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**Village of Amanda**

**Consumer Confidence Report**

**2022**

***Village of Amanda***

**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**

**For** ***2022***

The **Village of Amanda** 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.

**Source Water Information**

The **Village of Amanda** receives its drinking water from ***the well fields at the Village Park 6010 Amanda Southern Rd. Amanda, Ohio 43102***

The Ohio EPA has prepared a susceptibility report for the Village of Amanda’s drinking water. The assessment indicated that the Village of Amanda’s source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination because:

<The depth to water in the interbedded sandstone, shale, and limestone aquifer is less than 30 feet;

<The 12 to 40-foot clay layer provides some protection form contaminants infiltrating from the ground surface to the aquifer; and

<Potential significant contaminant source exists within the protection area

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminate source.

For more information about the susceptible report, please contact Ben Hedrick (740) 438-6896

**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 Strom 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 Amanda conducted sampling for a significant number of parameters last year. Samples were collected and analyzed for over 100 different contaminants over the past five years. Most of these contaminants were not detected in the Village of Amanda’s water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though accurate, are more than one-year-old.

**Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions**

There were 0 Violations for 2022

**Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants**

**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 | 0.22 | | NA | NO | 2020 | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVES WHICH PROMOTE STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FORM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| NITRATE(PPM) | 10 | 10 | 0.44 | | NA | NO | 2022 | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVES WHICH PROMOTE STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FORM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| NITRITE(PPM) | 10 | 10 | 0.01 | | 0.01-0.01 | NO | 2020 | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVES WHICH PROMOTE STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FORM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| BARIUM (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0581 | | NA | NO | 2020 | DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES; DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| **DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY -PRODUCTS** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL CHLORINE(ppm) | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | 1.3 | | 0.8 TO 2.6 | NO | 2022 | WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **MCLG MCL**  **Total NA 80 22.3 8.8 TO 22.3 NO 2022 BY-PRODUCTS OF**  **Trihalomethanes DRINKING WATER**  **(TTHM) (ppb) DISINFECTIONS** | | | | | | | | |
| **HAA5 (ppb) NA 0.060 4.8 0-4.8 NO 2022 BY- PRODUCTS OF**  **DRINKING WATER**  **DISINFECTIONS** | | | | | | | | |
| **Lead & Copper** | | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminants (units)** | **Action Level (AL)** | **Individual Results over the AL** | | **100% of test levels were less than** | | **Violation** | **Year Sampled** | **Typical source of Contaminants** |
| **COPPER (PPM)** | **1.3PPM** | **NA** | | **0.08** | | **NO** | **2020** | **EROSION O NATURAL DEPOSITS LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES; 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.** | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminants (Units)**  **MISSED READINGS FROM YEAR 2021** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Level Found** | **Range of Detections** | **Violation** | **Sample Year** | **Typical Source of Contaminants** |
| **NITRATE** | **10** | **10** | **0.39** | **NA** | **NO** | **2021** | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVES WHICH PROMOTE STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FORM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| **TOTAL TRIHALOMETANES (TTHM) (PPM)** | **NA** | **80** | **12.8** | **12.2 TO 12.8** | **NO** | **2021** | BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISENFECTIONS |
| **HAA5** | **NA** | **60** | **ND** | **ND** | **NO** | **2021** |  |

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

***Also, if the lead action level was exceeded***

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information**

*This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and 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 the PWS.*

**License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**

In ***2022*** we had anunconditioned license to operate our water system.”

**Public Participation Information**

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments are encouraged by contacting the Village Administrator at the Village Municipal Building.

**For more information**

On your drinking water contact Ben Hedrick at (740) 438-6896.

**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.
* Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
* Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).
* Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
* Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
* Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.
* Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
* Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
* 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.
* Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.