

**Instructions and Template for
Consumer Confidence Reports,
Due by July 1, 2024**

**Florida Rural Water Association and the
Florida Department of Environmental
Protection**

**DEP Source and Drinking Water Program
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Instructions for Completing Your Consumer Confidence Report Using the Florida Rural Water Association/Florida Department of Environmental Protection Template

Reference Documents

- 1) *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*, Title 40, Part 141, Subpart O, Sections 151 through 155, July 1, 2010.
- 2) *Revised State Implementation Guidance for the Consumer Confidence Report Rule*, United States Environmental Protection Agency, USEPA 816-R-09-010, January 2010.
- 3) *Preparing Your Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, Guidance for Water Suppliers, 2nd Revision*, United States Environmental Protection Agency, USEPA 816-R-09-011, April 2010.
- 4) State rules and CCR certification forms: 62-550.824, 62-555.900(19), and 62-555.900(21), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).
- 5) *Writing Consumer Confidence Reports - Training for Community Water Systems*, March–April 1999, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Approved County Public Health Departments (ACHDs), and Florida Rural Water Association.
- 6) Consumer Confidence Reports Articles, November 2004, Safe Drinking Water Trust eBulletin.

Important Points

This template is a modified version of a National Rural Water Association template. It has been edited by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Drinking Water Section, with the assistance of the Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA). The editing was performed to make it specific to Florida's drinking water rules.

The template is designed to aid in creating your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). A CCR that is acceptable to DEP should result when all the instructions in this template are followed. The template is available on the FRWA internet site at: <http://www.frwa.net>.

When the template offers several choices, first make your selection(s), then delete the selection headings and language that you do not use, or that do not apply to your utility. While optional sections of the template are not required, you must follow the instructions for the non-optional sections. The text in grey font is intended for reference purposes. It is not necessary to print the grey text in your CCR report unless the information is needed. Make sure that all non-appropriate language and section headings have

been deleted before publishing.

If you have questions about the template, the federal regulations, or state rules, please contact your DEP district, Florida Department of Health (DOH) county health department, or DEP-Tallahassee representative.

Note: Consider carefully what you say. How you say something to your customers is as important as what you say. Take advantage of the CCR regulations to put forth a positive public relations image of your system, the quality of the product you serve, and the professionalism of your board and personnel.

Report Delivery and Recordkeeping Requirements

General requirements applying to all Community Water Systems (CWS):

1) Period covered by the report: The report due to customers on July 1 must be based on analytical results obtained from January 1 through December 31 of the previous year, with the following exception: the analytes for which the period of the most recent year's results ends before December 31, will be reported in the CCR as directed in Section 7 of the template and instructions.

2) Report due dates:

Retailers: The report is due to customers by July 1 annually. Unless a system has met the eligibility requirements, which are listed below for waiving the mailing requirement (mailing waiver) and available to systems serving fewer than 10,000, a system must mail or otherwise directly deliver (e.g., hand delivery, electronic delivery) one copy of its CCR to each billing customer. Further guidance on electronic delivery may be found on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website at: <http://www.epa.gov/ccr/safe-drinking-water-act-consumer-confidence-report-delivery-options-memorandum>.

Wholesalers: Wholesalers must deliver the applicable information to the buyer system no later than April 1 annually, or on a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties.

3) Certification of Delivery Forms:

[Form 62-555.900\(19\), F.A.C., Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report](#). CWS must complete and submit the Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report form to DEP annually by August 10. If the CCR is delivered to customers electronically, use [Form 62-555.900 \(alternate 19\)](#).

[Form 62-555.900\(21\), Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Information to Supplied Systems](#). All wholesalers must complete and submit the Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Information to Supplied Systems to DEP by April 10 or within 10 days after the required information is due to the retailer.

4) Delivery to DEP: All CWS must deliver the report to DEP no later than the date the system is required to distribute its report to its customers.

- 5) Delivery of informational copies of the CCR to other agencies: CWS regulated by the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) must deliver a copy of their CCR to the PSC no later than the date the system is required to distribute its report to its customers. CWS must deliver a copy to their local county health department no later than the date the system is required to distribute its report to its customers.
- 6) Each CWS must make its CCR available to the public upon request.
- 7) Each CWS must retain copies of its CCR for at least three years.

Additional Requirements (use if applicable):

Delivery requirements for systems that supply water to other systems (wholesalers):

- 1) Provide the buyer system with your CCR, or
- 2) Provide the buyer system with the appropriate information, enabling the buyer system to produce its own CCR.
- 3) Complete Form 62-555.900(21), F.A.C., Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Information to Supplied Systems and submit it to the DEP by April 10 or within 10 days after the required information is due to the retailer (see the form's General Directions for details).
- 4) Wholesalers need not deliver a formal CCR to a buyer system if the wholesalers have furnished the required consumer confidence information to the buyer system by the date that the required information is due to the retailer.

Delivery requirements for retailer CWS serving populations of 100,000 or more:

In addition to mailing or directly delivering a copy of your CCR to each billing customer, post your current year's CCR on a publicly accessible website and provide DEP with information on the appropriate internet link(s) to your CCR using [Form 62-555.900\(19\)](#) or [Form 62-555.900 \(alternate 19\)](#).

Delivery requirements for retailer CWSs serving populations of less than 10,000:

- 1) The mailing waiver will be applicable to your system for the CCR due in July provided that your system has not had any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or Monitoring/Reporting (M/R) violations, nor has been issued a formal Notice of Violation (NOV), Consent Order (CO), Administrative Order (AO), or a court ordered civil action during the previous calendar year.
- 2) The mailing waiver will be applicable to your system for subsequent reports if your system has not had any MCL or M/R violations, nor has been issued a formal NOV, CO, AO, or a court ordered civil action during the year covered by the corresponding year's CCR.
- 3) If the mailing waiver is applicable and you do not mail or directly deliver the reports, you must publish the report in one or more local newspapers serving the area in which the system is located at least once no later than July 1 annually. You must inform your customers prior to the newspaper publication date that the reports will not be mailed.

- 4) Make a “good faith” effort to reach those consumers who drink your water but do not receive water bills.

Delivery requirements for retailer CWSs serving populations of less than 500:

You may choose one of the following options:

- 1) You may mail or otherwise directly deliver your CCR to each customer and make a good faith effort to reach those customers who drink your water but do not receive water bills; or
- 2) If you are eligible for a mailing waiver and you elect not to mail or directly deliver the reports, you may follow steps 3 and 4 under “Delivery Requirements for Retailer CWS Serving Populations of Less than 10,000;” or
- 3) If you are eligible for a mailing waiver and you elect not to mail or directly deliver the reports, you may post a notice in a publicly accessible location for no less than 30 days beginning no later than July 1. It must state that the CCR will not be delivered but is available upon request. You would also be required to make a good faith effort to reach those consumers who drink your water but do not receive water bills.

Section 1 Instructions Title (page 2 of Template)

In this section, you have an opportunity to set a positive tone for the entire report. Keep in mind that the title will be the first impression your customers will have of the report and perhaps even of your utility. When customers or even the media mention the report, they will use the name you have given it. EPA recommends that systems should be cautious about making unqualified assertions about the safety of their water. Blanket statements such as “your tap water is safe” may be true for many people drinking the water, but not for members of vulnerable populations such as infants, people undergoing chemotherapy, or people with HIV/AIDS. Therefore, EPA suggests that systems be cautious in using the word “safe” and make sure that the required warning statements for vulnerable populations are clearly highlighted in the report (EPA State Implementation Guidance for the Consumer Confidence Report [CCR] Rule, August 1999, p. F-7.).

Section 2 Instructions – Water Source, Source Plans and Treatment (page 2 of Template)

- 1) Introduction: Your introduction is very important. You may wish to use the language provided in the template to introduce the reader to your utility, or you may also write your own text. Keep in mind that this may be the first time many of your customers have read anything describing your utility.
- 2) Source Information: The federal regulations require that you provide the type and source of the water supply. For example: Ground water from the Floridan Aquifer at a depth of 240’.
- 3) Source Water Assessments: If you have obtained a source water assessment by DEP and/or an

entity other than DEP, you must include a statement informing the consumers of the availability of the information, the means to obtain it, and the year the assessment was completed. Where applicable, the total number of potential contaminant source(s) identified for your system, and the corresponding susceptibility level(s) should be included in the report.

Suggested text options for the following scenarios include:

- a. No assessment has been published on the official website.

DEP conducted a statewide assessment of public drinking water systems beginning in 2004; however, the assessment of your system may not have been published on the official website. The following is an example of such a case:

DEP began conducting statewide assessments of public drinking water systems in 2004. To date, no assessment of this system has been published on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

- b. An assessment was completed in 2004 (or thereafter) and no potential sources of contamination were identified.

DEP conducted a statewide assessment of public drinking water systems beginning in 2004. Assessment results were mailed to the public drinking water systems and posted on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>. If you have obtained a source water assessment by the DEP, you must include a statement informing the consumers of the year the assessment was completed, the availability of the information and the means to obtain it. No potential sources of contamination were identified in the assessment. The DEP SWAPP representative has approved the following text:

“In (insert year here), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.”

- c. An assessment was completed in 2004 (or thereafter) and potential sources of contamination were identified in the assessment area of the system wells or surface water intakes.

DEP conducted a statewide assessment of public drinking water systems beginning in 2004. Assessment results were mailed to the public drinking water systems and posted on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>. If you have obtained a source water assessment by the DEP, you must include a statement informing the consumers of the year the assessment was completed, the availability of the information and the means to obtain it. The total number of contaminant source(s) identified for your system, and the corresponding susceptibility level(s) should be included in the report. The statement may also contain any information you may wish to provide about wellhead or source water protection programs in place to protect the water source. You may also wish to include information about monitoring programs.

