



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

Consumer Confidence Reports

Randi Henderson

Drinking Water and Environmental Health

(517) 899-4974 | Hendersonr7@Michigan.gov

What Will Be Covered

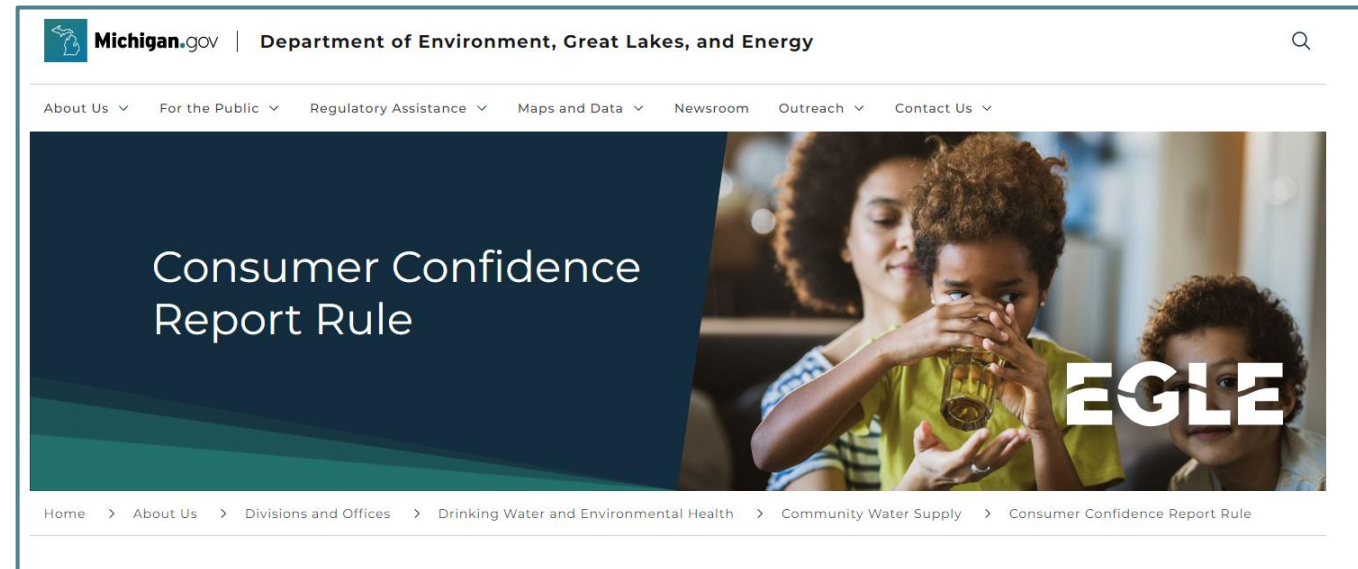
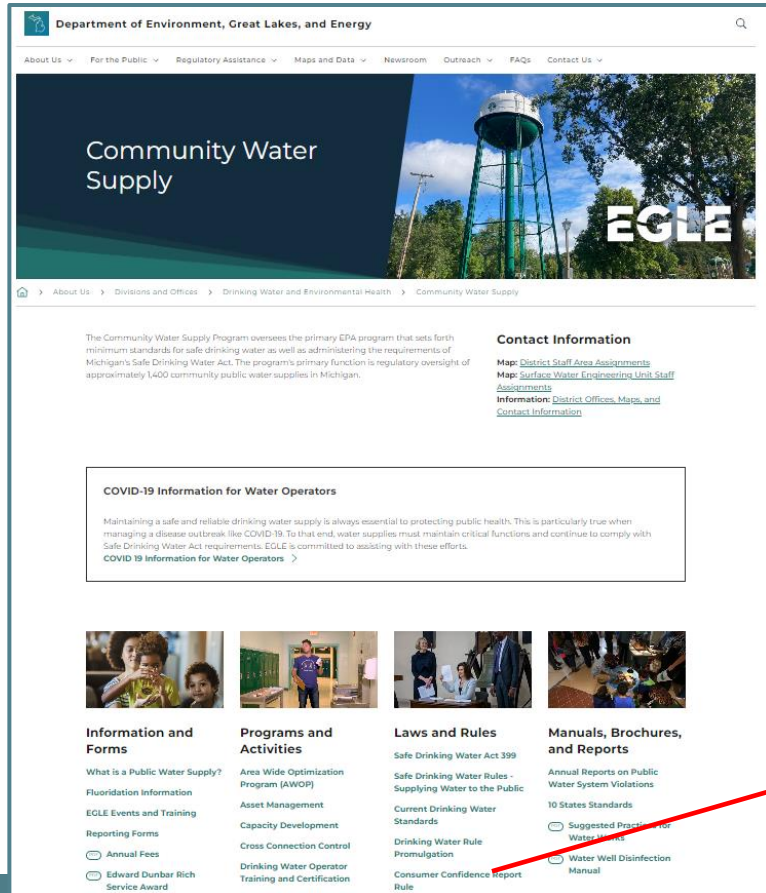
- Helpful Resources- CCR website
- Consumer Confidence Report Rule
- How to Write a CCR
- Common Content Deficiencies
- Compliance with the CCR
- EPA Proposed Rule Updates

