Village of Centerburg

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Village of Centerburg Public Water System Consumer Confidence Report
Reporting Year 2018

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The Village of Centerburg's Public Water System was taken over by Del-Co Water Company on October 29th, 2018. This report pertains only to water delivered by the Village of Centerburg from January 1st 2018 to October 29th 2018. If you have any questions concerning water quality after October 29th, 2018 you may refer to the Del-Co Water Company.

Source Water Information

The Village of Centerburg received its drinking water from two water wells located at 100 Johnsville Road. This system was considered a ground water source. Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of Centerburg's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provided guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplied water to the Village of Centerburg had a low susceptibility to contamination. While the Village of Centerburg's source water assessment report is no longer available, customers may obtain a copy of Del-Co Water Company's source water assessment. For more information, please call Superintendent Spencer Sheldon of the Del-Co Water Company at 740-548-7746.

Water Treatment

This groundwater supply was not exposed to air and was not subject to direct pollution and contamination as water in a river or reservoir could be. The groundwater was pumped directly from the source into the treatment processes of chlorine disinfection and iron filtration. After filtration, the water was sent to an underground storage tank where it could then be pumped into an elevated storage tank or to the water distribution system.

Source Water Protection

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.

Properly maintain private septic systems.

Dispose of chemicals and oils properly.

License to Operate Status

The Village of Centerburg had a current, unconditional license to operate this public water system from the Ohio EPA in 2018. The Village of Centerburg no longer operates a public water system.

Important Health Information

Some people are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The US 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline.

Substances or Contamination That Could Be in 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 limits the amounts 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).

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 Centerburg 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested for, only those substances listed below were found in the water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in the drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires the monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, the definitions are provided below the table.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.25	0.67-1.25	No	2018	Water additive use to control microbes
	MCLG	**MCL**	**Radioactive Contaminants**				
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	7.6	N/A	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits

Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.5	N/A	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.194	N/A	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.34	N/A	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0.005	N/A	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHM (ppb) HAA5 (ppb)	0 0	80 60	21.4 <6.0	17.4-21.4 <6.0	No No	2018 2018	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**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	<5.0	No	2018	Corrosion of plumbing
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.115	No	2018	Corrosion of plumbing
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Definitions

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Public Water System Contact Information

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