

VILLAGE OF McCONNELLSVILLE DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2016

What's the source of your drinking water?

INTRODUCTION

The Village of McConnellsville has prepared this report to provide our consumers with the most up to date information on the quality of our drinking water. This report was required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the customers by July 1, 2017. This report includes general health information, water quality test results, methods for participation in decision making with regards to drinking water, and water system contacts.

In 2016 the Village of McConnellsville received its drinking water from the village of Malta's water treatment plant, which is supplied by three wells located just north of Malta on St. Rt. 669. The aquifer is approximately 25 ft. in depth and consists of compacted clay along with sand and gravel.

In 2016 the Village of McConnellsville distributed approximately 79,734,000 gallons of water. McConnellsville's average daily water usage for 2016 was approximately 218,449 gallons.

The Village of Malta treats the water by removing iron and manganese and then uses Ion exchange to soften.

Due to the age of the village's water infrastructure and the fact that unfiltered water was pumped through this infrastructure for such an extended period of time may result in preexisting iron and manganese to settle out of the water and accumulate onto plumbing fixtures.

The Village of McConnellsville is not alone in this battle and every effort to alleviate this problem is being taken.

The Village of McConnellsville has a current license to operate its water system.

Definitions of terms.

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

The < symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Who needs to take special precautions?

People with a greater vulnerability to contaminants in drinking water should take precautions. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants and anyone who is particularly at risk from infection. Individuals who meet these criteria should seek further information from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risks associated with Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

For more information or to request a paper copy of the CCR or

If you have any questions regarding this report, or any other matter regarding our drinking water, you may contact John Thompson at (740-962-3163).

You can make a difference in the quality of our water by the way you treat the environment. So be careful of what you dump on the ground and where you dump it.

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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Contaminates that may be present in source water include (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife, (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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; (E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that drinking water is safe, the EPA mandates specific regulations which limit the amount of contaminants found in treated drinking water. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain reasonably small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD EDUCATION INFORMATION

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 McConnelsville 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>.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(1-800-426-4791).

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

If you have any concerns or comments about the Village's water system you are welcome to attend a council meeting. The meetings take place on the first and third Tuesdays of the month and they start at 6:00P.M.

The Village of McConnelsville strives to the best of its ability to operate and maintain a safe drinking water system. There have been several changes in the rules and regulations over the past several years in the water industry and there are changes every year. These changes in the rules and regulations are to protect the consumer as much as possible. Sometimes it is very costly to meet these requirements. The Village of McConnelsville tries its best to meet these requirements in the most cost effective way possible.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Malta's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the source water area that supplies water to the Village of Malta has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlaying the aquifer; Shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.
- The presence of volatile organic compounds in the well field ground water in the area around the well field.
- The continued presence of manmade contaminants in treated water.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming further contaminated in the future is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling John Thompson at 962-3163.

The Village of Malta has developed and implemented a well head/source water protection plan to help prevent additional contamination from entering the aquifer and prevent the existing contamination from impacting the drinking water source. The protection plan contains an educational

component, source control strategies, a contingency and emergency response plan, and ground water monitoring strategies. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 962-4971.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of McConnellsville conducted sampling for bacteria, 2016.

- The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

The lead, copper, trihalomethane, haloacetic acids and bacteria samples were taken in the Village of McConnellsville's water system. The Barium, nitrate and fluoride were taken at the water wells in Malta.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Malta's water.							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Chemicals							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0241	Single Sample result	2015	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes and Metal refineries
Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	0.64	0.64	2016	NO	Run off from fertilizer Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N/A	4	<0.50	NA	2015	NO	Erosion of nature Material deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	.0040	NA	2015	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	13	Al=13	.1530	NA	2015	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Volatile Organic Contaminates							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (UG/L)	NA	80	35.1	Single sample result	2015	NO	By-produce of Chlorine disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acid UG/l	NA	60	6.80	Single sample result	2015	NO	By-product of Chlorine disinfection
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine	MRDL =4	MRDL =4	0.7411	0.21 – 01.71	2015	NO	Water additive to control Microbes