

**Village of Lithopolis
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2016**

The Village of Lithopolis 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 Water Information

The Village of Lithopolis receives its drinking water from three wells located at the water plant at 5664 Elder Road. The wells draw water from the underground Little Walnut Creek aquifer system.

The Village of Lithopolis also has an emergency connection with the City of Canal Winchester. During 2016 we did not use any gallons from this connection.

In 2002 Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of Lithopolis' source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

1. The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
2. The shallow depth (less than 15 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer;
3. The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

There is currently no evidence to suggest that the Village's ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

However, this susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. OEPA has determined that this likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. To minimize this risk, the Village of Lithopolis continues to participate in the Fairfield County Regional Drinking Water Source Protection Plan and has passed a Well Head Protection Ordinance which places restrictions on activities within the area of the production wells.

More information about the source water assessment, the Fairfield County Regional Drinking Water Source Protection Plan, or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Village office, or by contacting the Ohio EPA at 614-644-2752 or by accessing Ohio EPA's Source Water Protection Web page at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/pdu/swap.html>.

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 Lithopolis conducted sampling for bacterial contamination, Nitrates, Chlorine, TTHM, HAA5 as well as lead and copper during 2016. 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the months of February, March, April, May, July, August, September, October, and November of 2016, the Village of Lithopolis failed to submit monthly operating reports by the reporting deadline. ***The reports have been submitted.***

The OEPA requires the Village of Lithopolis to collect two coliform bacteria samples each month (twenty four samples each year) from the distribution system. The village failed to collect these samples during the months of February, March, April, and July during 2016. The samples collected during the months of January, May, June, August, September, October, November and December all tested negative for bacterial contamination.

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

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform	0	0	None	N/A	NO	2016	Naturally present in the environment.
E.Coli	0	0	None	N/A	NO	2016	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)							
TTHM (µg/L)	N/A	80	25.3	19.2-25.3	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)							
HAA5 (µg/L)	N/A	60	<6.0	<1.0 – 2.0	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	NA	NO	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.35	NA	NO	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
The Village tested for Alachlor, Atrazine, and Simazine in 2014: all test results were below reporting limits.					NO	2014	Runoff from fertilizer and pesticide use
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
In 2014 the Village tested for 22 Volatile Organic Chemicals. All were below detectable limits.					NO	2014	By-products of industrial processes; petroleum production; gas stations

Residual Disinfectants							
Contaminants (Units)	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.80	0.53-1.08	NO	2016	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	< 5	NO	2016	Corrosion of Plumbing	
	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	0	0.153	NO	2016	Corrosion of Plumbing	
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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. The Village of Lithopolis 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>.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and 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.

All bacterial samples collected in 2016 by the Village of Lithopolis tested negative for contamination.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2016 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Lithopolis Village Council which meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 o'clock P.M. in the Municipal Building, located at 11820 Lithopolis Road.

You may also call the Village Office at 614-837-2031 and speak with the Mayor.

Definitions of some terms contained 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.
- **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 (µg/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.