



Carol Monell

Carol J. Monell serves as the Acting Deputy Regional Administrator, providing leadership on the implementation and direction of Region 4 programs throughout the Southeast. Monell has been with EPA more than 35 years and previously served as Director of the Superfund and Emergency Management Division. Monell also held prior leadership positions in the Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office in Headquarters, as well as in the Region 4 Land, Chemicals and Redevelopment Division, Office of Policy and Management, Water Protection Division, and Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division. She successfully works across organizational boundaries internally and with other federal agencies, states, tribes, local governments, the private sector and stakeholders to achieve desired outcomes. Monell graduated from Vanderbilt University with a Bachelor's Degree in Environmental and Water Resources Engineering.

Tristan Odekirk

Tristan is an enforcement officer for the clean water act. His work involves inspecting facilities with national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits and carrying out enforcement actions. He has worked for the EPA for little over one year. Before the EPA he worked on his master's degree in environmental engineering at Michigan Technological University and worked in water and sanitation with the Peace Corps in Panama.



Katy May

Ms. May is a community engagement practitioner and leader of the community engagement cores for two National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)-funded environmental health science centers at NC State University. Her work is focused on environmental health literacy, public perceptions of environmental health, program evaluation, and effective science communication strategies. May's research interests relate to informal learning interventions and public education related to environmental health literacy.



Dominique Smith

Dominique Smith, MPH has worked in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Water Division for three years. In addition to serving as lead for several drinking water rules, Dominique serves as the Staff Co-Lead on PFAS Emerging Contaminants. In this role she supports Water Division research identifying sources, responding to media and citizen inquiries, and communicating potential health impacts of emerging Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and GenX in various communities. Before joining the agency, Dominique received her MPH in Environmental Health from Georgia State

University and engaged with grassroots organizations to investigate water quality in local watersheds.



Kenneth Waldroup

Kenneth Waldroup is the Executive Director of the Cape Fear Public Utility Authority, which serves over 200,000 customers in the City of Wilmington and New Hanover County. Holding a Master of Public Administration from North Carolina Central University and a Bachelor of Science in Engineering from North Carolina State University, Ken is a former Chair of NCWaterWARN, former Chair of NC AWWA-WEA, and a former member of the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission. Ken has 28-years of experience in the water utility sector and is a licensed professional engineer in North Carolina.



Erik Olson

Erik D. Olson is a Senior Strategic Director at the Natural Resources Defense Council's (NRDC's), helping to oversee strategy on drinking water, toxics, food and health. He has over 35 years of experience and has been deeply engaged in protecting drinking water nationally and in vulnerable communities such as Flint and Newark. He works to eliminate hazardous chemicals in water, products and foods, and to advocate for a sustainable food system.

Previously, Erik was the General Counsel and Deputy Staff Director for the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, and was Deputy Director of the Pew Charitable Trusts' Health Group. Prior to those positions, he was NRDC's Health Program Director and head of its

Advocacy Center for 15 years. He earlier served as an attorney at the National Wildlife Federation and at the U.S. EPA's Office of General Counsel. He has litigated groundbreaking federal cases and led major legislative campaigns to enact the first overhaul of the FDA's food safety program in 70 years, to strengthen pesticide laws, and to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act. He graduated from the University of Virginia School of Law and Columbia University.



Kiki Schneider

Kiki Schneider is the project manager for How's My Waterway and works at EPA headquarters in the Office of Water. She has a background in user-centered design and environmental policy and has spent the last few years developing How's My Waterway so that the general public can have easy access to water quality information. She enjoys spending time outdoors, swimming, fishing and exploring with her two young children.



Alenda Johnson

Alenda Johnson has worked as an Environmental Engineer in EPA's Drinking Water Section for the last four years. She has spent the greater part of her 24-year career with EPA as a senior level Engineer Enforcement Officer. Alenda currently serves as the Consumer Confidence Report Rule Manager in addition to serving as lead for the Tennessee Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program and several drinking water rules. Her responsibilities in this role include: state oversight, responding to media and citizen inquiries, addressing Freedom of Information Act requests and Congressional Correspondence.



Aubrey White

Aubrey has been with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management for 30 years. During his career, he has worked in the NPDES program, managed the State Revolving Fund, and managed permitting and compliance under the Clean Air Act. He is currently the Chief of the Drinking Water Branch of the Water Division.



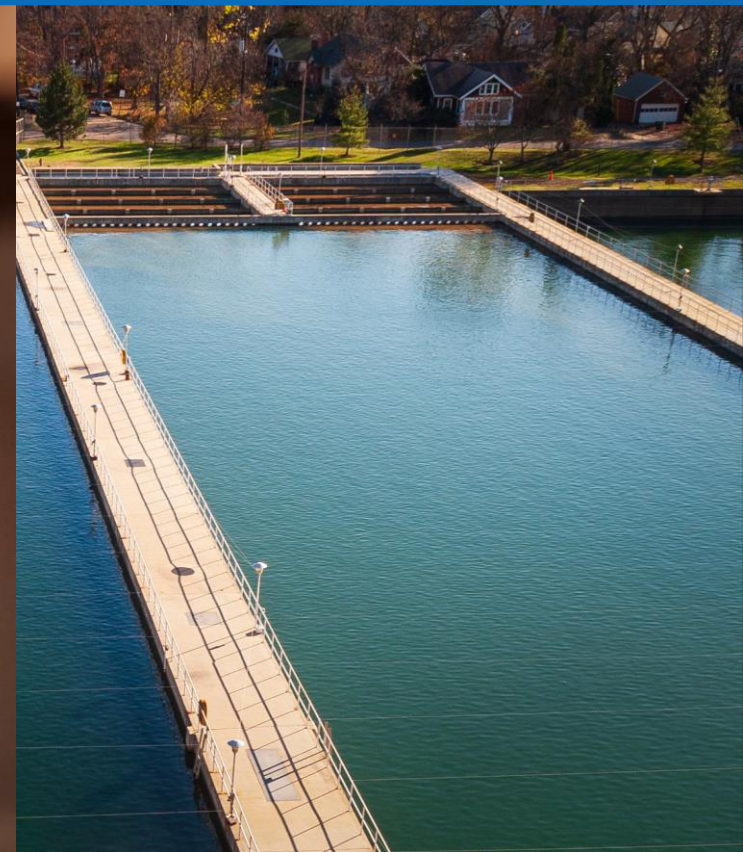
Emily Donovan

Emily is co-founder of Clean Cape Fear, a grassroots community group which formed in 2017 after learning DuPont/Chemours spent nearly 40 years releasing large quantities of PFAS into the drinking water supply used by over 300,000 NC residents and contaminated over 4,500 private wells near their Fayetteville manufacturing facility. Her work has helped elevate NC's PFAS contamination crisis to the national stage. She has testified before Congress twice regarding PFAS contamination. She created a lobby day effort in Washington, DC for local community members and participated in a Washington Post Live panel discussion with actor Mark Ruffalo and lawyer Rob Bilott. She helped organize and co-host two screenings of the movie, Dark Waters, in Wilmington and Raleigh featuring special guest, Mark Ruffalo--both events resulted in NC's

Attorney General suing DuPont/Chemours for natural resource damages and NC's General Assembly filing a historic amount of PFAS bills during the 2021-2022 legislative session. Recently, she helped secure reverse osmosis filling stations for 49 public schools impacted by PFAS contamination in Brunswick and New Hanover counties. She is a member of the leadership team for the National PFAS Contamination Coalition and sits on various community advisory boards and coalitions working to address PFAS contamination. She frequents Washington, DC and Raleigh, NC pressuring lawmakers and regulators for quicker responses to our growing PFAS public health crisis.

