

VILLAGE OF BELLVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2022

The Bellville Water Department 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.

We sincerely hope this information will help you, the consumer, understand the importance of a good water supply such as ours. We strive to provide our community with the best water for the lowest price possible. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR CONCERNS YOU MAY CONTACT

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council.
Village of Bellville Water Dept. (419) 886-3043 ext. 1 OR Attend any regular scheduled Council Meeting

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The Village presently operates two wells that have been designated ground water sources by the EPA. The wells are 12" diameter and approximately 92 feet deep. They are capable of producing about 1 million gallons per day. We have a storage capacity of 450,000 gallons of water in our reservoirs. The average daily usage for the Village is 200,000 gallons.

Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of Bellville's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to the study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Bellville has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: lack of protective of low permeability material overlying the aquifer, and presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling our office.

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).

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 Bellville 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>.

VILLAGE OF BELLVILLE'S WATER

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Bellville Water Dept. conducted sampling for numerous contaminants during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of 38 different contaminants most of which were not detected in Bellville's water supply. 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOUND IN BELLVILLE'S DRINKING WATER

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| BARIUM (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0426 | NA | NO | 2022 | Discharge of drilling waste or metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.113 | NA | NO | 2022 | Leaching from rocks and minerals; Glass, Steel, and Phosphate fertilizer production |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| GROSS ALPHA (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 5 | NA | NO | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM 228 (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | < 1 | NA | NO | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL CHLORINE (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG=4 | 1.3891 | .02 – 4.2 | NO | 2022 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 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 | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 ppm | NA | 0.237 | NO | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion | |
| | 0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | NA | 0.0016 | NO | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing | |
| | 0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. | | | | | | |

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water

systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) 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