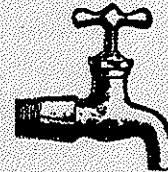


**CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT**

2019

**The VILLAGE of SMITHVILLE
WATER DEPARTMENT...
Delivering safe drinking water to you**



VILLAGE OF SMITHVILLE

207 WEST MAIN STREET

P. O. BOX 517

SMITHVILLE, OH 44677

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**THE VILLAGE OF SMITHVILLE
207 WEST MAIN STREET
P. O. BOX 517
SMITHVILLE, OHIO 44677**

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2019

The Village of Smithville Water Department has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our 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.

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 materials and in some cases, radio-active material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildfire;
- 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;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and septic systems;
- 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;
- Radio-active contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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 can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: **1-800-426-4791**

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. Smithville 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS...

The susceptibility of the aquifer (source of drinking water) to contamination was determined by evaluating; 1) available site-specific and regional information (i.e. aquifer material, topography soils, rate of ground water recharge, etc.). 2) pollution potential; rating of the drinking water source protection area. 3) available ground water quality data. 4) potential contaminant sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area.

The results of the evaluation area have high susceptibility because of the following reasons:

A) Well log information from the facility does not indicate the presence of a low-permeability protective layer with any significant thickness. B) The depth to water at ten (10) feet below the ground surface is shallow. C) The casing lengths on at least two of the wells are relatively short. D) Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the well fields will become contaminated. It only means that the existing/known aquifer conditions are such that ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not appropriately managed.

The Source Water Assessment Report can be viewed at: <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH8503512.pdf>. Or call the office for more information.

WE HAVE A CURRENT, UNCONDITIONED LICENSE TO OPERATE OUR WATER SYSTEM

For more information about your drinking water contact:

TERRY WEST
Licensed Water Supt.
Visit Village website for info:
thevillageofsmithville.com

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Smithville conducted sampling for inorganic contaminants and bacteriological contaminants during the year of 2019. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

WHAT'S THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER?

The Village of Smithville's drinking water is from four (4) ground wells approximately 12-160 feet deep. Two wells are located south of town at the Water Treatment Plant and two are located near Weilersville, all of which are owned by the village. Our water tower, located near the center of town, has a storage capacity of 1000,000 gallons. The Village has 46,000 lineal feet of water mains distributing your water. After the water is pumped out of the wells, it is treated to remove contamination and disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants.

WHO NEEDS TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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** at 1-800-426-4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Smithville Board of Public Affairs meets on the **second Monday of each month at 6:00 pm** at the Village Hall. Public participation is encouraged to help in the decision-making process of your drinking water. The members of the Board of elected officials. If you are interested in serving, you may contact the Village Hall at (330) 669-2311.

BPA CURRENT AND FUTURE PLANS

The BPA is currently working on plans for a new Water Storage Tank, which is largely funded by Village funds. The estimated cost for the new tower is \$1.6 million. A \$500,000 OPWC Grant was approved in September 2019. The project is waiting for the new State of Ohio Capital budget to be approved.

In addition, the BPA continues to work on a project investigating the *I and I* (infiltration & inflow) problem at the WWTP. C.T. Consultants Engineering firm has helped identify a few sanitary sewer lines and storm water lines which need attention. This work continues to make changes needed to relieve the *I and I* problems. Other regulations have been put in place which will be a long-term solution to the problem.

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SMITHVILLE UTILITIES: To provide water, a life-sustaining resource, for the well-being and economic vitality of the community; Delivering safe drinking water to you, the consumer.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLA-TION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.10	<0.10	NO	2019	Farm fertilizer run-off; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.13	NA	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Nickel* (ppb)			<1.0	NA	NO	2019	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM's (ppb)	0	80	7.4	7.31 – 7.52	NO	2019	Disinfection by-product
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	0	60	6.15	1.0 – 11.3	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid				<1.0 – 1.85 ug/l	NO	2019	
Trichloroacetic Acid				<1.0 – 1.85 ug/l	NO	2019	
Dibromoacetic Acid				<1.0 – 7.64 ug/l	NO	2019	
Bromodichloro-Methane				1.76-2.11 ug/l	NO	2019	
Bromoform				1.70 – 2.42 ug/l	NO	2019	
Chloroform				1.02 – 1.13 ug/l	NO	2019	
Dibromochloro-Methane				1.65 - 3.04 ug/l	NO	2019	
Radiological							
Alpha		15	0.454		NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium		5	0.533		NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.



Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	Individual Results Over AL	90% of test levels were less than	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	1.73	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10	samples were	found to have	lead levels in	excess of the	Lead Action Level of 15 ppb
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.1	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 10	samples were	found to have	copper levels in	excess of the	Copper Level Action of 1.3 ppm.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data from year to year, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Month	Chlorine(ml/g)	Quarterly Avg. Chlorine	Running Annual Avg. (RAA)for the quarter
April 2018	0.1	$0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1/3 = 0.1$	
May 2018	0.1		
June 2018	0.1		
July 2018	0.1	$0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1/3 = 0.1$	
Aug 2018	0.1		
Sept 2018	0.1		
Oct 2018	0.1	$0.2+0.2+0.1/3=0.2$	
Nov 2018	0.1		
Dec 2018	0.1		
Jan 2019	0.1	$0.1 \div 0.1 + 0.1/3 = 0.1$	1 st quarter 2018 RAA = $0.1 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1/4 = 0.1$
Feb 2019	0.1		
Mar 2019	0.1		
Apr 2019	0.1	$0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1/3 = 0.2$	2 nd quarter 2018 RAA = $0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2 = 0.1/4 + 0.2$
May 2019	0.1		
Jun 2019	0.1		
July 2019	0.1	$0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1/3 = 0.2$	3 rd quarter 2018 RAA = $0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2/4 = 0.2$
Aug 2019	0.1		
Sept 2019	0.1		
Oct 2019	0.1	$0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1/3 = 0.1$	4 th quarter 2018 RAA = $0.1 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1/4 = 0.2$
Nov 2019	0.1		
Dec 2019	0.1		

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:

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.

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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when 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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

N/A: Not applicable.

TTHMs: Total Trihalomethanes

***Nickel:** Nickel is an unregulated contaminant.

Atrazine, Alachlor and Simazine was all tested and all below the minimum detectable limit.

Mayor Tom Poulson
 BPA Member Ryan Imhoff
 BPA Member Kyle Krownapple
 BPA Member Lynn Moomaw

website:
thevillageofsmithville.com

