
Village of South Point

Consumer Confidence Report

2019



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

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Village of South Point
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2019

The **Village of South Point** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. The Village of South Point's drinking water met all EPA standards. 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 **Village of South Point** receives its drinking water from ***The Ohio River Valley Alluvial Aquifer System***. We have 6 wells, 3 of which are in the Village Park, 1 at the Filter Building at 206 2nd Street West, 1 that is about 200 yards off of 4th Street East at the end of North Kenova Road and 1 that is about 100 yards off of Hooper Drive. They will pump approximately 2000 gpm. The treatment process is the addition of Potassium Permanganate and passing the water through sand filters to remove the iron and manganese and the addition of chlorine for disinfection

Ohio EPA completed a study of South Point's water source of drinking water to identify a potential contamination source and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to the study; the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies the water to the Village of South Point has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: the presence of a thin layer of clay overlaying the aquifer; the presence of a significant potential contamination sources in the protection area; and the presence of manmade contaminants (nitrates) in treated water. This susceptibility means that under existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate measures. More information about what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by contacting Steve Malone (Water Plant Operator) at (740) 377-2304

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).

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 EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of South Point** conducted sampling for *{bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic; nitrate; lead; copper}* during **2019** . Samples were collected for a total of **26** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **South Point** 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, are more than one year old. For Information about your drinking water or a Paper Copy of CCR Report Contact Steve Malone (Water Plant Operator) at (740) 377-2304 or the paper copy can be found at the South Point Utilities Office 415 Solida Rd.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of South Point** drinking water.

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 | .20 | N/A | NO | 2018 | Erosion of natural deposits/Discharge from aluminum factories/Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .0356 | N/A | NO | 2018 | Erosion of natural deposits/Discharge of drilling waste/Discharge of metal refineries |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 2.26 | N/A | NO | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits/Runoff from Fertilizer/Septic Tank leakage |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| TTHM (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 6 | N/A | NO | 2019 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | 0.70 | .55 - .80 | NO | 2019 | Water additive to control microbes |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
| Contaminants (units) | Action Level (AL) | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of test levels were less than | Violation | Year Sampled | Typical source of Contaminants | |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | 0 | 0 ppb | NO | 2019 | Corrosion of household plumbing | |
| | _0_ out of _20_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 ppm | NA | .382 ppm | NO | 2019 | Corrosion of household plumbing | |
| | _0_ out of _20_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | |

| Contaminates | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL,TT or MRDL | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Unregulated Contaminates | | | | | | | |
| Chloroform (ppb) | N/A | N/A | .9 | N/A | 8/17/19 | No | Chlorinated Drinking Water |
| DIBromochloromethane (ppb) | N/A | N/A | 2.4 | N/A | 8/17/19 | No | Chlorinated Drinking Water |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | N/A | N/A | 1.9 | N/A | 8/17/19 | No | Chlorinated Drinking Water |
| Bromoform (ppb) | N/A | N/A | .8 | N/A | 8/17/19 | No | Chlorinated Drinking Water |
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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 South Point** 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>.

In **2019** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.”

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of **Village Council** which meets **1st Tuesday of each month** For more information on your drinking water contact **Steve Malone @ (740) 377 -2304**

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.
- 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.