

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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, EPA 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.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 Syracuse Water System 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. 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>.

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Water Board meeting. The board meets on the first Monday of each month at the Village Hall, 2581 Third Street, @ 7 p.m.

To be included on the Water Board meeting agenda, please contact the clerk at least one day prior to the meeting date.

In addition to our required sampling, testing was conducted on November 5, 2012 to determine if C8 was present in our well water. The results were below the detectable levels. These lab results are on file at the water office.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2014 Data

Village of Syracuse

****NOTICE****

Time for renewal

Voluntary Leak Insurance

**For additional details, please
contact the water office at
740-992-7777**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater consisting of 2 wells located at the dead end of West College Road . Both wells are 95 feet deep and produce water at 160 gallons per minute.

Recently the Village of Syracuse along with the Ohio EPA completed a study of Syracuse's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Syracuse has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- ▶ presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- ▶ presence of manmade contaminant sources in the protection area; and
- ▶ presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. 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 Bill Davis at 992-7777.

The Village also has emergency connections with Pomeroy and Tappers Plains. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A copy of the Village contingency plan for the water system is on file at the Water Board Office and is updated annually.

The Village of Syracuse routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2014**. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. Some data may be older than one year due to monitoring schedule.

If you have questions regarding this report please contact:

Office: 740-992-7777
Bob Moore, Water Superintendent: 740-416-3364
Bill Davis, Water Operator: 740-992-3595
740-444-3093

Board Members:
Gordon Winebrenner: 740-992-3978
Allen Graham: 740-992-7735
Dencil Hudson: 740-444-5033

**EPA SAFE DRINKING
 WATER HOTLINE
 1-800-426-4791
 For any questions dealing
 with water quality**

Definitions of some terms used in this report:

Parts per Million (ppm) or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of 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.
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.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.84	NA	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.127	NA	No	2012	Naturally occurring; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.094	NA	No	2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.15	NA	No	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Zero out of ten copper samples exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	4.2	NA	No	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits.
Zero out of ten lead samples exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb.							
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.79	0.32 - 1.32	No	2014	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb) DS201	NA	80	13.0	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb) DS202	NA	80	2.3	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
NA: Not Applicable
 <: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that can be detected is 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.