

Village of Green Springs PWS ID# 7400512 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2019

The Village of Green Springs has 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 system contacts. The Village of Green Springs is constantly striving to maintain and improve its water treatment and water distribution systems in order to provide you, the consumer, with the best possible water.

During the reporting period the Village had a Conditional License to operate its water system. (In 2019, we had a conditional license to operate our public water system. The conditions require us to address ongoing violations. For more information on these violations, contact (John Miller, Village Administrator) at 419-603-8150.

Source Water Information

During 2019, the Village of Green Springs purchased its water from the City of Clyde. The Clyde Water Plant receives surface water from the Beaver Creek watershed. This watershed covers an area of approximately 56 square miles and the water received needs extensive treatment before being delivered to your homes. On average, Clyde pumps 250-500 million gallons of water a year from the runoff of this area and produces 250-500 million gallons of treated water per year.

The City of Clyde's public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on Beaver Creek. For the purposes of source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Clyde's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, home construction, oil and gas production activities, junk yards and landfills, above ground storage tanks, airports, other commercial sources and roadways.

The City of Clyde's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Beaver Creek. More detailed information is provided in the City of Clyde's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling the Clyde WTP Superintendent at (419) 547-9805.

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, 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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the 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 Education

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 Green Springs 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>.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for several different contaminants during 2019, most of which were not detected in the Village of Green Springs 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, is more than one year old.

The Clyde Water Plant conducted sampling for various contaminants during 2019. Information on those contaminants may be found in the City of Clyde Water Treatment Plant 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Drinking Water included with this report.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Green Spring's drinking water.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) DS201 & DS202	0	60	22.7	16.9 – 27.2	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) DS201 & DS202	0	80	55.9	36.8 – 97.2	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	0.7	0.4 – 1.0	NO	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							

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	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	0	0	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Violations:

The Village has added equipment into its water tower, including recirculation pump, aeration nozzles, and power venting. In large part, the installation of this equipment has contributed to the Village having no TTHM violations for the 2019 calendar year.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Clyde drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants:							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.076	.027-0.076	NO	2019	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% of samples meeting standards)	NA	TT	100.0%	100%	NO	2019	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ***	NA	TT	2.16	2.00-2.67	NO	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants:							
Radium-228 (pCi/l)	0	5****	2.2		NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.83	<0.50-0.83	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1.3	4.0	1.02	0.80-1.17	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead and Copper (Units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL		90% of tests were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb) **	AL=15	20ppb		<4	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
One sample out of twenty was found to have lead levels in excess of Action Level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm) **	AL=1.3	N/A		0.029	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Zero samples out of twenty was found to have copper levels in excess of Action Level of 1.3ppm.							
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.390	0.330-0.470	No	2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfection Byproducts	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
TTHM- Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	0	80	56.8	24.8- 92.7	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	0	60	25.1	14.8- 29.6	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	1.51	0.70-2.00	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	AVG.	RANGE	Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chloroform(ppb)	N/A	N/A	43.40	19.7-81.8	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Bromoform(ppb)	N/A	N/A	<0.50	<0.50	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Bromodichloromethane(ppb)	N/A	N/A	6.70	4.3-9.0	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Dibromochloromethane(ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.40	0.80-1.90	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Monochloroacetic Acid(ppb)	N/A	N/A	<2.0	<2.0	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Dichloroacetic Acid(ppb)	N/A	N/A	20.10	12.6-25.4	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Trichloroacetic Acid(ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.40	2.1-4.6	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination*

* Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

** Lead and Copper tests were done in 2017. The next set will be done in 2020.

*** The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the "Range" for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio.

**** This MCL in for Combined Radium 226/228 we were required to only check for Radium-228.

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.

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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Not applicable: (NA)

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means ‘less than’. A result of “<5” means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in the sample was not detected.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? By attending the monthly council meetings, which are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the municipal building. **For more information** on your drinking water contact John Miller, Village Administrator at (419) 639-2123.

Notice to water users having a need for continuous water supply:

Medical certification forms are available upon request by contacting the Village at (419) 639-2123. This form is used to verify that discontinuation of your water service or being without water service for any length of time would make the operation of necessary medical equipment impossible or impractical, or such discontinuation of water service would otherwise be life threatening or dangerous to the health and welfare of individual person(s) residing in your household.

A final word: The Village also conducts non-compliance quarterly TTHM & HAA5 sampling from the raw water line that feeds the Village from the City of Clyde. The Village does this to ensure the TTHM reduction equipment is performing to its standards and working accordingly. The Village of Green Springs strives to provide you with the water you need, where and when you need it. Careful monitoring takes place daily to keep it that way. The Village of Green Springs works hard to earn your trust. **The City of Clyde CCR will be available for all to view on the Village of Green Springs website and also the village Facebook page.**

System Contacts:

Adam Greenslade, Mayor (419) 639-2123

John Miller, Village Administrator (419) 639-2123