



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Crosswalk

Consumer Confidence Reports

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Part 141 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations				
Subpart O—Consumer Confidence Reports				
40 CFR 141.151 Purpose and applicability of this subpart.				
This subpart establishes the minimum requirements for the content of reports that community water systems must deliver to their customers. These reports must contain information on the quality of the water delivered by the systems and characterize the risks (if any) from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner. This subpart also includes requirements for systems serving more than 100,000 persons to develop and annually update a plan for providing assistance to consumers with limited English proficiency.		40 CFR 141.151(a)		
For the purpose of this subpart, <i>customers</i> are defined as billing units or service connections to which water is delivered by a community water system. For the purposes of this subpart, <i>consumers</i> are defined as people served by the water system, including customers, and people that do not receive a bill.		40 CFR 141.151(c)		
For purpose of this subpart, the term “primacy agency” refers to the State or Tribal government entity that has jurisdiction over, and primary enforcement responsibility for, public water systems, even if that government does not have interim or final primary enforcement responsibility for this part.		40 CFR 141.151(f)		
40 CFR 141.152 Compliance dates.				
Between June 24, 2024, and December 31, 2026, community water systems must comply with §§ 141.151 through 141.155, as codified in 40 CFR part 141, subpart O, on July 1, 2023. Beginning January 1, 2027, community water systems must comply with §§ 141.151 through 141.156.		40 CFR 141.152(a) ¹		
Each existing community water system must deliver reports according to § 141.155 by July 1 each year. Each report delivered by July 1 must contain data collected during the previous calendar year, or the most recent calendar year before the previous calendar year.		40 CFR 141.152(b)		
A new community water system must deliver its first report by July 1 of the year after its first full calendar year in operation.		40 CFR 141.152(c)		
By April 1, 2027, and annually thereafter; or		40 CFR 141.152(d)(1)		
A community water system that sells water to another community water system that is required to provide reports biannually according to § 141.155(a) must provide the applicable information required in § 141.155(j) by October 1, 2027, to the buyer system, and annually thereafter, or a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, included in a contract between the parties.		40 CFR 141.152(d)(3)		

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40 CFR 141.153 Content of the reports.				
Each community water system must provide to its customers a report(s) that contains the information specified in this section, § 141.154, and include a summary as specified in § 141.156.		40 CFR 141.153(a)		
If a source water assessment has been completed, the report must notify consumers of the availability of this information, the year it was completed or most recently updated, and the means to obtain it. In addition, systems are encouraged to highlight in the report significant sources of contamination in the source water area if they have readily available information. Where a system has received a source water assessment from the primacy agency, the report must include a brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination, using language provided by the primacy agency or written by the operator.		40 CFR 141.153(b)(2)		
<i>Contaminant:</i> Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.		40 CFR 141.153(c)(1)(iii)		
Systems must use the following definitions for the terms listed below if the terms are used in the report unless the system obtains written approval from the state to use an alternate definition:		40 CFR 141.153(c)(5)		
<i>Pesticide:</i> Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.		40 CFR 141.153(c)(5)(i)		
<i>Herbicide:</i> Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.		40 CFR 141.153(c)(5)(ii)		
The data relating to these contaminants must be presented in the reports in a manner that is clear and understandable for consumers. For example, the data may be displayed in one table or in several adjacent tables. Any additional monitoring results which a community water system chooses to include in its report must be displayed separately.		40 CFR 141.153(d)(2)		
The data must be derived from data collected to comply with EPA and State monitoring and analytical requirements during the previous calendar year, or the most recent calendar year before the previous calendar year except that:		40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)		
Where a system is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the contaminant data section must include the date and results of the most recent sampling and the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. No data older than 5 years need be included.		40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(i)		
For each detected regulated contaminant (listed in appendix A to this subpart), the contaminant data section(s) must contain:		40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)		

