



Village of McComb Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2014

The Village of McComb 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.

The Village of McComb has a current, unconditioned license to operate the water system.

Source Water Information

The Village of McComb receives its drinking water from Rader Creek. Water is pumped from the creek to two reservoirs near the water treatment plant for storage prior to treatment. The public water system serves a population of approximately 1700 people. The water treatment plant has the capacity to treat .90 million gallons of water per day, in 2014 we pumped an average of .235 million gallons per day.

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: 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 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 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).

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 McComb 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>.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of McComb conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic and volatile organic during 2014. Samples were collected for a total of 50 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of McComb's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

***Trihalomethanes** (see list of detected contaminants)

The Village of McComb violated the MCL for Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in the first quarter of 2014. The samples collected on February 14, 2014, reported below the limit of 80 ppb, but when averaged with the prior 3 quarters, as required, the value was 82.6 ppb and thus the limit was exceeded. Some people who drink water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The Village of McComb signed a Bilateral Compliance Agreement (BCA) with the Ohio EPA on June 9, 2014. As per this agreement the following actions have been initiated to reduce the levels of TTHMs in the McComb water system. A new water tower, with a mixer, has been constructed and is in use. A different coagulant is being used as part of the water treatment process, in the required trial this coagulant proved to increase the reduction of Total Organic Carbon (TOCs) through the treatment process (TOCs are known precursors to TTHM formation). An aeration system has been installed in the existing clearwell and will be in operation by June 30th, 2015. The Village has met the deadlines specified regarding these listed actions. We are required to maintain continuous compliance with the TTHM MCL within the distribution system, in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-81-12(C), by June 30, 2016.

***Turbidity** (see list of detected contaminants)

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.30 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. As reported on the list of detected contaminants, the Village of McComb's highest recorded turbidity result for 2014 was 0.293 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Source Water Information

The Village of McComb uses water drawn from Rader Creek; this is a surface water source. For the purposes of source water assessment, all surface waters in Ohio are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemical pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of McComb's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminate sources such as agricultural runoff, gas stations, wastewater treatment plant sludge application and roads. The Village of McComb's public drinking water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Rader Creek. More detailed information is provided in the Village of McComb's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report.

How Can I Get Involved?

The Village of McComb Water Treatment Plant operates under the authority of the McComb Village Council, which meets every second and fourth Monday of the month at 6:30 PM in the Council room located at the Village Administration Office.

For more information on your drinking water please contact Mr. Kevin Siferd, Village Administrator @ 419-293-3521.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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.

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

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

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

LIST OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.293	0.012 - 0.293	NO	2014	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	NA	NO	2014	Soil runoff
Inorganic contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.033	NA	NO	2014	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.17	0.80 - 1.31	NO	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.53	<0.10 - 1.53	NO	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) action level at consumer tap	0	AL = 15	3.2	NA	NO	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Zero out of ten samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15							
Copper (ppm) action level at consumer tap	0	AL = 1.3	0.35	NA	NO	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3							
Synthetic Organic contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.081	0.076 - 0.081	NO	2014	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHMs)	0	80	82.6	40.8 - 108.1	YES*	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5s)	0	60	48.9	38.7 - 62.1	NO	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG-4	MRDL - 4	1.13	0.830-01.38	NO	2014	Water additive used to control microbes