

**Village of Williamsport Water Treatment Plant  
2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)  
PWSID: OH6503012**

## ***Introduction***

The Village of Williamsport has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. OEPA requires that all municipal water systems provide such information annually. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, instruction on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. The Village of Williamsport Water Treatment Plant annually produces water that is at or better than all State & Federal EPA quality standards for health & aesthetics.

## ***Contact Information***

If you have any questions concerning our operations or long-term planning, please contact Mayor Ed Cox at (740) 207-7136.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Williamsport council, which meets on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 107 Green Street.

## ***Source Water Information***

The **Village of Williamsport** receives its drinking water from two (2) ground water wells located on State Route 56 in Jackson Township two (2) miles northwest of US Hwy 22. The Water Treatment Plant is an iron and manganese removal facility.

Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of Williamsport source water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Williamsport has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- o Due to the depth below ground surface.
- o Due to the presence of thick clay deposits above the aquifer that provide protection from contamination.
- o Lack of known water quality impacts.
- o Lack of significant potential contaminant sources within the required protection area.

This does not mean that this wellfield cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Mayor Ed Cox at (740) 207-7136.

## *Sources of Contamination*

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 the following substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Storm water runoff, and septic systems
- 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 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.

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 1(800) 426-4791.

## *Special Precautions to be Taken*

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 in the Home***

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 Williamsport 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 1(800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw>, by calling (614) 644-2752, or by contacting Mayor Ed Cox at (740) 207-7136.

## ***Revised Total Coliform Rule 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 USEPA 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 public water system.

## ***Drinking Water Information***

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety, however, some contaminants are monitored less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

**The Village of Williamsport has a current, unconditioned license to operate our public water system.**

## ***Important Drinking Water Definitions***

**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 = Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.

**MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

**MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**SMCL = Secondary MCL:** A non-enforceable numerical limit set by the USEPA for a contaminant on the basis of aesthetic effects to prevent an undesirable taste, odor or appearance.

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

**TT = Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**MG/L = Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million:** A unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

**UG/L = Microgram per Liter or Parts per Billion:** A unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

**"<":** A symbol that means "less than". A result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

**NR = Not Required:** Monitoring not required, but recommended

**ND = Not Detected**

**NA = Not Applicable**

**Primary Drinking Water Standards**

Substances we detected	Units	What's the goal? (MCLG)	What's allowed? (MCL)	Level Found	Range	Violation?	Where did it come from?
<b>Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Chlorine Residual, Total Collection Dates: 01/01/2018-12/31/2018	mg/L	2.0	4.0	1.63	0.61-2.20	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) Collection Date: 07/03/2018	ug/L	NA	60	9.95	10.4-9.5	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Collection Date: 07/03/2018	ug/L	NA	80	28.6	28.5-28.7	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>							
Fluoride Measured Collection Date: 02/22/2016	mg/L	NA	4.0	0.29	NA	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium Collection Date: 02/22/2016	mg/L	2.0	2.0	0.55	NA	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage

**Lead and Copper**

Substances we detected	Units	What's the goal? (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	Level Found	Range	Number of sites found above the action level	Violation?	Where did it come from?
<b>Metals</b>								
Lead Collection Date: 06/01/2018-09/30/2018	ug/L	0.0	15	ND	<5.0-7.9	0 out of 10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper Collection Date: 06/01/2018-09/30/2018	ug/L	0.0	1300	83	<50-167	0 out of 10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

**Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest**

Substances we detected	Units	What's the goal? (SMCLG)	What's allowed? (SMCL)	Level Found	Range	Where did it come from?
<b>Metals</b>						
Iron mg/L Collection Dates: 01/01/2018-12/26/2018	mg/L	0.1	0.3	0.02	ND-0.87	Erosion of natural deposits
Mn (Manganese mg/L) Collection Dates: 01/01/2018-12/26/2018	mg/L	0.04	0.05	ND	ND-0.07	Erosion of natural deposits

**Unregulated Drinking Water Standards**

Substances we detected	Units	What's the goal? (MCLG)	What's allowed? (MCL)	Level Found	Range	Where did it come from?
<b>Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5) Collection Dates: 07/03/2018</b>						
Dichloroacetic Acid	ug/L	NA	NA	6.3	5.7-6.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trichloroacetic Acid	ug/L	NA	NA	3.95	3.8-4.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Collection Dates: 07/03/2018</b>						
Chloroform	ug/L	NA	NA	15.3	15.2-15.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform	ug/L	NA	NA	0.5	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	NA	NA	8.3	8.2-8.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	NA	NA	4.5	4.4-4.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