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If there is no MCL for a detected contaminant, the contaminant data section(s) must indicate that there is a treatment technique, or specify the action level, applicable to that contaminant, and the report must include the definitions for treatment technique and/or action level, as appropriate, specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section;		40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iii)		
For contaminants subject to an MCL, except turbidity and <i>E. coli</i> , the contaminant data section(s) must contain the highest contaminant level used to determine compliance with an NPDWR and the range of detected levels, as follows:		40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)		
When compliance with the MCL is determined by calculating a running annual average of all samples taken at a monitoring location: the highest average of any of the monitoring locations and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. For the MCLs for TTHM and HAA5 in § 141.64(b)(2), systems must include the highest locational running annual average for TTHM and HAA5 and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations expressed in the same units as the MCL. If more than one location exceeds the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the system must include the locational running annual averages for all locations that exceed the MCL.		40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(iv)(B)		
If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems that are fed by different raw water sources, the contaminant data section(s) should differentiate contaminant data for each service area and the report should identify each separate distribution system. For example, if displayed in a table, it should contain a separate column for each service area. Alternatively, systems could produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.		40 CFR 141.153(d)(5)		
The detected contaminant data section(s) must clearly identify any data indicating violations of MCLs, MRDLs, or treatment techniques, and the report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. To describe the potential health effects, the system must use the relevant language of appendix A to this subpart.		40 CFR 141.153(d)(6)		
For detected unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required, the reports must present the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. The report must include a brief explanation of the reasons for monitoring for unregulated contaminants such as:		40 CFR 141.153(d)(7)		
Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.		40 CFR 141.153(d)(7)(i)		
May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.		40 CFR 141.153(d)(7)(ii)		

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For systems that exceeded the lead action level in § 141.80(c), the detected contaminant data section must clearly identify the exceedance if any corrective action has been required by the Administrator or the State during the monitoring period covered by the report. The report must include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the exceedance, the steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water, and a description of any corrective actions the system has or will take to address the exceedance.		40 CFR 141.153(d)(8)		
If the system has performed any monitoring for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> which indicates that <i>Cryptosporidium</i> may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include:		40 CFR 141.153(e)(1)		
If the system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by contacting the Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or an alternative method identified on the website epa.gov/safewater . EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include:		40 CFR 141.153(e)(3)		
Compliance with NPDWR. In addition to the requirements of paragraph (d)(6) of this section, the report must note any violation that occurred during the period covered by the report of a requirement listed below, and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.		40 CFR 141.153(f)		
Lead and copper control requirements prescribed by subpart I of this part. For systems that fail to take one or more actions prescribed by §§ 141.80(d), 141.81, 141.82, 141.83, 141.84, or 141.93, the report must include the applicable language of appendix A to this subpart for lead, copper, or both.		40 CFR 141.153(f)(3) ¹		
Both tap water and bottled water come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(i)		
Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:		40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)		
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(B)		

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Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(ii)(E)		
To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(iii)		
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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater .		40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(iv)		
The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report. If a system uses a website or social media to share additional information, EPA recommends including information about how to access such media platforms in the report.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(2)		
In communities with a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report and either contain information where such consumers may obtain a translated copy of the report, or assistance in the appropriate language(s), or the report must be in the appropriate language(s).		40 CFR 141.153(h)(3)		
Any ground water system that receives notice from the State of a significant deficiency or notice from a laboratory of a fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample that is not invalidated by the State under § 141.402(d) must inform its customers of any significant deficiency that is uncorrected at the time of the next reporting period or of any fecal indicator-positive ground water source sample in the next report or 6-month update according to § 141.155. The system must continue to inform the public annually until the State determines that particular significant deficiency is corrected or the fecal contamination in the ground water source is addressed under § 141.403(a). Each report must include the following elements:		40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)(i)		
Any system required to comply with the Level 1 assessment requirement or a Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an E. coli MCL violation must include in the report the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(A) through (C) of this section as appropriate, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(D)(1) and (2) of this section if appropriate. Systems may use an		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)		

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alternative statement with equivalent information for paragraphs (h)(7)(i)(B) and (C) of this section if approved by the primacy agency.				
Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)		
Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] assessment(s) of the system, also known as a Level 1 assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(B)		
Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] detailed assessments, also known as a Level 2 assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(C)		
Any system required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an E. coli MCL violation must include in the report the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section, and health effects language in appendix A to this subpart, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(C)(1) and (2) of this section, if appropriate. Systems may use an alternative statement with equivalent information for paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section, if approved by the primacy agency.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)		
We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s), also known as a Level 2 assessment, to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(A)		
We were required to complete a detailed assessment of our water system, also known as a Level 2 assessment, because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(B)		