CCR Resources



Available Resources

Visit Michigan.gov/CommunityWater and click on the Consumer Confidence Report Rule



Resources to Help Prepare the CCR



Webinars

[CCR Rule Updates and Increasing Readability \(2022\)](#)

[CCR Basics](#)

[Increasing Readability of CCRs](#)



Guides

[PDF](#) [Preparing Your CCR](#)

[PDF](#) [Reporting Total Organic Carbon \(TOC\)](#)

[PDF](#) [Reporting Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Monitoring](#)

[EPA Best Practices Factsheet: Consumer Confidence Report](#)

[Converting Laboratory Units Into Consumer Confidence Report Units](#)

[PDF](#) [CCR Question and Answer Guide](#)



Forms

[DOCX](#) [2023 CCR Template](#)

[PDF](#) [CCR Certificate of Distribution Form](#)

[PDF](#) [CCR Checklist](#)

[PDF](#) [CCR Checklist Expanded](#)

[XLSX](#) [Calculating Chlorine Residuals for the CCR](#)



Learn More About Delivery Options

[AWWA eCCR Best Practices Guide](#)

[EPA Interpretive Memo and Considerations](#)

[PDF](#) [2013 EPA Webinar CCR Retrospective Review: Electronic Delivery](#)

[PDF](#) [EPA CCR Electronic Best Practices Webinar Slides](#)

Preliminary Reviews



- Via MIEHDWIS or email to district office
- Email - clearly state that a review is being requested in the subject line, file name, or body of the email. (Important)
- Review requests are due to EGLE by June 1st

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule

- Annual water quality report required by all community water systems.
 - Goal of the CCR is to:
 - Provide transparency and increase public confidence
 - Increase public's understanding of drinking water processes and water quality
 - Increase public awareness of the need to protect drinking water sources
 - Delivery required annually by July 1st



Fast Facts about the CCR

- Applies to all community water supplies (1,379)
- It lists the most recent sample data going back 5 years
- There is no set template
- The report is published once a year
- Eight required elements



Important Deadlines



- June 1st- Preliminary review requests
- July 1st- Final CCR to EGLE, customers, local health department
- October 1st- Certificate of distribution due to EGLE

How to Write a CCR

8 Elements of The CCR

- Water system contact information
- Source(s) of water
- Definitions of terms used, e.g., parts per million (ppm), maximum contaminant level (MCL), etc.
- Reported levels of detected contaminants (in table format & within last 5 years)
- If applicable, information on other monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Radon, and Other Contaminants
- Compliance with State and Federal Drinking Water Regulations (explanation of a violation)
- If applicable, variances and exemptions
- Required educational information, e.g., statement on lead, arsenic, nitrate, vulnerable population, etc.

