance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), or some instances of equipment failure
 - **IF FAILED EQUIPMENT, CCR MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGE:**
“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.”
- All failures of lead and copper control requirements
- Any violation of recording keeping requirements

MCLS IN THE VIOLATION SUMMARY

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	6	6	Aug 2017	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	Y	24	5 - 71	10	0	Mar 2017, June 2017, Sept 2017, Nov 2017	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes factories

¹ **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement) *Instructions: The report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, including: the length of the violation, potential adverse health effect, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. Attach copy of Public Notice, if available.*

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
<i>(Example: Reporting failure)</i>	<i>(Example: Forgot to sample for RTCR)</i>	<i>(Example: 14 days)</i>	<i>(Example: Sent in May results to show that the system is not serving contaminated water)</i>
Arsenic MCL Violation	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	1 st Quarter 2017 to 4 th Quarter 2017	Added Arsenic Treatment and increased backflow

HOW TO FILL OUT ADEQ'S CCR CERTIFICATION/WAIVER TEMPLATES

Requirements by Population

PWS Serving \geq 100,000 Persons

- Complete all requirements, and
- Submit a *Mailing Certification*
- Publish entire report in a publically-assessable internet website

PWS Serving $>$ 10,000 Persons

- Complete all requirements, and
- Submit a *Mailing Certification*

PWS Serving $>$ 500 and $<$ 10,000 Persons

- Complete all requirements, and
- Submit a *Mailing Certification* or *Mailing Waiver*
- Publish the entire report annually in one (or more) local newspaper or other news media serving areas in which the system's customers are located

PWS Serving \leq 500 Persons

- Complete all requirements, and
- Submit a *Mailing Certification* or *Mailing Waiver*

CCR MAILING CERTIFICATION



Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Mailing Certification

Public Water System ID Number		Public Water System Name	
Regulating Agency		CCR Calendar Year:	CCR Distribution Date:
<input type="checkbox"/> ADEQ <input type="checkbox"/> MCESD <input type="checkbox"/> PDEQ			
The Public Water System (PWS) named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers through at least one direct delivery method and one good faith effort per Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.155/Arizona Administrative Code R.18-4-117. The PWS also certifies that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to their regulating agency. The PWS must sign and submit this mailing certificate to their regulating agency within 90 days of distributing the CCR, and no later than October 1 st .			
All community water systems must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to each customer. Systems serving <10,000 people may opt out of mailing CCRs, and can complete a CCR Waiver Instead.			
CCR DISTRIBUTION – DIRECT DELIVERY METHODS			
Choose at least one: <input type="checkbox"/> CCR distributed by Mail <input type="checkbox"/> CCR distributed by Mail– Notification that CCR is available on website via direct uniform resource locator (URL) <input type="checkbox"/> CCR distributed by E-mail– Direct URL to CCR <input type="checkbox"/> CCR distributed by E-mail– CCR sent as attachment to the e-mail in Local Newspaper <input type="checkbox"/> CCR distributed by E-mail– CCR sent embedded in the e-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
Publicly accessible website (Direct URL): _____ If the CCR was provided by E-mail or website, describe how a customer can request a paper CCR delivery: _____			
GOOD FAITH EFFORTS USED TO REACH NON-BILL PAYING CUSTOMERS			
Choose at least one: <input type="checkbox"/> Posting the CCR on the internet at: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach list of zip codes used) <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement) <input type="checkbox"/> Publishing CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement) <input type="checkbox"/> Posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) <input type="checkbox"/> Delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons, apartments, businesses <input type="checkbox"/> Delivering to community organizations (attach a list) <input type="checkbox"/> Publishing in city newsletter, electronic community newsletter, or listserv (attach a copy of article/notice) <input type="checkbox"/> Delivering electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media (attach list of social media utilized) <input type="checkbox"/> Delivering CCR to other agencies as required by the state/privacy agency (attach a list)			
ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING ≥ 100,000 PEOPLE:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Posting CCR on a publicly-accessible website (Direct URL): _____			
I certify that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.			
Contact Name, Position Title (PRINT) _____		Phone Number _____	
Authorized Signature _____		Date _____	

Submit completed form within 90 days of distribution to your regulating agency:

ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Data Mail: 1110 W. Washington St., 54156-2 Phoenix, AZ 85007 azdeq.gov/DWComplianceAssistance	Maricopa County Environmental Mail: 501 N 44 th Street Suite 200 Phoenix, AZ 85008 Phone: 602-506-6935 szquestions@mail.maricopa.gov	Pima DEQ Mail: 33 N. Stone Ave., Suite 700 Tucson, AZ 85701 Phone: 520-724-7400 Fax: 520-698-7432
--	---	---

MAILING CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. DIRECT DELIVER CCR (MAIL OR ALTERNATIVE)
2. GOOD FAITH EFFORTS FOR DELIVERY
3. DELIVERING A COPY TO YOUR REGULATING AGENCY

