

CCR REMINDERS / UPDATES (4/29/09)

1. Use the Ohio EPA CCR Instruction Guide as a reference. This document is comprehensive and is updated annually. It can be found at www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/ccr.html .
2. Delivery to all customers by July 1st annually.
3. Copy of CCR and Certification form to Ohio EPA by July 1st annually.
4. Tier 1 violations. (Any violation or situation which poses an acute risk to health, MCL violation for nitrate, nitrite, total coliform bacteria, a waterborne disease outbreak or MRDL for chlorine dioxide.) In addition to separately delivering a public notice within 24 hours, the CCR must include the violation description, the length of time of the violation and the steps taken to correct the violation. Health effects information for the contaminant must be included also. See the Ohio EPA Instruction Guide Appendix B for all health effects statements. They must appear in your report as written.
5. Tier 2 violations. (MCL, MRDL, treatment technique or CT violation or action level exceedance.) In addition to delivering a public notice within 30 days, the CCR must include a description of the violation, the length of time the system was in violation and the steps taken to correct the violation. Health effects information for the contaminant must be included also. See the Ohio EPA Instruction Guide Appendix B for all health effects statements. They must appear in your report as written.
6. Tier 3 violations. In lieu of mailing a separate public notice for a monitoring or reporting violation, the public notification may be included in the CCR only if it is mailed within 1 year after the PWS learns of the violation or situation. Contact your District Office for additional information.
7. Monitoring and reporting violations. Include a description of the violation, the length of time the system was in violation and the steps taken to correct the violation. This information can be found in your violation letter package.
8. Double check your figures in the Table of Detected Contaminants before the CCR goes to print. They need to be accurate! The number that goes in the "Level Found" column is the level Ohio EPA uses to determine compliance. Depending on the contaminant, that level may be a running annual average, the highest level detected or the average of sample results. When in doubt, refer to the OEPA CCR Instruction Guide at www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/ccr.html . Table 1. Is a list of all regulated contaminants, their calculation method and examples.

9. In the Table of Detected Contaminants, put Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results in a separate section from routine TTHM and HAA5 results. Only the range (lowest to highest) of IDSE TTHM and HAA5 sample detections collected during the year need to be reported. If IDSE samples were collected in more than one calendar year, only include detections from the current CCR year. IDSE sample locations will be used to determine the monitoring locations for compliance sampling, due to begin in 2012. At that time, the highest running annual average from *each monitoring location* will need to be reported, in addition to the range of detections.
10. Include the source water susceptibility paragraph in the CCR every year. This paragraph has been written for you and is located in your Source Water Assessment (SWAP).
11. Every CCR must include the name and contact number of the owner or operator.
12. Cryptosporidium information needs to be included if crypto was detected either in the raw or finished water. Include a summary of the results and an explanation of the significance of the results. For an example of what may appear in the report see the OEPA CCR Instruction Guide at www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/ccr.html .
13. A Lead Educational Paragraph must be included beginning with your 2009 CCR. Although it is not required for 2008, we encourage that you include it. The mandatory language is as follows:

“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. [NAME OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”