Growing Grassroots: Building Capacity for Environmental Justice Work in the Southeast

Topic: Understanding What is in My Drinking Water
November 18, 2021 | 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. EST



Tristan Odekirk
U.S. EPA Region 4



Carol Monell
U.S. EPA Region 4
Acting Deputy Regional Administrator



Katlyn May, Moderator
Center for Environmental and Health Effects of PFAS
North Carolina State University

Drinking Water Roles and Responsibilities



Dominique Smith



Aubrey White

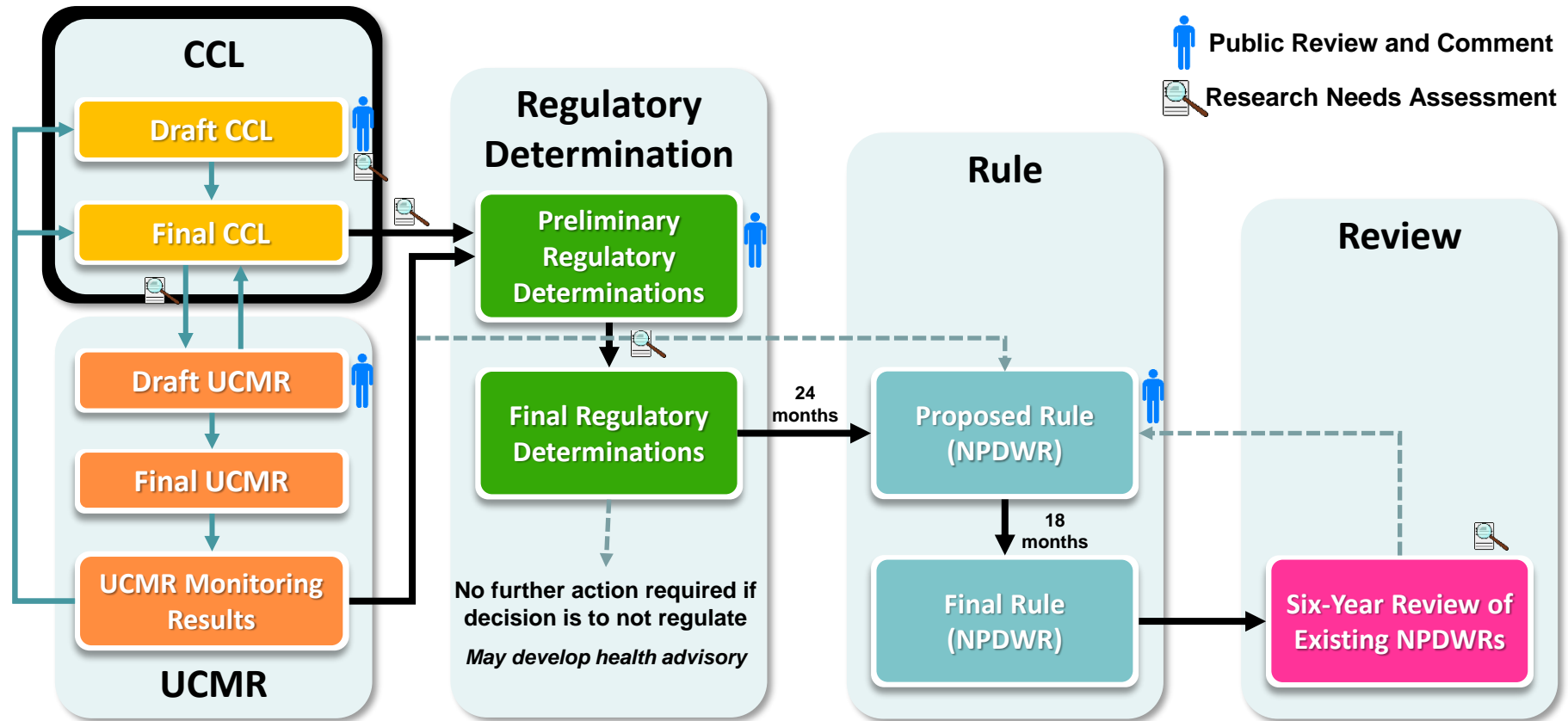


Kenneth Waldroup



Erik Olson

General Flow of the SDWA Regulatory Processes



Increased specificity and confidence in the type of supporting data used (e.g., health, occurrence, treatment) is needed at each stage





Kiki Schneider
U.S. EPA Office of Water, Water Data Integration Branch

Understanding What is in your Drinking Water



Alenda Johnson



Aubrey White



Kenneth Waldroup



Emily Donovan

Overview of the UCM and CCR Rules

Alenda Johnson

Environmental Engineer, EPA Drinking Water Section

Application and Purpose of the CCR

Applies to all Community Water Systems (CWS)

CCRs help to:

- Raise consumer awareness of where their water comes from

- Start a dialogue between consumers and their community water systems (CWSs) and increase consumer participation in decisions affecting their drinking water

- Inform consumer decision making (especially for those with special health needs) regarding their drinking water

- Educate consumers on the importance of water safety measures (e.g., source water protection)

General CCR Timing

- **April 1** - Deadline for CWS that sells water to another CWS to deliver the information necessary for the buyer CWS to prepare their CCR
- **July 1** - Deadline for annual distribution of CCR to customers and primary agency
- **October 1** - (or 90 days after distribution of CCR to customers, whichever is first) Deadline for annual submission of proof of distribution to state or local primacy agency.

SDWA and the UCMR

- Enacted in 1974, the SDWA authorized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set enforceable health standards for contaminants in drinking water
 - National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs)
- The 1986 SDWA amendments were the basis for the original “UCM” program
 - State drinking water programs managed the original UCM program
 - Public Water Systems (PWSs) serving > 500 people were required to monitor
- The 1996 SDWA amendments changed the process of developing and reviewing NPDWRs
 - CCL
 - UCMR (EPA-managed)
 - Regulatory Determination
 - Six-Year Review

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

- The SDWA section 1445(a)(2), as amended in 1996, established requirements for the UCMR Program:
 - Issue a list of no more than 30 priority unregulated contaminants in drinking water, once every 5 years
 - Require PWSs serving a population >10,000 people as well as a nationally representative sample of small PWSs serving ≤10,000 people to monitor
 - Make analytical results publicly available in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database for Drinking Water (NCOD)
 - The EPA funds shipping/analytical costs for small PWSs
- The EPA manages program in partnership with States, tribes, and territories (hereafter referred to as “States”) that volunteer to assist

Six-Year Review

- The SDWA Section 1412(b)(9) requires review and revision, as appropriate, of each NPDWR not less often than every six years. The review includes:
 - Re-evaluation of health effects, occurrence, exposure, analytical methods, treatment feasibility, risk-balancing and implementation issues
- Any revision of a NPDWR shall maintain, or provide for greater, protection of the health of persons

Required CCR Rule Content Overview

1. Water system information
2. Source(s) of water
3. Definitions
4. Detected contaminant table
5. Information on *Cryptosporidium*, radon and other contaminants
6. Information summarizing the system's compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Rules
7. Information summarizing applicable system variances and/or exemptions
8. Required additional information



Contact Information:
City of Atlanta • Department of Watershed Management
Office of Watershed Protection • Laboratory Division
72 Marietta Street, NW • Atlanta, GA 30303
404-982-1468

CCR Rule Key Content Requirements

Table(s) of detected contaminants

- Must report monitoring data completed during the previous calendar year
 - For systems that monitor less frequently than annually or that have monitoring waivers - most recent sample results
 - Data >5 years old does not have to be reported
 - Must express in CCR units (same units as the MCL, expressed as a number equal to or >1.0)
- If no MCL, must indicate the TT or AL and include definition
- Must include likely source(s) of contaminant
- **In general**, report average or highest level detected and the range of detections



For detected unregulated contaminants collected under UCMR, report average and range

Atlanta Water Quality Report

Regulated – Drinking Water

2020

Parameters (units)	MCL	Result	Range of Detections	Represents	Violation	Typical Source
SAMPLED AT THE TREATMENT PLANTS**						
Flouride (ppm)	4	0.72	0.54 - 0.79	Highest Monthly Average	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	0.8	0.77 - 0.82	Yearly Average	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
Total Organic Carbon (ratio)	Treatment Technique (TT)	1.67*	0.67 - 1.67	Highest Monthly Ratio	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	0.08	0.01 - 0.45	Highest Monthly Average	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% of samples <0.3 NTU)	95	100	N/A	Lowest Monthly Percentage	No	Soil runoff
SAMPLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	1.42	0.80 - 1.70	Highest Monthly Average	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform (% of samples)	5.0	1.4	0.0 - 1.4	Highest Monthly Percentage	No	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	56	24 - 56	Highest Quarterly LRAA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	72	27 - 72	Highest Quarterly LRAA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*TOC is a calculated removal ratio.

