

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Failure to Submit an Operational Evaluation Level Report for Continental Village

We are required to submit an Operational Evaluation Level (OEL) Report whenever an OEL exceedance occurs. During third quarter, 2020 Monitoring Period, we exceeded the OEL for TTHM and did not submit an OEL Report as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What Should I Do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water.
- This notice is to inform you that Continental Village failed to submit an OEL Report during the third quarter, 2020 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to submit an OEL Report. The water supplier will take steps to ensure this report is submitted immediately.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting PWS NAME at:

Contact Person: Mike Leis

Phone Number: 419-596-3822

Mailing Address: 100 N. Main St. 45831

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.

PWSID:

Date Distributed: 6-29-21

**PUBLIC NOTICE INSTRUCTIONS AND VERIFICATION FORM FOR
COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WITH TIER 3 VIOLATIONS**

The owner or operator of a community public water system with a Tier 3 violation or situation shall notify the persons served by the public water system as soon as practical but **no later than one year** after the system learns of the violation. At a minimum, community public water systems must issue the notice by **mail or other direct delivery**. Public notice issued by methods other than posting shall be repeated annually as long as the violation or situation persists.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PUBLIC WAS NOTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING METHOD(S) INDICATED BELOW, AS DESCRIBED IN THE OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE RULE 3745-81-32:

Required Method of Public Notification	Actual Method of Public Notification
<p>Use the following method to reach all persons served by the public water system: Public notice issued by mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the public water system. The consumer confidence report delivered to customers by July 1 of each year may be used as long as the public notice includes all the required content and is delivered within the required timeframe.</p>	<p>Describe actual methods used to notify public of the violation:</p> <p>A. Date of mailing/delivery <u>6-29-21</u> <i>with CCR Report</i></p>
<p>If the above method does not reach all persons served, also use any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the public water system (e.g. publication in a local newspaper, delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others, posting in public places served by the system or on the Internet, or delivery to community organizations). If the notice is posted, it shall remain in place as long as the violation exists, but in no case less than 7 days.</p>	<p>A. Method(s) _____</p> <p>B. Date(s) _____</p>

Please indicate below what public notice was used. **INCLUDE A COPY OF THE PUBLIC NOTICE.**

- A public notice as provided was issued without changes.
 A different public notice was issued after consulting with Ohio EPA on _____.

Mike Las 3-15-21
 Signature of Responsible Person Date

MIKE LAS Operator
 Printed Name and Title of Responsible Person

Continental Village
 PWS ID: OH6900212
 Putnam County
 3Q2020 Monitoring Period
 Failure to Submit (Vio. Type 35)
 Vio Id: 8587037

For Ohio EPA Use Only:	
Date PN received:	_____
PN acceptable:	_____ PN not acceptable: _____

If a potential or actual cross-connection contamination hazard is identified, the customer will be required to eliminate the hazard and/or install an appropriate backflow preventer at the service connection and/or at the hazard.

Special Conditions

Auxiliary Water Systems

What is an auxiliary water system?

It is any water system on or available to your property other than the public water system. Used water or water from wells, cisterns or open reservoirs that are equipped with pumps or other sources of pressure, including gravity are examples.

What protection is required?

- The auxiliary water system must be completely separated from water supply plumbing served by a public water system; and
 - An approved backflow preventer must be installed at the service connection (where the public water system connects to the customer's plumbing system).
- OR
- The auxiliary water system must be eliminated.

Are there exceptions?

At their discretion, the water supplier may waive the requirement for a backflow preventer at the service connection if all the following conditions are met:

- All components of the auxiliary water system, including pumps, pressure tanks and piping, are removed from the premises, which are defined as all buildings, dwellings, structures or areas with water supply plumbing connected to the public water system.

- The possibility of connecting the auxiliary water system to the water supply plumbing is determined by the water supplier to be extremely low.
- No other hazards exist.
- The customer enters into a contract with the water supplier, as described below.