CCR Content Requirements



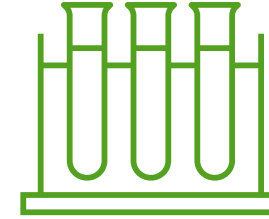
**Water System
Information**



Source(s) of Water



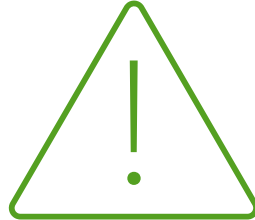
Definitions



**Detected
Contaminants**



***Cryptosporidium*,
Radon, and Other
Contaminants**



**Compliance with the
National Primary
Drinking Water
Regulations**



**Variances and
Exemptions**



**Additional Educational
Information**

Source of Water

- Identify Source of Water Delivered
 - Type of water: e.g., groundwater, surface water
 - Information on Source Water Assessment
 - Availability and means to obtain
 - Encouraged: Summary of system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination
 - Optional: discuss wellhead protection program here

Highlighted Areas= System related information

Type of Water (Source) = Groundwater

Susceptibility Rating and Potential Sources of Contamination = Low

Who to contact for more information on Source Water Assessment

Promote Wellhead Protection Program

2023 Water Quality Report for The Land of Oz

Water Supply Serial Number: 00000

This report covers the drinking water quality for **The Land of Oz** for the 2023 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2023. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from **3 groundwater wells, each over 325' deep**. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is **Low**.

There are no significant sources of contamination in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources **by routinely checking well heads for any possibility for contamination**.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: **Tin Woodsman, Oz Water Services 321 yellow brick Road Woodlands, Oz 777-777-7777 TinWoodsman@Ozmail.com**

Contaminants and their presence in water: 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Vulnerability of sub-populations: 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 systems 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. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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.



Definition of Terms

- Define the terms used in the report.
 - Exception Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) are required for every CCR

MCL and MCLG are required



Use only the terms that apply to your report.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

Water Supplier: Define only the terms you use in the table below. Delete any you don't use.

- **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 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 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.
- **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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **N/A:** Not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water supply to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Table of Detected Contaminants

- Required Data Includes:
 - Regulated contaminants, e.g., PFAS, VOC, Nitrate, Fluoride, etc.
 - Unregulated contaminants, e.g., sodium, UCMR
 - Disinfection byproducts or microbial contamination

Table Includes:

- Contaminant detected
- MCL value or indicate if a TT or AL
- MCLG value
- Likely source
- More frequent than annual
 - Highest level detected
 - Range of Results
- Turbidity measurements
- Microbial
 - Total number of E. coli positives samples in dist. or source

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	6	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2					Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.2	N/A	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	ND	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	ND	N/A	2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	ND	N/A	2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ² (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.3-0.9	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.25	N/A	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.75	N/A	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sodium is not a regulated contaminant.

² The chlorine "Level Detected" was calculated using a running annual average.

Data Table- Should include most recent data going back 5 years

Lead and Copper Table Includes:

- 90th Percentile values
- Range of results
- Number of samples over the AL
 - Health effect lang. if over the AL
- Year sampled
 - If on 6-month, list both sets of data
- Source of Lead/Copper Language

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to Action Levels (AL)	Action Level	MCLG	Your Water ³	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2	0 – 5	2023	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	0 – 1.4	2023	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

³ Ninety (90) percent of the samples collected were at or below the level reported for our water.

Note: You can pull lead and copper data right from the 90th percentile letter that was provided by EGLE.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

Unregulated Contaminant Name	Average Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Comments
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2	N/A	2023	Results of monitoring are available upon request
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	4	N/A	2023	Results of monitoring are available upon request
Lithium	0.2	N/A	2023	Results of monitoring are available upon request

Required Language

Additional required language

- Telephone number of system contact person
- Opportunities for public participation
- Non-English speaking notice
- “Drinking water, including bottled water.....”
- “The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water)....”
- “In order to ensure that tap water is safe.....”
- Definition of the following contaminants *microbial, inorganic, pesticides and herbicides, organic, and radioactive*

Required Language – Cont.