** This information includes data from Atlanta-Fulton County Water Treatment Plant.

2018

Parameters (units)	MCL	Result	Range of Detections	Represents	Violation	Typical Source
SAMPLED AT CONSUMER TAPS						
Copper (ppm)*	AL= 1.3	0.152*	1 of 66	90th Percentile	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)*	AL= 15	6.1*	6 of 66	90th Percentile	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

*Triennial Monitoring

Unregulated – River Water**

2019

Parameters (units)	MCL	Result	Range of Detections	Represents	Violation	Typical Source
SAMPLED AT THE SOURCE WATER						
Bromide (ppb)	Not regulated	32.6	*21.0 - 32.6	Highest Detected	No	Naturally present in the environment

*2019 CCR Bromide revised range of detection.

CCR Rule Key Content Requirements

Information summarizing compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Rules

- Identify and explain:
 - Violation of monitoring, reporting, or treatment technique violations.
 - Violation of record keeping requirements
 - Violation of special monitoring requirements of sodium and UCMR
 - Violation of a variance, an exemption, or an administrative or judicial order.
- Systems subject to the Ground Water Rule must inform customers of:
 - Uncorrected significant deficiencies or
 - Fecal indicator-positive ground water source samples

CCR Rule Content Requirements

Required additional information. Must include:

- A brief explanation about contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be present in drinking water, including bottled water.
- A mandatory statement that some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population
- Informational statement for:
 - Arsenic – if >5 mg/L, but \leq MCL
 - Nitrate – if >5 mg/L, but $<$ MCL
 - Lead – every CCR must include a lead informational statement

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



About Lead and Copper

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 City of Atlanta has no lead service lines, but does have some lead joints. The Department of Watershed Management is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. When your water has been stagnant 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



CCR Rule Delivery Requirements

- CWSs must mail or otherwise *directly deliver* a CCR to each customer.
- Systems can directly deliver a CCR through the following delivery methods:
 - 1. Mail – paper copy
 - 2. Mail – notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL
 - 3. Email – direct URL to CCR
 - 4. Email – CCR sent as a file attachment
 - 5. Email – CCR embedded in the message
 - 6. Additional electronic delivery that satisfies “otherwise directly deliver”



Find Your Consumer Confidence Report

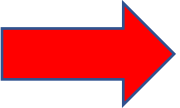
Learn more about the quality of drinking water in your area by reading your [Consumer Confidence Report](#)

1 2

Consumers



- [Find your local CCR](#)
- [Basic information about CCRs](#)
- [Information for DC residents](#)



Utilities



- [How to comply with CCR requirements](#)
- [E-tools for water systems](#)

Primacy Agencies



- [State implementation and primacy guidance for CCR](#)
- [CCR rule and history](#)

A man with a beard, wearing a bright blue long-sleeved shirt and grey shorts, is shown in profile, drinking water from a clear plastic bottle. He is standing on a city street with a large, multi-story brick building in the background. The scene is captured in a cinematic style with soft lighting, suggesting late afternoon or early morning. The text 'STATE PRIMACY AGENCY PERSPECTIVES:' is overlaid in the lower-left quadrant of the image.

STATE PRIMACY AGENCY PERSPECTIVES:

Consumer Confidence Reports



Required CCR Content

- Information about water source(s)
- Any violations during the reporting year (might include public notification language)
- Table of detected contaminants
- Contact information
- Educational information



State Primacy Agency Oversight

- In Alabama, we issue reminders to water systems in January that it is time to begin work on the report
- As the deadline (July 1) approaches we may send emails, texts, and phone calls to ensure they are submitted on time
- Each CCR is reviewed for completeness and timeliness
- Each CCR is available (along with the complete water system file) on the ADEM website
- Violations of the CCR rules are rare, but considered serious by ADEM



How to Find Your Consumer Confidence Report

1. Most systems mail a copy to each billed customer
2. Some small systems publish CCR in local newspaper
3. Some systems distribute by email or website – there may also be information about CCR in your water bill
4. Some CCRs are available from the EPA website
5. All Alabama CCRs are available for review 24/7 on ADEM website (eFile).
6. Always available upon request from the local water system



Benefits of the CCR

1. Consumers can use the CCR to make informed decisions about their drinking water
2. Because CCRs are required throughout the country, a consumer can research and know the quality of drinking water provided before moving to a new community
3. Water systems can use the opportunity to communicate much more information, such as planned infrastructure replacement/improvements, a message from the general manager or board chair, and other information that consumers may not know how to find

Tap Water VS Bottled Water



Nutrition Facts
Serv. Size 1 Bottle

Amount Per Serving

Calories 0

% Daily Value

Total Fat	0g	0%
Sodium	0g	0%
Total Carb.	0g	0%
Sugars	0g	

Not a significant source of saturated fat, trans fat, cholesterol, dietary fiber, vitamin D, calcium and iron.

CLEAN CAPE FEAR

PFAS Contamination in NC tap water

EPA Region 4 EJ Webinar Series | November 18, 2021
Emily Donovan, Jessica Cannon, Johnsie Lang,
Drake Phelps, Rebecca Trammell, Harper Peterson

www.cleancapefear.org

What Makes PFAS Different From Other Toxic Chemicals?

- Often called “Forever Chemicals”
- No proven safe disposal method
- Some bioaccumulate in body
- Biomagnification in food supply
- Endocrine disrupting

**Permanently
Freakish
Altering
Stuff**

Meet Clean Cape Fear

100% grassroots, concerned residents taking action.

Established in June 2017.

Building public awareness.

