

Village of Continental, Ohio

System ID Number: OH6900212

P.O. Box 429

Continental, Ohio 45831

2018 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON DRINKING WATER QUALITY

In compliance with the

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

&

Ohio Environmental Protection

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Project Number: 19-59

Prepared For:

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*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Village of Continental Water System
(Public Water Supply ID# OH6900212)*

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

We are very pleased to present the 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act that was amended by Congress in 1996. Village of Continental is providing its customers with this Annual Consumer Confidence Report, which is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we strive to deliver to you everyday. This report will explain where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a reliable/dependable supply of drinking water, improve the water treatment process, and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The Village of Continental is a community public water system serving 1200 people. This system operates 2 600' wells that are located just west of town, and are considered underground.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Ohio's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program is designed to help public water systems protect their sources of drinking water from becoming contaminated. This assessment identifies drinking water source protection area, inventories the potential contaminant sources in the area, evaluates the susceptibility of the drinking water source to contamination and recommends protective strategies. A review of Village of Continental's water quality record currently available in Ohio EPA's drinking water compliance database did not reveal any evidence of chemical contamination at levels of concern in the aquifer. This assessment indicates that Village of Continental's source of drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination because depth of water in the bedrock aquifer is 32-37 feet below ground surface, a confining layer silt and clay 32-37 feet thick is present between the ground surface and the aquifer, offering significant protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer, and lack of detections of regulated contaminants. The complete report on the source water susceptibility is available, <http://www.wapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH6900212.pdf>

ASK US QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact **Mike Leis at (419) 643-4231**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, Council Meetings-They Are Held On The 2nd And 4th Tuesday Of Everymonth. Meeting notice is on the front door and sign in front of village hall and posted inside the town hall. Located at 100 North Main Street in the Village of Continental. Customers are not mailed notices for the regular council meetings.

INFORMATION ON REPORTING RESULTS

Village of Continental routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period, of January 1st to December 31st 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

CONTAMINANTS IN 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In this table you may find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following list of definitions. Some terms may not be present in your table but are presented to give you a better understanding of the units of measure used in the Test Table:

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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 technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The Maximum Allowed is 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 (MCLG)- The goal is 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 Goal (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 the 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 Toll Free 1-800-426-4791

PEOPLE AT POTENTIAL RISK

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 infections. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS TABLE #OH6900212

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No of sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2017	N	0.130	0 out of 5	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	N	0	0 out of 5 samples exceeded the AL	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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 Continental 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>.

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants

- For the following contaminants and disinfectant residuals monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites, including IDSE results.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2018	N	1.3	0.7-2.2	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2018	N	14	6.9-14.5	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	Y	78	36.8-114	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Chemicals

Barium (ppm)	2016	N	0.03	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	N	2.09	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

VIOLATIONS

As you can see by the table, our system exceeded the MCL for TTHMs in the third and fourth quarters of 2018. a drinking water notice was distributed. We have flushed the hydrants and cleaned the clear well and are making all efforts to keep our system within parameter limits. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.

TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE : Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the CONTINENTAL VILLAGE has a fluoride concentration of 2.09 mg/L as measured on April 5, 2016.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You also may want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please contact:

Kathy Prowant at 419-596-3822 or P.O. Box 429 Continental, Ohio 45831

Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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.

We have a conditioned license to operate our public water system. The conditions require us to address ongoing violations. For more information on these conditions or violations, contact Mike Leis (419) 596-3822 PWS #OH6900212.

Village of Continental

Please call our office if you have questions at (419) 596-3822.

We at Village of Continental work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please look at the EPA web site for ways to improve our drinking water and find projects that our children can use to learn to protect this valuable resource.