

**Village of Woodsfield Water Department  
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**

The Village of Woodsfield Water Department 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 Woodsfield has two reservoirs located on Whittenbrook Run. There is also a pump located on Sunfish Creek that is used to augment the water supply in our Lower Dam.

The potential for contamination on the Whittenbrook Dams is minimal because of their isolation. However there is at least one natural gas well in the headwaters of the run; and because they are above ground storage, there is always a possibility of trouble. When the pump on Sunfish Creek is being used head waters of the stream are potential contamination areas. There are many roads, gas wells, homes, and farms in the headwaters that are possible sources of pollutants.

Because of these potential threats, The Village of Woodsfield Water Department as well as State & Federal EPA monitor water quality and contaminant levels regularly to insure a safe potable water supply for our citizens.

The Village of Woodsfield also has an {Auxiliary/Emergency/Back-up} connection with Switzerland Water Department. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Switzerland Water District but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Jeff FLuharty @ 740-926-1465.

**What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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, agriculture 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.

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 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 person 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 Woodsfield Water Department conducted sampling for {bacteria, inorganic; synthetic organic chemicals &

volatile organic) contaminant sampling during 2020. Samples were collected for these contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Woodsfield water supply. We have a 2020 unconditional license to operate our water system. 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.

#### SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

For the purpose of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Village of Woodsfield's protection area is potentially susceptible to agricultural runoff, transportation spills, oil and gas wells, previous mining activity, residential development, small business development, and illegal disposal.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses, and other activities that are potential sources may change with time. While the source water for the Village of Woodsfield is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards. To obtain a copy of the susceptibility report you can call the Woodsfield Water Department at 740-472-0995.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps diarrhea, and associated headaches.

The Village has a 2020 unconditional license to operate our water system.

Listed on the next page is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Woodsfield Water Department drinking water.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the highest recorded turbidity result for 2020 was .86 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 97% which resulted in no violation.

The value reported under ALevel Found@ for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one 1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the ARange@ for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest ratio.

Also, 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 Woodsfield 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. EPA requires lead and copper testing every 3 years in 2020 the Village of Woodsfield tested for lead and copper with no detection found. 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>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the City Council which meets monthly on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of each month at 6:30pm.

**For more information** on your drinking water, contact Paul Robison 740-472-1233.

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.

| CONTAMINANTS UNITS:               |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------------|------------|------|--|
| INORGANIC                         | MCLG     | MCL      | LEVEL FOUND | RANGE DETECTED | VIOLATIONS | YEAR | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION  |
|                                   |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
|                                   |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
|                                   |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
| NITRATE PPM                       | 10       | 10       | 1.1         | <.56-1.1       | NO         | 2020 | RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER   |
| FLUORIDE PPM                      | 4        | 4        | 1.2         | .80-1.2        | NO         | 2020 | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH: DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALLUMINUM FACTORIES |
| Barium (PPM)                      | 2        | 2        | 0.0114      | NA             | NO         | 2020 | Discharge from drilling waste Erosion of natural deposits  |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION:    |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
| TURBIDITY NTU                     | NA<br>NA | TT<br>TT | .86         | .04-.86        | NO         | 2020 | SOIL RUN OFF<br>SOIL RUN OFF   |
| TURBIDITY % SAMPLES               | NA       | TT       | 97%         | 97-100%        | NO         | 2020 | SOIL RUN OFF   |
| TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON              | NA       | TT       | .78         | .86-1.23       | YES        | 2020 | NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT   |
| VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINATION    |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
| TTHM (PPB TOTAL TRIHALOMET-HANES) | NA       | 80       | 65.48       | 37.4-95.7      | NO         | 2020 | BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION  |
| HALOACETIC ACIDS                  | NA       | 60       | 27.87       | 16.2-35.5      | NO         | 2020 | BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION  |
|                                   |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
|                                   |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
|                                   |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
|                                   |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
| Residual Disinfectants            |          |          |             |                |            |      |  |
|                                   | MRDLG    | MRDL     |             |                |            |      |  |
| Total Chlorine PPM                | 4        | 4        | 1.39        | 1.03-1.2       | NO         | 2020 | Water Additive used to control microbes  |

## 8 Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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**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 residual disinfectant level allowed.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**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)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

**Parts per Billion (ppb)** 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 detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

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

**IDSE:** Initial Distribution System Evaluation

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant (MRDL):** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**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.

**Part per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l):** Are units of measure for concentration of contaminant. A per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

**Non Applicable (NA):** Non applicable.