

VILLAGE OF SUGAR GROVE

Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report **For The Year 2017**

The Village of Sugar Grove is pleased to present you this edition of our Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. We have prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Your drinking water **met all Ohio EPA standards for 2017**. In the last several years the Village has improved the water distribution system by replacing water mains, hydrants, and service lines. We are currently updating and constructing a new and improved water treatment facility and we want you to understand the efforts we make to provide you with a continuous and dependable supply of good quality drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. This report will be printed annually and distributed by July 1 of each subsequent year.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER?

The Village of Sugar Grove receives its drinking water from two eight-inch wells located east of State Route 33 and west of the railroad tracks adjacent to the Village Park. Well # 4 (North Well) is an eight-inch diameter steel casing well drilled to a depth of 57 feet. Well # 5 (South Well) is an eight-inch diameter steel casing well drilled to a depth of 42 feet. The wells are alternated each pumping cycle with well # 4 pumping at 130 gallons per minute and well # 5 pumping at 135 gallons per minute. A sensor in the dualator activates the well pumps. Water treatment consists of aeration, pre-chlorination, and potassium permanganate feed with detention for the oxidation of iron and manganese. This is followed by manganese greensand filtration for the removal of the iron and manganese. The water is removed from the filter by an 85 gallon per minute high service pump, post chlorinated, and placed in a 30-minute chlorine detention tank for disinfection. The finished water is then delivered to the distribution system, the reservoir, and to your tap. The water system serves a population of approximately 426 people through 195 service connections and the average consumption rate for 2017 was **43,306** gallons per day.

Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of Sugar Grove's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies drinking water to the Village of Sugar Grove has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sand and gravel aquifer having a depth of less than 15 feet and the presence of potential significant contaminant sources in the area. This does not mean that the aquifer will become contaminated, only that under the existing conditions ground water could become impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling the Sugar Grove Water Treatment Plant at (740) 746-9684 or by accessing Ohio EPA's Source Water Protection Web page at <http://www.epa.us/ddaqw/pdu/swap.html>

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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:

(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).

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

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.

The Village of Sugar Grove routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water as established by State and Federal regulations. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water

safety. During the past five years the Village of Sugar Grove water department conducted sampling which included bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic and volatile organic contaminants as well as residual disinfectants, most of which were **not detected** in the Village of Sugar Grove drinking 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, is more than one year old.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that **were detected** in the Village of Sugar Grove water that are applicable for the calendar year of this report. Again the presence of contaminants in the water **does not** necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

CONTAMINANT (Units)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range Of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>							
Barium (ppm)	09/07/17	0.13	.13 - .13	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	03/16/17	1	.73 - .73	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer Use; leaching from Septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

CONTAMINANT (Units)	Collection Date	90 th Percentile	Number Of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<u>Lead and Copper</u>							
Lead (ppb)	08/24/17	0	0	0	15	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
							<u>None of the five samples</u> collected was found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of <u>15 ppb</u> .
Copper (ppm)	08/24/17	0.101	0	1.3	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
							<u>None of the five samples</u> collected was found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of <u>1.3 ppm</u> .

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

CONTAMINANT (Units)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range Of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<u>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</u>							
Chlorine (ppm)	For Year 2017	0.92	0.46 – 0.92	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	09/07/17	7	6.5 - 6.5	No goal for the total	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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 Village of Sugar Grove water system 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 it 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>,

LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS

The Village of Sugar Grove has a current, unconditioned license to operate our public water system.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at any regularly scheduled meeting of the Sugar Grove Board of Public Affairs or Sugar Grove Village Council. Both the Board of Public Affairs and

the Village Council meet the second Monday of each month at the Village Council Chambers located at 101 Bridge Street, Sugar Grove, Ohio. The Board of Public Affairs holds their meetings at 6:30 p.m. and the Village Council immediately following at approximately 7:00 p.m.

Should you have any questions or need more information on your drinking water please contact:

- Gregg Foltz, Certified Water Operator of Record for the Village of Sugar Grove Water Treatment Facility at (740) 862-4089 (Home) or (740) 503-7788 (Mobile Phone).
- Travis Groves, Sugar Grove Water Treatment Plant Operator at (740) 746-9684 (Village Water Treatment Plant)) or (740) 974-2869 (Mobile Phone).
- Jeremy VanMeter, Village Clerk and Fiscal Officer at (740) 746-8406 (Village Office).

The Village of Sugar Grove will continually strive to provide you the consumer, with a safe dependable product every time you open the tap. Thank you for protecting and conserving our community's vital water sources, which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. We also would like to thank you for taking the time to read this [Village of Sugar Grove 2017 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report](#).

DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS FOUND IN THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE.

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 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.

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.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million: Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion: Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.