VILLAGE OF WINTERSVILLE
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR YEAR 2018

CCR REPORT FOR 2018 CALENDER YEAR
WE ARE PLEASED TO PRESENT TO YOU THIS YEARS ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT. THIS REPORT IS DESIGNED TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE QUALITY OF THE WATER AND THE SERVICES WE DELIVER TO YOU EVERY DAY. OUR CONSTANT GOAL IS TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A SAFE AND DEPENDABLE SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER. WE WANT YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE EFFORTS WE MAKE TO CONTINUALLY IMPROVE THE WATER QUALITY. IN 2018 ALL OF OUR WATER WAS PURCHASED FROM THE JEFFERSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT WHO PURCHASED THEIR WATER FROM THE CITY OF TORONTO. THE CITY OF TORONTO OBTAINS ITS WATER FROM THE OHIO RIVER. THIS TAP WILL ENABLE US TO SUPPLY THE VILLAGE OF WINTERSVILLE WITH A SAFE AND AFFORDABLE SUPPLY. A SEPERATE CONTAMINANT TABLE WILL BE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT REFLECTING THE LEVELS OF CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN THE WATER WHICH THE VILLAGE PURCHASED.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:
PUBLIC PATRICIPATION AND COMMENT ARE ENCOURAGED AT REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE VILLAGE OF WINTERSVILLE COUNCIL, WHICH MEETS ON THE FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAYS OF EACH MONTH AT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WHICH IS AT 200 GROVE STREET, WINTERSVILLE. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR DRINKING WATER CONTACT THE ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR, TAMMY STRAKA AT 1-740-266-3175

EPA DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

2018 LICENSE TO OPERATE A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
IN 2018, WE HAD AN UNCONDITIONED LICENSE TO OPERATE OUR WATER SYSTEM
THE VILLAGE OF WINTERSVILLE ROUTINELY MONITORS FOR CONTAMINANTS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER ACCORDING TO FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS. THESE FOLLOWING PAGES SHOW THE RESULTS OF OUR MONITORING FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST 2018 THROUGH DECEMBER 31ST 2018. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS REPORT PLEASE CONTACT TAMMY STRAKA AT 1-740-266-3175. IF YOU WISH TO REVIEW THE TESTING RESULTS YOU MAY DO SO BY MAKING AN APPOINTMENT.

EPA DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS:
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 UNDER GONE 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/CDC GUIDLINES ON APPROPRIATE MEANS TO LESSON THE RISK OF INFECTION BY CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND OTHER MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION:
THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER BOTH TAP AND BOTTLED WATER INCLUDE RIVERS, LAKES, STREAMS, PONDS, RESERVIORS, SPRINGS AND WELLS. AS WATER TRAVELS OVER THE SURFACE OF THE LAND OR THROUGH THE GROUND, IT DISSOLVES NATURALLY OCCURING MINERALS AND IN SOME CASES, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, AND CAN PICK UP SUBSTANCES RESULTING FROM THE PRESENCE OF ANIMALS OR HUMAN ACTIVITY. CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN THE SOURCE WATER INCLUDE (A) MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS SUCH AS VIRUSES AND BACTERIA, WHICH MAY COME FROM SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS , SEPTIC SYSTEMS, LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS AND WILDLIFE. (B) INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, SUCH AS SALTS AND METALS WHICH CAN BE NATURALLY OCCURING OR THE RESULT FROM URBAN STORM 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 AND URBAN STORMWATER 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 RUNOFF AND SEPTIC SYSTEMS. (E) RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS WHICH CAN BE NATURALLY OCCURING OR THE RESULT OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND MINING ACTIVITIES. IN ORDER TO INSURE TAP WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK, USEPA PRESCRIBES REGULATIONS WHICH LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF CERTAIN CONTAMINANTS IN THE 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 FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (1-800-426-4791)

ALL SURFACE WATERS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION. BY THEIR NATURE SURFACE WATERS ARE ACCESSIBLE AND CAN BE READILY CONTAMINATED BY PATHOGENS AND CHEMICALS, WITH RELATIVELY SHORT TRAVEL TIMES FROM THE SOURCE TO THE INTAKE. BASED ON THE INFORMATION COMPILED FOR THIS ASSESSMENT, THE TORONTO SOURCE WATER IS CONSIDERED HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE WATER TREATMENT DISCHARGES, INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER DISCHARGES, HOME SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM DISCHARGES, AIR CONTAMINATION DEPOSITION, COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS, RUNOFF FROM URBAN, RESIDENTIAL, MINING, AND AGRICULTURAL AREAS, OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION, AND ACCIDENTAL RELEASES AND SPILLS FROM RAIL AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AS WELL AS FROM COMMERCIAL SHIPPING OPERATIONS AND RECREATIONAL BOATING. 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 OF CONTAMINATION MAY CHANGE WITH TIME. WHILE THE SOURCE WATER FOR TORONTO IS CONSIDERED SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION, HISTORICALLY, THE TORONTO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM HAS EFFECTIVELY TREATED THIS SOURCE WATER TO MEET DRINKING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. TORONTO'S SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT IS AVAILBLE AT
http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH4102811.pdf

