

Village of Bettsville

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2022

The **Village of Bettsville** 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.

Source Water Information

The **Village of Bettsville** has an unconditional license to operate a Water Treatment Plant for 2022. It receives its drinking water from two wells which are located just west of the village office.

The Ohio EP has recently completed a study of the Village of Bettsville's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance of protecting the drinking water source. According to this study the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Bettsville has low susceptibility to contamination. The determination is based on the following.

- Presence of moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.
- No evidence that suggest that the ground water has been impacted by any significant chemical contaminants from human activities.
- Significant depth (over 50 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.

The susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively low.

What are the 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 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 system, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from the 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 agricultural, urban storm runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm 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 **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 for 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)**.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Bettsville conducted sampling for (Lead and Copper, VOC, TTHM, Haa5, bacteria, Radiologicals, Inorganics and nitrate) during 2021. All bacteria samples were negative (safe). Samples were collected for many different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Bettsville'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. We have a current unconditional license to operate our water system.

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 home plumbing. The Village of Bettsville 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw> or by calling **614-644-2752**. 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 1-800-426-4791** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	.290	NA	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing system
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level 1.3 ppm						
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	1.50	NA	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which supports strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	5.3	NA	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level 15 ppb						
Radiological							
Gross Alpha	0	15	6.59	7.8 – 2.7	NO	2022	Decay of Natural and Manmade deposits
Radium - 226	0	5	2.07	3.9 – 1.5	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228	0	5	1.02	.32 – .40	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	38.4	35.9–38.4	NO	2022	By product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb) DS201	NA	60	12.2	8.4 – 12.2	NO	2022	By product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants							
Barium (ppb)	NA	NA	110	.11 - .11	NO	2022	By product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	11.9	1.6-11.1	NO	2021	By product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	7.2	6.3-6.5	NO	2021	By product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	NA	NA	1.0	1.1-1.2	NO	2021	By product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	18.7	17.8 –18.2	NO	2021	By product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.2	.7 – 2.0	NO	2022	Water additives used to control microbes

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council which meets first Tuesday of every month. Meetings are held at 7:00 pm in the village office.

For more information or a printed copy of your drinking water report , contact the village office at 419-986-5636 located at 308 Emma Street or contact Dave Clark at 419-937-4124

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **Maximum contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of 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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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 (ug/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- **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 Residual Disinfectant level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **<:** A symbol which means less than.