



# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT OVERVIEW

**Environmental  
Protection  
Agency**



# PURPOSE OF THE CCR

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), emphasized public right to know.

As a result, all community water systems are required to prepare and distribute an annual report about the water they provide, the water source, information on detected contaminants, and language regarding possible health effects.



# What does a CCR look like?



Environmental Protection Agency

## 2022 Water Quality Report

Village of Spencerville  
116 S. Broadway  
Spencerville, Ohio 45887  
419-647-6263  
www.spencervilleoh.com

We're pleased to present to you this Annual Water Quality Report for the calendar year of 2022. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 comes from three wells. Our wells draw from the regional fractured carbonate aquifer. Ohio EPA conducted a source water assessment and determined the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Spencerville has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderate sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existence of potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. This report and more information regarding the susceptibility is available by calling 419-647-6263. The Village of Spencerville monitors this water for contaminants. We have a current, unconditional license to operate in 2022 which has been renewed for 2023, located in the Utilities Office at 524 N. Broadway and may be reviewed at any time.

For information regarding Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control please visit the Village's website [www.spencervilleoh.com](http://www.spencervilleoh.com)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bill Becker or Sean Chapman at the Spencerville Water Department at 419-647-6263, 419-647-8011 Water Treatment Plant or by e-mail at [bbecker@spencervilleoh.com](mailto:bbecker@spencervilleoh.com) or [schapman@spencervilleoh.com](mailto:schapman@spencervilleoh.com). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our Utilities Committee Meetings held on an as needed basis and usually announced at Council Meetings. You may also want to attend a council meeting held on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Mondays of every month.

*Special Information Available... Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).*

All 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. EPA web page: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Spencerville 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> (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Spencerville's drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride Total (ppm)	4	4	.864	.864-.864	NO	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth;
Nickel (ppb)	100*	100*	<10	10	NO	2020	Leaching from pipe, naturally occurring in ground water
<b>Residual Disinfectant</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.19 RDL	-.52-1.88 MRDL	NO	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
TTHM's (ppb)							
Total Trihalomethanes	N/A	80	18.9	2-38	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination. The Village is now sampling 2 sites quarterly.
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	60	<6	6	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination. The Village is now sampling 2 sites quarterly.
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90% of test levels were less than	Individual Results over the AL	Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.018	0	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	
0 out of 10 samples were found over the action level of 1.3 ppm.							
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
0 out of 10 samples were found over the action level 15 ppb.							

\*lifetime health advisory level (acceptable drinking water level) for Nickel is 100 ppb, no MCL or MCLG is established by US EPA

### Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

**Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

**The "<5" symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

**Million Fibers per Liter (m/L):** Total concentration of fibers collected on a 10 micron filter.



# Pamphlet-Style CCR



**Environmental  
Protection  
Agency**

## The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

2017 Village of New Bremen's Results of Monitoring for Contaminants in Drinking Water								
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).								
In 2017 in accordance with EPA requirements, the Village of New Bremen did testing for the possibility of contaminants in its water supply. Included in this report are the contaminants that we detected in the water, none of which are a violation or a health risk in such minute traces.								
Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Level Found	Range Detected Low/High	Violation Yes / No	Year Tested <sup>1</sup>	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper <sup>2</sup>	ppm	1.3	1.3 = AL	.400 (90th percentile) All 10 sites below AL	NA	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride <sup>3</sup>	ppm	4	4	1.65	NA	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	.62	NA	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	<6.0	NA	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	0	80	23.6 - 24.0	NA	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>								
Total Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	2.22 HQA	.57 - .94	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.



	Gallons per month
1. a slow steady drip (100 drops a minute)	350
2. a fast drip	600
3. a small stream	2,000-2,700
4. a large stream	4,600

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of New Bremen 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup>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 accurate, are more than one year old.

<sup>2</sup>Copper is measured at the customer's tap.

<sup>3</sup>Fluoride naturally occurs in well water used by the Village of New Bremen.

### Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

**90th Percentile:** 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not detectable at testing limits.

**PPB (parts per billion):** micrograms per liter (ug/l).

**PPM (parts per million):** milligrams per liter (mg/l).

**HQA:** Highest Quarterly Average.

**CDC:** Centers for Disease Control.

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**The Village of New Bremen has a current, unconditional license to operate the water system.**



# Multiple Page Reports



Environmental Protection Agency

## OVERVIEW

The goal of the Department of Public Service is to ensure that any contaminants in your drinking water are restricted below a level at which there is no known health risk and properly distribute quality water in a manner that is consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that drinking water quality information be made available to the public. The City of Gahanna Department of Public Service has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of the drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

## SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Each home, school and business in the greater Columbus area receives water from one of the following three water plants:

**Dublin Road Water Plant (DRWP):** This water plant serves downtown Columbus along with western and southwestern Franklin County. The plant utilizes surface water from the Griggs Reservoir and O'Shaughnessy Reservoir on the Scioto River. This area is shown in **dark yellow** on the map below.

**Hap Cremean Water Plant (HCWP):** This water plant serves Ohio State University and the northern half of Franklin County. The plant utilizes surface water from the Hoover Reservoir on the Big Walnut Creek. This area is shown in **blue** on the map below.

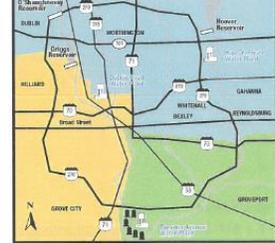
**Parsons Avenue Water Plant (PAWP):** This water plant serves southeastern Franklin County. The plant utilizes groundwater from wells. This area is shown in **green** in the map below.

The City of Gahanna is a "master meter" community. This means that the City purchases its water from the City of Columbus. As indicated above, the City of Gahanna receives its drinking water from the City of Columbus' Hap Cremean Water Plant (HCWP) located on Morse Road. The water source for the HCWP is the Hoover Reservoir via the Big Walnut Creek.

As part of its ongoing efforts to maintain regulatory compliance and monitor the water supply, the City of Columbus Division of Water has completed two Source Water Assessment Plans, one for groundwater and one for surface water. Both plans are endorsed by the Ohio EPA as an effective source water protection strategy. Below is a synopsis of the results:

The City of Columbus water system uses surface water from the Scioto River and Big Walnut Creek, as well as ground water pumped from sand and gravel deposits of the Scioto River Valley. All three sources of water have a relatively high susceptibility to contamination from spills or releases of chemicals. The ground water pumped at the Parsons Avenue plant is susceptible (compared to other ground water systems) because there is no significant clay overlying and protecting the aquifer deposits. The Scioto River and Big Walnut Creek are even more susceptible because they are more accessible and less protected from spills.

The drinking water source protection areas for the City of Columbus' three water sources contain numerous potential contaminant sources, especially the protection area for the Dublin Road Water Treatment Plant (extending along the Scioto River). These include industrial activities, stormwater runoff from developing areas and a heavily traveled transportation network running alongside and over the water bodies. Runoff from agricultural fields is a concern in both the Scioto River and Big Walnut Creek watersheds.



The City of Columbus treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment protocol can address all potential contaminants. The City of Columbus has been proactive in pursuing measures to further protect its source waters. These include land stewardship programs and incentive-driven programs to reduce erosion and runoff of pesticides and fertilizers into the Scioto River and Big Walnut Creek and their reservoirs. More detailed information is provided in the City of Columbus' Drinking Water Source Assessment Report. A copy of the report is available by contacting the City of Columbus Watershed Section at 614-645-1721. Visit [www.columbus.gov/Services/Public-Utilities/About-Public-Utilities/Public-Utilities-FAQs/Columbus-Watershed-Management-Program](http://www.columbus.gov/Services/Public-Utilities/About-Public-Utilities/Public-Utilities-FAQs/Columbus-Watershed-Management-Program) for more details about watershed management and the land stewardship program.