Additional required health information

- Vulnerable populations paragraph, “Some people may be more vulnerable...”
- Lead information paragraph, “If present, elevated levels of lead can cause.....”
- Health effects language where levels are detected above levels of concern including:
 - Arsenic statement if detected above .005 mg/L (50% of the MCL)
 - Nitrate statement if detected above 5 mg/L (50% of the MCL)
 - Fluoride
 - Lead or Copper for when results are over the AL
 - E. coli
- Summary of Significant Deficiency (if currently issued and open)
- Level 1 or 2 Assessment language
- For supplies with lead service lines or lines of unknown material

2023 Water Quality Report for The Land of Oz

Water Supply Serial Number: [00000]

This report covers the drinking water quality for The Land of Oz for the 2023 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2023. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from [# WELLS] groundwater wells, each over [WELL DEPTH]. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is [ENTER SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING FROM THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, IDENTIFY THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF EACH].

[There are no] significant sources of contamination include [ENTER SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IF ANY] in our water supply. We are making efforts to protect our sources by [OUTLINE ANY EFFORTS INCLUDING PARTICIPATION IN THE WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM].

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact: [NAME, ORGANIZATION, ADDRESS, PHONE, EMAIL, WEBSITE, etc.]

Contaminants and their presence in water: 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Vulnerability of sub-populations: 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. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 stormwater 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 and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.

Water supplier: Delete "Additional Monitoring" section if you did not participate in the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) or if there were no detects in the UCMR data. Or, you can use this section to list any results for non-regulated monitoring.

Additional Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether regulation of those contaminants is needed.

Unregulated Contaminant Name	Average Level Detected	Range	Year Sampled	Comments
[Name of Unregulated Contaminant] (unit)				Results of monitoring are available upon request
[Name of Unregulated Contaminant] (unit)				Results of monitoring are available upon request

Required information about lead. With the exception of NAME OF UTILITY, this paragraph should not be modified.

Information about lead: 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 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water 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, 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>.

Water supplier: Delete additional lead and/or copper language below if no individual samples were above either AL.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead 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.

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.

Water supplier: Delete lead service line statement below if you do not have any lead service lines or service lines of unknown material.

Our water supply has [NUMBER] lead service lines and [NUMBER] service lines of unknown material out of a total of [NUMBER] service lines.

Compliance with Drinking Water Standards

Note any violation and provide a clear explanation of the violation including:

1. Length of the violation
2. The potential adverse health effects (if MCL violation)
3. Actions taken by the supply to address
4. If supply failed to send a Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper, they must report so in their CCR

Example violation

- “During the month of October in 2023, *SYSTEM NAME* failed to submit a Monthly Operating Report to EGLE, this did not affect the safety of your drinking water, compliance was returned the next month. *SYSTEM NAME* continues to provide monthly operating reports to EGLE.”



Common Content Deficiencies

Sodium

- Required on every Consumer Confidence Report.
 - **Yes**, even when non-detect



Health Statements

- Extra language for Nitrate & Arsenic!
 - If nitrate or arsenic are found to be **>1/2 MCL but ≤ MCL**, an additional education statement is required for each

Nitrate MCL = 10ppm

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

Arsenic MCL = 10ppb

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead and Copper Data

Lead needs to be in **parts per billion (ppb)** & Copper in **parts per million (ppm)**

Range of Results

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to ALs	AL	MCLG	Your Water ⁴	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Number of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2	0 – 4	2022	0	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.8	0 – 1.4	2022	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Record your 90th Percentile Values

Samples above the AL, note here and make sure to **include additional language**

90th Percentiles

- The 90th percentiles will go in the “Your Water” column in the lead and copper table.
- 90th percentile value will be provided to water supplies by EGLE.

