

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence

Report Racine Village 2013

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (800-4264791).

Where does my water come from?

Our drinking water is obtained from four wells sunk about 65 feet into an underground source, sand and gravel aquifer (water rich-zone) called the Ohio River Valley Aquifer. These wells are located at the dead-end of Third Street. The Village owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them.

In the event that an emergency occurs the village would be able to obtain water from Tupper's Plains-Chester Water District. During this reporting period January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, the village did not use this interconnect.

Source water assessment and its availability

In 2003 the Ohio EPA completed a study to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting our drinking water source. It was determined from this study that the municipal water system's aquifer determination is based on the following:

- Presence of relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
- Presence of significant potential contaminant source in the protection area;
- Presence of manmade contaminants (nitrates) in treated water;

Nitrates are the results of runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; or erosion of natural deposits. This susceptibility means that under current conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood.

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;

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacterial, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm and water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses; 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; and 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 form public health.

How can I get involved?

You can get involved by attending village council meetings, which are held in at the village hall (405 Main Street) on the first Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. Exceptions would be if the first Monday is a holiday, in which case the village council would determine a date at the meeting previous to the holiday. Public participation in these meetings is encouraged. Call 949-2296 for further specific information on these meetings or any other questions you may have.

Other Information

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

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill.

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. Racine Village 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>.

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.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2013	1.2	.6 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) DS202	7/16/2013	5.6	16.3 - 16.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) DS201	7/16/2013	11.5	16.3 - 16.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	6/5/2012	0.0454	.0454 - .0454	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	7/2/13	0.64	3.32 - 3.32	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/19/2011	0.396	1	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	7/19/2011	6.59	1	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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