Source: City of Columbus Department of Public Utilities. [www.columbus.gov/Services/Public-Utilities](http://www.columbus.gov/Services/Public-Utilities)

## WATER QUALITY MONITORING

The EPA establish the regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water and require regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ohio EPA requires some contaminants to be monitored less than once per year due to the fact that the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of the data, though accurate, may be more than one year old. The table below shows the sampling results performed by the City of Columbus at the Hap Cremean Water Plant and the City of Gahanna. It illustrates the concentrations of detected contaminants in comparison to the regulatory limits.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Year	What's Allowed? Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	What's the Goal? Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Where Did It Come From? (Typical Source of Contaminant)
<b>CITY OF COLUMBUS HAP CREMEAN WATER PLANT (HCWP)</b>							
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.01	n/a	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	1.04	0.85 - 1.06	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.9	< 0.5 - 0.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2023	TT (removal ratio > 1)	N/A	2.65	2.01 - 2.82	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	TT (1 NTU)	N/A	0.19	0.02 - 0.19	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% meeting limit)	2023	TT (99%)	N/A	100%	100%	No	Soil runoff
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	3	3	0.22	< 0.10 - 0.24	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>CITY OF GAHANNA</b>							
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	2023	TT (5% of monthly samples are positive)	0	0%	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2023	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	1.59	1.31 - 1.82	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Halooxetic Acids, HAA5 (ppb)	2023	60	N/A	36.8	14.7 - 51.9	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, TTHM (ppb)	2023	80	N/A	53.6	26.3 - 61.4	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>CITY OF GAHANNA</b>							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Year	Action Level (AL)	What's the Goal? Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Individual Results Over the AL	Concentration at 90th Percentile	Violation	Where Did It Come From? (Typical Source of Contaminant)
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS<sup>1</sup></b>							
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0	0.046 (0 of 30 sites above AL)	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0	0	0 (0 of 30 sites above AL)	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits

1. The next lead and copper testing is scheduled for 2024.



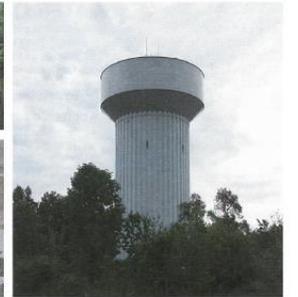
## WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

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

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.

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

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



## WHO NEEDS TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Can incorporate pictures, maps, and more information on conservation, backflow, water treatment process, etc.



# CCR Webpage and Resources



Environmental  
Protection  
Agency

Ohio EPA / Divisions & Offices / Drinking & Ground Waters / Public Water Systems / Consumer Confidence Reports

Welcome

Announcements

Contacts

About DDAGW

Programs

Certified Operators

Guides & Manuals

Engineering and Plan  
Approval

Public Water Systems

Reports & Data

Regulations

## Consumer Confidence Reports

Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) must be prepared by all community public water systems and directly distributed to customers by July 1 annually. Public water systems that sell water to community public water systems must provide information that is necessary to complete their CCRs to the communities by April 1 annually. Please consult [Ohio Administrative Code \(OAC\) Chapter 3745-96](#) for the rules associated with CCRs.

Expand All Sections

CCR Template, Instructions and Forms



Tools and Calculators for Making a CCR Table



Trainings



CCR Resources



CCR Electronic Delivery Options



Table of Detected Contaminants



Launch

View Consumer Confidence Report Information

Share this



[epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/public-water-systems/consumer-confidence-reports](https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/public-water-systems/consumer-confidence-reports)



# CCR FOUNDATION



New: LSL Inventory  
Section 13



# SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

- **Source Water Type:**

Ground water, surface water, or purchased from wholesaler

- **Source Name:**

Lake, river, wells, and/or aquifer

- **Secondary Sources**

Any emergency or auxiliary connections and days in use



# SOURCE WATER SUSCEPTIBILITY

## All Community PWSs

- “A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for {*PWS Name*} water system by Ohio EPA.
- The report indicates a (high, moderate, low) susceptibility to contamination
- Provide a contact person at the water system for more information about the Source Water Assessment

## Surface Water Systems

- In addition to: “All surface water systems are considered susceptible to contamination”
- Should include the high, moderate or low susceptibility determination



## PWS Contact Information

- Name
- Phone
- Email
- Address

## License to Operate Status

Include statement with status of LTO

- conditioned
- unconditioned
- denied

[CCR Instruction Guide - Section 19](#)

## Public Participation Information

- Community Meetings
- Water Board Meetings
- If meetings are not held:

