

Village of Carrollton 2017 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

The Carrollton Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water as required by the Ohio EPA. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information.

The Village Of Carrollton receives its ground water from 9 wells located north of town off St. Rt. 171 between St. Rt. 43 and St. Rt. 9.

In 2003 the **Ohio EPA** completed a study of the Village of Carrollton'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 that supplies water to the Village of Carrollton has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/other overlaying the aquifer ,
- shallow depth (less than 21 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
- presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area,
- and the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. We are currently testing for bacteria at each well head monthly. The construction of the new Water Treatment Plant (iron & manganese) has been completed and was put in operation in May of 2014. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to protect the aquifer is available by calling 330-627-2411.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 activity.

Contaminants 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 result 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 Strom 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 tap water is safe to drink, USEPA 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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).

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

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Carrollton conducted sampling for **{Total Haloacetic Acids, TTHM, nitrate and coliform contaminants}** during 2017. 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. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those substances that were found in the drinking water.

Substances (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Substances detected							
TTHMs (ppm) Total Trihalomethanes	0	.08	.005	NA	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride ppm	4	4	1.02	.8-1.2	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits, additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate ppm	10	10	.22	NA	No	2017	Fertilizer run off, leaching of septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
Barium ppm	2	2	.20	NA	No	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	.99	<.05 - .99	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel ppm	.1	.1	.002	NA	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products; Mining and refining operations
Total Chlorine ppm	MRDL-4	MRDLG-4	1.00	.7-1.7	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids(ppm)	.06	.06	.01	NA	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Selenium ppm	.05	.05	.001	NA	No	2017	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Lead ppm	0	AL=.015	.001	<.001 to .003	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing ; Erosion of natural deposits

For your 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. Village of Carrollton 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 Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

License to Operate Status

The Village of Carrollton has a current, unconditioned license to operate the water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council which meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. Please call ahead to be placed on the agenda or with questions concerning this report at 330-627-2411 between 8am and 4 pm.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

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.