Village of Philo
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2022

The Village of Philo 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. The Village of Philo drinking water has met all EPA standards for year 2022.

Source Water Information

The Village of Philo receives its drinking water from ground water. The ground water is obtained from two wells located in the Village owned well field located south of the village at 6406 Old River Road (County Road 6). The Drinking Water Source Assessment for the wellfield indicates that the Village of Philo's drinking water has an HIGH susceptibility to contamination because: • Nitrates above the level of concern (2 mg/l) have been detected within the Village of Philo's treated water since December 1987; • no confining layer exists between the ground surface and the water-table; • depth to water in the alluvial aquifer is found between 10 and 15 feet below the ground surface; • eight potential contaminant sources exist within the drinking water source protection area. **Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Philo are available by contacting the Village of Philo, P.O. Box 195, Philo, OH 43771.**

What are sources of contamination in 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).

Lead Education 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. The Village of Philo 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

License to Operate

In 2022, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Philo conducted sampling for bacteria, disinfection by-products, and nitrate during 2022. 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.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations for 2022

The Village of Philo had no monitoring or reporting violations for the year 2022. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Philo drinking water supply.

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Ranges of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine	2022	1.48	.94	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7/21/22	20.7	11.4 - 20.7	0	80	Ppb	N0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/21/22	4.7	0 – 4.7	0	60	Ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	11/23/21	0.16	0.16	4.0	4.0	Ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	11/23/21	0.0556	0.0556 – 0.0556	2	2	Ppm	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate	7/21/22	1.83	1.83-1.83	10	10	Ppm	No	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper								
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less then	Violations	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants		
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits		
Copper (ppb)	1.3 ppm	0	0.1500	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems		

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

- 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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 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.
    - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
    - 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.

Radon

The Village of Philo monitored for radon in the finished water during 2018. One sample was collected, and the radon level was 3.0 pCi/L. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground water. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes and clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Major sources of radon gas are soil and cigarettes. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer; however, the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, call 1-800-SOS RADON.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Philo Board of Public Affairs, which meets the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Municipal Building**. For more information on your drinking water contact Paul Mills, Water Superintendent (740) 562-9048 and Terry Moore, Water Foreman (740) 740-819-2723.**