IF YOU'RE SERVING MORE THAN 100,000 PEOPLE:

1. POST CCR ON A PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE INTERNET SITE

MAIL – PAPER COPY

- CWS mails a paper copy to all bill paying customers
- Can include an URL to an electronic copy of the CCR
- Mail a paper copy to customers who request a paper copy instead of electronic delivery

MAIL – NOTIFICATION THAT IS AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE

- CWS mails all bill paying customers notification CCR is available with a URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet
 - Post Card or Message on water bill
- The URL must be prominently displayed on the mailing.
 - The URL should be short
 - An option for a customer to request a paper CCR
 - Include a short statement about water quality to encourage readership
 - Type must be no smaller than largest type used in document

EMAIL – DIRECT URL TO CCR

- CWS e-mails bill-paying customers a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet
- **REQUIREMENTS::**
 - Include a short statement about water quality to encourage readership
 - Information on how to request a paper CCR
 - E-mail bounce backs *require* sending the CCR *by another direct delivery method*

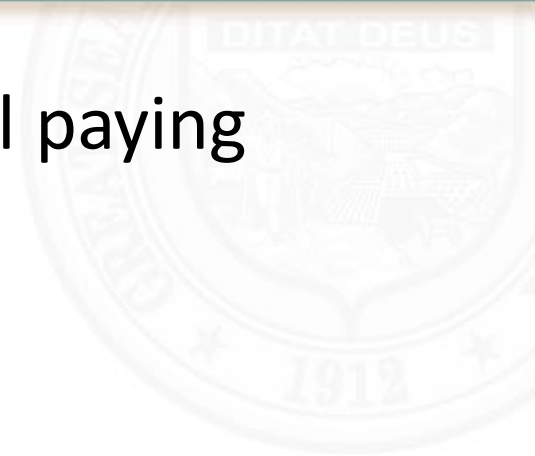
ELECTRONIC DELIVERY WITH PAPER CCR OPTION

- CWS e-mails the CCR to customers as an attachment in a portable document format (PDF)
- **REQUIREMENTS::**
 - Must include a short statement about water quality to encourage customers to read the CCR
 - Option for customers to request a paper CCR
 - E-mail bounce backs *require* sending the CCR *by another direct delivery method*

EMAIL – CCR EMBEDDED IN THE MESSAGE

- CWS e-mails the CCR text and tables or an image of the CCR inserted into the body of the message
- **REQUIREMENTS:**
 - Option for customers to request a paper CCR
 - E-mail bounce backs *require* sending the CCR *by another direct delivery method*

- Efforts that are used to reach non-bill paying customers
- EXAMPLES:
 - Posting the CCR on the internet
 - Mailing the CCR to customers in a service area
 - Advertising availability of the CCR in the news media
 - Publication of the CCR in local newspaper
 - Posting the CCR in public places
 - Delivery of CCR copies to apartments, businesses, etc.
 - Delivery of CCR copies to community organization
 - Electronic newsletter or listserv
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media



CCR MAILING WAIVER



Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Mailing Waiver

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
Regulating Agency	CCR Calendar Year:	CCR Distribution Date:
<input type="checkbox"/> ADEQ <input type="checkbox"/> MCESD <input type="checkbox"/> PDEQ		

The Public Water System (PWS) named above hereby confirms that customers have been informed that the information contained in its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will not be delivered by mail, but published in local newspapers and/or made available upon request per Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.155/Arizona Administrative Code R18-4-117. The PWS also certifies that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to their regulating agency. **The PWS must sign and submit this mailing waiver to their regulating agency within 90 days of distributing the CCR, and no later than October 1st.**

All community water systems **must** mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to each customer. [Systems serving <10,000 people may opt out of mailing CCRs by meeting the requirements below.](#)

**REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS
SERVING >500 AND <10,000 PERSONS**

- THE PWS CERTIFIES THAT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING WERE PERFORMED:
- Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery methods
 - Publish the entire report annually in one (or more) local newspaper or other news media serving areas in which the system's customers are located (**attach a copy of newspaper/article announcement**)
 - Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request
 - Keep copies available for a period of three (3) years

**REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS
SERVING ≤500 PERSONS**

- THE PWS CERTIFIES THAT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING WERE PERFORMED:
- Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery methods
 - Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request
 - Keep copies available for a period of three (3) years.

I certify that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge:

Contact Name, Position Title (PRINT) _____ Phone Number _____

Authorized Signature _____ Date _____

REQUIREMENTS:

- Mail or Alternative Direct Delivery of notification that customers can request a CCR but your system will not be sending it out

IF SERVING >500 and <10,000 PEOPLE:

- CCR must be published in a local newspaper or news media

Systems can also still follow all requirements under the Mailing Certifications

**MUST KEEP COPIES
AVAILABLE FOR AT LEAST
3 YEARS, INCLUDING
LINKS ON THE INTERNET
WEBSITE**



Questions?