

***Village of Flushing***  
***2023 Drinking Water Consumer Report***

The **Flushing 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 have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The **Village of Flushing** purchases its drinking water from ***the Belmont County Water and Sewer District***. Its water supply originates from the Ohio River, north of Bellaire. The water is secured from a well that is supplied by an aquifer in the region. Water is then pumped to the County Treatment Plant located at 5100 Guernsey ST. The Village of Flushing receives its water from SR 149 from the southern end of the Village near Schuler Park. A meter pit at this location indicates that the Village averages 88,000 GPD. Water is sent through the town with the excess being stored in the water tower.

The water being treated at the Belmont County Treatment plant, is treated to EPA requirements.

***What are the 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).

***Source Water Susceptibility Report (BCWSD)***

An assessment that was conducted by the Ohio EPA places the well aquifer at a HIGH susceptibility rating due to the following: (A) Presence of a relatively permeable layer of silty clay overlying the aquifer; (B) Shallow Depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface)

of the aquifer; (C) The identification of VOC contaminated soils within the one year time travel; (D) Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; (E) The presence of manmade contaminants in treated water. To obtain a copy of the report or for more information contact, Kelly Porter, Director, Belmont County Water and Sewer District at 740-695-3144.

**About your drinking water.**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Flushing Water Department conducted sampling for {bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic} during 2021. We collected 12 MicroBiological Samples, with all 12 of them being safe. 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Flushing** drinking water:

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 per month	0	ND -1	NO	2023	Naturally Present in Enviroment
<b>Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Haloacetic Acid 5 (ppb)	N/A	60	16.35	10.2-20.5	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb)	N/A	80	33.7	22.6-47.1	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.028	.028-.028	NO	2020	The likely source of contamination is discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	1.03	1.03-1.03	NO	2020	The likely source of contamination is corrosion of galvanized pipes; discharge for metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	.70-.1.46	NO	2023	The likely source of contamination is erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.573	.566-573	NO	2023	The likely source of contamination is runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine	<u>MRDLG</u> =4	<u>MRDL</u> =4	1.14	.77-1.14	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	none	<1	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3 ppm	none	.088	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 Flushing** 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>.

#### Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

*All water systems were required to 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.*

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are one indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During July 2023, we did not collect the required sample. All monitoring since July 2023 has been compliant with our monthly schedule. To prevent this from happening again we now have multiple employees whom monitor that the sample is collected and analyzed on schedule.

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

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of **Flushing Council** which meets **the second Thursday of every month at 6:00 pm**. For more information on your drinking water contact **Administrator, Kris Chini at 740-968-4559**.

**Information on previous years violations are as follows:**

In our **2013** CCR, we omitted our license to operate status information and some mandatory language.

In our **2017** CCR, we omitted source water information and definitions of terms.

In our **2018** CCR, we omitted source water information and chlorine detection.

In our **2019** CCR, we omitted definition of terms and source water information. We reported incorrect TTHM data and the message on the bill was unclear and did not include an option to call for a paper copy of the report.

In our **2020** CCR, we omitted DBP violation information.

For more information on any of the above corrections, please contact us.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of the regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets health standards. During the Second Quarter of 2020 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS. This notice is to inform you that Flushing Village PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Second Quarter of 2020 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not to take any actions in response to this notice. Upon being notified of this violation, the water supplier will take steps to ensure that the adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**Information on current 2023 violations is as follows:**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of the regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets health standards. During the Fourth Quarter of 2023 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS. This notice is to inform you that Flushing Village PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Fourth Quarter of 2023 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not to take any actions in response to this notice. Upon being notified of this violation, the water supplier will take steps to ensure that the adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

***Mandatory Definitions:***

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.

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

**Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

**Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

**Cyanobacteria:** Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

**Cyanotoxin:** Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".

**Level 1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

**Master Meter (MM):** A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

**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.

# DRINKING WATER NOTICE

## Monitoring requirements not met for Flushing Village PWS

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the Fourth Quarter of 2023 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: Disinfection By-Products.*

### What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Flushing Village PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Fourth Quarter of 2023 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

### What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

A sample was (will be) collected on NOVEMBER 2, 2023.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Flushing Village PWS at:

Contact Person: CHAD SUTTON

Phone Number: (740) 338-1732

Mailing Address: 120 HIGH ST. FLUSHING, OH 43977

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

PWSID: OH0700912 Facility ID: DS1

Date Distributed: 4-11-24

**PUBLIC NOTICE INSTRUCTIONS AND VERIFICATION FORM FOR  
COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WITH TIER 3 VIOLATIONS**

The owner or operator of a community public water system with a Tier 3 violation or situation shall notify the persons served by the public water system as soon as practical but **no later than one year** after the system learns of the violation. At a minimum, community public water systems must issue the notice by **mail or other direct delivery**. Public notice issued by other methods shall be repeated annually as long as the violation or situation persists.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PUBLIC WAS NOTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING METHOD(S) INDICATED BELOW, AS DESCRIBED IN THE OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE RULE 3745-81-32:

Required Method of Public Notification	Actual Method of Public Notification
<p><b>Use one or more of the following methods to reach all persons served by the public water system:</b></p> <p>Public notice issued by mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the public water system. <i>The consumer confidence report (CCR) delivered to customers by July 1 of each year may be used as long as the public notice includes all the required content and is delivered within the required timeframe.</i></p>	<p><b>Describe actual methods used to notify public of the violation:</b></p> <p>Date of mailing/delivery _____</p> <p>Please check if public notice was included in the yearly CCR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>If the above methods do not reach all persons served, also use any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the public water system (e.g. publication in a local newspaper or newsletter, delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others, posting in public places served by the system, use of e-mail or the Internet to notify employees or students, or delivery community organizations). If the notice is posted, it shall remain in place as long as the violation exists, but in no case less than 7 days.</b></p>	<p>A. Method(s) _____ _____ _____</p> <p>B. Date(s) _____</p>

**Please indicate below what public notice was used. INCLUDE A COPY OF THE PUBLIC NOTICE.**

- A public notice as provided was issued without changes.  
 A different public notice was issued **after consulting with Ohio EPA on** \_\_\_\_\_.

CSA 4-4-24  
 Signature of Responsible Person Date

CHRIS SUTTON - OPERATOR OF RECORD  
 Printed Name and Title of Responsible Person

PWS NAME: FLUSHING VILLAGE PWS  
 PWSID: OH0700912  
 Facility ID: DS1  
 COUNTY: BELMONT  
 MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR  
 4Q2023; Vio ID 11496

<b>For Ohio EPA Use Only:</b>	
Date PN received: _____	
PN acceptable: _____	PN not acceptable: _____