

Wagon Wheel Mobile Home Park
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2017

The Wagon Wheel Mobile Home Park has prepared the following report to provide to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, and your water system contact. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

The Wagon Wheel Mobile Home Park receives its drinking water from two drilled wells. Well #1 is 8 inches in diameter and is approximately 15ft north of the pump house. Well #2 is 5 inches in diameter and is located approximately 100ft. north of the pump house. Both wells are rated at 30gpm. The pump house is located between lots 38 & 39.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Wagon Wheel Mobile Home Park has a low susceptibility to contamination, due to the depth to water of 43 feet below the ground surface, and the 100 feet of low-permeable material covering the aquifer. This does not mean that this well field cannot be contaminated only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information can be obtained by calling Dusty Parker at (614) 443-7421.

The sources of drinking water both tap 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:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential use

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, come from the gas stations urban storm runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EP A prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA *NCDC* 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)

Some people who drink water-containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer...

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Wagon Wheel Mobile Home Park conducted sampling for **bacteria, inorganic, synthetic organic, volatile organic** contaminant sampling during 2017. Samples were collected for 20 different contaminants most of which **were not detected in the Wagon Wheel Mobile Home Park water** supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

(MCLG)- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

(MCL)- Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

(AL)- Action Level- The concentration of a contaminant which, if-exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

(ppb)- Parts per Billion: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

(ppm)-Parts per Million: Milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Arsenic- Some people who drink water-containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and many have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead- 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. Wagon Wheel Mobile Home Park 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 800-426-4791 or at

Tier 3 Violations Requirements- A water system that fails to monitor, exceeds the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) for fluoride or does not make unregulated contaminant monitoring results available, will be issued a tier 3 violation. Also, the director has the authority to decide if other specific violations or situations warrant a tier 3 violation. The public water system is then required to provide notice to all persons served by the water system as soon as possible but no later than one year after the systems learns of the violation or situation.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	8-23-17	8.36	1.29 - 8.36	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water Chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	Quarterly	9.3	6.9 - 9.3	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass production waste.
Barium	5-24-16	0.0557	.0557-.0557	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	5-24-16	1.87	1.87-1.87	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	#of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8-22-16	0.124	0	15	15	Ug/l	No None of the 5 sites exceeded the Action Level	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/22/16	0	0	5	5	Ug/l	no None of the 5 sites exceeded the Action Level	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Residual Disinfectants	Yearly Average	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Chlorine	1.4	0.5-2.3	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.	

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2017 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information

Wagon Wheel MHP LLC does not hold regularly scheduled meetings, if you ever need for information on your drinking water contact Dusty Parker 614-443-7421