

Village of Mount Sterling

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2019

The Village of Mount Sterling has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2019 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Source Water Information

The **Mount Sterling Water System** receives its drinking water from three (3) wells located at Mason Park, 690 Yankeetown Street. Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Mount Sterling'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 Mount Sterling has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- Significant depth (over 80 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. 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 Townhall at (740) 869-2040.

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 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 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 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 Federal 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).

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Mount Sterling** drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	6.6	0-6.6	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0263	.0263 - .0263	No	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.69	0.69 - 0.69	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.575	0.62 - 3	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No Goal	80	7	7 - 7	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Lead and Copper								
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants		
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	No	Jan – Dec. 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.		
	0 out of 19 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 0 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.152	No	Jan – Dec. 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.		
	0 out of 19 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 0.152 ppm.							

Lead Educational 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 Mount Sterling 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village of Mt. Sterling which meets on the second and fourth Monday’s of each month beginning at 7 P.M. For more information on your drinking water contact *Village of Mt. Sterling* at 740-869-2040

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 level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

The Village of Mount Sterling received the following monitoring and reporting violations during 2019. The following table describes these violations and the steps we are taking to prevent future violations.

Month (2019)	Description	More Information
November	Failed to collect and report all of our lead and copper samples.	The Village adequately reported 19 out of 20 samples by the deadline, however a sampling error occurred with the final sample and the deadline was missed. We are striving to collect the required samples earlier in the period.
February	Failure to collect and report all of our disinfection byproduct (DBP) samples.	The Village sampled and reported from 1 of the 2 required locations during the time period, but the 2 nd location was missed.

***NOTE: The public notice for these violations are included below:**

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Mount Sterling (PWSID: OH4900812)

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 1/1/19-12/31/19, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper in the distribution system. We were required to sample and report 20 lead and copper samples. While we collected sufficient samples, one sample bottle did not have enough water volume to be analyzed and we were only able to report 19 of the required 20 samples before the monitoring period ended.

<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Violation ID#</u>
1/1/19-12/31/19	27	669407420

Additionally, we are required to monitor your drinking water for specific organic contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2019 annual time period we did not monitor for Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon and Radium-228 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Monitoring period</u>	<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Violation ID#</u>
Gross Alpha Incl. Radon	10/1/19-12/31/19	03	669407620
Radium-228	10/1/19-12/31/19	03	669407720

What Should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective action.
- This notice is to inform you that Mount Sterling not monitor and report results for the lead and copper, total trihalomethanes, and halo acetic acids during the time periods mentioned above, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of these violations, the water supply has had the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting Village of Mount Sterling

Contact Person: Courtney Bricker

Phone Number: 740-869-2040 x.5

Mailing Address: 1 South London St. Mt. Sterling OH 43143

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID: OH4900812

Facility ID: 4962434, DS1