

# **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

## **2019 P.W.S.#OHIO-1502911**

### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### **Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Where does my water come from?**

The Raw Water source for the Buckeye Water District is the Ohio River.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

Surface waters are by nature are susceptible to contaminant and sources along their banks make them more so. As a result, the surface water supplies to the Buckeye Water District are considered to have a high susceptibility to contamination. Historically, the Buckeye Water District public water system has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards. Buckeye Water has an OEPA approved Source Water Protection Plan that is available to review on our webpage at [buckeyewater.com](http://buckeyewater.com).

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

The Buckeye Water District Board of Trustees meet the third Thursday of every month at 9:00 am at the Village of Wellsville Council Chambers, 1200 Main St. Wellsville Ohio 43968.

### **Other Information**

In 2019 we had a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. We at Buckeye Water District work around the clock to provide clean, quality water at every tap. Please call our Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, Todd Brown if you have any questions concerning this report at 330-532-1247 Monday to Friday 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. Please visit our web site at [www.buckeyewater.com](http://www.buckeyewater.com).

Thank You.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. BUCKEYE WATER DISTRICT 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	16.8	11.1	20.8	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.8	.37	1.8	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon(% Removal)	NA	TT	2.7	1.7	3.3	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	50.0	28.8	78.9	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.18	.81	1.18	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Barium (ppm)	2	2	.02	.02	.02	2019	No	Discharge of drilling waste – Discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.95	.67	.95	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

#### Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100%	.02	.20	2019	No	Soil runoff
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99% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.20. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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#### Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.042	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	<2.0	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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#### Lead and Copper

Contaminants (units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead	15 ppb	0 ppb	<2.0 ppb	no	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15ppb.						

#### Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

#### Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

#### TABLE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.771	0.771
Dimethipin (ppb)	2019	1.04	1.04
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	20.88	11.31 - 37.4
Haloacetic Acids (HAA59) (ppb)	2019	30.35	20.28 - 48.6
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	2019	10.1	7.87 - 12.07

#### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

“Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019 Buckeye Water District participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). For a copy of the results please call Buckeye Water District at 330-532-2959.”

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