Public Water System
2020
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Updated March 2019

Village of Shadyside
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2020*

Introduction

The **Village of Shadyside** 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.

Source Water Information

The **Village of Shadyside** receives its drinking water from ***2 wells located along the Ohio River, on the East Side of the Village.***

The assessment noted in the Susceptibility Analysis has indicated that the Village of Shadyside's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination. Due to the following: 1.the lack of a protective layer of clay / shale/ other overlying the aquifer; 2. A shallow depth (less than 25 ft. below ground surface) of aquifer; 3. The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; 4. And the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***Village of Shadyside*** are available by contacting the ***Shadyside Water Dept. business office @ 3737 Riverside Dr., Shadyside, Oh. 43947 or can request a copy by calling the business office @ 740-676-4313.***

What are sources of contamination to 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 Strom 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 number 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).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of Shadyside** conducted sampling for ***Inorganics / Organics- Fluoride, Nickle, Nitrate, Barium, Chlorine, Coliform; Radiologicals: Alpha, Radium – 228; Disinfection Byproducts - Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), TTHM; Asbestos; Lead and Copper during the year of 2020.*** Samples were collected for a total of ***12*** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Village of Shadyside** water supply. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Shadyside** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No goal for the total	60	6.01	Low – 0 to High 6.01	0	2020	By – product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	4.63	Low – 0.00 to High 4.63	0	2020	By – product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppb) Total	**MRDLG** 4	**MRDL** 4	.99	Low - .90 to High 1.04	0	2020	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic & Organic Chemicals							
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2.59	2.59	0	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits
Nickle	0	0	2.37	2.37	0	2020	Leaching from metals such as pipes and fittings

Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	.83	Low - .83 High - .97	0	2020	Water additive used to enhance dental protection
Alpha particles	None-----zero	15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)	0.766	NA	0	2020	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Radium 228	None ----- zero	5 pCi/L	.428	NA	0	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Nickle	NA	Na	.00237	.00237	0	2020	Leaching from metals such as pipes and fittings
*****The health advisory level for Nickle is 0.1 ppm. The lifetime health advisory level is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse noncarcinogenic effects for a lifetime of exposure.*****							
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**		**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
	(AL)						
Copper – action levels at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	0	.1290		0	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	_0___ out of _20___ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead – action levels at consumer taps (ppb)	15	0	3.49		0	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	_0__ out of _20___ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						

See Attached EPA 5105 Form

Lead Educational 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. ***Village of Shadyside*** 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**.

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the *State of Ohio's Per- and Polyfluoroalky Substance (PFAS) Sampling Initiative*. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the action level established by Ohio EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results please visit ***pfas.ohio.gov***.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2020, We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.
PWSID: OH07071612

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 ***Village of Shadyside Board of Public Affairs*** which meets ***the first & third Tuesdays of the month @ 3:30 P.M. @ the Shadyside Community Building, 50 E. 39th St., Shadyside, Oh. 43947.*** For more information on your drinking water contact ***David Rucker @ 740-676-4748.***

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.

- 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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

- PFAS: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substance (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.