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We failed to correct all defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)(2)		
We failed to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tested positive for total coliform.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(D)		
Systems required to comply with subpart I of this part.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)		
The report must include a statement that a service line inventory (including inventories consisting only of a statement that there are no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines) has been prepared and include instructions to access the publicly available service line inventory. If the service line inventory is available online, the report must include the direct link to the inventory.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(ii) ¹		
The report must contain a plainly worded explanation of the corrosion control efforts the system is taking in accordance with subpart I of this part. Corrosion control efforts consist of treatment (e.g., pH adjustment, alkalinity adjustment, or corrosion inhibitor addition) and other efforts contributing to the control of the corrosivity of water (e.g., monitoring to assess the corrosivity of water). The system may use one of the following templates or use their own explanation that includes equivalent information.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv) ^{1, 2}		
For systems with state or EPA-designated Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment:		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)(A) ^{1, 2}		
Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings, and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, [name of system] conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites [insert frequency at which system conducts tap sampling]. [Name of system] treats water using [identify treatment method] to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by [the State or EPA, as applicable]. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, [name of system] monitors water quality parameters set by the [the State or EPA, as applicable] [insert frequency at which system conducts water quality parameter monitoring].		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8) (iv)(A)(1) ^{1, 2}		
If applicable add: [Name of system] is currently conducting a study of corrosion control to determine if any changes to treatment methods are needed to minimize the corrosivity of the water.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)(A)(2) ^{1, 2}		
For systems without state or EPA designated Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment:		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)(B) ^{1, 2}		
Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, [name of system] conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites [insert frequency at which system conducts tap sampling].		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)(B)(1) ^{1, 2}		
If applicable, add: [Name of system] treats water using [identify treatment method] to control corrosion.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)(B)(2) ^{1, 2}		

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If applicable add: [Name of system] is currently conducting a study of corrosion control to determine if any changes to treatment methods are needed to minimize the corrosivity of the water.		40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv)(B)(3) ^{1,2}		
40 CFR 141.154 Required additional health information.				
All reports must prominently display the following language: 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 (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.		40 CFR 141.154(a)		
A system that detects arsenic above 0.005 mg/L and up to and including 0.010 mg/L:		40 CFR 141.154(b)		
Must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using language such as: Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. [NAME OF UTILITY] meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that EPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX ARSENIC LEVEL per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)] ppb.		40 CFR 141.154(b)(1)		
May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.		40 CFR 141.154(b)(2)		
A system which detects nitrate at levels above 5 mg/l, but below the MCL:		40 CFR 141.154(c)		
Must include a short informational statement about the impacts of nitrate on children using language such as: Even though [NAME OF UTILITY] meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate [INSERT APPLICABLE SAMPLING FREQUENCY]. The highest level for nitrate found during [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX NITRATE LEVEL per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)] ppm.		40 CFR 141.154(c)(1)		