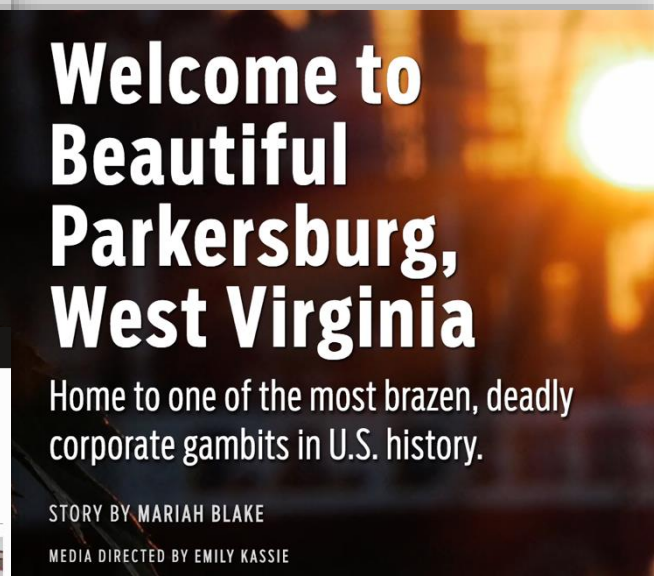
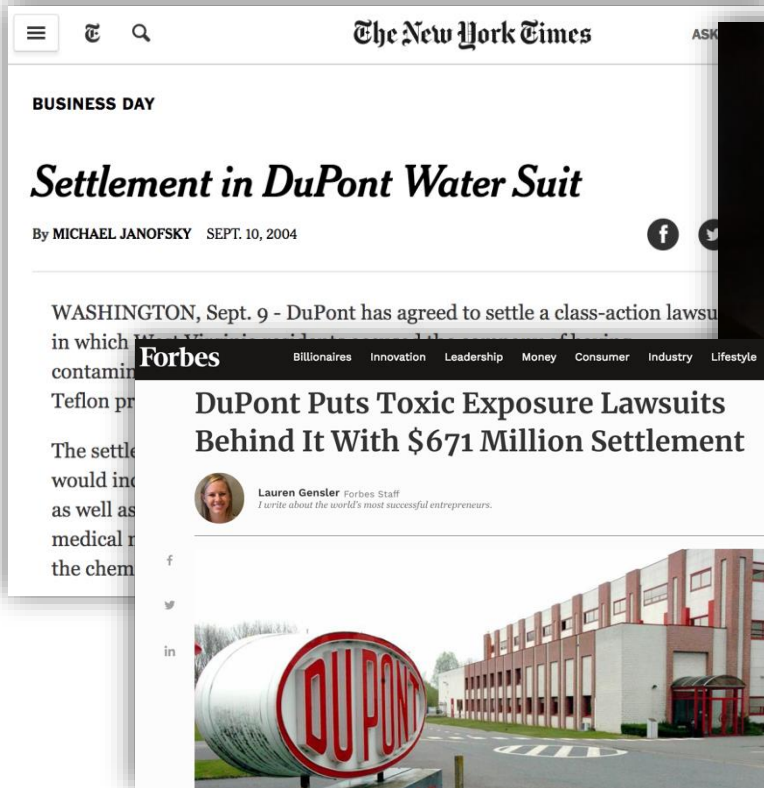
Seeking accountability surrounding PFAS use/contamination.



Déjà vu: New State, New Name, Same Problem

DuPont
PFOA (C8)

DuPont spinoff (Chemours)
C8 replacement (GenX)



SEP 2001 - 2017:
Parkersburg, WV



JUN 2017:
Wilmington, NC

A Community In Shock



Downtown Wilmington



New Hanover Co. Government Center

June 15, 2017:

8 days after StarNews article Chemours meets federal, state, local leaders behind closed doors. Protests erupt all over Wilmington, NC.

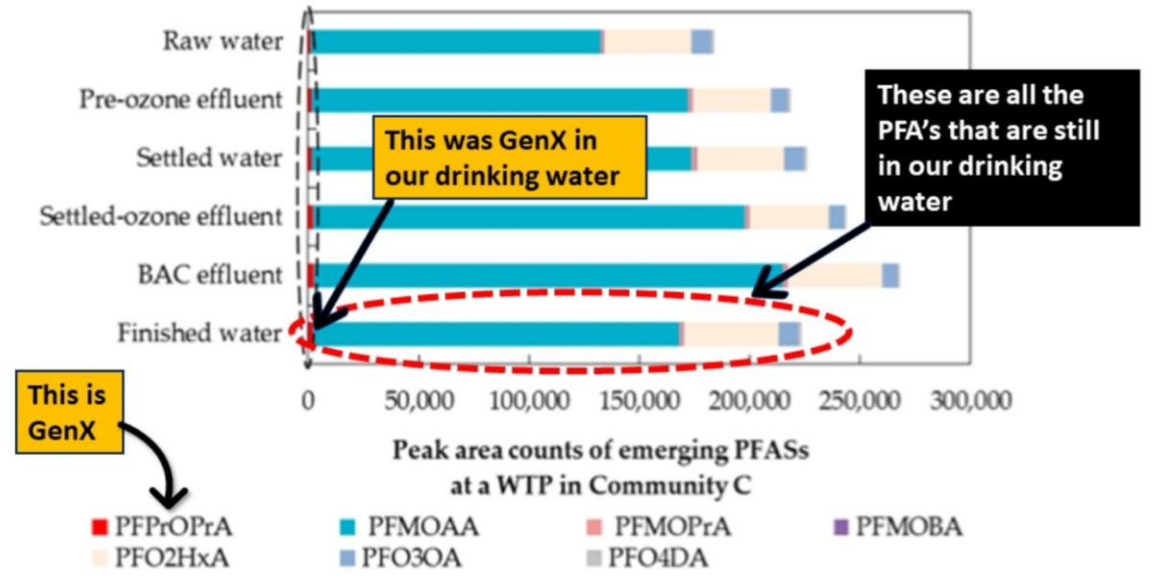
Is Our Water Safe to Drink?

“There are no U.S. regulatory guideline levels for GenX.”

Limited health information is available for GenX.

“Brunswick County’s water system meets or exceeds all EPA and state standards regarding water quality.” The statement

agency is reviewing additional toxicity data submitted by Chemours and updating the risk assessment using the additional toxicity data specific to GenX. Apparently,



Chronically Drinking 631ppt Of GenX for 37 yrs.

GenX was just 12% of the total PFAS found in CFPUA’s finished tap water.

40+ different PFAS found in lower Cape Fear River basin’s finished tap water.

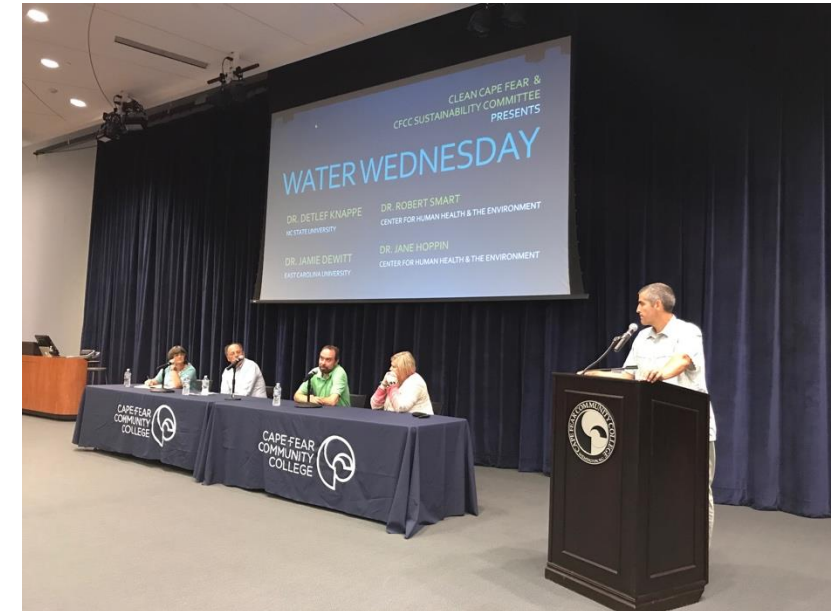
Water Wednesday Public Forums



June 21, 2017:
What is in our water?