The following is an example statement for a ground water system. Include only the number of sources of possible contamination, not the number of facilities that might be affected by these sources:

“In (*insert year here*), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is (are) (*insert total number here*) potential source(s) of contamination identified for this system with (a) (*insert susceptibility level or range here*) susceptibility level(s). The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from (*insert system contact information*).”

The following is an example statement for a surface water system:

“In (*insert year here*), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our surface water intakes. The surface water system is considered to be at high risk because of the many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from (*insert system contact information*).”

The following is an example statement for a consecutive system:

“In (*insert year here*), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment for (*insert the name of your provider*). The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from (*insert system contact information*).”

- 4) For systems determined to be under the direct influence of surface water (UDI) only: An example of such information in a CCR is:

“Our system has (*insert the number of wells here*) wells. Well # (*insert the well number here*) has been determined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to be under the direct influence of surface water. We are taking remedial action by adding filtration to our treatment process, that is designed to ensure that the treated water continues to meet state and federal standards.”

- 5) An example of a description of all major water treatment processes for a hypothetical system is:

“Our water is obtained from ground water sources and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental health purposes.”

Section 3 Instructions – Basic Statement of Compliance
(page 3 of template)

You may wish to use one of the examples provided in Section 3 of the CCR template, or you may wish to write your own statement instead.

If available, include a quote from a public official (mayor, board president or manager) about your drinking water.

Section 4 Instructions – Contact Information
(page 3 of template)

The regulations require that the telephone number of the owner, operator or designee be included along with the time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings. If you do not normally have meetings, you are not required to schedule and publicize them.

Your system should offer to answer any questions. If a customer is confused or misinformed, give your utility the opportunity to clarify things. Don't leave it up to chance.

You should also inform your customers that they can obtain additional information from EPA at their Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Section 5 Instructions – Period Covered by Report
(page 4 of template)

Refer to the template. For information on reporting results obtained before the period the report covers, refer to Section 7 of the instructions.

Section 6 Instructions – Terms and Abbreviations
(page 4 of template)

Refer to the template.

Section 7 Instructions – Water Quality Results
(page 6 of template)

Note: More detailed instructions on preparing the contaminant tables, including examples of how to report results in the contaminant tables, are found in reference source number 5, *Writing Consumer Confidence Reports*.

Introduction/Overview:

There are two test results tables in the template: the Secondary Contaminants Table and the Non-secondary Contaminants Table. Each contaminant listed in the blank Test Results Tables of the template is subject to CCR reporting requirements.

Non-secondary contaminants: If you had any detections of contaminants listed in the Non-secondary Contaminants Table during the appropriate time period, you will be required to enter values for the detected contaminants in the Non-secondary Contaminants Table.

Secondary contaminants: If you had any results where the highest single sample result was over the MCL during the appropriate time period, you will be required to enter values for the detected contaminants in the Secondary Contaminants Table.

After entering information into your table, delete the rows for those contaminants that need not be reported. **It is important that you do NOT include contaminants in this contaminant table that need not be reported.** Listing these can make the table cumbersome, confuse the customer, and contradict state rules.

If non-detected contaminants are reported in the CCR, they must be included in a separate table with appropriate conversions and explanations.

Step (1) – Be aware of considerations relating to the number of hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources.

- 1) The template instructions are geared toward systems that do not have more than one hydraulically independent distribution system. If your system has more than one hydraulically independent system fed by different raw water sources, you can still use the template and instructions as a model. However, you will need to (1) produce more than one CCR (one for each service area); (2) produce a CCR with additional columns in the contaminant results tables corresponding to the service areas; or (3) produce a CCR with separate tables for the separate service areas.
- 2) When reporting for more than one plant, it is acceptable to change the order of the columns to make the table easier to read.
- 3) When gathering and evaluating data for more than one hydraulically separate distribution system fed by different raw water sources, keep your analytical data separate by distribution system. For example, a detection of mercury in service area #1 should not be reported under service area #2.
- 4) If your system obtains or purchases less than 10% of your water from an alternative source, you do not need to include an additional Detected Contaminants Table or Column for that other source(s).

Step (2) – Gather data subject to reporting.

1) Which contaminants:

Compliance monitoring of finished water for the following contaminants is subject to CCR reporting requirements. These contaminants are listed in the Secondary and Non-Secondary Contaminants Tables in the template.

- a. Total coliform, *E. Coli*, and fecal indicators (enterococci or coliphage).
- b. Turbidity (surface water/subpart H systems only).
- c. Radioactive contaminants.
- d. Inorganic contaminants.
- e. Lead and copper according to 40 CFR §141, Subpart I, Control of Lead and Copper.
- f. Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.
- g. Volatile organic contaminants (VOCs).
- h. Secondary contaminants except pH, ethylbenzene (odor), toluene (odor), and xylenes (odor).
- i. Contaminants subject to monitoring under the Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products Regulations (D/DBPR) except Stage 1 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5).
- j. Contaminants subject to monitoring under the Stage 2 D/DBPR.
- k. Acrylamide and epichlorohydrin (if a system adds either as part of its operation).

Also, the following contaminants are subject to CCR reporting requirements:

1. Unregulated contaminants (UC) monitored under 40 CFR 141.40.

2) Which time periods:

a. Compliance monitoring data:

- i. The data consists of the most recent year's compliance monitoring results. The most recent acceptable date is the last day of the calendar year preceding the year in which the CCR is due. For example, the CCR due to the customers in July 2024 will be based on analytical results obtained 1/1/21 through 12/31/21 with the following exception: the analytes in which the period of the most recent year's results ends before 12/31/21, report the most recent year's results.
- ii. Results older than five years need not be reported.

b. Unregulated data:

- i. The most recent year's monitoring data with the most recent acceptable date which is the last day of the calendar year preceding the year in which the CCR is due.

- ii. Do not use the data if you have already reported these same results in a previous CCR.

Step (3) – Determine contaminants to be reported.

- 1) Non-secondary contaminants: Those contaminants for which there were any detections during the appropriate time period will have an entry in the non-secondary contaminants table. This includes all the contaminants from the list in Step 2.1). Above except secondary contaminants.
- 2) Secondary contaminants: Secondary contaminants for which the highest single sample result was over the MCL will have an entry in the secondary contaminants table.
- 3) When non-detected contaminants are reported in the CCR, they must be included in a separate table with appropriate conversions and explanations.

Step (4) – For each contaminant to be reported, determine what analytical results to enter in the contaminant tables.

Table of Instructions of What Results to Enter in the Tables of Analytical Results

Contaminant	Federal Citation from CCR Regulations	Instructions
Total coliform bacteria		Enter “Positive” only when there is a treatment technique violation.
<i>E. coli</i> analytical results	141.153(d)(4)(x)	The total number of positive samples.
Fecal Indicator – <i>E. coli</i> at the ground water source (positive samples)	141.153(d)(4)(viii); 141.153(h)(6)(i); 141, Subpt. O, App. A	The total number of fecal indicator positive ground water source samples for the year (which include both triggered source water samples and assessment source water samples) as well as special notice language for the Ground Water Rule (refer to Section 9 Instructions) must be provided.
Fecal Indicator - enterococci/coliphage (positive samples) at the ground water source	141.153(d)(4)(viii); 141.153(h)(6)(i); 141, Subpt. O, App. A	The total number of fecal indicator positive ground water source samples for the year (which include both triggered source water samples and assessment source water samples as well as special notice language for the Ground Water Rule (refer to Section 9 Instructions) must be provided.
Turbidity	141.153(d)(4)(v)(C) and amendments	Applies to surface water systems and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (UDI) systems only. The highest single measurement and

Contaminant	Federal Citation from CCR Regulations	Instructions
		<p>the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified in 141.73 or 141.173 for the filtration technology being used. The result in the lowest monthly percentage column of the contaminant table is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits reported in the Monthly Operating Report (MOR).</p>
<p>Radioactive contaminants Inorganic contaminants (See Note 1 below) Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides Volatile organic contaminants (VOCs)</p>	<p>141.153(d)(4)(iv)(A)</p>	<p>When compliance with the MCL is determined annually or less frequently: The highest detected level at any sampling point and the range of detected levels. For those parameters with a regulatory detection limit (RDL), the table should not include contaminant results that are detected below the RDL (except when necessary for the Range of Results). For parameters without an RDL, the table should not include contaminant results that are not detected (i.e. below the lab method detection level) except when necessary for the range of results. The RDLs for radioactive contaminants can be found in Ch 62-550.310(6)(c), F.A.C. The RDLs for synthetic organic contaminants are shown in Ch 62-550, Table 5, F.A.C. The RDL for all volatile organic contaminants (VOCs) is 0.0005 mg/L as shown in 62-550.310(4)(a), F.A.C. There are not any RDLs for inorganic contaminants.</p>
<p>Same as above</p>	<p>141.153(d)(4)(iv)(B)</p>	<p>When compliance with the MCL is determined by calculating a running annual average of all samples taken at a sampling point, such as quarterly monitoring: The highest average of any of the sampling points and the range of all sampling points.</p>

Contaminant	Federal Citation from CCR Regulations	Instructions
Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts (D/DBP) Contaminants – Chlorine, Chloramines, or Bromate	141.153(d)(4)(iv)(C)	Refer to template Section 7 – Non-Secondary Contaminants Table.
Stage 1 D/DBP - Chlorine Dioxide		Refer to template Section 7 – Non-Secondary Contaminants Table.
Stage 1 D/DBP - Chlorite		Refer to template Section 7 – Non-Secondary Contaminants Table.
Stage 1 D/DBP – Total Organic Carbon (TOC)		Refer to TOC instructions below (Notes 3 and 4).
Stage 2 D/DBP Contaminants – TTHM, HAA5		Refer to template Section 7 – Non-Secondary Contaminants Table and Note 2 below.
Lead and copper according to 40 CFR §141, Subpart I, Control of Lead and Copper	141.153(d)(4)(vi)	The 90 th percentile value of the most recent round of sampling and the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level.
Acrylamide and epichlorohydrin	141.153(d)(4)(iii)	Only report in the table if 1) the required certifications were not submitted, OR 2) the treatment technique was violated because the water treatment chemicals or dosage used by the system exceed the allowable limit for either epichlorohydrin or acrylamide.
Unregulated contaminants	141.153(d)(7)	Average and range of detection.
Secondary contaminants except pH, ethylbenzene (odor), toluene (odor), and xylenes (odor).		Report the highest single sample result and the range of results. Reminder: Do not report secondary results, unless the highest single sample result was over the MCL.