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May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.		40 CFR 141.154(c)(2)		
Every report must include the following lead-specific information:		40 CFR 141.154(d) ¹		
May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.		40 CFR 141.154(d)(2)		
40 CFR 141.155 Report delivery, reporting, and recordkeeping.				
Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each community water system must directly deliver a copy of the report to each customer.		40 CFR 141.155(a)		
Systems must use at a minimum, one of the following forms of delivery:		40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)		
Mail or hand deliver a paper copy of the report;		40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)(i)		
Mail a notification that the report is available on a website via a direct link;		40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)(ii)		
Email a direct link or electronic version of the report; or		40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)(iii)		
Another direct delivery method approved in writing by the primacy agency.		40 CFR 141.155(a)(1)(iv)		
Systems using electronic delivery methods in paragraph (a)(1)(ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section must provide a paper copy of the report to any customer upon request. The notification method must prominently display directions for requesting such copy.		40 CFR 141.155(a)(2)		
For systems that choose to electronically deliver the reports by posting the report to a website and providing a notification either by mail or email:		40 CFR 141.155(a)(3)		
The report must be publicly available on the website at time notification is made;		40 CFR 141.155(a)(3)(i)		
Notifications must prominently display the link and include an explanation of the nature of the link; and		40 CFR 141.155(a)(3)(ii)		
Systems may use a web page to convey the information required in §§ 141.153, 141.154, and 141.156.		40 CFR 141.155(a)(3)(iii)		
Systems that use a publicly available website to provide reports must maintain public access to the report for no less than 3 years.		40 CFR 141.155(a)(4)		
The system must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the primacy agency. EPA expects that an adequate good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. A good faith effort to reach consumers includes a mix of methods to reach the broadest possible range of persons served by the water system such as, but not limited to: Posting the reports on the internet; mailing reports or postcards with links to the reports to all service addresses and/or postal customers; using an opt in notification system to send emails and/or texts with links to the reports to interested consumers; advertising the availability of the report in the news media and on		40 CFR 141.155(b)		

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social media; publication in a local newspaper or newsletter; posting a copy of the report or notice of availability with links (or equivalent, such as Quick Response (QR) codes) in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; delivery to community organizations; holding a public meeting to educate consumers on the reports.				
Where a system is aware that it serves a substantial number of non-bill paying consumers, the system is encouraged to directly deliver the reports or notices of availability of the reports to service addresses.		40 CFR 141.155(b)(1)		
Where a system is aware of a substantial number of bill-paying consumers without access to electronic forms of the report, the system should use at least one non-electronic form of delivery.		40 CFR 141.155(b)(2)		
No later than 10 days after the date the system is required to distribute the report to its customers, each community water system must provide a copy of the report to the primacy agency and a certification that the report(s) has/have been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.		40 CFR 141.155(c)		
Each community water system must make its reports available to the public upon request. Systems should make a reasonable effort to provide the reports in an accessible format to anyone who requests an accommodation.		40 CFR 141.155(e)		
Each community water system serving 50,000 or more persons must post its current year's report to a publicly-accessible site on the internet.		40 CFR 141.155(f)		
Publish the reports in one or more local newspapers or on one or more local online news sites serving the area in which the system is located;		40 CFR 141.155(g)(1)(i)		
Systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section if they provide notice that the report is available upon request at least once per year to their customers by mail, door-to-door delivery or by posting in one or more locations where persons served by the system can reasonably be expected to see it.		40 CFR 141.155(g)(2)		
Systems serving 100,000 or more persons, must develop a plan for providing assistance to consumers with limited English proficiency. The system must evaluate the languages spoken by persons with limited English proficiency served by the water system, and the system's anticipated approach to address translation needs. The first plan must be provided to the state with the first report in 2027. Plans must be evaluated annually and updated as necessary and reported with the certification required in paragraph (c) of this section.		40 CFR 141.155(i)		
Delivery timing and biannual delivery:		40 CFR 141.155(j)		

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Each community water system must distribute reports by July 1 each year. Each report distributed by July 1 must use data collected during, or prior to, the previous calendar year using methods described in paragraph (a) of this section.		40 CFR 141.155(j)(1)		
Each community water system serving 10,000 or more persons must distribute the report biannually, or twice per calendar year, by December 31 using methods described in paragraph (a) of this section.		40 CFR 141.155(j)(2)		
Systems required to comply with paragraph (j)(2) of this section, with a violation or action level exceedance that occurred between January 1 and June 30 of the current year, or have received monitoring results from required monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule in § 141.40, must include a 6-month update with the second report with the following:		40 CFR 141.155(j)(3)		
A short description of the nature of the 6-month update and the biannual delivery.		40 CFR 141.155(j)(i)		
If a system receives an MCL, MRDL, or treatment technique violation, the 6-month update must include the applicable contaminant section information in § 141.153(d)(4), and a readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, actions taken by the system to address the violation, and timeframe the system expects to complete those actions. To describe the potential health effects, the system must use the relevant language of appendix A to this subpart.		40 CFR 141.155(j)(ii)		
If a system receives any other violation, the 6-month update must include the information in § 141.153(f).		40 CFR 141.155(j)(iii)		
If a system exceeded the lead action level following monitoring conducted between January 1 and June 30 of the current year, the system must include information identified in § 141.153(d)(4)(vi) and (d)(8).		40 CFR 141.155(j)(iv)		
For systems monitoring under § 141.40 that become aware of results for samples collected during the reporting year but were not included in the reports distributed by July 1, the system must include information as required by § 141.153(d)(7).		40 CFR 141.155(j)(v)		
40 CFR 141.156 Summary of report contents.				
Each report must include a summary displayed prominently at the beginning of the report, including a brief description of the nature of the report.		40 CFR 141.156(a)		
Systems must include, at a minimum, the following information in the summary:		40 CFR 141.156(b)		
Summary of violations and compliance information included in the report required by § 141.153(d)(6) and (8), (f), and (h)(6) and (7).		40 CFR 141.156(b)(1)		
Contact information for owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report, per § 141.153(h)(2).		40 CFR 141.156(b)(2)		

