

THE VILLAGE OF BELLE CENTER WATER DEPARTMENT
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2021

THE BELLE CENTER WATER DEPARTMENT HAS PREPARED FOR YOU THE CUSTOMER, A REPORT INFORMING YOU ON THE QUALITY OF OUR DRINKING WATER. INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT IS GENERAL HEALTH INFORMATION, WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS, HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING YOUR DRINKING WATER AND WATER SYSTEM CONTACTS.

WE HAVE A CURRENT, UNCONDITIONED LICENSE TO OPERATE OUR WATER SYSTEM.

THE VILLAGE OF BELLE CENTER RECEIVES ITS DRINKING WATER FROM GROUND WATER FROM 2 (TWO) DEEP WELLS. WHICH ARE LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE VILLAGE.

THE OHIO E.P.A. RECENTLY COMPLETED A STUDY OF BELLE CENTER'S SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES AND PROVIDE GUIDANCE ON PROTECTING THE DRINKING WATER SOURCE. ACCORDING TO THIS STUDY, THE AQUIFER THAT SUPPLIES WATER TO THE VILLAGE HAS A HIGH SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION. THIS DETERMINATION IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING:

SURFACE CASING EXTENDS TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 26 FEET.

THE PRESENCE OF SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES IN THE PROTECTION AREA.

THE FRACTURED NATURE OF THE BEDROCK AND POTENTIAL FOR INTERCONNECTIVITY OF THE FRACTURES.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF NITRATES IMPLYING THAT A PATHWAY MAY EXIST FROM THE GROUND SURFACE TO THE AQUIFER.

IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOURCE WATER PROTECTION REPORT CALL (937) 464-6012.

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)**.

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)**.

THE EPA REQUIRES REGULAR SAMPLING TO ENSURE DRINKING WATER SAFETY. THE VILLAGE OF BELLE CENTER SYSTEM CONDUCTED SAMPLINGS FOR BACTERIA, LEAD, COPPER, VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS, NITRITE, NITRATE, INORGANICS, RADIOLOGICALS AND DISINFECTION BY PRODUCT CONTAMINANTS IN THE YEAR 2021. SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR A TOTAL OF 29(TWENTY-NINE) DIFFERENT CONTAMINANTS. 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 BELOW IS INFORMATION ON THOSE CONTAMINANTS THAT WERE FOUND IN THE VILLAGE OF BELLE CENTER DRINKING 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. *VILLAGE OF BELLE CENTER* 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)**.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COMMENT ARE ENCOURAGED AT REGULAR MEETINGS OF VILLAGE OF BELLE CENTER WHICH MEETS THE SECOND TUESDAY OF THE MONTH. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR DRINKING WATER CONTACT BRANDON BINGHAM WATER SUPERINTENDENT 937-464-6012 or visit the village office at 104 W. Buckeye St.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.426	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	3.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or 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 or MRDLG:	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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.

Water Quality Test Results

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. Treatment
Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2021	0.9	0.8 - 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	5	0 - 10.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	27	22.5 - 31	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2021	0.065	0.065 - 0.065	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	1.02	1.02 - 1.02	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	2	2.05 - 2.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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).
 - 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 (MG/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.
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