Note 1: Inorganics: antimony, arsenic, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, lead (point of entry), mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, sodium, thallium.

Note 2: Stage 2 D/DBPR, TTHM and HAA5:

Note that under 40 CFR 141.154(e) and 62-550.824(1)(g)2., systems that detect TTHM at or above 80 parts per billion (ppb) must include TTHM health effects language in the CCR, regardless of the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Example:

“One sample during 2023 (123 Main St., August) had a Total Trihalomethanes result of 81 parts per billion (ppb), which exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 80 ppb.

However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. 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.”

a. If during 2023, the system had quarterly results only:

Relevant CCR regulation: 40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)(B): “... For the MCLs for TTHM and HAA5 in 141.64(b)(2), systems must include the highest locational running annual average for TTHM and HAA5 and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. If more than one location exceeds the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the system must include the locational running annual averages for all locations that exceed the MCL.”

Example #1:

TTHM Monitoring Results (ppb)	1 st quarter 2023	2 nd quarter 2023	3 rd quarter 2023	4 th quarter 2023
Site 1 ^{**} Quarterly Results	45	60	125	70
Site 1 ^{**} – LRAA*	47	51	74	75
Site 2 ^{**} Quarterly Results	40	55	115	60
Site 2 ^{**} – LRAA*	42	49	71	68
Site 3 ^{**} Quarterly Results	45	60	105	70
Site 3 ^{**} – LRAA*	40	48	69	70
Site 4 ^{**} Quarterly Results	50	65	135	75
Site 4 ^{**} – LRAA*	49	55	78	81

*Reported LRAA for Quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

**Pursuant to 26-550.730(1)(b)8...Legal addresses, or the best descriptions possible shall be given for each sampling point.

CCR Table Excerpt:

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/19 – 12/19	Yes	81 (highest LRAA at Site 4)	40 – 135	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Note: The CCR must include discussion of the TTHM MCL violation.

Example #2:

TTHM Monitoring Results (ppb)	1 st quarter 2023	2 nd quarter 2023	3 rd quarter 2023	4 th quarter 2023
Site 1 ^{**} Quarterly Results	62	65	125	100
Site 1 ^{**} – LRAA*	52	87	74	88
Site 2 ^{**} Quarterly Results	40	55	115	60
Site 2 ^{**} – LRAA*	42	49	71	68
Site 3 ^{**} Quarterly Results	45	60	105	70
Site 3 ^{**} – LRAA*	40	48	69	70
Site 4 ^{**} Quarterly Results	50	65	135	62

TTHM Monitoring Results (ppb)	1 st quarter 2023	2 nd quarter 2023	3 rd quarter 2023	4 th quarter 2023
Site 4** – LRAA*	60	55	82	78

*Reported LRAA for Quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

**Pursuant to 26-550.730(1)(b)8...Legal addresses, or the best descriptions possible shall be given for each sampling point.

CCR Table Excerpt:

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) System (ppb)	1/19 – 12/19	Yes	88 (highest LRAA)	40 – 135	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Site 1 (ppb)	1/19 – 12/19	Yes	88	62-125	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Site 4 (ppb)	1/19 – 12/19	Yes	82	50 - 135	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Note, the CCR must include discussion of the TTHM MCL violations.

- b. If during 2023 the system had only annual or triennial results and all of these results were at or below the MCL, report the highest result as the level detected and the range of individual sample results as the range of results (relevant citation: 40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(4)(iv)(A)).
- c. If during 2023 the system had only annual or triennial results and then quarterly results because the annual or triennial results were above the MCL, leave the level detected column blank and report the range of results (annual or triennial plus any subsequent quarterly sampling in 2023) in the range column.
- d. If the results do not meet any of the above descriptions, please contact your local DEP office for assistance.

Note 3: TOC – These instructions apply to most water systems monitoring for TOC. If your data does not fit these instructions, please contact the DEP for assistance.

The monthly TOC removal ratio is the actual TOC removal divided by the TOC removal required by 40 CFR 141.135 Subpart H. Subpart H CWS serving 10,000 or more and subject to TOC reporting, reported the lowest annual average TOC removal ratio in CCR that were due in 2005 and thereafter. In the results table, select the column header, “Lowest Running Annual Average Compiled Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios.” Enter the lowest monthly removal ratio and the highest monthly removal ratio in the range column for the CCR due in 2005 and thereafter.

Systems reporting raw water TOC at less than 2.0 parts per million (ppm) are in compliance with the Stage 1 D/DBP requirements for TOC removal and do not have to compute a removal ratio since they are not required to remove TOC. They fit the 40 CFR

141.135(a)(2)(i) Alternative Compliance Criteria for Enhanced Coagulation. Such systems must report data called for in the Non-Secondary Contaminants Table, row 82b, in the CCR Template.

Note 4: Calculations of the TOC percent removal when the water treatment plant (WTP) has been off-line for a period of time, per 40 CFR 141.132(d), should have removal ratio data for every month that the WTP is in service, even if it is in service for only part of the month. For instance, a WTP that was out of service for the second half of January and the whole month of February would calculate compliance in December by using data from January and March to December. For the CCR due this year, the lowest RAA of monthly removal ratios, computed quarterly for the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of last year would be reported in the fourth column of the CCR template, and the range of monthly removal ratios for last year in the fifth column of the template.

Step (5) - Enter the appropriate information from Step (4) in the contaminant table.

- 1) Do not enter information that is not required in the table such as non-detected contaminants.
- 2) For all contaminants except secondary and unregulated contaminants, enter the results in CCR units. The CCR units are the units in parentheses adjacent to the contaminant names in the blank Test Results Tables of the template. The CCR units are the units for which the MCL is greater than or equal to 1.0. When rounding of results to determine compliance with the MCL is allowed by the rules or regulations, rounding should be done before converting the units to CCR units.
- 3) Secondary and unregulated contaminants may be entered in units of your choice, but it is recommended that you use the compliance units provided in the Test Results Tables of the template.
- 4) Use the text provided in the Test Results tables of the template or insert text outside the table as appropriate to indicate what the data represents for each contaminant. For example, “level detected” is the highest average.
- 5) Indicate any MCL, Treatment Technique (TT), or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) violations or Action Level (AL) by writing “Y” or “Yes” in the “violation Y/N” or AL Exceeded Y/N column. Do not alter any column headings.
- 6) In the source of contamination column, you should use specific information about the source of the contaminant when available. If you are uncertain of a contaminant’s source, you must include one or more of the typical sources most applicable to your situation. The language provided in the tables of the template is from the federal CCR regulations (except for state-specific contaminants language found in DEP’s rules). It lists one or more of the typical sources of such contamination.
- 7) Enter the dates of sampling in the appropriate column. Examples are: 1/19 – 12/19; or 11/19.
- 8) Enter “positive” for total coliform only when there is a treatment technique violation.

Step (6) – Do not include secondary contaminant entries in the Non-Secondary

Contaminants Table and vice versa.

The Secondary Contaminants Table must remain separate from the Non-Secondary Contaminants Table.

Step (7) - Note regarding “No Detection (ND)”:

ND does not mean zero, and zero shall not be used instead of ND where ND is the intended meaning. ND may be used in the Non-Secondary Contaminants Table or the Secondary Contaminants Table only when:

- 1) Reporting the lower limit of a range of analytical results; or
- 2) Reporting the level detected for systems with multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems indicated by separate columns for each service area.

When non-detected contaminants are reported in the CCR, they must be included in a separate table with appropriate conversions and explanations.

Step (8) – Delete the rows in the contaminant table(s) for which there were no entries.

If you wish to let the reader know that your system tested for and did not find certain contaminants, you must place this information outside of the Secondary and Non-Secondary Contaminants tables. An example of a footnote outside the tables is:

“The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.”

Step (9) – Move explanations to the top, bottom, or outside of the table.

The Non-Secondary and Secondary Contaminants tables in Section 7 of the template contain explanations for the table entries. For example, the following explanation is provided in grey font adjacent to the Microbiological Contaminants for Turbidity: “Note: The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operating Report meeting the required turbidity limits.” You should move all explanations for contaminants you are reporting from the body of the table. Text in grey font is intended for reference purposes and may be eliminated completely from the CCR if the information is not needed. However, if desired, they can be placed at the very top or bottom of the table, or outside the table.

Step (10) – Delete the table names. Rename the tables if you desire.

It is not recommended that your tables be labeled as “Secondary Contaminants Table” and “Non-Secondary Contaminants Table” in your final CCR. You may wish to name them “Water Quality Testing Results.” However, it is not necessary to provide a name your table at all.

Step (11) – Add text to your CCR relating to the contaminant tables.