Summary of Federal Regulations	See Endnote	Federal Citation	State Citation (Document Title, Page Number Section/Paragraph)	Different from Federal Requirement? (Explain On Separate Sheet)
If applicable, systems must include the following in the summary:		40 CFR 141.156(c)		
For systems using delivery methods in § 141.155(a)(1)(ii), (iii), or (iv), the summary must include directions for consumers to request a paper copy of the report, as described in § 141.155(a)(2).		40 CFR 141.156(c)(1)		
For systems subject to § 141.153(h)(3) because they serve a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, the summary must include information where consumers may obtain a translated copy of the report, or get assistance in the appropriate language(s).		40 CFR 141.156(c)(2)		
For systems using the report to also meet the public notification requirements of subpart Q of this part, the summary must specify that it is also serving to provide public notification of one or more violations or situations, provide a brief statement about the nature of the notice(s), and a brief description of how to locate the notice(s) in the report.		40 CFR 141.156(c)(3)		
The summary should be written in plain language and may use infographics.		40 CFR 141.156(d)		
For those systems required to include a 6-month update with the second report under § 141.155(j)(2), the summary should include a brief description of the nature of the report and update, noting the availability of new information for the current year (between January and June).		40 CFR 141.156(e)		
The report summary must include the following standard language to encourage the distribution of the report to all persons served: Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.		40 CFR 141.156(f)		
Appendix A				

Summary of Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	Explanation of State Policies and Procedures (Explain on separate sheet if needed)
Part 142 – National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation		
Subpart B—Primary Enforcement Responsibility		
40 CFR 142.14 Records kept by States.		
Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must maintain the following records under subpart O of this part:	40 CFR 142.14(h)	
A copy of the consumer confidence reports for a period of one year and the certifications obtained pursuant to 40 CFR 141.155(c) for a period of 5 years.	40 CFR 142.14(h)(1)	
A copy of the plans submitted pursuant to 40 CFR 141.155(i) for a period of 5 years.	40 CFR 142.14(h)(2)	
40 CFR 142.16 Special primacy requirements.		
Each State that has primary enforcement responsibility must adopt the revised requirements of 40 CFR part 141, subpart O no later than May 25, 2026. States must submit revised programs to EPA for approval using the procedures in § 142.12(b) through (d).	40 CFR 142.16(f)(1)	
Each State must, as a condition of primacy, provide water systems with technical assistance in meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 141.153(h)(3) to provide translation assistance to consumers with limited English proficiency. Examples of technical assistance include providing water systems with contact information for inclusion in the system's report where consumers can contact the state for translation assistance upon request, or providing resources for water systems to translate their reports, including EPA-provided translations of required content for CCRs (e.g., health effects language, definitions) and translated templates of reports through a website.	40 CFR 142.16(f)(3)	
Each application for approval of a revised program must include:	40 CFR 142.16(f)(5)	
A description of how the State intends to provide water systems with technical assistance in meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 141.153(h)(3) to provide translation assistance in communities with a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency.	40 CFR 142.16(f)(5)(i)	
A description of the state's procedures for waiving the mailing requirement for small systems consistent with 40 CFR 141.155(g).	40 CFR 142.16(f)(5)(ii)	

