# Public Water System

# Consumer Confidence Report 2018

**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency**
**Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

**www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw**

Updated February 2018

***Echoing Hills Village***
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**
**For *2018***

***Echoing Hills Village*** 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.

## Source Water Information

The Echoing Hills Village receives its drinking water from *two ground wells located 2,200 feet west of distribution supply tanks located 36272 C R 79 Warsaw, Ohio 43844. Echoing Hills has possible sources of contamination from agriculture and a gas pipeline.* The potential for water quality impacts are decreased by implementing measures to protect the two wells. Information is provided in the Echoing Hills Drinking Water Source Report which can be obtained by contacting Daniel Wallenhurst.
Echoing Hills treats and samples the water to meet the standards to meet the Ohio EPA drinking water standards. The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled drinking 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 animal and human activity.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to Echoing Hills Village has a moderate susceptibility to contamination because of the lack of a thick protective layer of clay or shale overlying the aquifer., the shallow depth(less than 50 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities. The susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) Inorganic contaminants such as salts a metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run off and industrial of domestic waste water 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 gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure the tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes which limit the amount of

certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits the amount of certain contaminants in bottles water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at lease small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at ( 1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in water than the general population. Immuno- compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the rate 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 insure drinking water safety. Echoing Hills Village conducting sampling for (bacteria; inorganic; radiological, synthetic organic; volatile organic) during a three year cycle. Samples were collected for a total of 88 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Echoing Hills water supply. The 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 data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Echoing Hills exceeded the limit in one of its lead samples. All required procedures have been completed. We will have to do extra samples for the next three years. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and small children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Echoing Hills 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 two 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 http.//www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

***Echoing Hills Village has a current unconditional license to operate its water system.***

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Although we do not have regular scheduled meetings Public participation is encouraged.

For more information on your drinking water contact Daniel Wallenhurst at 740-327-2311 ext 1129.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4.0 | 0.145 | 0.145 | No | 2017 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.575 | 0.575 | No | 2018 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ppb | No Goal | 80 | 2 | 2.41-2.41 | No | 2018 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Residual Disinfectants** | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL =4 | | | No | 2018 | Water additive to control microbes. |

**Section 21: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.**

***{Mandatory Definitions}***

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

- 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.

***Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. (Required if applicable)***

- 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.

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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.

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

- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams 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.

- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/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.

ECHOING HILLS

Kevin Wakeley <kwakeley@ehvi.org>

# Table

1 message

**debra.prim@epa.ohio.gov** <debra.prim@epa.ohio.gov>
To: "kwakeley@ehvi.org" <kwakeley@ehvi.org>

Mon, May 13, 2019 at 1:18 PM

| OH1600811 | ECHOING HILLS VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Chlorine | | 0.7 | .5 - .7 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | | 2 | 2.41 - 2.41 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Fluoride | 02/13/17 | 0.145 | .145 - .145 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | | 1 | .575 - .575 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Lead and Copper | Collection Date | 90th Percentile | # of Samples Over AL | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Copper | | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. | |
| Lead | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Beta/photon emitters | 12/01/15 | 5.5 | 5.5 - 5.5 | 0 | 4 | mrem/yr | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. | |

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.