*“We do not hold regular meetings, to participate in decisions regarding your drinking water contact \_\_\_\_\_”*

[CCR Instructions Section 20](#)



# Table of Detected Contaminants



- One page or column headings on each page
- Use shading or section headings to increase readability
- Only include detected contaminants
- Most recent detections from last five years
- Unregulated contaminants must be in a separate table

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.51	1.34 - 1.64	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	6	4.9 - 6	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	15.1	10.1 - 15.1	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.9	ND- 5.0	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	0.9 - 1.04	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.065	NA	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.13	NA	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	3.7	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.00006	0 - 0.00006	No	2023	Discharge from petroleum factories
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	3.2	No	2024	
___ out of ___ samples were found to have lead levels above the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.02	No	2024	
___ out of ___ samples were found to have copper levels above the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							



# Table Components

- Must include chlorine
- All columns are required
- Use CCR units for each contaminant

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.5	1.3 -1.6	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	10.2	ND –10.2	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	34.5	ND –34.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection



# Lead and Copper

- Include if there were one or more detections, even if the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is zero
- Include the number of samples over the AL out of the total number of samples for both.
- List all individual lead results above the AL
- For six-month monitoring, report each period separately

Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	17 ppb	5.4	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	<u>1</u> out of <u>30</u> samples were found to have lead levels above the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.045	No	2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	<u>0</u> out of <u>30</u> samples were found to have copper levels above the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						



# LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY AVAILABILITY

- Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems are required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit {insert link or physical address}
- Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: {insert description}



# MANDATORY DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)



# DEFINITIONS OF TERMS REQUIRED IF USED IN THE CCR FOR EXAMPLE:

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- Action Level (AL)
- Treatment Technique (TT)
- Master Meter (MM)
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
- The “<” symbol
- Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)
- Level 1 Assessment
- Level 2 Assessment



# ADDITIONAL REPORT ELEMENTS

- Sec. 8 UCMR Monitoring
- Sec. 10 Violation Descriptions
- Sec. 11: Include the following if nitrate is  $> 5.0$  ppm and  $< 10$  ppm
- Sec. 12: Include the following if arsenic is  $> 5.0$  ppb and  $< 10.0$  ppb
- Sec. 13: Include if the lead action level was exceeded
- Sec. 14: Include if cryptosporidium was detected in the raw or finished water
- Sec. 15: Include if radon was detected in finished water
- Sec. 16: Include if there were any significant deficiencies identified regarding your ground water well



# MONITORING VIOLATION INFORMATION

- Type of violation
- Time period of violation
- Contaminant of concern
- Length of time in violation
- Steps to correct the violation

Example:

*During the month of March 2024, the City of Hometown Water Department failed to collect the required number of Total Coliform Bacteria samples as required by Ohio EPA.*

*The Water Department returned to compliance with bacteria sampling requirements in April 2024. Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a more comprehensive management plan.*



# MCL, AL, TT, OR CT VIOLATIONS

- All minimum requirements of the monitoring violation
- Specific Health Effects –Appendix B of Instruction Guide

*“The City of Hometown Water Department failed to provide adequate filtration during the month of April 2024. **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.** The City of Hometown Water Department has taken the following steps to correct this violation and prevent future violations from occurring: The filters have been upgraded by replacing the filter media and steps have been taken to ensure proper cleaning and operation of the filters.”*



# VIOLATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES

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- A description of the violation is required in the body of the report, even when a public notice is attached to the CCR.
- If using the CCR for delivery of a public notice, use the entire sample public notice that was included with the violation letter.
- The violation section can be used to address past CCR content violations

# OTHER INFORMATION TO CONSIDER INCLUDING (OPTIONAL)

- Description of water treatment
- Annual updates
- Backflow prevention
- Water conservation
- Hydrant flushing
- Future plans or projects



# Purchased Water Systems



# DELIVERY

## When is the CCR due?

- Customers and Ohio EPA must receive all documents by **July 1** every year.
  - CCR Report, Certification Form, Proof of Electronic Delivery (if applicable)

## Who should receive the CCR?

- All consumers: Direct delivery is required to all billable customers.
- Good faith efforts are also required to reach non-billed consumers.



