

Village of South Charleston

2021 Annual Water-Quality Report



Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Village of South Charleston will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water-quality standards. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Drinking water supplied by Village of South Charleston is safe and better than all state and federal standards.

The Village of South Charleston has a current, unconditioned license to operate a Public Water System that was renewed in January 2021. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Public feedback is welcome. Anyone wishing to comment on water quality or the operation of the water system is encouraged to do so by attending the Village Commission meetings that are held the first and third Tuesday of each month starting at 5:00 P.M. Further information about Commission meeting dates can be obtained by calling the Village Clerk at 462-8888.

Water Source

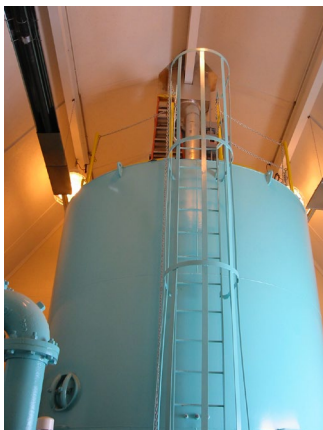
The Village of South Charleston is supplied by groundwater wells located in the Teays Valley Aquifer, pumped from 2 wells near the Corporation Limit between Clifton Road and US 42, 1/2 mile east of State Route 41. The Ohio EPA Drinking Source Water Assessment, conducted in 2003, rates South Charleston's water supply as a low susceptibility to contamination. The determination was based on the presence of low-permeability material overlying the aquifer, the depth of the aquifer below ground surface (127 – 140 feet), and no evidence of past contamination from chemicals or human activity. The Source Water Assessment Report is available by calling the Village Utility Office at (937) 462-8888.



Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our source water or finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov



About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of South Charleston conducted sampling for contaminants during 2021. Samples for lead and copper analysis were also collected in 2021. Samples are collected for 6 different categories of regulated contaminants, most of which, were not detected in the Village of South Charleston Public Water System. 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. Listed in the table is information on those contaminants that were found.

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.59	N/A	No	2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0711	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.30	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from aluminum Factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.73	N/A	No	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.12	N/A	No	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	4.31	N/A	No	2020	Errosion of natural of deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.89	N/A	No	2020	Errosion of natural deposits
Lead & Copper Regulated at the Customer Tap							
Lead (ppb)	15 AL	Sample Results Above AL (NA)	90th Percentile 0.79	0.50 – 1.00	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		None of the 10 samples collected had lead levels in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	0	90th Percentile 0.701	0.043 – 0.709	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		None of the 10 samples collected had copper levels in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.					
Residual Disinfectants Regulated in the System							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	Level Found 2.34	Range of Detections 1.50 – 3.45	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts Regulated in the System							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)	MCL 80	MCLG N/A	Level Found 3.8	3.5 – 3.8	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.8	N/A	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.7	N/A	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	7.0	N/A	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.94	N/A	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

Key To Table

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. AL = Action Level

Level 1 Assessment: A 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.

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.

pci/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

TTHM's = Total Trihalomethanes: 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.

HAA-5 = Haloacetic Acids:

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Water

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 Charleston 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>.

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 is 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

N/A = Not Applicable

ppm = Parts per Million 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.

ppb = Parts per Billion 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Village of South Charleston did not test for *Cryptosporidium*.

Village of South Charleston did not test for Radon

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) level one assessments. One (1) level one assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to collect six additional distribution system samples and one sample from each of our two wells. Subsequent monitoring did not detect coliform bacteria. No further action was required by the Ohio EPA.

Monitoring Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the month of March 2022, the Village of South Charleston Water Department failed to collect the required number of Total Coliform Bacteria samples as required by the Ohio EPA. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of your water during that time. The Water Department returned to compliance with bacteria sampling requirements in April 2022. South Charleston has taken steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. These efforts include improved communication with our contract laboratory.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This notice is to inform you that SOUTH CHARLESTON VILLAGE did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the March 2022 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. For more information, please contact Steve Canter at (937) 462-8888 or at 35 S. Chillicothe Street, POB X, South Charleston, Ohio 45036.

Prepared By

Environmental Engineering Service
13 Cherokee Trail
New Richmond, Ohio 45157

For more information, call The Village of South Charleston at (937) 462-7167.