SUBJECT: Lead and Copper Monitoring of Drinking Water Taps

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) received your results of lead and copper tap monitoring conducted between **June 1 and September 30, 2020**. The calculated 90th percentile values are listed below. Please retain this information for your records.

Action Levels	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above Action Level	Range of Individual Results
Lead 15 parts per billion (ppb)	1 ppb	0	0 ppb-2 ppb
Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm)	0.1 ppm	0	0.0 ppm-0.1 ppm

Lead and Copper Results Over Action Limit

- When one or more samples are above the action level for **lead (15 ppb)** the following statement needs to be included:
 - *“Infants and children who drink water containing lead 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.”*
 - The phrase “In excess” should not be included in this paragraph.
- When one or more samples are above the action level for **copper (1.3 ppm)** the following statement needs to be included:
 - *“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.”*

Required Lead Informational Paragraph

- Make sure your CCR includes the Lead information paragraph. This is a requirement of every CCR. The language is listed in the CCR template. This paragraph should not be altered or edited in **any way** (with exception of specifying your supply's name).

***“Information about lead:** 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.....and so on....”*


Chlorine Residuals

- What do you need to report?

- Highest quarter RAA

EGLE offers a chlorine residual tool calculator. Find it here:

Resources to Help Prepare the CCR



Webinars	Guides	Forms	Learn More About Delivery Options
CCR Rule Updates and Increasing Readability (2022)	PDF Preparing Your CCR	DOCX 2023 CCR Template	AWWA eCCR Best Practices Guide
CCR Basics	PDF Reporting Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	PDF CCR Certificate of Distribution Form	EPA Interpretive Memo and Considerations
Increasing Readability of CCRs	PDF Reporting Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Monitoring	PDF CCR Checklist	PDF 2013 EPA Webinar CCR Retrospective Review: Electronic Delivery
	EPA Best Practices Factsheet: Consumer Confidence Report	PDF CCR Checklist Expanded	PDF EPA CCR Electronic Best Practices Webinar Slides
	Converting Laboratory Units Into Consumer Confidence Report Units	ALSO Calculating Chlorine Residuals for the CCR	
	PDF CCR Question and Answer Guide		

(FIII in green boxes)

What to report on the CCR:			
Highest RAA =	0.46	ppm	
Range Low =	0.2	ppm	
Range High =	0.7	ppm	

Compliance with the CCR Rule

Non-Compliance Conditions of the CCR Rule

- A system would be in violation for the following reasons:
 - Missing CCRs and/or Certificate of distributions
 - Late CCRs and/or Certificate of distributions
 - Deficient or incorrect information on the CCR

What can I do to avoid a CCR violation?

- Take advantage of the preliminary review opportunity.
- Attend the yearly webinar
- Use CCR resources found on EGLE's CCR website.
- Submit your CCR by July 1st of every year
- Submit the Certificate of distribution within 90 days of the CCR or by October 1st, which ever is first.

Returning to compliance

- If I receive a violation, how do I return to compliance?
 - Missing CCR and/or cert
 - Turn in document as soon as possible
 - Late CCR and/or cert
 - Nothing to be done after it is turned in.
 - Content Violation
 - Make corrections noted on the enclosure in the letter and resubmit CCR to EGLE, local health department and customers

Public Notice and CCRs



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Monitoring Requirements Not Met for The Land of Oz

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During March 1 to March 31, 2023, we did not monitor or test for total coliform bacteria, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we collected follow-up samples.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	Date additional samples were taken
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 sample per month	0	March 1, 2023 to March 31, 2023	April 16, 2023

What happened? What is being done?

We inadvertently missed taking a sample within this required sampling period. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again. We returned to compliance on April 16, 2023.

For more information, please contact _____

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by The Land of Oz.

CERTIFICATION:

WSSN: 09999

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date Distributed: _____

CCR as a Vehicle...