LISTED BELOW IS INFORMATION ON THOSE CONTAMINANTS THAT WERE FOUND IN THE WINTERSVILLE DRINKING WATER

VILLAGE OF WINTERSVILLE TESTING 2018 CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG OR MRDL	MCL TT OR MRDL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY PRODUCTS							
TOTAL CHLORINE	MRDL=4	MRDLG = 4	0.94	0.63 – 1.48	N	2018	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES PPB OR UG/L	NA	80	67.08	26.5-89.4	N	2018	BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
HALOACETIC ACIDS PPB OR UG/L	NA	60	31.63	1.19-32.4	N	2018	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE THAT ADDITION OF A DISINFECTANT IS NECESSARY FOR CONTROL OF MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:							
COPPER PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	0.059	<0.050-0.12	N	2016	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
LEAD PPB	0	AL=15	<5.0	<5.0-<5.0	N	2016	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS

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 WINTERSVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT 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 DRINKING 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/SAFEWATER/ LEAD

JEFFERSON COUNTY TESTING 2018

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG OR MRDL	MCL TT OR MRDL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY PRODUCTS							
TOTAL CHLORINE	4	4	1.19	0.47-1.80	N	2018	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTOL MICROBES
HALOACETIC ACIDS PPB	NA	60	26.70	<6.0-29.5	N	2018	BY- PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES PPB	NA	80	73.53	32.9-142	N	2018	BY- PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON % REMOVAL	NA	TT	1.1	1.1-1.6	N	2018	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent 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 (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

FLUORIDE PPM	4	4	1.04	0.94-1.04	N	2018	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH. DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES
NITRATE MEASURED AS NITROGEN PPM	10	10	5.4	<0.5-5.4	N	2018	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS SEWAGE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

BARIUM	2	2	0.031	NA	N	2018	
TURBIDITY % MEETING STANDARD	NA	TT	99.3	99.3-100	N	2018	SOIL RUNOFF
TURBIDITY(NTU)	NA	0.3	2.0	0.04-2.00	N	2018	SOIL RUNOFF

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 the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the City of Toronto highest recorded turbidity result for 2018 was 2.0 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99.3%

CONTAMINANTS	STATE MCL	ACTION LEVEL	YOUR WATER	SAMPLE DATE	#SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	EXCEEDS AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER- AL (PPM) AT CONSUMERS TAP	1.3	1.3	< .05	2017	0	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEM:EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS.
LEAD- AL PPB AT CONSUMERS TAP	0	15	< .005	2017	0	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEM: EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

VIOLATIONS AND EXCEEDANCES
The City of Toronto had a treatment technique (TT) violation during the month of January 2018 as a result of a chemical feed system malfunction which caused filtered turbidities of over 1.0 NTU for five (5) hours. Although turbidity has no health effects, it 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 City of Toronto quickly took action to correct the malfunction and is increasing the frequency of maintenance of the chemical feed system.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE
All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:
PPM: PARTS PER MILLION OR MILLIGRAM 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.
PPB: PARTS PER BILLION OR MICROGRAM PER LITER UG/L 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 THAT COULD BE DETECTED WAS 5 AND THE CONTAMINANT IN THAT SAMPLE WAS NOT DETECTED.
NTU: NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT: IS A MEASUREMENT OF THE CLOUDINESS OF WATER. IT IS USED AS A INDICATOR OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FILTRATION.
NA: NOT APPLICABLE
MCLG: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL: THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR EXPECTED HEALTH RISK. MCLGs ALLOW FOR A MARGIN OF SAFETY.
MCL: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL: THE HIGEST LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT ALLOWED IN DRINKING WATER. MCLs ARE SET AS CLOSE TO THE THE MCLGs AS FEASIBLE USING THE BEST AVAILABLE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY.
TT: TREATMENT TECHNIQUE: A REQUIRED PROCESS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER.
AL: ACTION LEVEL. THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH, IF EXCEEDED TRIGGERS TREATMENT OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHICH A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW.
MRDLG: MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL GOAL. THE LEVEL OF A DRINKING WATER DISINFECTANT BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR EXPECTED RISK TO HEALTH. MRDLGs DO NOT REFLECT THE BENEFITS OF THE USE OF DISINFECTANTS TO CONTROL MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS.
MNR: MONITORING NOT REQUIRED.
MPL: STATE ASSIGNED MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LEVEL.
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.

For a Copy of this Report Please Visit the Village Building at
200 Grove ST.
Wintersville, OH 43953
Or call 1-740-266-3175