Section 1: Title

Village of South Vienna

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2020

Section 2: Introduction

The Village of South Vienna 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.

Section 3: Source Water Information

The Village of South Vienna receives its drinking water from two groundwater wells sunk about 100 feet into an underground source of water. The Village of South Vienna owns the land around the wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate it. In an effort to supply you the best quality water, the Village of South Vienna puts the water through chlorine treatment and polyphosphate treatment to rid the water of viruses and bacteria.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Village of South Vienna are available by contacting Board of Public Affairs at (937) - 568 - 4311 or by visiting the following link: http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/pdu/swap.html

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination that is verifiably due to infiltration of ground water by surface or near-surface contaminants.

Section 4: 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).

<u>Section 5:</u> 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).

Section 6: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of South Vienna conducted sampling for Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium and Thallium during 2020. Samples were collected for a total of 15 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of South Vienna water supply. 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. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Section 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the months of July, August and September, 2020, Village of South Vienna failed to monitor disinfection byproducts. This is a required monitoring event that was not completed due to operator oversight. Reminders were established in January 2021 for the upcoming years to prevent this event from happening in the future.

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of South Vienna drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants

Antimony							
1.4 UG/L	0	0.5	1.4	0 - 1.4	No	2020	Copper and Lead Smelting
Arsenic							
7.8 UG/L	0	N/a	7.8	N/a - 7.8	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium							
48.5 UG/L	N/a	N/a	48.5	Na - 48.5	No	2020	Landfill leachate associated from oil and gas
Beryllium							
1.0 UG/L	N/a	N/a	1.0	0 - 1.0	No	2020	Natural erosion of rocks and soil
Cadmium							
1.3 UG/L	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	No	2020	Coal and Oil
Nickel							
3.7 UG/L	2.0	5.0	3.7	2.0 - 5.0	No	2020	Rocks, soil and forest fires

Thallium							
1.4 UG/L	0.5	2.0	1.4	0.5 - 1.4	No	2020	River sediment
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**		**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0.5		No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.139		No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

<u>Section 12:</u> Arsenic Educational Information

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Section 13: 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 South Vienna 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.

Section 18: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2020 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system."

Section 19: Public Notice

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 July 2020 through September 2020, we did not monitor or test for disinfection byproducts and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

b) The population at risk would include infants, those who are sick and the elderly.

c) Because the testing is only performed three months out of the year, no corrective action could be made until the corresponding three month period occurs in 2021.

d) The water system will return to normal testing and compliance by September 2021

e) For any questions concerning this violation, please contact the Village of South Vienna, 149 West Main Street, South Vienna Ohio, 45369, at (937) - 568 - 4311

f) 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.

Section 20: Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the South Vienna Board of Public Affairs which meets the second Tuesday of each month. For more information on your drinking water contact the Board of Public Affairs at (937) - 568 - 4311

Section 21: 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.

· PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

· 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.