Pomeroy Public works
2014 drinking water
Consumer Confidence Report

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Leak Insurance Available
Please just come to the Water Office or call 740-992-3121 to request a form.

Pomeroy Drinking Water

Introduction & Is my water safe?

This Report explains the quality of drinking water provided by the Pomeroy Water Department. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as will as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. Please read them carefully. In 2014, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Village of Pomeroy vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a Maximum Contaminant Level; however, there were several times that the Secondary Contaminant Level for Mn were exceeded, due to problem with the Iron Filter. The overall average for each month was below the SCL.

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?

The Pomeroy water system is supplied by ground water pumped from four wells located at 2090 Carroll Street in Syracuse, Ohio utilizing the Ohio river aquifer. We have back up connections with the Villages of Middleport and Syracuse. The Village has 7 booster pumps station located around the village. These booster stations provide the necessary storage and pressure for their areas.

Source water assessment and its availability

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Pomeroy's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to Pomeroy has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on: Presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlying the aquifer; Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; Presence of man made contaminants like nitrates and C-8 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 992-3121.

Why are there contaminants in my 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:

A) Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, 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 encourage Public Interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular council meetings occur on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, meetings start at 7:00 PM at the Municipal Building at 660 East Main Street in Pomeroy.

Other Information-LTO

LTO- License To Operate. The Village of Pomeroy has a GREEN License, Which means that Pomeroy has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. The ground water from our wells is treated in our water treatment plant where iron, manganese and hardness are removed and then filtered through granular activated carbon to remove organic compounds, such as C-8. During 2014 the Village of Pomeroy Water Department did not have any monitoring or reporting violations.

Results of radon monitoring

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air-containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 Pico curies per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

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. Pomeroy 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. The customer collects lead and Copper samples, and the EPA only requires the village water system to have samples tested every three years. Last tests were completed in 2014 for the Village of Pomeroy.

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.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.40	2.7-3.7	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.899	NA	No	2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.222	NA	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of eleven copper samples exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	5.04	NA	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits.
	one out of eleven lead samples exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL =4	1.238	.5—1.5	No	2014	Water additive used to control microbes.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	<6.0	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo- methanes (ppb)	NA	80	<2.0	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	80	<0.50	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloro- methane (ppb)	NA	80	<0.50	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Backflow devices annual inspections and test are due by August 31, 2015. Please send results to the Water office. Leak insurance is available July 1, 2015 The cost is $25.00 /Meter. See Water office for details.

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)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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

For more information please contact: **740-992-3121**