- 1) If you reported results obtained before the calendar year before the CCR due date, include appropriate language for contaminants monitored less often than once per year. The regulations require that the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. The following examples are from EPA guidance documents and may be used in your CCR as appropriate:

“The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one-year old.”

“As authorized and approved by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data (e.g., for organic contaminants), though representative, is more than one year old.”

- 2) For contaminants with violations, you must provide explanations and health effects language in the text of the CCR. These topics are covered in Section 8 of the template.
- 3) If you reported UC results, you must include a statement describing this contaminant group in the text of your CCR. The following is an example:

“(Insert name of system) has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.”

- 4) If turbidity is reported in a table in your CCR, the CCR must include an explanation of the reasons for measuring turbidity. *Preparing Your Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report – Guidance for Water Suppliers* (Reference document no. 3) provides the following example:

“Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.”

- 5) If you had a lead or copper action level exceedance (ALE), you must include an explanation, but need not include health effects language in the text of the CCR. Below are two examples. In cases of a lead ALE, the example shows our recommendation that you attach a public education notice to the CCR. Systems that had an ALE might also wish to mention if they did a corrosion control study and/or took other follow-up actions.

“We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This includes monitoring for lead at customers’ taps. In September 2023, lead levels at three of the ten taps sampled exceeded the action level (AL) of 15 parts per billion

(ppb). The 90th percentile result and the number of sampling sites exceeding the AL is shown in the test results table. Because the 90th percentile result exceeded the AL, the system exceeded the AL. The AL exceeded was not a violation but rather a trigger for additional steps the system must take. Our system complied with, or is in the process of complying with, all required follow-up to this exceedance. This includes the attached public education notice that was distributed to all customers on (insert date).”

“We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This includes monitoring for copper at customers’ taps. In September 2023, copper levels at three of the ten taps sampled exceeded the action level (AL) of 1.3 parts per billion (ppb). The 90th percentile result and the number of sampling sites exceeding the AL is shown in the test results table. Because the 90th percentile result exceeded the AL, the system exceeded the AL. The AL exceeded was not a violation but rather a trigger for additional steps the system must take. Our system complied with, or is in the process of complying with, all required follow-up to this exceedance.”

Step (12) (Optional) – Add language explaining the analytical results as applicable.

The following is an example:

“As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.”

Step (13) (Optional) – Review the following examples of table entries.

Note: The explanations of the ALE and violation for examples 2 and 3, respectively, must appear in the text of the CCR and are not shown here.

- 1) Example 1 – In reporting the highest average of radioactive contaminants, inorganics, synthetic organics, or volatile organics, the highest value in the range column may be higher than the average result in the level detected column. For example, if four samples were taken and the results were 1, 2, 3, and 4 ppb, then the highest value (4) would be higher than the average (2.5). Show in your contaminants table whether the results in the level detected column represent the highest average or the highest result. One way to do this is shown in the example below.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected**	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
4. Gross beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	1/19 – 12/19	N	2.5	1 – 4	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. The level detected is the average.

2) Example 2 – Suppose for copper the 90th percentile result was 1.5 ppm and the number of sampling points exceeding the AL was 10. The results would be entered as follows:

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceedance Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
84. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	1/19–12/19	Y	1.5	10	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

3) Example 3 – Sample table entry for turbidity:

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
3. Turbidity (NTU)	1/19 – 12/19	Y	1.3	95%	N/A	TT	Soil runoff

4) Example 4 - Sample table entry for fecal indicator positive ground water source samples:

Contaminant	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
<i>E. coli</i> (at the ground water source)*	1/19 – 12/19	No	3 positive samples	0	0	Human or fecal waste

*On Dec. 10, 2023, we sampled the sources (Well 1 and Well 2) for the fecal indicator, *E. coli*. We were notified on December 11 that Well 1 tested positive for *E. coli*. On December 12, we took five additional samples and were notified on December 13 that two of the five samples were positive for *E. Coli*. We immediately took Well 1 off-line at that time. Our system is in contact with DEP, and we have a state-approved plan to abandon this well and replace it with a new well. We will have the new well completed by July 5, 2023, and the old well will be abandoned by July 15, 2023. As an interim measure, we have moved to only utilizing this well as an emergency source and have not had to utilize it since the sampling revealed the contamination.

Health Effects: Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Section 8 Instructions – Reporting Violations (page 18 of Template)

For each MCL, MRDL, and TT violation (except secondary contaminant MCL violations), you must include in the body of the report the health effects language for that contaminant. You must use the language word-for-word as provided below.

CCR Health Effects Language:

Microbiological Contaminants:

- (1) Total Coliform Bacteria. 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. We found coliforms indicating the need 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.
- (2) *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.
- (3) Fecal indicators (enterococci or coliphage). Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health 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.
- (4) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive Contaminants:

- (5) Beta/photon emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (6) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (7) Combined Radium. 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.
- (8) Uranium. 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:

- (9) Antimony. 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.
- (10) Arsenic. 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.
- (11) Asbestos. 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.
- (12) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- (13) Beryllium. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
- (14) Cadmium. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
- (15) Chromium. Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
- (16) Cyanide. 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.
- (17) Fluoride. 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.
- (18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the MCL 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.

- (19) Mercury (inorganic). Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
- (20) Nickel. Nickel has been shown to damage the heart and liver in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has set the drinking water standard for nickel at 100 parts per billion (ppb) to protect against the risk of these adverse effects.
- (21) Nitrate. 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.
- (22) Nitrite. 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.
- (23) Selenium. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
- (24) Sodium. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has set the drinking water standard for sodium at 160 parts per million (ppm) to protect individuals that are susceptible to sodium-sensitive hypertension or diseases that cause difficulty in regulating body fluid volume. Sodium is monitored so that individuals who have been placed on sodium (salt) restricted diets may take into account the sodium in their drinking water. Drinking water contributes only a small fraction (less than 10 percent) to the overall sodium intake. Sodium levels in drinking water can be increased by ion-exchange softeners at water treatment facilities or certain point-of-use treatment devices. If you have been placed on a sodium restricted diet, please inform your physician that our water contains <<insert sodium concentration>> ppm of sodium.
- (25) Thallium. 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:

- (26) 2,4-D. 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.
- (27) 2,4,5-TP (Silvex). Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
- (28) Alachlor. 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.
- (29) Atrazine. 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.
- (30) Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH]. Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (31) Carbofuran. 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.
- (32) Chlordane. 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.
- (33) Dalapon. Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
- (34) Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate. 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.
- (35) Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. 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.
- (36) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP). 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.
- (37) Dinoseb. Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- (38) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). 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.
- (39) Diquat. Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
- (40) Endothall. Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could

experience problems with their stomach or intestines.

- (41) Endrin. Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
- (42) Ethylene dibromide. Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (43) Glyphosate. Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
- (44) Heptachlor. 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.
- (45) Heptachlor epoxide. 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.
- (46) Hexachlorobenzene. 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.
- (47) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
- (48) Lindane. Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
- (49) Methoxychlor. Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- (50) Oxamyl [Vydate]. Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
- (51) PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]. 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.
- (52) Pentachlorophenol. 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.
- (53) Picloram. Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (54) Simazine. Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
- (55) Toxaphene. 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:

- (56) Benzene. 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.
- (57) Carbon Tetrachloride. Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (58) Chlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
- (59) o-Dichlorobenzene. 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.
- (60) p-Dichlorobenzene. 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.
- (61) 1,2-Dichloroethane. 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.
- (62) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (63) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (64) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene. 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.
- (65) Dichloromethane. 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.

- (66) 1,2-Dichloropropane. 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.
- (67) Ethylbenzene. Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
- (68) Styrene. 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.
- (69) Tetrachloroethylene. 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.
- (70) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. 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.
- (71) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. 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.
- (72) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. 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.
- (73) Trichloroethylene. 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.
- (74) Toluene. 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.
- (75) Vinyl Chloride. Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (76) Xylenes. Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:

- (77) Bromate: Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (78) Chloramines: 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.
- (79) Chlorine: 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.
- (80) Chlorine dioxide: 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.
- (81) Chlorite: 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.
- (82) Total organic carbon: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products 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.

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

- (83) Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5): Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (84) TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]. 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.
- (85) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink 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.
- (86) Lead. 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.

- (87) Acrylamide. Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (88) Epichlorohydrin. Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MCL, MRDL, or TT violations.

If your system had an MCL or MRDL violation for any of the data subject to reporting on your CCR, or if your system had any TT violation, you must include the appropriate health effects language from the list above in the CCR report. You must also provide a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by your system to address the violation. The explanation of the violation must include the word “violation.” Where applicable, the appropriate health effects language from the above list should be used to explain the potential adverse health effects. An example of an explanation of an MCL violation is:

“We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Our water system was in violation of federal and state water quality standards for benzene from January 1 through July 1. The levels of benzene are shown in the Test Results table. Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Our system corrected the violation by replacing our granular activated carbon (GAC) filters.”

TT violations:

TT violations are listed below and are organized by rule (refer to “Other violations specified in the federal CCR regulations” for specific information about failure to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or a failure of those processes, violations associated with acrylamide and epichlorohydrin, and violations associated with LCR).

- 1) Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)
 - a. Failure to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes.
 - b. Failure of the filtration or disinfection equipment or process.
 - c. TT violation associated with acrylamide and epichlorohydrin.
 - d. Failure to have redundant components for disinfection.
 - e. Failure to maintain a distribution system disinfectant residual.
 - f. Failure to maintain at least 0.2 ppm disinfectant residual at the entry point for more than four hours.
 - g. Failure to meet inactivation requirements at the treatment plant (CT value).
 - h. Failure to meet watershed control program requirements.
- 2) Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (FBRR)

Failure to return recycle flows through the processes of the existing filtration system or to an alternate state-approved location (conventional and direct filtration systems only).