July 5, 2017:
Reaching Diverse Communities

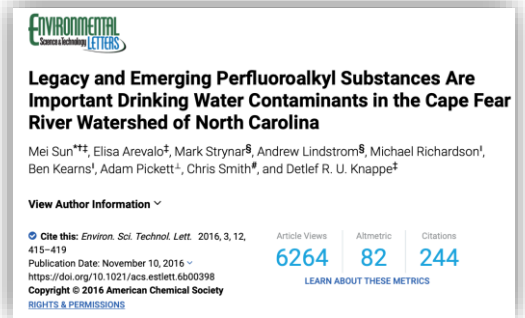


July 26, 2017:
PFAS Science Panel

Improving Science Communication



US EPA
May 2016:
US EPA issues
PFOA/PFOS
70 ppt Lifetime
Health Advisory



Environmental Science & Technology Letters
November 2016:
NC State Univ.
publishes pivotal study



StarNews
June 7, 2017:
Local reporter
accidentally finds
Sun et. al study



Port City Daily
June 15, 2017:
Local reporting reveals
Wilmington's water
district knew about
levels of GenX as early
as **May 2016.**



NC PFAS Contamination Scope

Cape Fear River System:

Largest river system in NC

1.5 million primary source of drinking water

Pittsboro Area:

4,200 municipal ratepayers

Fayetteville Area:

2 counties

5,000+ private wells

Wilmington Area:

3 counties

350,000 municipal ratepayers



Wikipedia

Pittsboro, NC: Highest Levels of PFAS in 2021 Consumer Reports Tap Water Study



A Town's Water Is Contaminated With 'Forever Chemicals.' How Did It Get That Bad?

Tests by the Guardian and CR found high levels of PFAS in Pittsboro, N.C. Regulators have struggled to keep pace.

By Lewis Kendall for the Guardian
April 02, 2021

Source: <https://www.consumerreports.org/water-contamination/water-contaminated-with-pfas-forever-chemicals-pittsboro-north-carolina/>

Brunswick County →

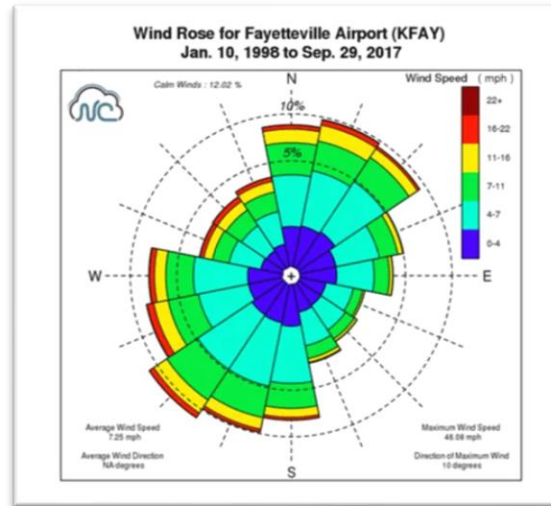
NORTH CAROLINA			Sen. Richard Burr (R) Sen. Thom Tillis (R)		
Pittsboro	NC	27312	Rep. Kathy Manning (D-6th)	PFAS:	80.15 ppt
				Arsenic:	0.116 ppb
				Lead:	0.023 ppb
Pittsboro	NC	27312	Rep. Kathy Manning (D-6th)	PFAS:	23.04 ppt
				Arsenic:	0.319 ppb
				Lead:	0.151 ppb
Southport	NC	28461	Rep. David Rouzer (R-7th)	PFAS:	51.28 ppt
				Arsenic:	0.176 ppb
				Lead:	0.146 ppb

Source: https://advocacy.consumerreports.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Water-Test-Results-by-State_Districts.pdf