Additional CCR Regulatory Text Revisions

40 CFR Subpart Q Regulatory Text	Federal Citation	Description of Edit
On a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties; and	40 CFR 141.152(d)(2)	Minor edit, added “; and”
Contaminants subject to a MCL, action level, maximum residual disinfectant level, or treatment technique (regulated contaminants); and	40 CFR 141.153(d)(1)(i)	Minor edit, added “; and”
Disinfection by-products or microbial contaminants for which monitoring is required by §§ 141.142 and 141.143, except as provided under paragraph (e)(1) of this section, and which are detected in the finished water.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(1)(iii)	Removed
Results of monitoring in compliance with §§ 141.142 and 141.143 need only be included for 5 years from the date of last sample or until any of the detected contaminants becomes regulated and subject to routine monitoring requirements, whichever comes first.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(ii)	Removed, reserved
For total coliform analytical results until March 31, 2016: (A) The highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month; or (B) The highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vii)	Removed, reserved
For fecal coliform and E. coli until March 31, 2016: The total number of positive samples;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(viii)	Removed, reserved
The likely source(s) of detected contaminants to the best of the operator's knowledge. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments, and should be used when available to the operator. If the operator lacks specific information on the likely source, the report must include one or more of the typical sources for that contaminant listed in appendix A to this subpart that is most applicable to the system; and	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(ix)	Minor edit, added “; and”
The report must contain a brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water including bottled water. This explanation may include the language of paragraphs (h)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section or systems may use their own comparable language. The report also must include the language of paragraph (h)(1)(iv) of this section.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)	Minor edit: added “of this section”
Systems required to comply with subpart S of this part.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(6)	Minor edit: added “of this part”
Systems required to comply with subpart Y of this part.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)	Minor edit: added “of this part”
During the past year we failed to conduct all the required assessment(s).	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(D)(1)	Minor edit: removed “of”
Community water systems that detect TTHM above 0.080 mg/l, but below the MCL in § 141.12, as an annual average, monitored and calculated under the provisions of § 141.30, must include health effects language for TTHMs prescribed by appendix A.	40 CFR 141.154(e)	Removed
Beginning in the report due by July 1, 2002, and ending January 22, 2006, a community water system that detects arsenic above 0.010 mg/L and up to and including 0.05 mg/L must include the arsenic health effects language prescribed by appendix A to subpart O of this part.	40 CFR 141.154(f)	Removed
The Governor of a State or their designee, or the Tribal Leader where the Tribe has met the eligibility requirements contained in § 142.72 for the purposes of waiving the mailing requirement, can waive the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section for community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons. In consultation with the tribal government, the Regional Administrator may waive the requirement of § 141.155(a) in areas in Indian country where no tribe has been deemed eligible.	40 CFR 141.155(g)	Minor edits; replaced “his” to “their” and capitalized Tribe.
See table below	40 CFR Appendix A to subpart O	See table below
A summary of the status of each variance and exemption currently in effect; and	40 CFR 142.15(b)(2)	Minor edit, added “and”

Contaminant (Units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To Convert For CCR, Multiply By	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language	Description of Edit
Total Coliform Bacteria †	MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample		MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	Removed row and table note († Until March 31, 2016.)
Total Coliform Bacteria ‡	TT		TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	Use language found in § 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)	Removed symbol and table note (‡ Beginning April 1, 2016.)
Fecal coliform and E. coli †	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	Removed

Contaminant (Units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To Convert For CCR, Multiply By	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language	Description of Edit
<i>E. coli</i> ‡	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>		Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.	Removed symbol
Arsenic	0.010	1000	10.	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	Removed table note (These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 0.05 mg/L and there is no MCLG.)

¹ This provision was revised during the LCRI rulemaking, see 89 FR 86418, Oct. 30, 2024 and [LCRI Crosswalk](#).

² 40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iv) was amended by the LCRI NPDWR rulemaking to renumber the paragraph. CCRs delivered by July 1, 2027 must comply with the associated requirement.