

# Village of Smithville

## Consumer Confidence Report

2023

The **Village of Smithville Water Department** 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 contacts.

### **What is the source of your drinking water?**

The **Smithville water department** receives its drinking water from Four ground wells that are approximately 120-160 feet deep. Two of the wells are located at the water treatment plant just south of town and the other two are near Weilersville, all which are owned by the village.

### **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **The Village has a current, Unconditioned license to operate our water system**

For more information regarding your water, feel free to contact Advanced Water and Wastewater, Inc at 330-466-5256.

### **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).

### **Public Participation**

The Smithville Board of Public Affairs meets on the second Monday of each month at 6 pm at the Village Hall. Public participation is encouraged in the Decision-making process of your drinking water. If you're interested in serving contact the Village Hall at 330-669-2311.

### **Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

\*Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

\*Pick up after your pets,

\*If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

\*Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

\*Volunteer in your community. Find a water shed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one.

### **VIOLATION INFORMATION**

At This time, The Village of Smithville currently has no open violations for our drinking water system.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLA-TION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.322	0.215	NO	2023	Farm fertilizer run-off; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.85	0.7-3.3	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Floruride (ppm)	4	4	.291	.291-.291	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
TTHM's (ppb)	NA	80	9.95	9.19-10.7	NO	2023	Disinfection by-product
HAAS's (ppb)	NA	60	6.63	5.78-7.48	NO	2023	Disinfection by-product
<b>Radiological</b>							
Gross Alpha	0	15	0.454	0.454-0.454	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	0	5	0.533	0.533-0.533	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>						
<b>Contaminants (units)</b>	<b>ACTION LEVEL (AL)</b>	<b>Individual Results Over AL</b>	<b>90% of test levels were less than</b>	<b>VIOLATION</b>	<b>YEAR SAMPLED</b>	<b>TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS</b>
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	2.22	NO	2023	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	0.172	NO	2023	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.

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 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Source Water Susceptibility Report

In 2003 the EPA did a source water susceptibility assessment on the aquifer at the Smithville well field. The results of this evaluation indicate that the aquifer has a high susceptibility. The reasons for this are that the well logs do not indicate the presence of a low-permeability layer with any significant thickness.

For Information regarding the Villages Source Water Susceptibility Report, residents can stop by the Village Hall and request a Copy at any time.

### WATER QUALITY DATA

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 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, 2021 to December 31, 2021. 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.

### 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 President Lynn Moomaw*

website:

**[www.thevillageofsmithville.com](http://www.thevillageofsmithville.com)**