

Village of Continental, Ohio

System ID Number: OH6900212

P.O. Box 429

Continental, Ohio 45831

**DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT FOR 2021**

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters>

June 2022

Village of Continental, Ohio
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2021

Introduction

The **Village of Continental, Ohio** 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 of Drinking Water

The Village of Continental, Ohio is a community public water system serving 1200 people. receives its drinking water from two 600' wells that are located just west of town and are considered underground

The Ohio EPA performed an assessment of our source water in 2005 and has determined that the Village of Continental susceptibility to contamination is **low** due to the depth to water in the bedrock aquifer averages 45 feet below ground surface, a confining layer of glacial till approximately 45 feet thick is present between the ground surface and the aquifer and offers significant protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer, and the lack of detections of regulated contaminants. For more information about our Drinking Water Source Assessment, contact **Mike Leis at 419-643-4231**

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 Village of Continental, Ohio conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2021. Samples were collected for a total of 8 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Continental, OH 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.

Violations

During the month of January 2021, the Village of Continental was in violation of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rules 3745-96-01 through 04 for failure to comply with the CCR requirements. In the 2019 CCR report cyanide was not included in the Table of Detected Contaminants. No further action was required.

During the month of February 2021, the village received a Notice of Violation for failing to report the Exceedance of Operational Evaluation Level for Total Trihalomethanes and provide public notification for the third quarter reporting for 2020. In response, the Village submitted the Operational Evaluation Exceedance Report and issued a public notification of the violation.

During the month of March, April, May, and December 2021, The Village of Continental exceeded the manganese secondary maximum contaminant level and in April of 2021 exceedance of the Lifetime Health Advisory Level for Manganese resulting in an issuance of a Significant Deficiency by the Ohio EPA. The exceedances occurred on the following dates: February 23rd, March 26th, May 18th, August 31st, November 23rd, November 30th, and December 7th, 2021. The following steps were taken to prevent the violation from happening again: Replace the permanganate feed line, evaluation of the filter backwash rate, evaluate the potassium permanganate dosage, to replace the filter media, and continue to monitor and report any samples greater than or equal to .01 mg/L. Corrective Actions still outstanding: 1. Evaluation of the Potassium Permanganate Dosage-by June 20, 2022 the permanganate dosage report is due to the Ohio EPA and by July 10, 2022 notify the Ohio EPA that permanganate is being fed as indicated in the permanganate dosage report. 2. Continue to report the results of manganese entry points samples to the Ohio EPA.

During the month of June 2021, The Village of Continental was in violation of OAC Rule 3745-87-03(B)(2) for failure to maintain an inventory and evaluation of all assets. This notice of violation will be completed and resolved by June 30th, 2022.

During the month of September 2021, The Village of Continental was in violation of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rule 3745-83-01(F)(5)(a)(i), for failing to collect iron at the plant tap on a weekly basis, and OAC Rule 3745-83-01(F)(6)(a)(i), for failing to collect manganese at the plant tap on a weekly basis Both violations occurred in July 2021. The steps taken to prevent the violation again: provide a required sampling list within the treatment plant for coverage of requirements during operator absences.

During the month of September 2021, The Village of Continental was in violation of OAC Rule 3745-83-02(B)(5)(b) for failing to notify Ohio EPA within 24 hours of a disruption of service that affected all of the water system's customers. On August 28, 2021, the high service pumps failed, and the second high service pump did not operate as intended, resulting in a loss of water pressure throughout the public water system,

Ohio EPA was notified on August 30th. No further action was required in response to the violation.

During the month of December 2021, the Village of Continental violated Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rules 3745-96-01 through 04 for failure to comply with the CCR requirements. The following violation was noted: 1. For the November 2020 total coliform bacteria monitoring violation, the following information was not included in the report: a. description of the violation including the contaminant of concern b. date(s) when the violation occurred c. steps taken to prevent the violation from happening again

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4.0	2.0125	1.66-2.80	N	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	6.0	1.15	0-15.0	N	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	8.0	2.8	N/A	N	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	2.58	N/A	N	2019	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer factories and plastic
Cyanide	20.0	2.00	14	N/A	N	2019	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	8.26	N?a	N		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Lead and Copper							

Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	.2	N	2021	
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	.10	N	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
	0 out of 10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 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>.

Unregulated Contaminants- substances for which EPA has no established drinking water standard. EPA requires monitoring to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances in the future.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminates (units)	Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
Manganese (µg/L)	2021	1.33	0.45-0.88

Revised Total Coliform Rule Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS

Definitions of terms used 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.

Master Meter (MM): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the

amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

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.

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.

License to Operate

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 at 419-596-3822
PWS#OH6900212

Village of Continental -Please call our office if you have any questions 419-596-3822

We at the 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 website for ways to improve our drinking water and find projects that our children can use to learn to protect this valuable resource.