

**VILLAGE OF RUSSELLS POINT
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Monitoring year - 2016

The Village of Russells Point has prepared this report to provide information to you on the quality of your drinking water.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION:

The Village of Russells Point receives its drinking water from 3 active ground water wells (#3, #4, and #5) located North and East of the water treatment plant. Wells #1 and #2 are abandoned.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY:

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has established an aquifer susceptibility rating for the water supply of the Village of Russells Point, and that rating is – **MODERATE**.

This determination is based on the following information;

– potential contamination sources exist within the protection area.

This susceptibility does not mean that the well field is or will be contaminated, only that under currently existing conditions the water supply could be impacted by potential contaminate sources within the protection area. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment of what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Village of Russells Point's technical representative Mr. Dale Albert at 567-674-1222. The Village of Russells Point currently has no program in place to address the results of this summary, and make the community aware of the importance of protecting its drinking water

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER:

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 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS: MONITORING YEAR 2016.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Year sampled	Typical source of contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.5	0.3 - 1.5	NO	2016	Water additives used to control microbes.
Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	80	80	29.5	<2 - 47.9	NO	2016	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic acids Total (ppb)	60	60	18.5	<6 - 27.3	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.59 - 0.59	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1.08	1.08 - 1.08	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.3	0.34 - 0.34	NO	2016	Run-off from fertilizer use. Leaching of septic tanks, sewage. erosion of natural deposits.
	MCLG	AL	90th Percent.	No. of samples over AL.	Violation	Year sampled	
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	.005	0	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	1300	AL=1300	.805	0	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives.

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. Cottonwood Enterprises 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 (1-800-426-4791).

LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS:

In 2016 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Russell's Point Board of Public Affairs which meets the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 5:30pm at 433 St. Rt. 708 which is the Municipal Building. For any information and/or questions concerning your drinking water please contact Dale Albert our Technical Representative at 567-674-1222.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:

- MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- ppm** = Parts Per Million; Unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to 1sec. in 11.5 days.
- ppb** = Parts Per Billion; Unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to 1 sec. in 31.7 yrs.
- MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; 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.
- AL** = Action Level; The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.