



VILLAGE OF MINERVA WATER DEPT.

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Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the year: 2018

The Village of Minerva has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decision concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village has a current, unconditioned license to operate (LTO) our water system given by the Ohio EPA.

The Village of Minerva drinking water supply is from a ground water source. We have 3 wells located in the Minerva well field that are used to pump ground water (raw water) to the treatment plant. Raw water is sent to the treatment plant, where it's oxidized by chlorine and potassium permanganate, then filtered, and a disinfection residual is completed before it's sent to the distribution system for consumption. In 2018, we provided our customers with 209 million gallons of treated water. Your water supply is drawn from part of the Tuscarawas Watershed. There are 16 rivers & streams, totaling 3,009 miles and 338 lakes with a total of 25, 805 acres in our watershed that have an effect on our water quality.

The Ohio EPA has completed a study of our water source (aquifer) to identify potential contaminant sources. According to the study, the aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination. Based on a lack of protective layer of clay/shale on top of our aquifer & the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This likelihood of contamination can be minimized by the public taking appropriate protective measures around our community. More information on source water assessment & aquifer protection is available by contact Steve Couch at 330-868-7705.

Definitions of some terms contained in 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's 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 a 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 (ug/l): Are units of measure for a 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 below which there is no known or expected risk to health. 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 means less than. A results of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 & the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

N/A: Not Applicable.

Educational Lead Info

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 & components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can't 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. If you're concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Info. on lead in drinking water, testing methods, & steps you can take to

minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

What are normal sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap & bottled, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs & 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 & bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming;
- (C) Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses;
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems;
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of gas & oil production & mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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 amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

-How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

The water system is overseen by the Village Administrator, under the control of the Village Council. Council invites your participation & comments at their regular meetings held on the 2nd & 4th Tuesday of every month at 7:30 pm in Village Hall located at 209 N. Market St. For more info. on your drinking water or this Consumer Confidence Report contact Steve Couch at 330-868-7705.

-Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly and infants can be 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 & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

-What's in my drinking water?

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. This year, the Village of Minerva conducted Nitrate, Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), and Trihalomethanes (THHN) sampling. Also, testing was completed for Iron, Manganese and Bacteria. Samples were collected for a total of 6 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Minerva water supply. We're required to sample some contaminants several times throughout the year. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than a year old.

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.186	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	1.78	N/A	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<i>Zero out of twenty samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb</i>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.173	N/A	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
<i>Zero out of twenty samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm</i>							
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.5	1-4 - 1.8	NO	2018	Water additive to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminant							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	5.01	3-39 - 5.01	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	<1.00	<1.00	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminates							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	2.67	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium Combines (pCi/l)	0	5	0.66	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.54	1.24 - 1.54	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.55	1.18 - 1.55	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethan (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.31	0.970 - 1.31	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

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