The contract will require the customer:

- To understand the potential hazard of a cross-connection.
- To never create a cross-connection between the auxiliary water system and the public water system.
- To allow an inspector to survey their property for hazards as long as the contract is in effect.
- To face loss of service and other penalties if the contract is violated.

The water supplier must perform an annual inspection of the customer's contract-regulated property to verify the conditions have not changed, which would warrant installation of a backflow preventer. The water supplier must, by law, do everything reasonably possible to protect the water system from contamination.

Booster Pumps

What is the concern?

Booster pumps connected to plumbing systems or water mains can cause backsiphonage by reducing the water mains. The following requirements are in place to help prevent backsiphonage:

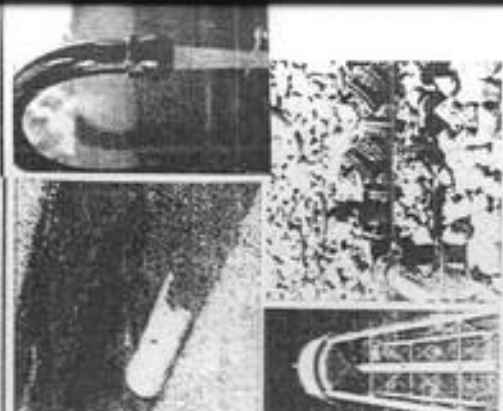
- Booster pumps, not used for fire suppression, must be equipped with a low suction cut-off switch that is tested and certified every year;
- Alternately, when a booster pump is necessary for one-, two- and three-family dwellings, it is preferred that the booster pump draw from a surge tank filled through an air gap; and



Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

Protecting our Public Water System

August 2015



- Booster pumps, used in a fire suppression system, must be equipped with either a low suction throttling valve on the discharge side or be equipped with a variable speed suction limiting control system. Low-pressure cut-off devices will suffice for fire pumps installed prior to August 8, 2008, until a significant modification is warranted, at which point the minimum pressure sustaining method must be updated. Each of these methods must be tested and certified each year.

Contacts

Need more information?

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control may be directed to your local water department or to your local Ohio EPA District Office at the following numbers:

Northwest District (419) 352-8461
Northeast District (330) 963-1200
Southwest District (937) 285-6357
Southeast District (740) 385-8501
Central District (614) 728-3778

Questions regarding internal plumbing in the home may be directed to your local plumbing authority or to the Ohio Department of Commerce, Plumbing Administrator, at (614) 644-3153.

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What is a cross-connection?

Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?

It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why be concerned?

- ALL cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing. Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are legally responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate drinking water, either your own or someone else's. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

What causes backsiphonage?

Backsiphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls to a level lower than the source of contamination. This condition, which is similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?

Backpressure occurs when a higher opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What can I do?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow preventers on lawn irrigation systems.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

What must be done to protect the water system?

The public water supplier must detect potential and actual hazards. If a hazard at a customer's public water supply service connection, the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow preventer* at the meter and/or at the service connection.

*Check with your water supplier to verify what backflow preventer is required before purchase or installation.

Who is responsible?

In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing. It is the homeowner's or other customer's responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in good condition.

What is the law?

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-10 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections that could cause backflow. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection inspections of their water customers' private water supply systems. Local ordinances or other department regulations may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.

What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?

- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed lawns and shrub herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically treated heating systems.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Feed lots/livestock holding areas or barnyards fed through pipes connected to your water supply plumbing.

What are examples of cross-connection and backflow scenarios?

- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- Pool water backsiphons into the water supply plumbing through a hose submerged in a swimming pool.
- Fertilizers/pesticides backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer/pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into the water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Backflow of chemicals/additives in a boiler system backsiphon into the water supply plumbing.
- Urine or feces pumped from a private well applies backpressure and contaminates the public water supply through a connection between the private well discharge and the potable water supply plumbing.