- 3) Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR)
 - a. Failure to cover an uncovered finished water reservoir, provide treatment of the reservoir's discharge, or be in compliance with a state-approved schedule to cover the reservoir(s) or treat the reservoir(s) discharge by April 1, 2009.
 - b. Failure to determine and report bin classification.
 - c. Failure to provide or install an additional level of treatment using a microbial toolbox option by the required date.
 - d. Failure to achieve required treatment credit to meet the bin classification requirements using a microbial toolbox option.
- 4) Lead Copper Rule (LCR)

Failure to meet corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, or public education requirements.
- 5) Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR)
 - a. Failure to remove required amount of total organic carbon (TOC) [disinfection byproduct precursor (DBPP)] (Subpart H conventional filtration systems only).
 - b. Failure to submit/obtain state approval for significant treatment modifications (all Subpart H systems that add disinfectant).
 - c. Failure to have qualified operator (All CWS and NTNCWS that add a chemical disinfectant).
- 6) Ground Water Rule (GWR)
 - a. Failure to maintain at least 4-log treatment of viruses for ground water systems that are required to treat.
 - b. Failure to take corrective action, if necessary, based on a fecal indicator positive sample.
 - c. Failure to take corrective action, if necessary, based on a significant deficiency.

Other violations specified in the federal CCR regulations:

If your system was in violation of any of the following during the year covered by the report, the report must note the violation and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. For some violations, your report will be required to contain additional information. These additional requirements are noted in the list of violations below:

- 1) Monitoring and reporting (M/R) of compliance data. If samples were not taken on time, the report should say "health effects unknown." If the system took the samples accurately and on time but mailed the results late, you do not need to discuss health effects. The following is an example of an explanation of a M/R violation:

"We failed to complete required sampling for tap water lead and copper on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable

to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The monitoring period was Jan. 1, 2023 through June 30, 2023. Ten samples were required for each contaminant, and none were taken. Sampling resumed on July 1, 2023.”

- 2) Filtration and disinfection prescribed by Subpart H of 40 CFR 141. Follow the instructions provided in part 3 of Section 8 of the template.
- 3) Lead and copper control requirements prescribed by Subpart I of 40 CFR 141. For systems that fail to take one or more actions prescribed by 40 CFR 141.80(d), 141.81, 141.82, 141.83, or 141.84, the report must include the applicable health effects language from the Section 8 instructions for lead, copper, or both.
- 4) Treatment techniques for Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin required in Subpart K of 40 CFR 141. The report must include the applicable health effects language from the Section 8 instructions.
- 5) Recordkeeping of compliance data. An example of an explanation for a recordkeeping violation is:

“Due to administrative oversight during a busy part of the year, our office failed to submit a report required under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This violation has no impact on the quality of the water our customers received, and it posed no risk to public health. We have established a report tracking file to ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future.”
- 6) Special monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 141.40 and 141.41. An example of an explanation of a violation of special monitoring requirements is:

“Last year the state issued an order requiring our system to monitor for contaminant X four times per year instead of annually. We were in violation of special monitoring requirements by missing the first quarterly monitoring and reporting date, but since then we have been in compliance. We do not believe that the missed testing and reporting has any adverse effect upon public health. Our system will strive to meet all future requirements.”
- 7) Violation of the terms of a variance, exemption, or an administrative or judicial order.

State violations specified in the state CCR rules:

If your system was in violation of any of the following during the year covered by the report, the report must describe the violation and its duration.

- 1) Certified Operator Requirement. Systems that failed to maintain continuous usage of the services of an operator with the appropriate certification per Rule 62-699.310, F.A.C., during the calendar year previous to the year in which the CCR is due were in violation.
- 2) Disinfectant Residual. Systems that treat their water and that have disinfectant concentrations of less than 0.2 ppm free chlorine or its equivalent at the entry points to their distribution systems in routine monitoring as recorded on their monthly operation reports for the calendar year previous to the year in which the CCR is due were in violation.

- 3) Cross Connection Control Requirement. Systems that failed to adopt and/or implement a written cross connection control and backflow prevention program as required by Rule 62-555.360, F.A.C., were in violation.

Section 9 Instructions – Special Notice Requirements for the Ground Water Rule (GWR) (page 18 of Template)

The GWR requires that ground water systems provide special notice in their CCRs for the following two situations.

1) Special Notice for a Fecal Indicator Positive Ground Water Source Sample:

If a ground water system receives notice from a laboratory of a fecal indicator positive ground water source sample and the sample is not invalidated by DEP, the system must inform its customers in the next CCR. The CCR must include the following information for a fecal indicator positive ground water source sample:

- a. The source of the fecal contamination (if it is known) and the date(s) of the fecal indicator positive source sample.
- b. Whether the fecal contamination has been addressed as prescribed by the requirements of the GWR and the date the contamination was addressed.
- c. For fecal contamination that has not been addressed, the state-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
- d. The health effects language for fecal indicators.

Since fecal indicator positive ground water source samples must be included in the Non-Secondary Contaminants table, this special notice language can be included below the table or elsewhere in the report. Section 7 of these instructions contains an example of how to present fecal indicator positive ground water source samples and the special notice language in a CCR. The system must continue to inform customers annually until the fecal contamination in the ground water source is addressed as prescribed by the requirements of the GWR.

2) Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:

If a ground water system receives notice from the state of a significant deficiency, or notice from a laboratory, the system must inform its customers of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected at the time the next CCR is issued. The CCR must include the following information for uncorrected significant deficiencies:

- a. The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
- b. The state-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.

The system must continue to inform customers annually until the DEP determines the significant deficiency is corrected.

Section 10 Instructions – Systems Required to comply with the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) (page 18 of Template)

The CCR rule has been modified to include a number of new provisions to address the requirements of the RTCR. Note: Total Coliform positive (TC+) samples should only be reported in the CCR if there is an accompanying TT violation.

- 1) If a system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, in addition to completing the table as required (sample results must include the total number of positive samples in the table of detected contaminants), and the appropriate health effects language in Section 8 instructions, the system must include one or more of the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:
 - (A) “We had an *E. coli* positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.”
 - (B) “We had a total coliform positive repeat sample following an *E. coli* positive routine sample.”
 - (C) “We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli* positive routine sample.”
 - (D) “We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.”
- 2) If a system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, in addition to completing the table as required, the system can include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.
- 3) Any system required to comply with the Level 1 assessment requirement or a Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation must include in the report the following text found in paragraph (A), and paragraphs (B) and (C) of this section as appropriate, filling in the blanks accordingly, and the text found in paragraphs (D)(i) and (D)(ii) of this section if appropriate:
 - (A) “Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that another potentially harmful waterborne pathogen may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need 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.”
 - (B) “During the past year, we were required to conduct (insert number of level 1 assessments) Level 1 assessments(s). (insert number of level 1 assessments) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take (insert number of corrective actions) corrective actions and we completed (insert number of corrective actions) of these actions.”

- (C) “During the past year (insert number of level 2 assessments) Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. (insert number of level 2 assessments) Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take (insert number of corrective actions) corrective actions and we completed (insert number of corrective actions) of these actions.”
 - (D) Any system that has failed to complete all required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:
 - (i) “During the past year, we failed to conduct all the required assessment(s).”
 - (ii) “During the past year, we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessments.”
- 4) Any system required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an *E. coli* MCL violation must include in the report the following text found in paragraphs (A) and (B) of this section, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in paragraph (C)(i) and (ii) of this section, if appropriate. Customers must be informed of the reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions, and whether the CWS has failed to complete any required assessments or corrective actions.
- (A) “*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. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.”
 - (B) “We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take (insert number of corrective actions) corrective actions and we completed (insert number of corrective actions) of these actions.”
 - (C) Any system that has failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:
 - (i) “We failed to conduct the required assessment.”
 - (ii) “We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.”
- 5) A CWS that must conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment must include in their CCR the specific assessment-related definitions in Section 6 Step (4) template as appropriate.

Section 11 Instructions – Reporting Detections of Arsenic, Nitrates, *Cryptosporidium*, and Radon (page 18 of Template)

- 1) Arsenic – Refer to Section 11 of the template.
- 2) Nitrates – Refer to Section 11 of the template.
- 3) *Cryptosporidium* – If your system has performed **any** monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* which indicates that *Cryptosporidium* may be present in the source or finished water, the report must include a summary of the results of the monitoring, and an explanation of the significance of the results. If your system did not find *cryptosporidium* in their source or finished water, they do not have to report the results. Only finished water results are used for all other contaminants subject to CCR reporting requirements.

Information on *Cryptosporidium* should not be placed in the table of detected contaminants. The template contains an example of an explanation of analytical results. The following is another sample of an explanation of analytical results:

“We tested our sources of drinking water, as well as our treated tap water, for the presence of *Cryptosporidium*. Our monitoring of source water and finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Although small amounts were found in the source water, we did not find any in the treated water that goes to your tap. *Cryptosporidium* is a microbial parasite that is found in surface water throughout the U.S., and occasionally found in ground waters. Although *Cryptosporidium* can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Unfortunately, current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illnesses. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.”

A system has the option to report analytical results as part of this summary.

- 4) Radon – Systems that monitor for radon and have no detections are not required to present or discuss the monitoring results in the CCR.

The template contains an example of reporting radon results. Here is another sample of an explanation of analytical results:

“Radon was detected in treated water at our water system from Jan. 1, 2023 through Mar. 1, 2023. The maximum result was 4 pCi/l. Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the United States and can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up

to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water in most cases will be an insignificant source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Renovate your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/l) or higher. Simple ways to correct a radon problem aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON)."

