

The 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (due by July 1, 2025) for all community systems is required to include the latest lead/copper results in the contaminant table, information about the service line inventory, and updated lead mandatory language.

- Contaminant table
  - For lead and copper: the 90th percentile concentration of the most recent round(s) of sampling, the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level, ***and the range of tap sampling results***. The source of contaminant information has been updated. It is to be listed as: lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures. Erosion of natural deposits.
- Lead service line inventory statement
  - The CCR report shall include a statement that a service line inventory has been prepared and include instructions/link to access the service line inventory. Methods used to determine the material types, number of lead service lines, number of unknown material service lines and total number of service lines are to be listed.
- The following “information about lead” paragraph must be included in every CCR and should not be altered.
  - Lead educational statement, this exact language must appear in all CCRs:
    - 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. [PWS NAME] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [PWS NAME and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

- 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.
  - 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 women 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.
  
- 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.
  - Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short about 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](http://www.epa.gov/ccr), click on How to comply with CCR requirements, then click on Preparing your CCR.