MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

PREPARING YOUR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) LEAD AND COPPER

Any community water system that tests for lead and copper, will need to report their 90th percentile results as well as the ranges of those results on the CCR. The report will also need to indicate if there were any samples above the action level.

1. The following must be included when presenting lead and copper data in the data table.
    b. The action level (AL) and the Maximum Containment Level Goal (MCLG) for both lead and copper.
    c. The most recent 90th percentile value (if sampling was done in six-month rounds, both sets of 90th percentile data should be included in the CCR).
    d. Note: Starting January 1, 2025 the lead action level will drop from 15 ppb to 12 ppb. If you do not use the EGLE CCR template, please adjust your CCR accordingly.
    e. The range of individual samples.
    f. The number of samples above each AL.
    g. The year that sampling occurred.
    h. The updated “Typical Source of Contaminant” language as seen below.

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water[1]	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12	0					Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3					Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

2. The report will also need to include the most recent CDSMI as well as how the public can access the report. The following must be included on the report:
    a. The number of lead service lines.
    b. The number of service lines of unknown material.

[1] Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

c. The total number of service lines.

3. The following "information about lead" paragraph must be included in every CCR and should not be altered.

> **Information about lead:** *Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM and CONTACT INFORMATION] for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

4. If your system had at least one lead sample above the AL (even if the 90th percentile was below the AL), the following health effects language must be added to the report.

    i. There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

5. If your system had at least one copper sample above the AL (even if the 90th percentile was below the AL), the following health effects language must be added to the report.

    i. 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.

For more information, visit www.epa.gov/ccr, click on *How to comply with CCR requirements*, then click on *Preparing your CCR*.