Section 12 Instructions - Required Lead Language (page 19 of Template)

Lead – All systems must include the additional health information language for lead. See Section 12 of the CCR template for the required informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children.

Section 13 Instructions – Optional Language for Detections of Coliform, Nitrates (page 20 of Template)

Refer to the template for language that may be applicable if your system had a violation or detection of coliform or nitrates.

Section 14 Instructions – Variances and Exemptions Issued by the State (page 21 of Template)

Community water systems operating under the terms of a variance or exemption issued by the state in accordance with Rules 62-560.510 and 62-560.520, F.A.C., for the secondary contaminant MCL listed in Rule 62-550.320, F.A.C., or for the primary contaminant MCL for nickel and sodium listed in section 62-550.310(1), F.A.C., shall include the following in their CCR:

- 1) An explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption.
- 2) The date on which the variance or exemption was issued.
- 3) A brief status report on the steps the system is taking to install treatment, find alternative sources of water, or otherwise comply with the terms and schedules of the variance or exemption.
- 4) A notice of any opportunity for public input in the review or renewal of the variance or exemption.

An example of an explanation of a state-issued variance for a hypothetical system is:

“Our water system was issued a variance for sulfate on Aug. 20, 2023. This contaminant is naturally occurring in our source water at 280-300 parts per million (ppm), whereas the standard is 250 ppm. Because it is regulated as a secondary (non-

health based) contaminant and because treatment to remove sulfate would cost significantly more than current treatment, we applied for and were granted the variance. We are complying with the terms of the variance by investigating treatment options. We plan to install a cost-effective treatment device or process by Aug. 20, 2024, the deadline provided in the terms of the variance. Members of the public interested in providing comments or suggestions in the renewal of the variance or exemption should contact us for further information at the number listed on this report.”

Section 15 Instructions – Language Regarding Future Expansion and/or Rate Increases (page 21 of Template)

You may wish to expand on the language provided in the template and provide additional information on your system such as:

- 1) Why you are providing this report.
- 2) General information about your water utility.
- 3) New construction or modifications.
- 4) The number of miles of new lines that have been added.
- 5) The number of new customers that have been added.
- 6) New or improved treatments.
- 7) Operator professionalism (certification, training or other staff achievements).

Section 16 Instructions – Required Vulnerable Population Language (page 21 of Template)

Refer to the template for language that must be included in the CCR.

Section 17 Instructions – Voluntary Monitoring (page 22 of Template)

Refer to 40 CFR 141.153(e)(3). DEP recommends that you report these results; however, do not report these results in the Non-secondary or Secondary Contaminants tables.

Section 18 Instructions – Information for Surface Water and UDI Systems Only (page 22 of Template)

Note that the only systems with turbidity results subject to CCR reporting requirements are surface water and UDI systems. Refer to the Section 7 instructions for information on how to report turbidity.

Section 19 Instructions – Closing Language (page 22 of Template)

Refer to the template for optional closing language.

Additional Information

Data entries in the Test Results table are required to be reported in CCR units. The CCR unit for each contaminant is the unit for which the MCL is a whole number. Below is a table showing how to convert compliance units to CCR units. This table is for reference only and should not be printed in your CCR report.

The following table can be used to convert test results to “CCR Units”.

1. Find the contaminant in column A.
2. Multiply test result by the number in column C.
3. This number will be the test result measurement expressed as a whole number, or “CCR Unit.” Place this number in the Test Results table in the report.

Example: A test result for Antimony is 0.002 milligrams per liter (mg/l). Convert to a whole number as follows: $0.002 \text{ mg/l} \times 1000 = 2$ parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$).

The analytical result for a contaminant entered in the Test Results table of the CCR report must be in the same unit as the MCL. Sometimes the result of the analysis will be less than 1.0. However, the MCL must not be reported less than 1.0.

Key

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL = million fibers per liter

mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

TT = Treatment Technique

Microbiological Contaminants

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	TT		TT
2a. <i>E. coli</i>			Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive, and either is <i>E. coli</i> positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .
3. Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	TT	-	TT
4. Turbidity	TT (NTU)	-	TT (NTU)

Radioactive Contaminants

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
5. Beta/photon emitters	4 mrem/yr	-	4 mrem/yr
6. Alpha emitters	15 pCi/l	-	15 pCi/l
7. Radium 226 + 228 or Combined radium	5 pCi/l	-	5 pCi/l
8. Uranium	30 µg/L	-	30 µg/L

Inorganic Contaminants

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
9. Antimony	0.006 mg/l	1000	6 ppb
10. Arsenic	0.01 mg/l	1000	10 ppb
11. Asbestos	7 MFL	-	7 MFL
12. Barium	2 mg/l	-	2 ppm
13. Beryllium	0.004 mg/l	1000	4 ppb
14. Cadmium	0.005 mg/l	1000	5 ppb
15. Chromium	0.1 mg/l	1000	100 ppb
16. Cyanide	0.2 mg/l	1000	200 ppb
17. Fluoride	4 mg/l	-	4 ppm
18. Lead	0.015 mg/l	1000	15 ppb
19. Mercury (inorganic)	0.002 mg/l	1000	2 ppb
20. Nickel	0.1 mg/l	1000	100 ppb
21. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 mg/l	-	10 ppm
22. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	1 mg/l	-	1 ppm
23. Selenium	0.05 mg/l	1000	50 ppb
24. Sodium	160 mg/l	-	160 ppm
25. Thallium	0.002 mg/l	1000	2 ppb

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
26. 2,4-D	0.07 mg/l	1000	70 ppb

A	B	X	C	=	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units		multiply by...		MCL in CCR units
27. 2,4,5-TP [Silvex]	0.05	mg/l	1000		50 ppb
28. Alachlor	0.002	mg/l	1000		2 ppb
29. Atrazine	0.003	mg/l	1000		3 ppb
30. Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH]	0.0002	mg/l	1,000,000		200 ppt
31. Carbofuran	0.04	mg/l	1000		40 ppb
32. Chlordane	0.002	mg/l	1000		2 ppb
33. Dalapon	0.2	mg/l	1000		200 ppb
34. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	mg/l	1000		400 ppb
35. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006	mg/l	1000		6 ppb
36. Dibromochloropropane	0.0002	mg/l	1,000,000		200 ppt
37. Dinoseb	0.007	mg/l	1000		7 ppb
38. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	0.0000003	mg/l	1,000,000,000		30 ppq
39. Diquat	0.02	mg/l	1000		20 ppb
40. Endothall	0.1	mg/l	1000		100 ppb
41. Endrin	0.002	mg/l	1000		2 ppb
42. Ethylene dibromide	0.00002	mg/l	1,000,000		20 ppt
43. Glyphosate	0.7	mg/l	1000		700 ppb
44. Heptachlor	0.0004	mg/l	1,000,000		400 ppt
45. Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	mg/l	1,000,000		200 ppt
46. Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	mg/l	1000		1 ppb
47. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	mg/l	1000		50 ppb
48. Lindane	0.0002	mg/l	1,000,000		200 ppt
49. Methoxychlor	0.04	mg/l	1000		40 ppb
50. Oxamyl [Vydate]	0.2	mg/l	1000		200 ppb
51. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	0.0005	mg/l	1,000,000		500 ppt
52. Pentachlorophenol	0.001	mg/l	1000		1 ppb
53. Picloram	0.5	mg/l	1000		500 ppb
54. Simazine	0.004	mg/l	1000		4 ppb
55. Toxaphene	0.003	mg/l	1000		3 ppb

Volatile Organic Contaminants

A	B	X	C	=	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units		multiply by...		MCL in CCR units
56. Benzene	0.001	mg/l	1000		1 ppb
57. Carbon tetrachloride	0.003	mg/l	1000		3 ppb
58. Chlorobenzene	0.1	mg/l	1000		100 ppb
59. o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	mg/l	1000		600 ppb
60. p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	mg/l	1000		75 ppb
61. 1,2-Dichloroethane	0.003	mg/l	1000		3 ppb
62. 1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	mg/l	1000		7 ppb
63. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	mg/l	1000		70 ppb
64. trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	mg/l	1000		100 ppb
65. Dichloromethane	0.005	mg/l	1000		5 ppb
66. 1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	mg/l	1000		5 ppb
67. Ethylbenzene	0.7	mg/l	1000		700 ppb
68. Styrene	0.1	mg/l	1000		100 ppb
69. Tetrachloroethylene	0.003	mg/l	1000		3 ppb

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
70. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07 mg/l	1000	70 ppb
71. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2 mg/l	1000	200 ppb
72. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005 mg/l	1000	5 ppb
73. Trichloroethylene	0.003 mg/l	1000	3 ppb
74. Toluene	1 mg/l	-	1 ppm
75. Vinyl Chloride	0.001 mg/l	1000	1 ppb
76. Xylenes	10 mg/l	-	10 ppm

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
77. Bromate	0.010 mg/l	1000	10 ppb
78. Chloramines	MRDL=4 mg/l	-	MRDL=4ppm
79. Chlorine	MRDL=4 mg/l	-	MRDL=4ppm
80. Chlorine Dioxide	MRDL=0.8 mg/l	1000	MRDL = 800 ppb
81. Chlorite	1 mg/l	-	1 ppm
82. Total Organic Carbon	TT (mg/l)	-	TT (ppm)

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
83. Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5)	0.060 mg/l	1000	60 ppb
84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.080 mg/l	1000	80 ppb

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
85. Copper (tap water)	AL=1.3 mg/l	-	AL=1.3 ppm
86. Lead (tap water)	AL=0.015mg/l	1000	AL=15 ppb

Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin

A	B X	C =	D
Contaminant	MCL in compliance units	multiply by...	MCL in CCR units
87. Acrylamide	-	-	TT
88. Epichlorohydrin	-	-	TT

Unregulated Contaminants

Refer to Unit of Measurement listed in the Secondary Contaminants Table of the template.

