VILLAGE OF SOUTH ZANESVILLE, OHIO
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For the Year 2019

INTRODUCTION

The Village of South Zanesville has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer on the quality of your drinking water. This report was required as a part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and was required to be delivered to the consumers by July 1, 2020. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of South Zanesville has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The raw water coming from our wells is treated with metered amounts of Potassium Permanganate and Chlorine after it leaves the aerator, Potassium Permanganate is used to release the iron and manganese that is in the water so it can be filtered out, also at this point chlorine is added in metered amounts. Chlorine is used to kill any bacteria that may be in the water. After filtering metered amounts of Phosphate is added to the water for corrosion control.

WHATS THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER?

The Village of South Zanesville pumps your water from two wells which is a ground water source. These wells are located along state route 555. Only one well is running at a time, using the other as a back-up.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, includes 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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, 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 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. Immune-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

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of South Zanesville's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminate sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to South Zanesville has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- Lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- Shallow depth (approximately 20 feet below the ground surface) of the aquifer, and
- Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (Dan Wiseman) at the Village of South Zanesville Water Department, 740-453-3113.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of South Zanesville conducted sampling for **bacteria in 2019, volatile organic chemicals 2015 and synthetic organic chemicals in 2017 and inorganic in 2009, radiological, lead and copper in 2019, Barium in 2015, Nitrate in 2019, Fluoride in 2018, Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) in 2019, and Trihalomethanes (TTHM) IN 2019.**

Over this period of time, samples were collected for a total of 95 different contaminants most of which were not detectable in the Village of South Zanesville's water supply. The Ohio E.P.A, 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, is more than one year old.

"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. South Zanesville Water Department 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

Please note that during the year of 2019 the village had issues with the water treatment plant which allowed high levels of manganese which exceeded the secondary standards.

LISTED BELOW IS INFORMATION ON THOSE CONTAMINATES THAT WERE FOUND IN THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH ZANESVILLE'S DRINKING WATER

OH6002212 SOUTH ZANESVILLE PWS

Coliform Bacteria	**Collection Date**	**# of Positive Total Coliform Samples**	**# of Positive Fecal/ E. Coli Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Fecal/ E.coli MCL**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform	2019	0	0	0	5.0% of Monthly Samples are positive	0	N	Naturally Present in Environment
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride	09/26/18	0.68	0.68 – 0.68	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	08/26/2015	.0461	.0461 - .0461	2	2.0	Ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper	**Collection Date**	**90th Percentile**	**# of samples over AL**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2019	0.457	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectant Residuals								
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MRDLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
	2019	1.6	1.5-1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Ppm	N	Water additive to control microbes

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal or MCGL; 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 Contaminate Level or 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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Council of the Village of South Zanesville which meets on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM, At the Village office building, in the Council's chambers.

For more information

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, or any other matter regarding our drinking water, please contact Dan Wiseman Water superintendent at (740-453-3113)

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

(MCLG)-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

(**MCL)-Maximum Contaminant level:** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

(ppm) or (mg/L)-Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter: are units of measurement for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

(Ppb) or (ug/L)-Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter: are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to help. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

FYI

Once per year we flush selected fire hydrants, this is done to flush out iron, which settles in the water mains. We try to do this in October. You will be notified by the Newspaper, T.V., and Radio before this is done. The next day be sure to check your water before using, and refrain from washing clothes the next day.

From time to time we may have to issue a boil alert, this is a precaution, you should boil any water that is to be used for consumption. You will be notified when the water is safe to be used without boiling, this will be done by T.V., Radio, or if it is a small area you will be notified by handouts.

YOU CAN HELP!!

Anytime you notice water running where normally water does not run, or there is a wet spot where in the past it has been dry, please call and tell us about it, it may be a water leak. Our water department number is 453-3113. You can also use this number to reach us after hours or on weekends; it will ring into our answering service.

You can help keep our water system safe, if you see anyone suspicious tampering with fire hydrants, on or around the water tanks or around the water plant, please call us at 453-3113 day or night.

While driving you may see signs that inform you that you are entering a water protection area, if you should encounter any chemical, gasoline or diesel fuel spills please call 911 or the emergency number for that area to report the spill.

Before you dig be sure to call O.U.P.S.
Call three working days before you plan to dig
1-800-362-2764