

Corning Water Department

2020 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

April 25, 2021

The Village of Corning has prepared the following report for you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 requires us to provide this report to the consumer. Included within this report is general health information, water quality tests results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

What is the Source of your Drinking Water?

The Village of Corning receives its drinking water from the Regional Water District, which is withdrawing groundwater from five (5) wells, capable of 4 million gallons per day from a sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) within the Hocking River Buried Valley aquifer system located in Athens County, Dover Township.

What is the Source of Contaminants to Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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 operation 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 and petroleum production 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 the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulation establishes 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 amount 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)**.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Burr Oak Regional Water District is a community public water system serving approximately 760 people near Athens, Ohio. The system also provides water to 18 Satellite systems, serving an additional 28,200 people. Burr Oak Regional Water District operates five wells that pump approximately 2,000,000 gallons of water per day from a sand and gravel aquifer, (water rich zone) within the Hocking River Buried Valley Aquifer System. The aquifer is covered by less than 20 feet of low permeability material, which provides minimal protection from contamination. Depth to water in this aquifer is less than 20 feet below the ground surface.

The Drinking Water source protection area for the District's wells is illustrated in the Drinking Water Source Assessment report prepared by Ohio EPA in May 2012. The source water protection area includes two zones, one inside the other. The "inner protection zone" is the area that provides ground water to the wells within one year of pumping. The "outer protection zone" is the area that contributes water when the wells are pumped for five years.

Based on relevant databases and a field inspection of the area, several potential sources of contamination were identified within the protection area. These include a recycling center, agricultural areas, transportation routes, (such as State Route 13 and 682, and a railroad), above ground storage tanks and an abandoned oil and gas well.

The Burr Oak Regional Water District's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contaminants due to:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer.
- The shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer
- The presence of a significant potential contaminate sources in the area.

Source Water Assessment can be obtained from Burr Oak Regional Water at 1-740-767-2558.

Who Needs to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about their 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 Corning conducted sampling for {bacteria, inorganic, radiological and volatile organic} contaminants during 2020. Samples were collected each month and sent to certified laboratories for testing. Each month the result was negative for fecal Coliform. TTHM's & HAA5's are taken annually. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate is more than one year old.

Lead Information

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. Burr Oak Regional Water and The Village of Corning are 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 it 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 **1-800-426-4791** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Thermal Expansion in Hot Water Heaters is Potential Danger

Water expands as it is heated; this is called thermal expansion. If there is no room for heated water to expand, it builds up pressure in the plumbing. If you have a "closed system" this pressure may release the relief valve on the hot water tank. If the relief valve is not operating properly, the hot water tank could be damaged or even explode, due to thermal expansion. "Closed Systems" can be caused by closed valves, check valves, pressure reducing valves and backflow prevention devices etc., therefore, the installation of a thermal expansion tank or another suitable pressure relieving device may be needed in your plumbing. For more information contact a reputable plumber.

Danger from Wells, Cisterns, Pond and Spring Water Supplies

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) mandates that residential auxiliary water supplies, such as wells, cisterns, ponds and springs must **NOT** be connected in any way to our water system, because some are unsafe and could represent a danger to public health. **All private sources of water must be disconnected AND physically separate from our water system. A valve separating the system is not acceptable.** Violations may endanger public health and can result in loss of water service.

Safety Precautions

The Village of Corning has taken the following measures to assure the safety of our drinking water. Our Water tank is locked and checked regularly for vandalism or tampering. If the water tank is tampered with the authorities are notified, and if they feel that the water supply was contaminated the required measures and tests will be taken to ensure the safety of our water supply.

How to Participate in Decisions Concerning Your Drinking Water

The Corning Water Department encourages customers to attend the regular Village Council meetings, which are held at the Mayor's Office the 2nd. Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. **Corning currently holds an unconditioned license to operate.**

For more information about your drinking water contact Mayor James Barrett at 740-347-4476.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS and WATER DEPARTMENT

Ed O'Neil- Administrative Asst.

(740) 347-4476

Kevin Plant – Certified Water Operator

(740) 591-3787

OH 6400003 CORNING VILLAGE PWS									
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2020	13.6	11.9-13.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2020	45.2	37.6-45.2	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	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2020	1.62	1.22-1.62	=4	=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper	2018	.086ppm	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Lead	2018	<4ppb	0	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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

-Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

-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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Highest disinfectant level allowed

MRDLG: The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Burr Oak Regional Water District Table of Contaminants

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform Bacteria*	0	<5%	0	0	No	2020	Naturally Present in the Environment
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.45	1.14 - 1.68	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	17.2	0.0 - 19.4	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	54.98	39.3 - 60.9	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.04	0.81 - 1.17	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.045	N/A	No	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
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	0	<5.0	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.162	No	2020	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Additional Finished Water Quality Information

Average Water Quality	Level Found
Iron mg/l	0.00
Manganese mg/l	0.007
P.H.	7.94
Alkalinity mg/l	205
Hardness mg	130

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. 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.
- **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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)** 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.

Copies of CCR are posted in the following locations:

Corning Post Office
105 Washington St.
Corning, Oh

Johns Place
140 East Main St.
Corning, Oh

Corning Village Office
110 Thresher St.
Corning, Oh

Corning Public Library
113 11th. St.
Corning, Oh