Secondary Contaminants

Refer to Unit of Measurement listed in the Secondary Contaminants Table of the template.

Community Outreach and Education Activities (Optional):

Systems may provide additional information as they deem necessary for public education consistent with, and not detracting from, the purpose of the report. This may include water treatment utility tours; community days (festivals); school presentations; local television/newspaper articles; water conservation activities; water quality testing with school students; map of watershed area, source water, etc.; cross connection control program; and wellhead protection program.

Consumer Confidence Report Template

This template is an edited version of a National Rural Water Association template. It has been edited by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Drinking Water Section with the assistance of the Florida Rural Water Association to make it specific to Florida's drinking water rules.

This template is designed in sections and allows report customization. To prepare your report, delete from this template all information that is not applicable, not appropriate, not required, or not necessary for your system. Some sections have more than one possible suggested paragraph. Delete the paragraph(s) that you do not use in addition to template section headings.

To use the template to produce an acceptable CCR report, you should read every section including the directions beginning on page 2 of the attached CCR template instructions.

You are not required to use this template to produce an acceptable CCR report. However, the information required by rules and regulations (including state-specific rules) must be provided in your CCR report.

Section 1 Template – Title

Step (1) Report Title: Choose a report title from the list below.

**2023 Quality on Tap Report
2023 Water Quality Report
2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
The Water We Drink (2023)**

Insert name of your system after your title selection. For example:

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the City of Waterville.

Step (2) If more than 20 percent of the population served by the system is not fluent in English, you are required to report the following information in the appropriate language immediately after the report title:

- Information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report.
- Telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report, or assistance in that language.

Step (3) Non-Mailing Notification (Optional).

If you do not plan to mail your CCR to each customer and wish to mention this in your CCR, you may use the following language:

“This report will be mailed to customers only upon request and is also available at (*insert location: water system office, city hall, etc.*) upon request.”

Section 2 Template – Water Source, Source Water Plans and Treatment

Step (1) (Optional) - Choose one of the following paragraphs to aid in describing the source and type:

- “We are pleased to present to you this year's (insert title of report, for example, “Annual Water Quality Report”). This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source(s) is/are: (insert name of water source/s).”
- “We are very pleased to provide you with this year's (insert title of report, for example, “Annual Water Quality Report”). We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is: (insert name of water source/s).”

Step (2) - Name the source and type.

Examples of source and type:

- “Ground water from wells. The wells draw from the (insert name of aquifer, for example, “Floridan,” “Biscayne,” etc.) Aquifer.”
- “Surface water drawn from Lake (insert name of surface water source, for example, “Mary,” “Weir,” etc.)”
- “Both from surface water drawn from Lake (insert name of surface water source, for example, “Mary” etc.), and purchased from the City of (insert name, for example, “Waterville” etc.), which is treated surface water from Lake (insert name, for example, “(Suds,” “St. George,” etc.)”

Step (3) - Determine if you have a Source Water Assessment Plan.

Refer to the instructions.

Step (4) - Determine if UDI applies to your system.

If DEP has determined that your system or well(s) are Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (UDI), identify the well(s) and proposed remedial action. If your system has not been determined to be UDI, disregard Step 4.

Step (5) - Include a general description of all major treatment processes.

Refer to the instructions.

<p>Section 3 Template (Optional) – Basic Statement of Compliance</p>

You may select one of the following sentences:

- “We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.”
(You may wish to select this statement if you have no MCL or compliance violations.)
- “This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.”
(You may wish to use this statement if you had water quality concerns.)

<p>Section 4 Template – Contact Information</p>
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Enter the telephone number of the owner, operator or designee, along with the time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings. Below is an example of the format you may wish to use in reporting this information to the customer:

“If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact (insert the name

and number of a designee able to address customers’ questions). We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on (insert the day, date, time and location).”

Section 5 Template – Period Covered by Report

The period the report covers is the calendar year before the year in which it is due to the consumers. Use the language provided below to state the period that the report covers:

“(Insert the name of your water system) routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2023. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2023, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.”

Section 6 Template – Terms and Abbreviations

Step (1) (Optional) - You may wish to include in your CCR the following statement:

“In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions: ...”

Step (2) (Required) - Include in your CCR the definitions of maximum contaminant level and maximum contaminant level goal verbatim as shown below.

“Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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.”

Step (3) (Required) - Include in your CCR the appropriate definitions from the list below:

The definitions of action level (AL) and treatment technique (TT) must be included word-for-word, if your table of analytical results contains results for contaminants with a TT or AL.

The definitions of maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) and maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) must be included verbatim, if your table of analytical results contains results for contaminants with a MRDL or MRDLG.

Other definitions from the list below are optional but should be included if the terms are used in your table of results. Do not include definitions for terms that are not used in the report.

“Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.”

“Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule

(DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.”

“Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.”

“Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.”

“Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.”

“Million fibers per liter (MFL): measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.”

“Millirem per year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.”

“Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.”

“‘ND’ means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.”

“Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.”

“Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.”

“Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or picograms per liter (picograms/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion parts by weight of the water sample.”

“Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.”

“Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.”

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

Step (4) (Required) - A report that contains information regarding a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment required under the RTCR must include the applicable definitions:

“Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.”

“Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is 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 have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.”

Section 7 Template – Water Quality Test Results

Refer to the template instructions. Fill out the appropriate rows of the table below. Delete the rows that have no entries. Include any appropriate language as directed in the template instructions. **Do not include results in the table that need not be reported.** If you wish to include these results in the report, you may include them elsewhere in paragraph form instead. When non-detected contaminants are reported in the CCR, they must be included in a separate table with appropriate conversions and explanations.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation	Result	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Total Coliform Bacteria*		Y	Positive	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

*See Section 10 Instructions

Total Coliform Bacteria: Note: TC+ samples should only be reported in the CCR table if there is an accompanying TT violation. The system has exceeded the TT trigger immediately after any of the following trigger conditions have been met:

Level 1 TT triggers:

- For systems taking 40 or more samples (including routine and repeat samples) per month, the PWS exceeds 5.0 percent total coliform positive (TC+) samples for the month.
- For systems taking fewer than 40 samples (including routine and repeat samples) per month, the PWS has two or more TC+ samples in the same month.
- The PWS fails to take every required repeat sample after any single routine TC+ sample.

The first two Level 1 TT triggers are the same conditions that define a non-acute MCL violation under the 1989 TCR. The third trigger provides an incentive for systems to take their repeat samples to ensure that they are assessing the extent of the total coliform contamination; failure to take the repeat samples means the system must conduct an assessment instead to ensure there are no pathways to contamination (i.e., sanitary defects).

Level 2 TT triggers:

- The PWS has an *E. coli* MCL violation.
- The PWS has a second Level 1 TT trigger within a rolling 12-month period unless the state has determined a likely reason for the TC+ samples that caused the initial Level 1 TT trigger, and the state establishes that the system has fully corrected the problem.

- For PWSs with approved reduced annual monitoring, the system has a Level 1 TT trigger in two consecutive years.

Sanitary Defects and Corrective Action: A sanitary defect is “a defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure or imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place” (40 CFR 141.2).

Under the RTCR, PWSs must correct any sanitary defects found through either a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment.

Coliform TT Violations:

- A system fails to conduct Level 1 or Level 2 assessments within 30 days after learning that it has exceeded the trigger.
- A system fails to correct any sanitary defect found through either a Level 1 or 2 assessment within 30 days or in accordance with a schedule acceptable to the state.
- A seasonal system fails to complete state-approved start-up procedures prior to serving water to the public.

There are two levels of assessments based on the associated TT trigger:

- Level 1 assessment for a Level 1 TT trigger.
- Level 2 assessment for a Level 2 TT trigger.

A Level 1 assessment must be conducted by the PWS, unless the state specifies otherwise. Level 2 assessments must be conducted by parties approved by the state. The assessment must be completed as soon as practical and no later than 30 days after the PWS learns it has exceeded a TT trigger.

A PWS must complete a Level 2 assessment when the system exceeds one of more of the Level 2 TT triggers. The Level 2 assessment is a more comprehensive examination of the system and its monitoring and operational practices than the Level 1 assessment. The elements of a Level 2 assessment are generally the same as those of a Level 1 assessment, but each element is investigated in more detail. Depending on the circumstances, a Level 2 assessment may need to include field investigations, additional sampling and additional inspections of facilities.

Any system required to comply with the Level 1 assessment or a Level 2 assessment must include in the report the required text in Section 10 instructions. If a system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, in addition to completing the table as required, the system must include one or more of the required statements in Section 10 instructions.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
2a. <i>E. coli</i> **				0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>	Human and animal fecal waste

***E. coli*: The total number of EC+ positive samples taken to comply with the RTCR must be reported, even if they are not MCL violations.

