

NORTHERN PERRY COUNTY WATER #1
(Thornville System)
DRINKING WATER REPORT
Annual Consumer Confidence Report for "2017"

Introduction

The Northern Perry County Water #1 water system has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report you will find general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

What's the source of your drinking water?

Your drinking water is produced in the Village of Thornville. Northern Perry County Water #1 system purchases and distributes the water to its customers. The Village of Thornville maintains two drilled wells for their water supply. The wells are considered ground water. They are located at 112 W. Columbus Street, Thornville, Ohio. The Village of Thornville treats the water minimally by adding a form of chlorine to ensure its safety while it is delivered to your home.

Source Water Information: Moderate Susceptibility PWS Based on Medium Sensitivity
Ohio EPA recently completed a "Water Source Assessment" of the Village of Thornville's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provides guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the source water area that supplies water to the Village of Thornville has a medium susceptibility to contamination. The determination is based on the following:

- The depth to ground water;
- The presence of permeable material over the aquifer;
- The lack of detected contaminants in treated water; and
- The presence of few numbers of potential contaminant sources near the protection areas.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated in the future is not relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implanting appropriate protective measures.

For more information regarding the "Source Water Assessment" or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer and the Village of Thornville's water system, you may contact Chief Operator, Matthew Stevens at (740) 246-4863.

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).

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. Northern Perry County Water 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>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In "2017" Northern Perry County water had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by Northern Perry County Water.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Thornville conducted sampling for various contaminants and Northern Perry County Water District conducted additional sampling. Within this report you will find a chart labeled "Table of Detected Contaminants". This chart contains information listing the contaminants that were tested, and the results. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS-Northern Perry County Water

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

*Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Flouride (ppm)	4	4	<0.5	N/A	NO	2013	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; corrosion of natural deposits.
*Nitrate (ppm) (Measured as nitrogen)	10	10	1.09	N/A	NO	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

^Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	4.61	4.3 – 4.61	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
^Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	5.35	0 – 5.35	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS

^Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.7	06. - 1.0	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
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COPPER

Contaminants (Units)	Action Level	# of results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than.	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
^Copper (ppm)	1.3	3 (see note below)	1.559	YES	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits. Leaching from wood Preservatives.

3 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in the excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

The 3 individual results that exceeded the action level of 1.3 are as follows: 1498/1559/1783

COPPER EXCEEDANCE OF ACTION LEVEL INFORMATION

Northern Perry County Water had a action level exceedance during the month of September. 2017.

Northern Perry County Water is taking the following steps to correct the copper action level exceedance and prevent future violations from occurring: Implementing the installation of the necessary equipment for corrosion control measures.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

LEAD INFORMATION

"In 2017 we were required to collect 10 samples for lead analysis. Zero out of the 10 samples came back without any detections of lead".

*** Indicates sampling conducted by the Village of Thornville**

^ Indicates sampling conducted by Northern Perry County Water

Definitions

Listed below you will find definitions of some terms contained within the chart:

- 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 (µg/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.

Public Participation and Contact Information

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Perry County Commissioners which meet weekly on Thursday's. To make an appointment to attend a meeting, please feel free to contact the Commissioners office at (740)-342-2045.

For more information concerning this report, please contact us at:

Northern Perry County Water

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