

Village of South Point CCR for 2017

The Village of South Point has an unconditional license to operate

Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791)

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is groundwater from the Teays Valley Aquifer. We have 6 wells, 3 of which are in the Village Park, 1 at the Filter Building at 206 2nd Street West, 1 that is about 200 yards off of 4th Street East at the end of North Kenova Road and 1 that is about 100 yards off of Hooper Drive. They will pump approximately 2000 gpm. The treatment process is the addition of Potassium Permanganate and passing the water through sand filters to remove the iron and manganese and the addition of chlorine for disinfection.

Source water assessment and its availability

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of South Point's water source of drinking water to identify a potential contamination source and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to the study; the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies the water to the Village of South Point has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: the presence of a thin layer of clay overlaying the aquifer; the presence of a significant potential contamination sources in the protection area; and the presence of manmade contaminants (nitrates) in treated water. This susceptibility means that under existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate measures. More information about what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 740-377-2304.

Should you need to find your Source Water Assessment Information ,the report can be accessed at Ohio EPA's website located at <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx> and selecting "Drinking Water Source Assessment Reports" in box under "Quick Links". When the map appears, you can search by your water system name or by <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH4401212.pdf>

What are sources of contamination in drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; 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; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; 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; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water company. Our Council meetings are the 1st Tuesday of every month at 7:30 pm.

Additional Information for Lead

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. South Point Water 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>.

Additional Information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	< 6.0	NA		2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	3.29	NA		2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	.60	NA		2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0349	NA		2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4.60	NA		2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	100	< .1	NA		2017	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	< .6	NA		2017	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	< .6	NA		2017	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Endothall (ppb)	100	100	< 9.0	NA	2017	No	Runoff from herbicide use
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>90% of test levels were less than</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Number of samples found to have excess of AL</u>	<u>Sample date</u>	<u>Individual results over the AL</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	.275	1.35	0 of 20	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	< 5.0	15	1 of 20	2017	36.9 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminates	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL,TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Unregulated Contaminates							
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.77	N/A	7/07/17	No	Chlorinated Drinking Water
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	< .50	N/A	7/07/17	No	Chlorinated Drinking Water
DIBromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.50	N/A	7/07/17	No	Chlorinated Drinking Water
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.03	N/A	7/07/17	No	Chlorinated Drinking Water

Contaminates	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL,TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Radioactive Contaminates							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15 pCi/L	6.60 pCi/L	N/A	4/29/15	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter, a unit for measuring radioactive concentrations

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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