Village of West Salem
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2024*

Introduction

The West Salem Water Department 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.

Source Water Information

The West Salem Water Department receives its drinking water from wells owned and operated by the Village of West Salem located within the Killbuck Creek aquifer system.

The West Salem Water Department also has an emergency connection with Lorain Rural Water. During 2024 we used our connection with Lorain Rural Water Authority from April 20, 2024 through April 21, 2024, and May 3, 2024 through May 5, 2024. We used approximately 312,000 gallons of water through this connection in 2024.

The State has performed an assessment of our source water in 2010 and revised in 2015. It was determined that the aquifer supplying drinking water to the Village of West Salem has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion is based on the presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. Please call Cody Pitsenbarger 330-465-1379 if you would like more information about the assessment.

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 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **West Salem Water Department** conducted sampling for bacteria, Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-products, Nitrate, Nitrite, and Synthetic Organic Chemicals during ***2024.***

How to read the water quality data table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table below shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of West Salem** drinking water.
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

OH8504311 Village of West Salem

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
Residual Disinfecants								
Chlorine (as cl2)	4	4	1.158	.7-1.7	ppm	2024	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
	MCLG	MCL						
Inorgani Contaminants								
Flouride	4	4	1.225	.76-1.3	ppm	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from ferilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	2	2	0.0046	N/A	ppm	2022	NO	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dissinfection byproducts								
TTHM	N/A	80	75.5	37.2-75.5	ppb	2024	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N/A	60	none	none	ppb	2024	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Combined Radium 226/228	0	5	2.0 ± .8	2.0 ± .8	pCi/L	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon & Uranium	0	15	1.2 ±1.3	1.2 ± 1.3	pCi/L	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Violation	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	234	0	1.3	1350	NO	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preserv-atives; corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2024	2.1	0	0	15	NO	ppb	corrosion of house-hold plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

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. *The Village of West Salem* 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.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit the Village Hall 27 S Main Street where the inventory is publicly accessible to be viewed.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2024 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of ***the Village of West Salem*** which meets the 2nd Wednesday of every month at 6:00 pm. For more information on your drinking water contact Cody Pitsenbarger 330-465-1379. Printed copies of this report are available upon request.

Drinking Water Notice

Monitoring Requirements not met for the West Salem Village PWS

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2024 Annual time period (July-September) we did not monitor for the following contaminants due to an accident at our contracted laboratory and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time : **Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that West Salem Village PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the 2024 Annual time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

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.

Compliance with the MCLs for DBPs is determined based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Since this system failed to monitor during the monitoring period referenced in this notice, the LRAA cannot be properly calculated and compliance with the MCL cannot be properly determined. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

A sample was (will be) collected in 2025, per the Monitoring scheduled time (July-September)

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting West Salem Village PWS at:

Contact Person: Cody Pitsenbarger

Phone Number: 330-465-1379

Mailing Address: 27 S. Main Street PO Box 256
West Salem, Ohio 44287

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

90th percentile means 90% of the samples are equal to or less than the number on the chart

What is a Cross Connection?

A cross-connection is an actual or potential connection between the safe drinking water (potable) supply and a source of contamination or pollution. State plumbing codes require approved backflow prevention methods to be installed at every point of potable water connection and use. Cross-Connections must be properly protected or eliminated.

BACKSIPHONAGE
May occur due to a loss of pressure in the municipal water system during a fire fighting emergency, a water main break, or system repair. This creates a siphon in your plumbing system which can draw water out of a sink or faucet and back into your water or the public water system.

BACKPRESSURE
May be created when a source of pressure such as a boiler creates a pressure greater than the pressure supplied from the public water system. This may cause contaminated water to be pushed into your plumbing system through an unprotected interconnection.

HOW DOES CONTAMINATION OCCUR?

When you turn on your faucet, you expect the water to be as safe as when it left the treatment plant. However, certain hydraulic conditions left unprotected within your plumbing system may allow hazardous substances to contaminate your own drinking water or even the public water supply.

Water normally flows in one direction. However, under certain conditions, water can actually flow backwards; this is known as Backflow. There are two situations that can cause water to flow backward: backsiphonage and backpressure.

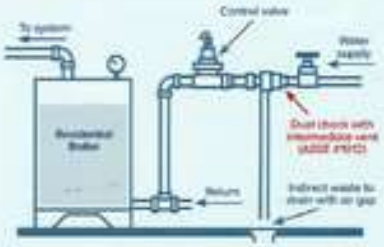
AVOIDING BACKFLOW THROUGHOUT THE HOME

BATHTUB & SHOWER FIXTURES

A handheld shower fixture is compliant if:

- When shower head is hanging freely, it is at least 1" above top of the flood level rim of the bathtub
- Complies with ASSE#1014
- Has the ASME code A112.18.1 stamped on the handle

BOILERS

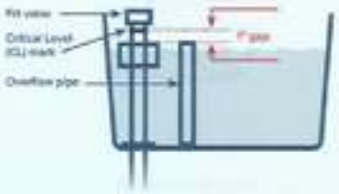


Boilers with chemical additives require an ASSE #1013 – Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly.

TOILET TANKS

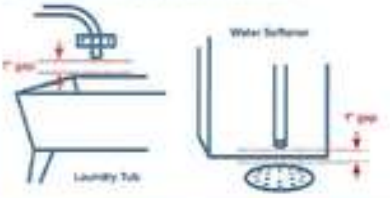
There are many unapproved toilet tank fill valve products sold at common retailers which do not meet the state plumbing code requirements for backflow prevention.

- Look for the ASSE #1002 Standard symbol on the device and packaging.
- Replace any unapproved devices with an ASSE #1002 approved anti-siphon fill valve device. Average cost is typically $12 to $22 at home improvement stores.
- Verify overflow tube is one inch below critical level (CL) marking on the fill valve.



ELSEWHERE IN THE HOME

Always maintain an air gap of at least 1 inch between the end of drain hoses and the highest potential water level.



HOME EXTERIOR

Verify all outside faucets are protected with a hose bibb vacuum breaker of the ASSE-certified types shown below.