Pomeroy Drinking Water

Introduction & Is my water safe?

This Report explains the quality of drinking water provided by the Pomeroy Water Department. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. Please read them carefully. In 2014, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Village of Pomeroy vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a Maximum Contaminant Level; however, there were several times that the Secondary Contaminant Level for Mn were exceeded, due to problems with the Iron Filter. The overall average for each month was below the SCL.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. ImmunoCOMPROMISED 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Pomeroy water system is supplied by ground water pumped from four wells located at 2000 Carroll Street in Syracuse, Ohio utilizing the Ohio river aquifer. We have back up connections with the Villages of Middleport and Syracuse. The Village has 7 booster pumps stations located around the village. These booster stations provide the necessary storage and pressure for their areas.

Source water assessment and its availability

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Pomeroy's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to Pomeroy has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on:

- Presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
- Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area;
- Presence of man made contaminants like nitrates and C-8 in the treated water.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminant- ered is relatively high. 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 992-3121.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 activities.

A) Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

We encourage Public Interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular council meetings occur on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, meetings start at 7:00 PM at the Municipal Building at 660 East Main Street in Pomeroy.

Other Information-LTO

LTO- License To Operate. The Village of Pomeroy has a GREEN License, Which means that Pomeroy has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. The ground water from our wells is treated in our water treatment plant where iron, manganese and hardness are removed and then filtered through granular activated carbon to remove organic compounds, such as C-8. During 2014 the Village of Pomeroy Water Department did not have any monitoring or reporting violations.

Mayor
Jackie Welker 740-992-2246

Water Office
Anne Norton 740-992-3121

Tax Administrator
Jean Durst 740-992-1636

Village Clerk
740-992-2543

Council Members
Ruth Spaul
Dr. Reed president
Victor Young
Phil Moon
Phil Ohtinger
Maureen Hennessy (2015)

Contact Name:
Paul Hellman / Village Administrator
660 E. Main St Suite A
Pomeroy, OH 45769
Phone: 740-444-2103
Fax: 740-992-1019
E-Mail: phellman68@yahoo.com

Public Works Personnel
Jim Morrison
Mike Lavender
Fredrick Nero
Nelson Morrison
Charles Fitchpatrick

Leak Insurance Available
Please just come to the Water Office or call 740-992-3121 to request a form.
Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants (Units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Level Found</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Year</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.7-3.7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from waste disposal systems, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.899</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal smelters; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL= 1.3</td>
<td>0.222</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zero out of eleven copper samples exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.

| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | 5.04 | NA | No | 2013 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

one out of eleven lead samples exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb.

Residual Disinfectants

| Chlorine (ppm) | MRRDL= 4 | MRRDL | 1.238 | 0.5-1.5 | No | 2014 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haloacetic Acids (ppb)</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>&lt;6.0</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalo- methanes (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>&lt;2.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromofrom (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>&lt;0.50</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibromochloro- methane (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>&lt;0.50</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Backflow devices annual inspections and test are due by August 31, 2015. Please send results to the Water office. Leak insurance is available July 1, 2015. The cost is $25.00 per meter. See Water office for details.