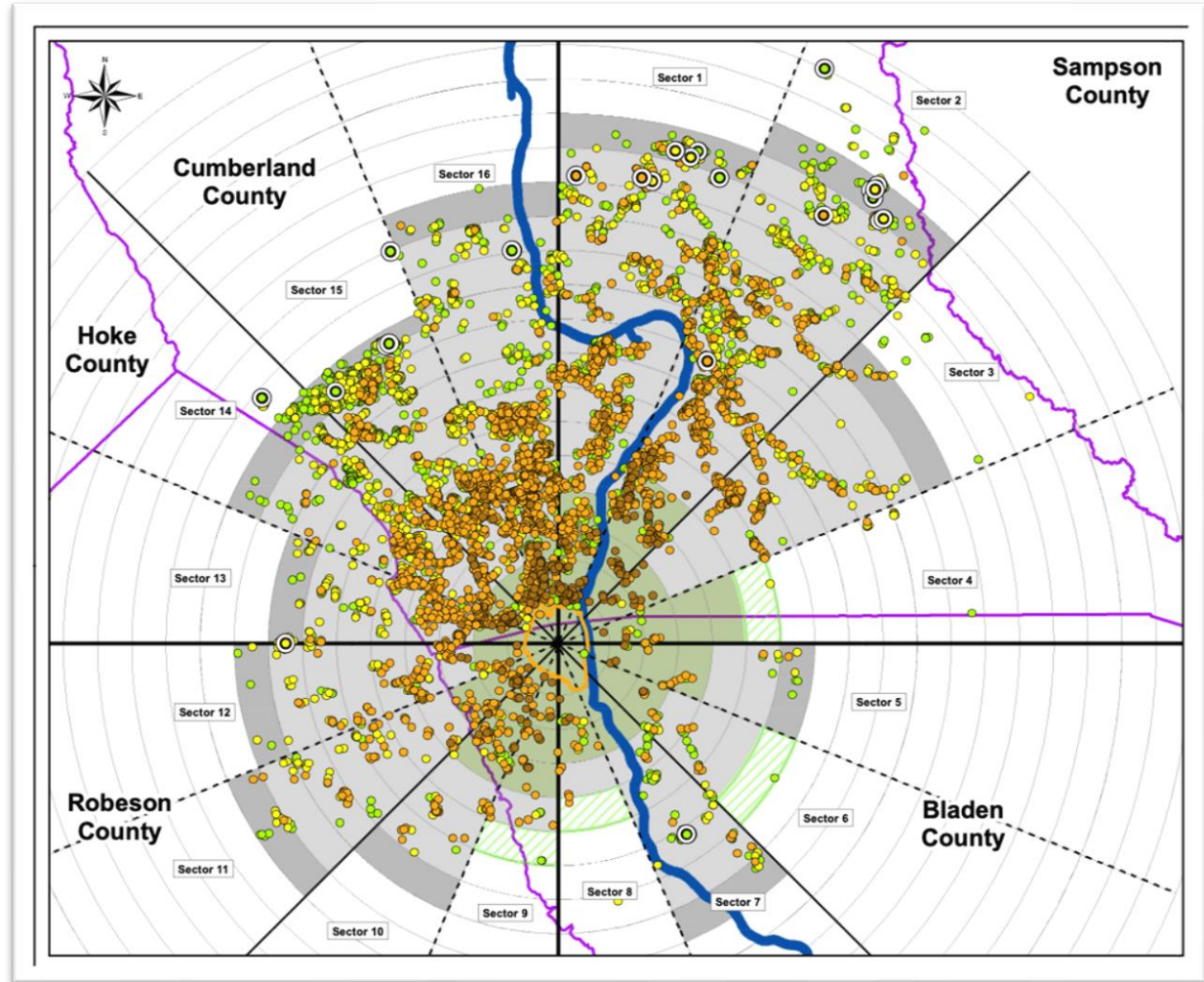
Chemours Private Well Sampling



Fayetteville Area:
4 counties
5,000+ private wells
18 mile radius

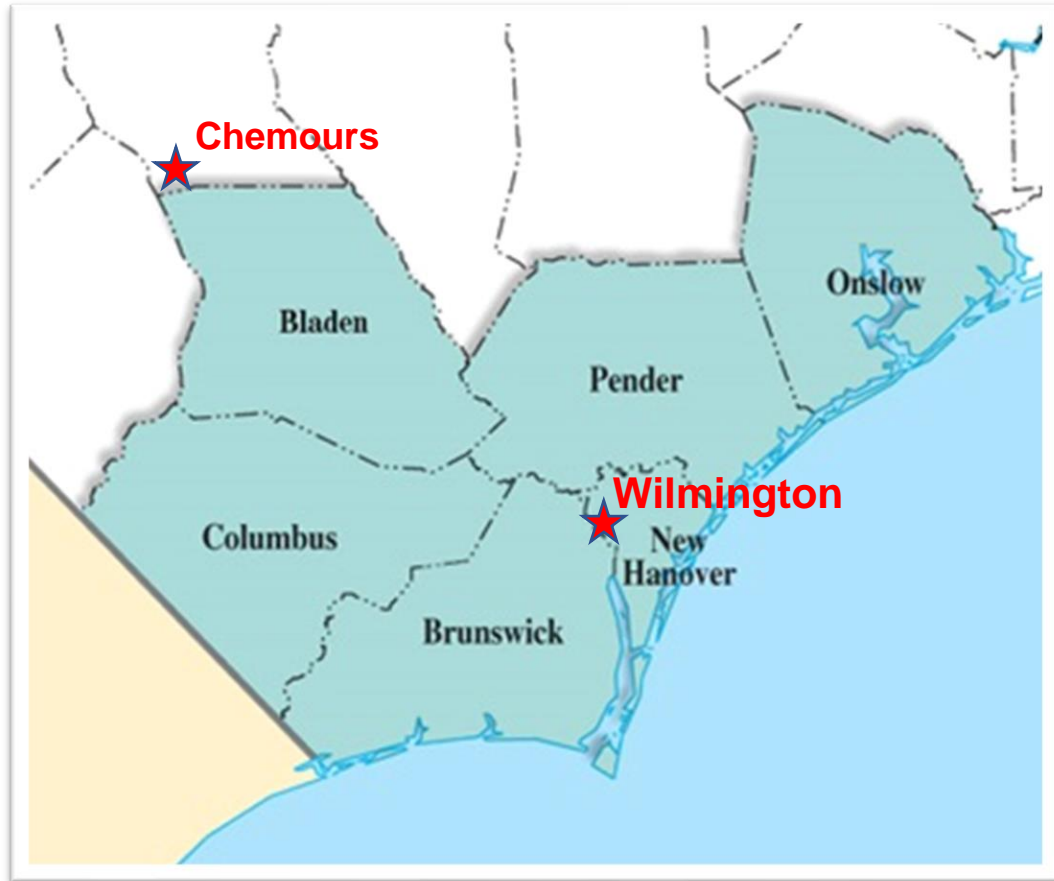


Historic Wind Pattern Data
Source: NCDEQ



August 2021 Private Wells w/ PFAS
Source: NCDEQ

Chemours Municipal Water Contamination

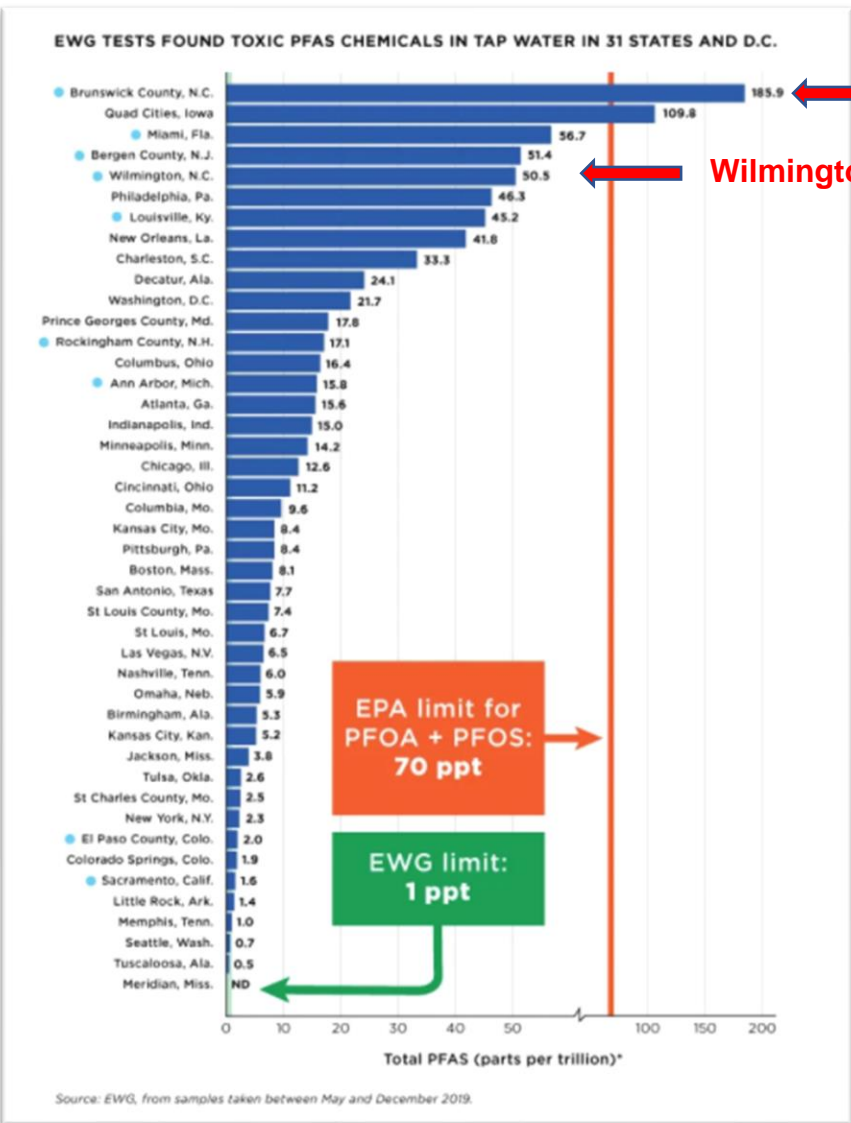


Wilmington Area: 3 counties
~ 350,000 residents

Brunswick County: RO upgrades
\$163 million

New Hanover County: GAC upgrades
\$46 million utility upgrades
+\$2 million annually

