

Consumer Confidence Report

2019 Data

Village of Syracuse

We are pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater consisting of 2 wells located at the dead end of West College Road. Both wells are 95 feet deep and produce water at 160 gallons per minute. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

Recently the Village of Syracuse along with the Ohio EPA completed a study of Syracuse's 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 Syracuse has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- presence of manmade contaminant sources in the protection area; 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 moderate. 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 the water office at 740-992-7777.

The **Village of Syracuse** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. This table below shows the results of our monitoring. Some data may be older than one year due to the monitoring schedule.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.88	NA	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.20	NA	No	2018	Naturally occurring; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0779	NA	No	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.129	0.05 - 0.129	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Zero out of ten copper samples exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.							
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	0.9	0.7 - 1.3	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb) DS201	NA	80	6.5	3 – 6.5	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb) DS202	NA	80	6.0	6.0 – 6.0	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

For any questions dealing with water quality

LEAD & OTHER CONCERNS

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 Syracuse Water System 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. 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>.

In addition to our required sampling, testing was conducted on November 5, 2012 to determine if C8 was present in our well water. The results were below the detectable levels. These lab results are on file at the water office.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, 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.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Water Board meeting. The board meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Village Hall, 2581 Third Street, at 7 p.m.

To be included on the Water Board meeting agenda, please contact the clerk at least one day prior to the meeting date.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Definitions of some terms used in this report:

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

are units of 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.

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 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.

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

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

NA: Not Applicable

<: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that can be detected is 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

If you have questions regarding this report, please contact:

Office: 740-992-7777

John Holman, Water Operator: 740-992-7777

**Dustin Butcher, Maintenance Supervisor: 740-992-7777
740-416-4657**

Board President Gordon Winebrenner: 740-992-3978

Board Member Allen Graham: 740-992-7735

Board Member Todd Cundiff: 740-416-5071