

***Village of Lithopolis***  
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**  
**For 2021**

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. In 2021 the Village of Lithopolis pumped an average of 259,042 gallons per day of treated water. Village well water is considered very hard at 435 ppm. Once treated, Village water averaged 164 ppm hardness and met all EPA standards.

**Source Water Information**

The Village of Lithopolis community public water system serves over 1,700 people. This system currently operates two wells that pump from a sand and gravel aquifer (water-rich zone) which is covered by approximately 10 feet of low-permeability material. This thin layer provides minimal protection from contamination. Depth to water in this aquifer is less than 15 feet below the ground surface.

In 2003 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 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.

Since 2003, the environment surrounding the well field has not changed. This assessment reflects current conditions. 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>. The Wellhead Protection Ordinance (19-11) can be found on the Village Web Page at <http://www.lithopolis.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Ord.-19-11.pdf>.

The Village also maintains an emergency connection to the Canal Winchester water system which has not yet been used to supply water to Lithopolis residents.

**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 ***Bacteria, Nitrate, Disinfection Byproducts, and Lead and Copper*** during 2021. 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**

No Violations were noted

#### **License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**

In 2020 Lithopolis had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

#### **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 water distribution system has no known lead service lines. The Village of Lithopolis is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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>.

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

Listed below is information on only those contaminants that were found in the Lithopolis drinking water, not all the contaminants that were tested.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
THMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	n/a	80	19.2	13.1-19.2	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	0.78	0.42-1.26	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Nitrite</b>							
Nitrite	1.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	0.0975 ppm	NA	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
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	none	2.2 ppm	no	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	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	none	0.118 ppm	no	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

**Public Participation and Contact Information**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Lithopolis Village Council which meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the Municipal Building, 11820 Lithopolis Road. For more information on your drinking water, contact Ed VanVickle, Water Operator at 614-837-2031 or by email at [wateroperator@lithopolis.org](mailto:wateroperator@lithopolis.org).

**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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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