York Township Water Authority
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2023

The York Township Water Authority has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers annually by July 1. 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.

The York Township Water Authority receives its drinking water from the Village of Powhatan Point. A water tower in Powhatan Point, in service since December 1999, has a capacity of 380,000 gallons. The Village of Powhatan Point receives drinking water from an Ohio River aquifer. The Village of Powhatan Point has three ground water wells. The two primary wells are located on Witten Ave. and a standby well is located on Marion Del Ave.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Powhatan Point's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Powhatan Point has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- the presence of a relatively permeable protective layer of silty loam overlaying the aquifer,
- a relatively shallow depth (less than 30 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
- the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area, and
- the presence of manmade contaminants in the treated water.

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 protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (740)-795-5917.

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 includes: (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 results 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, 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 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). Some people may by more vulnerable to contaminants in the water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk to infants 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.

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 York Township Water Authority Water System 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. 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.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The York Township Water Authority and/or the Village of Powhatan Point conducted sampling for total coliform (bacteria), lead, copper, nitrate, and synthetic organic chemicals (SOC) during 2023. The results are shown in the following table or were less than the detectable amount. All bacteria sample results were negative (safe). A copy of Powhatan Point's Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained by contacting Paul McCloud, Superintendent, at 740-795-5917. 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.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at meetings of the York Township Water Authority, which meets every month at the York Township building on Mt. Victory Rd. For meeting dates or for more information on your drinking water, contact Technical Advisor Larry Bailey at 740-483-6423.

York Township Water Authority purchases water from the Village of Powhatan. In 2020 the

Village of Powhatan was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in the Village of Powhatan's drinking water below the action level established by the Ohio EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, and to view the latest results please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Table of Water Quality Test Results

York Township Water Authority
For the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level	Range	Violation	Year	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	1	NA	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of five samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15.0 ppb						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.129	NA	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of five samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
*Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	5.55	4.58–5.55	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.34	0.19 – 1.34	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0847	0.0764 -0.0847	NO	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0.4	0.3-0.4	No	2023	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
*Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (nanograms/l)	0	200	80	0-80	NO	2023	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
*Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0000 6	0-0.0000 6	No	2023	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Disinfectant Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	4.5	NA	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.63	0.59 - 0.69	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.

* Sampled by the Village of Powhatan Point. All others sampled by the York Township Water Authority.

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. MCLG=s allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL=s are set as close to MCLG=s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): 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): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter. A common measure of radioactivity.

<: 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.

N/A: Not Applicable