# HOW DO I DISTRIBUTE MY CCR?

- **Paper Copy** – mail/hand deliver to each address
- **Electronic Delivery**
  - Mail – paper notification with a direct web link to CCR
  - Email - CCR embedded in an email or sent as an attachment
  - Notification and web link included in an email message

[CCR Instruction Guide - Chapter 5](#)



# Certification Form Example



Paper copy mailed to each customer



<https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/ccr/CCR%20Certification%20Form.pdf>

CERTIFICATION THAT THE CCR WAS DISTRIBUTED									
Submit a copy of your CCR <u>and</u> this form to Ohio EPA Central Office by July 1 <sup>st</sup> Email – CCR@EPA.Ohio.Gov OR Mail: Ohio EPA, DDAGW-Central Office, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049									
I hereby certify that the attached CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT was distributed to all customers on the public water system and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data submitted to the Ohio EPA.									
Required methods of Distribution (Must be before July 1) <i>Only select one</i>	Actual Methods of Distribution <i>Fill in all appropriate blank(s)</i>								
1a <b>Paper Copy:</b> Mail or hand deliver a physical copy of the CCR to each customer (service connection)  Or _____	Date(s) of <i>mail and/or hand delivery</i> : <u>  JUNE 12, 2025  </u>  Or _____								
1b <b>Electronic Delivery:</b> Date of distribution: _____  Direct Web Link Provided: _____ _____	<b>Electronic CCR delivery</b> with a paper CCR sent only on request. Check which of these methods for <b>electronic delivery</b> were used:  ____ Mail : The link directly to the current CCR on the internet was mailed to each customer on a paper notice (water bill, insert, separate mailing, etc.) <b>Attach sample notice or insert</b>  ____ Email: <b>Attach sample email</b> ____ CCR embedded in an email message; ____ CCR sent as an attachment to an email; ____ URL linked directly to the CCR sent via email								
<b>One of the <u>above</u> methods for Direct Delivery must be used</b>									
2 Make "Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. (Check all that apply.)	____ Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) ____ Advertise availability of the CCR in news media. (attach copy of the announcement) ____ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy) ____ Post the CCR on the Internet (provide link) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) <b>OFFICE</b> ____ Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses that serve many people (i.e., apartments, businesses, large private employers) Other (describe) _____								
3 Systems with a population of 100,000 or more must post the CCR on the internet.	Date CCR posted on the Internet: _____  Web site address: _____								
4 Wholesalers Only	Date information was delivered to each community master metered public water system _____								
5 Included public notification to satisfy a monitoring violation, the fluoride secondary MCL, and/or resolve a previous year's CCR violation	Contaminant/Report for which PN was included _____ Date of violation or CCR Year _____								
<p><u>Josh Smith</u> Signature of Responsible Official</p> <p><u>ANYWHERE MOBILE HOME COMMUNITY</u> Name of Public Water System</p> <p><u>JOSH SMITH, MANAGER</u> Printed Name and Title of Responsible Official</p> <p><u>OH1234567</u>    <u>444-444-4444</u>    <u>CLARK</u> PWS ID                      Contact Phone                      County</p> <p>Email <u>anywhere@aol.com</u></p> <p>Date <u>6/12/2025</u></p> <p>CCR for Calendar Year <u>2024</u></p>									
<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">For Ohio EPA Use Only</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Received</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Reviewed</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reviewer Initials</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>		For Ohio EPA Use Only		Date Received	_____	Date Reviewed	_____	Reviewer Initials	_____
For Ohio EPA Use Only									
Date Received	_____								
Date Reviewed	_____								
Reviewer Initials	_____								



