SMITHVILLE UTILITIES

To provide water, a life-sustaining resource, for the well-being and economic vitality of the community. Delivering safe drinking water to you. **WE HAVE A CURRENT, UNCONDITIONED LICENSE TO OPERATE OUR WATER SYSTEM.**

Mayor Paul Alexander
BPA Member Ryan Imhoff
BPA Member Kyle Krownapple
BPA Member Roland Tanner
thevillageofsmithville.com

Key To Abbreviations

AL	Action Level. Regulations set Action Levels for some contaminants, for example, lead and copper. An Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum contaminant level (the highest level that is allowed in drinking water).
MCLG	Maximum contaminant level goal (the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health).
N/A	Not applicable.
ppb	Parts per billion. One part per billion is the equivalent of one-half of a dissolved aspirin tablet in 1,000 bathtubs full of water (approximately 50,000 gallons)
<	Less than
>	More than.

Thomas W. Abraham, Licensed Operator
Agri-Sludge, Inc.
#330-466-5256

2017 Water Quality Report
Primary Drinking Water Standards

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Bacteriological							
N/A							
Radioactive Contaminants							
N/A							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.95	1.95 - 1.95	NO	2017	Farm fertilizer run-off; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	< 0.2	0 – 0.141	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	0	A1-15	90% - 1.73	0 – 6.48	NO	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; Natural erosion; Discharge from metal refineries
Copper (ppm)	1300	A1 – 1300	90% - 0.195	0.00131 – 0.266	NO	2015	Same as above
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM's (ppb)			2.08	0.64 – 3.51	NO	2017	Disinfection by-product
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	0	60	< 1.00	< 1.00 - <1.00	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data from year to year, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

SPECIAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE

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 **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

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 Cryptospordium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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 materials, and in some cases radio-active 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 wildfire;
- 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;
- Radio-active contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities;

In order to ensure 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.

SOURCE OF WATER: The Village of Smithville's drinking water is from four (4) ground wells approximately 120-160 feet deep. Two wells are located south of town at the Water Treatment Plant and two are located near Weilersville, all of which are owned by the village. Our water tower, located near the center of town, has a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons. The village has 46,000 lineal feet of water mains distributing your water. After the water is pumped out of the wells, it is treated to remove contamination and disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

The susceptibility of the aquifer (source of drinking water) to contamination was determined by evaluating; 1) available site-specific and regional information (1.e. aquifer material, topography soils, rate of ground water recharge, etc.); 2) pollution potential; rating of the drinking water source protection area; 3) available ground water quality data; 4) potential contaminant sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area.

The results of the evaluation area has high susceptibility because of the following reasons:

Well log information from the facility does not indicate the presence of a low-permeability protective layer with any significant thickness. B) The depth to water at ten (10) feet below the ground surface is shallow. C) The casing lengths on at least two of the wells are relatively short. D) Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the well fields will become contaminated. It only means that the existing/known aquifer conditions are such that ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not appropriately managed.

LEAD EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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. Smithville 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.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Smithville conducted sampling for inorganic contaminants and bacteriological contaminants during the year 2017. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

The Smithville Board of Public Affairs meets on the **first Monday of each month at 6:00 pm** at the village hall. Public participation is encouraged to help in the decision-making process of your drinking water. The members of the Board are elected officials. If you are interested in serving, you may contact the Village Hall at (330) 669-2311.