

## Village of Pleasantville Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2018

The Village of Pleasantville 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.

The Village of Pleasantville receives drinking water from two (2) water wells located at the water treatment plant on Pleasantville Road. Treatment includes iron and manganese removal, ion exchange softening, chlorination and polyphosphate for corrosion control.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) conducted a study of Pleasantville's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminate sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Pleasantville has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

Shallow depth (less than 30 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, no evidence to support that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contamination from human activities, and the presence of significant potential contamination sources of the protected area.

This susceptibility means that under existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively 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 the Village of Pleasantville office at 740-468-2237.

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 land surface 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, 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 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).

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Pleasantville conducted sampling for total coliform, nitrate-nitrogen, lead, and copper. Samples were tested for these different contaminants and most were not detected in the Pleasantville Water System water supply. 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.

The Village of Pleasantville has a current, unconditioned license to operate a public water system.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Pleasantville drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Bacteriological</b>							
Total Coliform Collected 12 Samples	0	>1 Monthly	0	0-1	No	2018	Naturally Present in the Environment
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N/A	80	14.7	2.9-17.8	No	2018	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	<6.0	<1.0-5.5	No	2018	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

**Residual Disinfectants**

Total Chlorine	4.0	4.0	1.18	.01-2.0	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
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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 series lines and home plumbing. The Village of Pleasantville, is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used I plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for serval 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 I 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 <http://www.epa.gov/fsafewater/lead>.

The Village of Pleasantville is a licensed public water system. The status of this license is current. Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Pleasantville Council which meets the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. The meetings are held at the Pleasantville Village Municipal Offices at 207 West Columbus Street, Pleasantville.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact the Village of Pleasantville municipal office at [\(740\) 468-2237](tel:7404682237).

**Definitions of some terms contained within this report:**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Units of measure for 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 (ug/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 the disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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.

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

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation

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