Pender County: undisclosed



Brunswick County

Wilmington, NC

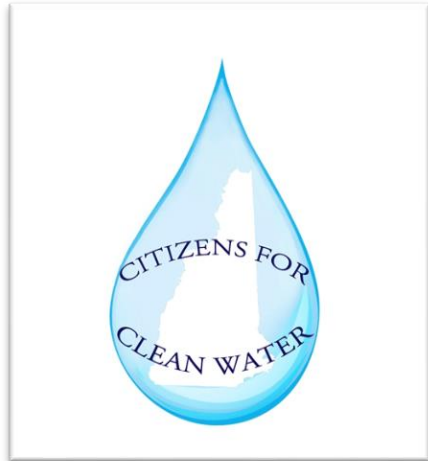
EPA limit for PFOA + PFOS: 70 ppt

EWG limit: 1 ppt

Brunswick County: 185.9 ppt
Highest Levels of PFAS in 2020 EWG Tap Water Study

Source: <https://www.ewg.org/research/national-pfas-testing/>

PFAS Industrial Supply Chain Contamination



Merrimack, NH



Emily Donovan, Laurene Allen, Loreen Hackett



Hoosick Falls, NY



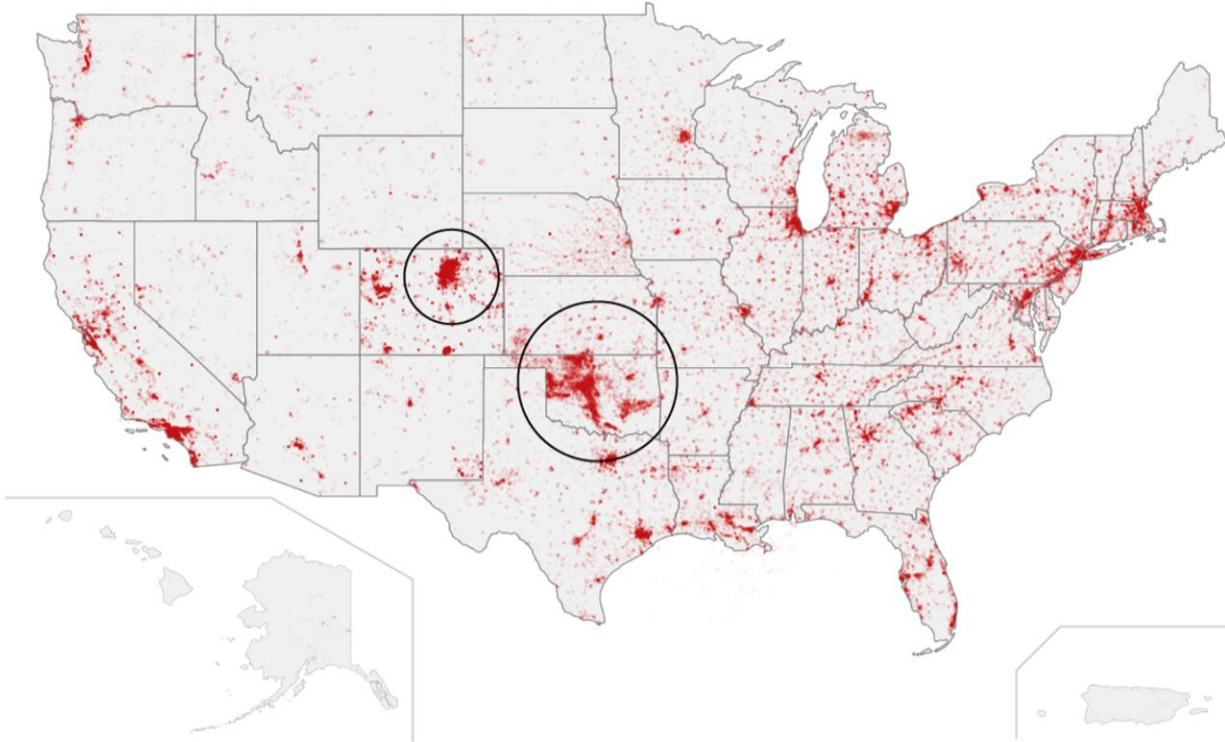
NATIONAL PFAS
CONTAMINATION
COALITION

“Nothing about us, without us!”

www.pfasproject.net

The EPA identified more than 120,000 facilities that may expose people to PFAS

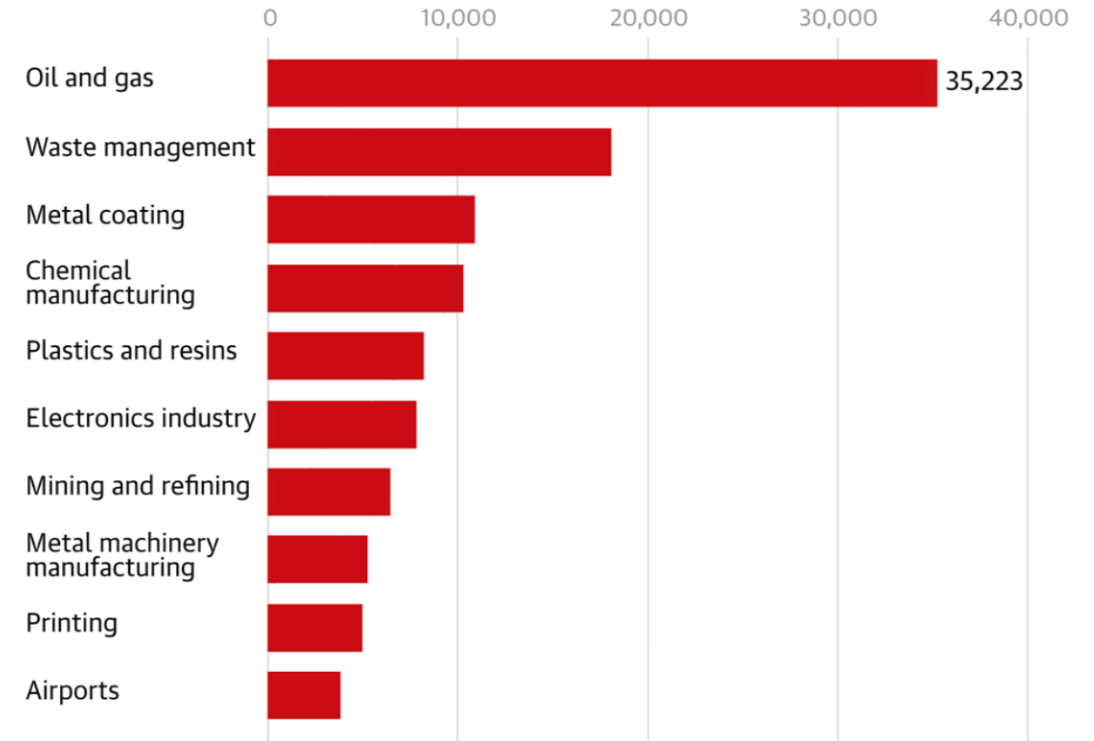
The biggest clusters of facilities are in Oklahoma and Colorado



Guardian graphic. Source: US Environmental Protection Agency

Facilities potentially handling PFAS - top 10 industries

Facilities may be counted twice if they belong to multiple industries



Guardian graphic. Source: US Environmental Protection Agency

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/oct/17/us-epa-pfas-forever-chemicals-sites-data>

State Drinking Water Standards

Table 1: State Policies for PFAS in Drinking Water (November 1, 2020)

Policy	Status	State	Date	Drinking Water Limit (ng/L or ppt)											
				Sum	GenX	PFBA	PFBS	PFHpA	PFHxA	PFHxS	PFOA	PFOS	PFNA	PFDA	Other
Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)	Effective	Massachusetts	September 2020	20					*	*	*	*	*	*	
		Michigan	July 2020		370		420		400,000	51	8	16	6		
		New Jersey	September 2018										13		
			March 2020								14	13			
		New Hampshire (i)	July 2020							18	12	15	11		
		New York	July 2020								10	10			
	Vermont (ii)	May 2019	20					*	*	*	*	*			
	Pre-Proposal	Connecticut	November 2019												
		Maine	January 2020	70					*	*	*	*	*		
		Pennsylvania	September 2018												
Rhode Island		November 2019													
Virginia		April 2020													
Non-MCL Standards	Effective	Wisconsin	August 2019								*	*			
		Alaska (iii)	October 2019	70							*	*			
		California (iv)	February 2020								10	40			
			August 2019								5.1	6.5			
	Connecticut (v)	December 2016	70							*	*				
	Ohio	December 2019	70	700		140,000				140	*	*	21		
Pre-Proposal	Washington (vi)	November 2019				1,300				70	10	15	14		
MCL Goal	Effective	Vermont	March 2020	0					*	*	*	*	*		
Drinking Water Guidance	Effective	Maine	January 2017	70						*	*	*	*		
		Massachusetts	January 2020	20					*	*	*	*	*		
		Michigan	February 2019				1,000				84	9	8	9	
			April 2019										15		
		Minnesota (vii)	April 2019								47				
			August 2017				7,000								
			December 2017					2,000							
		May 2017									35				
North Carolina	July 2017		140												

Source: https://www.awwa.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Ve9Ygub_2ZM%3D&portalid=0

Federal Drinking Water Standards

EPA Identifies Drinking Water Contaminants for Potential Regulation

July 12, 2021

Contact Information

EPA Press Office (press@epa.gov)

WASHINGTON – Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced Draft Contaminant Candidate List 5 (CCL 5), which provides the latest list of drinking water contaminants that are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems and are not currently subject to EPA drinking water regulations. As directed by the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA's CCL 5 identifies priority contaminants to consider for potential regulation to ensure that public health is protected.

