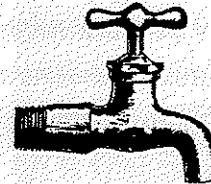


THE VILLAGE OF SMITHVILLE
207 WEST MAIN STREET
P. O. BOX 517
SMITHVILLE, OHIO 44677

CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT

2020

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

Phone: 330-669-2311

Fax: 330-669-3740

Email: smithvillevh@sssnet.com

www.thevillageofsmithville.com

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2020

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 2020. 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.

WHATS 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

SEE INSERT FOR WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENTS PROJECTS AND PLANS!!

The new Water Tower project is underway and slated for completion December of 2021.

Infiltration & Inflow (I & I) at WWTP.

Electrical Panel Replacement at WWTP.

Sump Pump Amnesty Program.

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	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.100	<0.100	NO	2020	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							
THM's (ppb)	0	80 ppb	736	6.94 – 7.78	NO	2020	Disinfection by-product
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	0	60	1.02	<1.00 - 1.04	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid				<1.00 - <1.00	NO	2020	
Trichloroacetic Acid				<1.00 - <1.00	NO	2020	
Dibromoacetic Acid				<1.00 - <1.04	NO	2020	
Bromodichloro-Methane				1.72 – 2.03	NO	2020	
Bromoform				.86 – 1.67	NO	2020	
Chloroform				1.47 – 1.62	NO	2019	
Dibromochloro-Methane				2.46 – 2.89	NO	2020	
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	2.02	NO	2020	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	0.108	NO	2020	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 2020 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, 2019. 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	$0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1/3 = 0.1$	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.

THMs: 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:
www.thevillageofsmithville.com



2020 - 2021 Village of Smithville Water & Sewer Departments Overview

WATER DEPARTMENT

The new **water tower** project is underway and progressing quickly. It is slated for completion December of 2021. The capacity of the new tower will be 250,000 gallons, an increase of 150,000 gallons. The final leg of this project will be the dismantling and removal of the old tower. The total cost of this project is \$1.6 million.

In the past twenty (20) years, the Village has replaced aged **water lines** on Summit, Main, Center, Northeast, S. Milton, Church, S. Mill, and E. Prospect Streets.

The four (4) **water wells** the village owns, have been rehabbed at a cost of \$20,000 each in order to ascertain the wells work in conjunction with the new tower. A regular cleaning of the wells continues on a triennial schedule to keep the wells functioning properly and at their peak performance.

The electronic **SCADA communication** between the water tower, water treatment plant, and water wells was upgraded at a cost of \$34,000 during the planning of the water tower. These new upgrades will be transferred to the new tower, keeping water pumping to the plant for treatment and storage in the new tank.

The Water Treatment Plant (WTP) **sand filters**, used for treating our water, were upgraded and overhauled in 2014-15 at a cost of \$184,000.

SEWER DEPARTMENT

The Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) continues to have **Infiltration & Inflow (I & I)** issues on a regular basis. This equates to many, many, thousands of gallons of storm water infiltrating into the WWTP which is against EPA regulations. The Ohio EPA has required the Village (along with many other municipalities) to eliminate these infiltration issues. Failure to correct and eliminate the inflow could possibly cost the Village millions of dollars to upgrade the WWTP, which the Ohio EPA can and will mandate.

In answer to the Ohio EPA's recommendation, the Village has:

- Installed a Tertiary Treatment system at a cost of \$431,000
- Cleaned and grouted many sanitary sewer lines costing thousands of dollars over the past 15 years
- Hired C.T. Consultants Engineering to conduct a master study of the Sanitary Sewer System at a cost of \$265,500 to determine where the infiltration originates

The WWTP does not have the capacity for this inflow of storm water and it needs to be treated before being discharged adding to the cost of treatment.

It is believed much of this storm water is entering from residential sump pumps and downspouts tied into the sanitary sewer system, which is against EPA regulations. The Sanitary Sewer System master study, beginning soon, will give the Village direction as to areas and neighborhoods of the village where this infiltration originates. The Village is considering:

A Sump Pump Amnesty Program, whereby the Village will grant funds to residents to unhook sump pumps and downspouts from the sanitary sewer lines if connected.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) main **electrical panel** is original to the plant and needs replaced. The Village has approved a contract with Millersburg Electric at an estimated cost of \$45,000. This upgrade will reduce future expenses and repairs.

* * * * *

ON-LINE BILL PAY

The Village is now offering customers a method to **pay water and sewer bills on-line through InvoiceCloud**. More information is available on our website, thevillageofsmithville.com. Simply visit our website and click on the **PAY BILL** link, or contact the village office at 330-669-2311 for help.

We encourage you to take advantage of this opportunity to avoid mail delays, postage costs, and check charges. This also allows customers to receive paperless e-bills thereby decreasing water billing costs. Go to www.invoicecloud.com or phone (855) 939-2821 to create an account and take advantage of this bill pay at your convenience, 24/7. The user incurs no added fees.

Income Tax payments can also be made through InvoiceCloud, with added fees. Filing your Income Tax Return with the Village Tax Department remains a requirement.