# Certification Form Example



**Environmental  
Protection  
Agency**

Electronic delivery using the water bill for notification

CERTIFICATION THAT THE CCR WAS DISTRIBUTED									
<p>Submit a copy of your CCR <u>and</u> this form to Ohio EPA Central Office by July 1<sup>st</sup>                      Email – CCR@EPA.Ohio.Gov <b>OR</b> Mail: Ohio EPA, DDAGW-Central Office, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049                      I hereby certify that the attached CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT was distributed to all customers on the public water system and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data submitted to the Ohio EPA.</p>									
Required methods of Distribution (Must be before July 1) <small>Only select one</small>	Actual Methods of Distribution <i>Fill in all appropriate blank(s)</i>								
1a <b>Paper Copy:</b> Mail or hand deliver a physical copy of the CCR to each customer (service connection)  Or _____  1b <b>Electronic Delivery:</b> Date of distribution: <u>6/24/2025</u>  Direct Web Link Provided: <u>https://anytownvillage.org/CCR-2024</u>	Date(s) of <b>mail and/or hand delivery</b> : _____  Or _____  <b>Electronic CCR delivery</b> with a paper CCR sent only on request. Check which of these methods for <b>electronic delivery</b> were used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>X</b> Mail : The link directly to the current CCR on the internet was mailed to each customer on a paper notice (water bill, insert, separate mailing, etc.) <b>Attach sample notice or insert</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Email: <b>Attach sample email</b> <input type="checkbox"/> CCR embedded in an email message; <input type="checkbox"/> CCR sent as an attachment to an email; <input type="checkbox"/> URL linked directly to the CCR sent via email								
<b>One of the <u>above</u> methods for Direct Delivery must be used</b>									
2 Make "Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. (Check all that apply.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) <input type="checkbox"/> Advertise availability of the CCR in news media. (attach copy of the announcement) <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>X</b> Post the CCR on the Internet (provide link) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>X</b> Post the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) <b>POST OFFICE</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>X</b> Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses that serve many people (i.e., apartments, businesses, large private employers) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) <u>Schools, Apartment Buildings</u>								
3 Systems with a population of 100,000 or more must post the CCR on the internet.	Date CCR posted on the Internet: _____  Web site address: _____								
4 Wholesalers Only	Date information was delivered to each community master metered public water system _____								
5 Included public notification to satisfy a monitoring violation, the fluoride secondary MCL, and/or resolve a previous year's CCR violation	Contaminant/Report for which PN was included <u>TTHM</u>  Date of violation or CCR Year <u>2024</u>								
<u>Michael Jones</u> Signature of Responsible Official  MICHAEL JONES, PLANT MANAGER Printed Name and Title of Responsible Official  Email <u>anytown@yahoo.com</u>  Date <u>6/24/2025</u>  CCR for Calendar Year <u>2024</u>	<u>VILLAGE OF ANYTOWN</u> Name of Public Water System  OH7654321      333-333-3333      STARK PWS ID      Contact Phone      County								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">For Ohio EPA Use Only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Received</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Reviewed</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reviewer Initials</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>		For Ohio EPA Use Only		Date Received	_____	Date Reviewed	_____	Reviewer Initials	_____
For Ohio EPA Use Only									
Date Received	_____								
Date Reviewed	_____								
Reviewer Initials	_____								



# Content and Delivery Checklist



Environmental  
Protection  
Agency

## CCR CHECKLIST

PWS NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ PWS ID # \_\_\_\_\_ DISTRICT: \_\_\_\_\_

This checklist contains all required sections of the CCR and the most common sections that may be required if a system has a special circumstance to include. See Template and Template Instructions for section (Sec) references.

- Sections in white are required to be in every CCR. Section 9 is only required for surface water systems.
- Sections in grey are only required if applicable to your PWS.

*SELECT ONE	CERTIFICATION FORM DISTRIBUTION AND CERTIFICATION
Y N	1. Direct Deliver (July 1, Annually) [3745-96-04 (A & C)] Mail / Hand / Electronic Date: _____
Y N.A. N	2. Internet Posting: Link provided led directly to the CCR Link is direct and working? Proof of E-delivery Included? Y N
Y N	3. Completeness of the Certification Form: Signature/Date Dates of Delivery URL for E-Delivery Contact Info Email

