

VILLAGE OF FRAZEYSBURG

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2017

risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

INTRODUCTION

About your drinking water

The Village of Frazeytsburg has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers by July of 2018. Included within this report is information regarding general health, water quality, test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Frazeytsburg has conducted sampling for **bacteria, nitrate, inorganic and volatile organic chemicals**. Over the past several years, samples were collected for a total of 59 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Frazeytsburg's water supply. The Ohio E.P.A. requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

At the present time Frazeytsburg water is treated with potassium permanganate, and chlorine. The water treatment plant is located at 6605 Bluebird Lane. The chemicals used to treat the water are food grade and comply with EPA specifications. Frazeytsburg contracts with a certified operator to assist in the operation of its treatment plant. A new water treatment plant was built in 2004 in order to comply with EPA requirements.

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 Village of Frazeytsburg 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 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>.

What's the source of Frazeytsburg drinking water?

The Frazeytsburg water system is served by two wells located adjacent to the water treatment plant located at 6605 Bluebird Lane. The new water treatment plant consists of iron and manganese removal, zeolite softening, and chlorination.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water; include 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, may even include radioactive material. Raw water may also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Contaminants that may be present in untreated source water include:

Public participation and comment is encouraged at regular meetings of the Council of the Village of Frazeytsburg which meets the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at Township Hall. A meeting schedule is available by calling (740) 828-2901.

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production and transportation, mining, or farming;
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- **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 Storm water runoff, and septic systems;
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For More Information

In 2017 we had an unconditional license to operate our water system. If you have any questions regarding this report, or any other matter regarding Frazeytsburg drinking water, you may contact William S Liston, Operator Responsible in Charge at (740) 828-2901

Consumer Confidence Report

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Frazeytsburg's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Frazeytsburg has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which may provide protection to public health.

- The presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay aquifer;
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities; and
- The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants found in the environment. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

This susceptibility means that under certain existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling William S. Liston at (740) 828-2901.

Who needs to take special precautions?

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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the

OH6000612		FRAZEYSBURG PWS for 2017							
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine	2017	1.82	1.01 - 1.82	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	7/13/2017	6	6 - 6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7/13/2017	17.10	15.50 – 17.10	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic	2017	3	3 - 3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
Fluoride	6/02/2015	0.246	.246 - .246	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	7/21/2017	0.95	0.95 – 0.95	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper	06/14/2016	0.111	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Lead	06/14/2016	0.02	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
<p>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.</p> <p>Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.</p> <p>Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.</p> <p>ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.</p> <p>Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.</p>									