Source: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-identifies-drinking-water-contaminants-potential-regulation>



Abigail
Wilmington, NC
12 years old
Pediatric kidney cancer survivor

**Tom Kennedy, mid 40s
Wilmington, NC
Metastatic Male Breast Cancer, terminal**



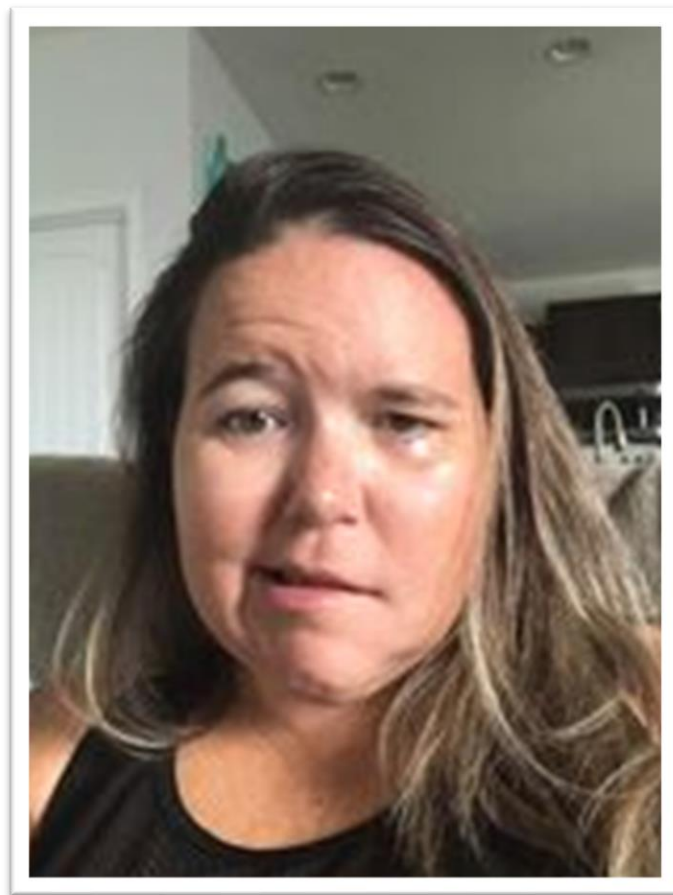
Tom with family prior to cancer diagnosis



Tom recently



Before cancer diagnosis
2020



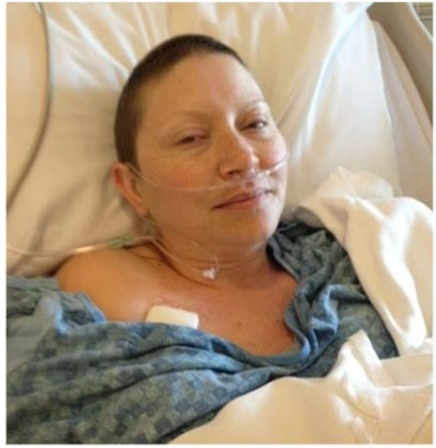
After cancer diagnosis
2021

**Amy Shands, mid 40s
Leland, NC
Rare Adenoid Cystic
Carcinoma, terminal**



Emma and Sarah
2021

Sarah McLaughlin
Wilmington, NC
Mid 40s
Stage 3 colon cancer, 3x



2013: Kara after surgery



Bob and Margaret



Charlotte with her parents

**Kara Kenan, decorated veteran
Leland, NC
Mid 30s, Breast Cancer**

**Robert Musacchio, early 70s
Leland, NC
Leukemia and Bladder cancer**

**Margaret Musacchio, early 60s
Leland, NC
Blood cancer**



2013: Dan with David after surgery

**David Donovan
Leland, NC
Mid 40s,
Benign Brain Tumor**

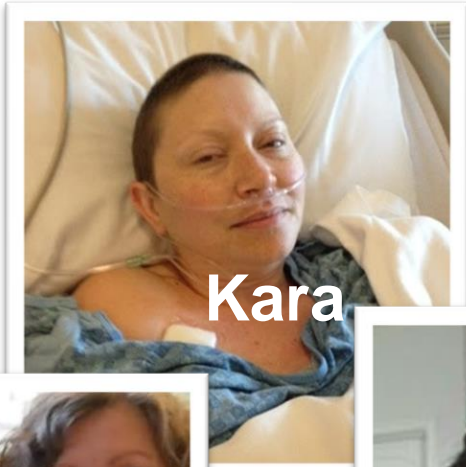


Emily, Mirabelle, David, Finnlay

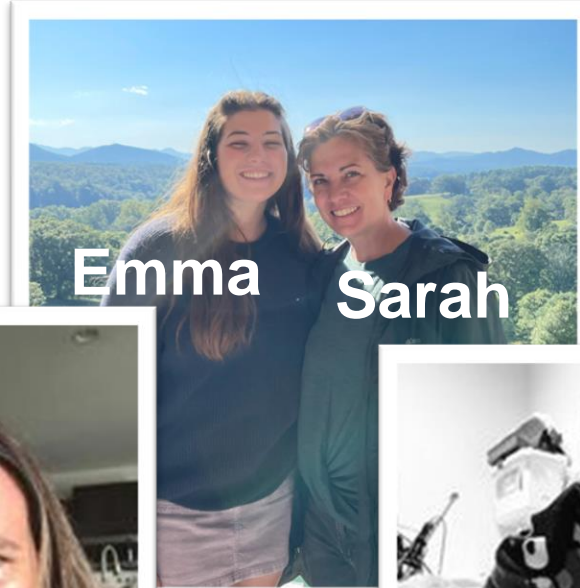
This is not normal.



David



Kara



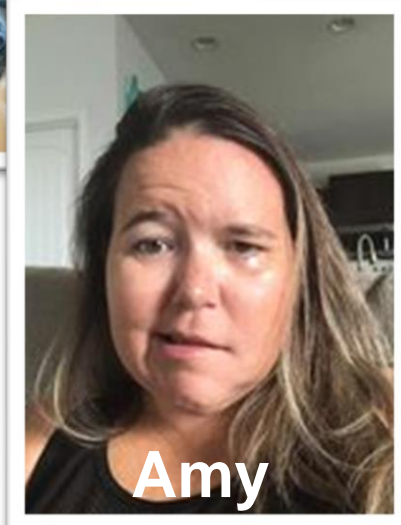
Emma Sarah



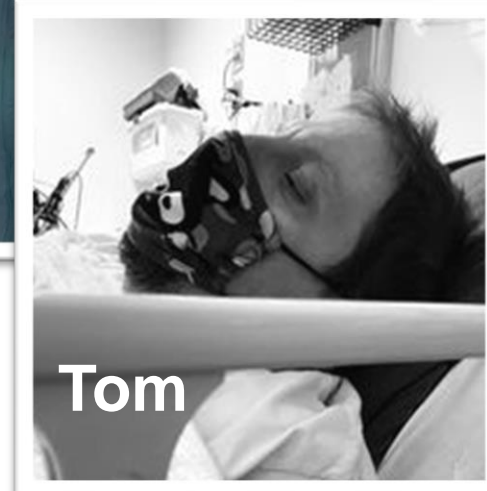
Abigail



Bob & Margaret



Amy



Tom

Thank You!

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Thank you!

Understanding What is in My Drinking Water

- Presenters
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Planning Team

- Survey
- Future webinar series