A PWS will receive an *E. coli* MCL violation when there is any combination of an *E. coli* positive (EC+) sample result with a routine/repeat TC+ or EC+ sample result. *E. coli* MCL violations occur with the following sample result combinations:

Routine EC+ and Repeat TC+

Routine EC+ and Repeat Any missing sample

Routine EC+ and Repeat EC+

Routine TC+ and Repeat EC+

Routine TC+ and Repeat TC+ (but no *E. coli* analysis)

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
2b. <i>E. coli</i> (at the ground water source)***				0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Enterococci /coliphage (at the ground water source)***				NA	TT	Human and animal fecal waste

***All fecal indicator positive ground water source samples (which include both triggered source water samples and assessment source water samples) must be reported and special notice language for the Ground Water Rule must be provided.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
4. Turbidity (NTU)					N/A	TT	Soil runoff

The result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples reported in the Monthly Operating Report meeting the required turbidity limits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
5. Beta/positron emitters (mrem/yr)					0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
6. Alpha emitters (pCi/L)					0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)					0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
8. Uranium (µg/L)					0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
9. Antimony (ppb)					6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
10. Arsenic (ppb)					0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
11. Asbestos (MFL)					7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
12. Barium (ppm)					2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
13. Beryllium (ppb)					4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
14. Cadmium (ppb)					5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
15. Chromium (ppb)					100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Cyanide (ppb)					200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
17. Fluoride (ppm)					4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
18. Lead (point of entry) (ppb)					0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
19. Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)					2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
20. Nickel (ppb)					N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
21. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)					10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
22. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)					1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
23. Selenium (ppb)					50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
24. Sodium (ppm)					N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
25. Thallium (ppb)					0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
26. 2,4-D (ppb)					70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
27. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)					50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
28. Alachlor (ppb)					0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
29. Atrazine (ppb)					3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
30. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (nanograms/l)					0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
31. Carbofuran (ppb)					40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
32. Chlordane (ppb)					0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
33. Dalapon (ppb)					200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
34. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)					400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
35. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)					0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
36. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (nanograms/l)					0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
37. Dinoseb (ppb)					7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
38. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (picograms/l)					0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
39. Diquat (ppb)					20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
40. Endothall (ppb)					100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
41. Endrin (ppb)					2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
42. Ethylene dibromide (nanograms/l)					0	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries
43. Glyphosate (ppb)					700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
44. Heptachlor (nanograms/l)					0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
45. Heptachlor epoxide (nanograms/l)					0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
46. Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)					0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
47. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)					50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
48. Lindane (nanograms/l)					200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
49. Methoxychlor (ppb)					40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
50. Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)					200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
51. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (nanograms/l)					0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
52. Pentachlorophenol (ppb)					0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
53. Picloram (ppb)					500	500	Herbicide runoff
54. Simazine (ppb)					4	4	Herbicide runoff
55. Toxaphene (ppb)					0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Results in the Level Detected column for synthetic organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
56. Benzene (ppb)					0	1	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
57. Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)					0	3	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
58. Chlorobenzene (ppb)					100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
59. o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)					600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
60. p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)					75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. 1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)					0	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
62. 1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)					7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)					70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
64. trans – 1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)					100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
65. Dichloromethane (ppb)					0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
66. 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)					0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
67. Ethylbenzene (ppb)					700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
68. Styrene (ppb)					100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
69. Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)					0	3	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
70. 1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene (ppb)					70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
71. 1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)					200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
72. 1,1,2Trichloroethane (ppb)					3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
73. Trichloroethylene (ppb)					0	3	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
74. Toluene (ppm)					1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
75. Vinyl Chloride (ppb)					0	1	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
76. Xylenes (ppm)					10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Results in the Level Detected column for volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
77. Bromate (ppb)					MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
78. Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)					MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
79. Chlorine (ppm)					MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Acute Violations ? (Y/N)	Non-Acute Violations? (Y/N)	Level Detected	MRDLG	MRDL (at the entrance to the distribution system)	Likely Source of Contamination
80. Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)					800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

For chlorine dioxide, the level detected is the highest single daily sample collected at the entrance to the distribution system.

Acute MRDL violation: If any daily sample taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceeds the MRDL, and on the following day one or more of the three samples taken in the distribution system exceed the MRDL, then the system is in violation. In addition, failure to take samples in the distribution system the day following an exceedance of the chlorine dioxide MRDL at the entrance to the distribution system is also considered an acute MRDL violation.

Nonacute MRDL violation: If any two consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system exceed the MRDL and all distribution system samples are less than the MRDL, the system is in violation of the MRDL.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Monthly monitoring: Highest monthly average (three sample sets collected in the distribution system)	Additional monitoring: Highest average (three sample sets collected in the distribution system) following a daily MCL exceedance at the entrance to the distribution system	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
81. Chlorite (ppm)					0.8	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation Y/N	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
82a. Total organic carbon (ppm)					N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

When TOC levels are equal to or above 2.0 ppm as a running annual average calculated quarterly use the format immediately below. The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the required TOC removal.

When TOC levels are below 2.0 ppm as a running annual average calculated quarterly use the format below.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
82b. Total organic carbon (ppm)		N	Less than 2.0	N/A	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
83. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)					N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)					N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Refer to Section 7 instructions, Step 4, Note 2.

If more than one location exceeds the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the system must include the locational running annual averages for all locations that exceed the MCL.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
85. Copper (tap water) (ppm)					1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
86. Lead (tap water) (ppb)					0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin

Contaminant	TT Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
87. Acrylamide		N/A	N/A	0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
88. Epichlorohydrin		N/A	N/A	0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
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Notes:

- The Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring table was intentionally left blank, as the contents should be tailored by your utility to include the EPA UCMR, as well as any non-regulated contaminant discovered.
- Secondary contaminants results must be included in a table separate from the results for the above contaminants. Do not include secondary contaminants results in the same table as results for the above contaminants.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Aluminum (ppm)						0.2	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
2. Chloride (ppm)						250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
3. Color (color units)						15	Naturally occurring organics
4. Copper (ppm)						1	Corrosion byproduct and natural occurrence from soil leaching
5. Fluoride (ppm)						2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
6. Foaming Agents (ppm)						0.5	Pollution from soaps and detergents
7. Iron (ppm)						0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
8. Manganese (ppm)						0.05	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
9. Odor (threshold odor number)						3	Naturally occurring organics
10. Silver (ppm)						0.1	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
11. Zinc (ppm)						5	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
12. Sulfate (ppm)						250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
13. Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)						500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Section 8 Template – Reporting Violations

- 1) If your system had an MCL violation for monitoring subject to CCR reporting requirements, you must include health effects language verbatim as provided in Section 8 instructions of the template. You must also provide an explanation of the violation.
- 2) If your system had certain other state or federal violations that occurred over the past year, you must provide an explanation of the violation(s). See Section 8 instructions of the template.
- 3) For surface water and UDI systems which have failed to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or have had a failure of such equipment or processes which constitutes a violation, the following required language must be included in the CCR report:

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

Section 9 Template – Special Notice Requirements for the Ground Water Rule

Refer to Section 9 of the template instructions.

Section 10 Template – Requirements for the Revised Total Coliform Rule

Refer to Section 10 of the template instructions.

Section 11 Template – Reporting Detections of Arsenic, Nitrates, *Cryptosporidium*, and Radon

If you had detections of arsenic, nitrates, *Cryptosporidium*, or radon, this section may be applicable. If you had detection(s) at the level(s) specified below, you will be required to include the informational statement(s) about the impact of the contaminant(s), as directed below. In addition, a system may include its own educational statement to describe what the system is doing to address these concerns. However, expect the educational statement to be reviewed for approval by DEP/DOH.

- (A) A system that detects arsenic above 0.005 mg/L and up to and including 0.010 mg/L must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using language such as:

“While your drinking water meets U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) 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.”

If your system does additional testing for arsenic beyond that required, they must report any detections above 0.005 mg/L to DEP and include any detects for the additional arsenic monitoring result(s) in their Non-Secondary Contaminants table. Test results for the next calendar year must be discussed separately outside the table.

- (B) If your system detected nitrates at level(s) within the range specified below, the language in the paragraph below is required.

Range: from above 5 mg/l up to and including the MCL:

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.”

- (C) Systems that have performed any monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* must indicate that *Cryptosporidium* may be present in the source water or the finished water. Such systems must also include the summary of the results and an explanation of their significance. You may provide an explanation in your own words or use the language provided below.

“We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected *Cryptosporidium* in the (insert “finished water” or “source water”). We detected this contaminant in (insert number) out of (insert number) samples tested. We believe it is important for you to know that *Cryptosporidium* may cause serious illness in immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.”

- (D) Systems that have performed any monitoring for radon that indicates that radon may be present in the finished water must include the results of the monitoring and an explanation of the significance of the results. You may provide an explanation in your own words or use the language provided below:

“We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in (insert number) out of (insert number) samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air-transmitted radon over a long period may cause adverse health effects.”

Section 12 Template – Required Language

- (1) Lead-specific information: Every report must include the following short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children:**

“If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. (insert name of utility) 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

(2) Insert the following required language verbatim:

“The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) 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.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- (D) 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.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.”

<p style="text-align: center;">Section 13 Template (Optional) – Language for Detections of Coliform and Nitrates</p>

If applicable, you may wish to use explanation(s) similar to the following optional language. This should be used as a supplement to, not a replacement of, any required language. The language below might be

appropriate if your system had a violation or detection of total coliform or nitrates:

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

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

Section 14 Template – Variances and Exemptions Issued by the State

Refer to Section 14 of the template instructions.

Section 15 Template (Optional) – Language Regarding Future Expansion and/or Rate Increases

This section provides optional language for use in informing your customers about the system, future expansion and/or rate increases.

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

“Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments.”

Section 16 Template – Required Vulnerable Population Language

Include this required language:

“Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).”

Section 17 Template – Voluntary Monitoring

If your system has detected contaminants for which monitoring is not required by regulation, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results that may indicate a health concern; however, these results must not be reported in the Non-Secondary or Secondary Contaminants tables.

Section 18 Template – Information for Surface Water and UDI Systems Only

Refer to Section 18 of the instructions.

Section 19 Template (Optional) – Closing Language

Optional language to end your report on a positive note. You may wish to use one or more of the sentences below or write your own sentence(s).

“Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.”

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

“We at (insert name of system) would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.”