CONTENT REQUIREMENTS	
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	SEC 3: Source Water Information [3745-96-02(B)(1 & 2)] A. Identifies the Source(s) of Water Delivered (SW or GW)
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	B. Source Water Susceptibility Analysis Paragraph included with availability?
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	SEC 4: Sources of Contamination Y / N In Order to ensure Y / N Drinking water, including Y / N mandatory language
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	SEC 5: Who needs to take Special Precautions 3745-96-03 (A) mandatory language
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	SEC 13: Lead Education Information 3745-96-03 (D) mandatory language
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	SEC 18: License to Operate (LTO) Status [3745-96-02 (G)(5)]
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	SEC 20: Contact Info Y N Public Participation [3745-96-02 (G)(2 & 4)] Y N
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	SEC 21: Definitions [3745-96-02(C)]: MCL, MCLG (ppm, ppb, TT, AL, etc...if Report Contains Data...)
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	SEC 8: Table of Detected Contaminants [3745-96-02 (D)]: Are all most recent Detected Contaminant(s) Included? Including Samples Taken < Annually?
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-detects removed from table? # of Lead and Copper Results >AL and sample results >AL in the table? Y / N
Y <input type="checkbox"/>	Contains Columns For: MCL MCLG Range Level Viol Source Sample Yr Units
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 9: SW (and SW Purchased) Systems is Turbidity Monitoring Information included? [3745-96-02 (D)(4)(e)]
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 11, 12: (if result > 5) Include Special language for Nitrate Y / N Arsenic Y / N
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 13: Lead 90th Percentile > AL paragraph (if applicable) Infants and young children....
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 14: Cryptosporidium Information Included? (only if detected)
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 15: Radon Information Included? (only if detected)
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 16: Ground Water Rule Special Notice [3745-96-02(F)(8)(a-d)] (if required)
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 7: Violation Information [3745-96-02 (F)]: Monitoring or Reporting and Enforcement Actions Includes Monitoring period/Year? Contaminant? Violation Description? Steps to Prevent Future Actions?
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 10: MCL, TT, AL or CT violation Includes Mandatory Health Information and Violation Description? [3745-96-03 (B-E)]
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 17: RTCR Violations E COLI MCL Y / N Level 1 Assessment Y / N Level 2 Assessment Y / N
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	SEC 19: Public Notice included? Does it match received PN Template? Does it include "Please share this...."?
Y <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	UCMR results included in a separate table? (if applicable)

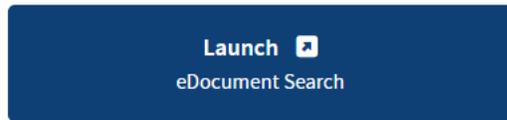
\*Y = Included N.A. = Not Required, Not Applicable

CR-0-04/15/2018 03/15/2018



# eDocument Search

## Featured Content



Use the filter to pull up Reports or Notices of Violation, etc.



### eDocument Search

Document Type: -- Search All Document Types -- 

From Date:  To Date:

Secondary ID	Equal		OH2513122
Facility Name	Equal		<input type="text"/>
County	Equal		<input type="text"/>
Program	Equal		<input type="text"/>
Date on Document	Equal		<input type="text"/>
Package Number	Equal		<input type="text"/>



# Thank You

Compliance Assurance Section

614.644.2752

CCR@epa.ohio.gov



Follow Ohio EPA on



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Protection  
Agency



# CCR Website Links

## Ohio EPA CCR

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/public-water-systems/consumer-confidence-reports>

## CCR Instruction and Template Guide

[https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/ccr/CCR\\_Instructions\\_Template.pdf](https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/ccr/CCR_Instructions_Template.pdf)

## CCR Template (Word)

Word: [https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fdam.assets.ohio.gov%2Fraw%2Fupload%2Fepa.ohio.gov%2FPortal%2F28%2Fdocuments%2Fccr%2FCCR\\_Template.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fdam.assets.ohio.gov%2Fraw%2Fupload%2Fepa.ohio.gov%2FPortal%2F28%2Fdocuments%2Fccr%2FCCR_Template.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK)

PDF: [https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/ccr/CCR\\_Template.pdf](https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/ccr/CCR_Template.pdf)

## Certification Forms

<https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/ccr/CCR%20Certification%20Form.pdf>

## Checklist

<https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/ccr/External%20CCR%20Checklist.pdf>

## iWriter

<https://www.epa.gov/ccr/how-water-systems-comply-ccr-requirements#tools>