...to distribute Tier 3 Public Notice

Tier 3 typically involves monitoring or reporting violations

CCRs and Tier 3 PN Requirements

Mentioning a violation in your CCR **DOES NOT** count as meeting the Public Notice requirements, **unless**:

- The report is directly delivered to all customers within 1 year*
- All 10 public notice elements are included
- The certificate of distribution and copy of public notice is to EGLE within 10 days

*no later than 12 months after learning of the violation

Public Notice Content

1) Description of the violation or situation

5) Whether alternate water supplies should be used

3) Potential health effects

7) What is being done to correct the violation or situation

9) Name, number and business address for more information

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for The Land of Oz

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During March 1 to March 31, 2023, we did not monitor or test for total coliform bacteria, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

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CERTIFICATION:

WSSN: 09999

I certify that this water supply has fully complied with the public notification regulations in the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, and the administrative rules.

Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date Distributed: _____

2) When the violation or situation occurred

6) Actions consumers should take

4) The population at risk

8) When the system expects to return to compliance

10) Standard distribution language

Public Notice Certification – Reporting

May 2023						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

**Certified PN Due
to EGLE 10 days
after distribution**

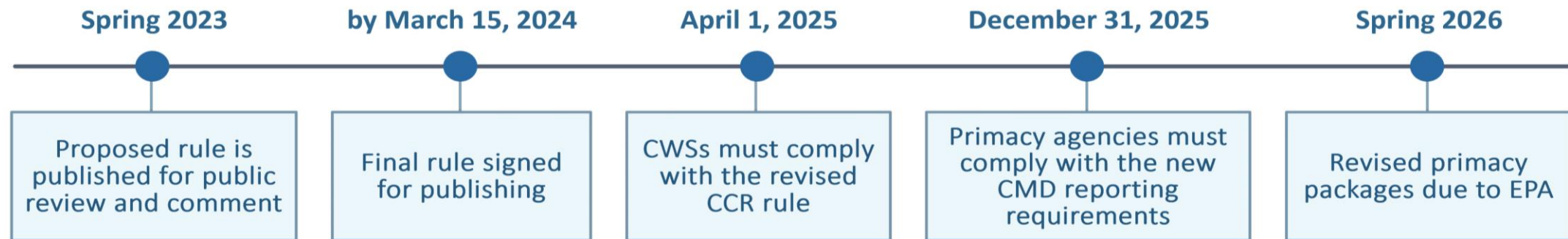
Poll Question

CCR Proposed Rule Revisions

Steps To Rule Revisions

- EPA hosted public listening session on April 26, 2022.
- EPA accepted comments on the proposed rule through May 22, 2023.
- EPA proposed to sign the final Revised CCR Rule by March 15, 2024.
- EPA is proposing that community water systems and primacy agencies would comply with new requirements beginning in 2025.

Proposed Timeline for Compliance:



Intention of CCR Rule Revisions

- Improve the readability, clarity, and understandability of water quality reports
- Enhance risk communication
- Encourage modern electronic delivery options
- Clarify information regarding lead levels and efforts to reduce lead in drinking water
- Provide translation for customers with limited English proficiency
- Require reports be issued twice a year (for systems that serve 10,000 or more people)

Proposed Rule Changes

Stay tuned... more to come.

[Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions | US EPA](#)

Important Deadlines



- June 1st- Preliminary review requests
- July 1st- Final CCR to EGLE, customers, local health department
- October 1st- Certificate of distribution due to EGLE

Poll Question

Michigan Env. Health and Drinking Water Info. System (MiEHDWIS)

- For more information on obtaining a MiEHDWIS account or training materials visit: [Michigan Environmental Health and Drinking Water Information System \(MiEHDWIS\)](#)

Michigan
Environmental Health
and Drinking Water
Information System
(MiEHDWIS)



Michigan Department of
Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

800-662-9278
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Randi Henderson

Drinking Water and Environmental Health
(517) 899-4974 | Hendersonr7@Michigan.gov