

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Year 2016

## Village of Crooksville

**Consumer Confidence Report**

**May 2017**

### Introduction

The Village of Crooksville 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. Each year you will receive a CCR (Consumer Confidence Report) on or before July 1, which is the deadline set by Ohio EPA.

### What is the source of your drinking water?

The Village of Crooksville purchases all its water from the Burr Oak Regional Water District. The BORWD is withdrawing groundwater from five (5) wells, capable of 4 million gallons per day from sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) within the Hocking River Buried Valley aquifer located in Athens County, Dover Township.

### 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 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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**.

### Backflow Prevention

Backflow prevention affects all water users. The Crooksville Water Department is encouraging all customers to review their home plumbing and water supply connection to identify possible cross connections to alternate water supplies, or auxiliary source, which would permit a backflow occurrence. The water user is liable for any installation on his premises that could endanger the water quality of either the public or their own distribution system. Crooksville currently has a backflow prevention program in place for commercial and industrial water users.

### Lead 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. Crooksville Water Department 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 and cooking. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### 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 at 1-800-426-4791**.

\*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, is more than one year old.

<b>TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS</b>							
<b>FOR: VILLAGE OF CROOKSVILLE</b>							
	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL = 4	1.20	0.58-1.57	No	2016	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Level = 15	<4 ppb	NA	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	.159	N/A	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 ppb						
*Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.10	NA	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
*Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.03	0.80-1.24	No	2016	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
*Barium	2	2	0.0405	NA	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	90.2	47.3-90.2	No	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	29.9	16.1-29.9	No	2016	
<b>Additional Finished Water Quality Information</b>							
*Contaminants	Level Found		Hardness	Alkalinity	P.H.	2016	
*Iron mg/l	0.01		148 mg/l	197mg/l	7.94	2016	
*Manganese mg/l	0.001						

\*BORWD sampling results.

### **TTHM Health Information**

By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### **Haloacetic Acids Health Information**

By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### **IDSE Monitoring**

“Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection by products are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.”

### **License to Operate**

**“The Village of Crooksville has an unconditioned license to operate the water system.”**

### **How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular Council meetings held each **Monday evening at 7:00 pm at the Administration Building at 98 S. Buckeye St. in Crooksville**. Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Thomas W. Collins at 740-982-2712 or the billing office at 982-2712 for direction. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The Village Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays monthly at 7:00 p.m. at the Administration Building located at 98 South Buckeye Street

**For more information regarding the BORWD, you may contact Kent Nichols at 740-767-2558**

**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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** 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 that 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.

