
Village of Carey

Consumer Confidence Report



Village of Carey PWS
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2018

The **Village of Carey PWS** 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 **VOC PWS** receives its drinking water from **3 water wells located near the west edge of Carey by the Waterworks Park.**

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS. An assessment was performed to evaluate the susceptibility of our water by Ohio EPA, this assessment indicates that the Village of Carey's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because:

- The water quality results indicate the presence of nitrate between 0.37 and 7.42 mg/L, implying a pathway exists from the ground surface to the aquifer;
- The wells are located near a sensitive potential karst area;
- The wells are open between approximately 22 and 210 feet in the fractured limestone;
- Potential contaminant sources exist within the protection area. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***Village of Carey PWS*** are available by contacting ***Jim Hunter, 419-396-7998.***

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 Carey PWS** conducted sampling for ***bacteria; Nitrate; synthetic organic; Disinfection Byproducts; and Lead & Copper***, during **2018**. Samples were collected for a total of **13** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Village of Carey** water supply. 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 month of **October, 2018**, **Village of Carey PWS** failed to ***monitor the monthly Total Coliform sample at the 299 Wyandot Ave coliform sampling location. We normally collect 4 samples /month in the village but only got the 3 in October. We intend to be more aggressive with our sample scheduling in the future to keep this from occurring again.***

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL G = 4	MRDL = 4	1	0.73-1.1	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	34	13.6 - 34	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.386	NA	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.15	NA	No	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	7.35	5.49-7.35	No	2018	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	4.31	NA	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	20ppb	7.1	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	1 sample was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.25	No	2018	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	
	0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Nitrate Educational Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Lead Educational Information {Mandatory Language}

All CCRs must include the following paragraph:

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 Carey PWS** 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>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2018** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of **Village of Carey Council** which meets the first and third Monday of every month. For more information on your drinking water contact Jim Hunter at 419-721-1499

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.
- 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.



John R. Kasich, Governor
Mary Taylor, Lt. Governor
Craig W. Butler, Director

NOTICE OF VIOLATION – ACTION REQUIRED

November 30, 2018

Re: Carey Village
NOV
Drinking Water Program
Wyandot County
PWS ID: OH8800012

Mr. Roy L. Johnson
Carey Village
127 North Vance Street
Carey, Ohio 43316

**Subject: Failure to Sample Drinking Water for Total Coliforms as Required; Type 3A;
Violation ID: 8186010**

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Carey Village is in violation of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rule 3745-81-51 for failure to comply with total coliform monitoring requirements.

Monitoring Period:	October 2018
Required Coliform Monitoring:	4 routine per month
Sample Results Submitted:	3 routine samples

To ensure the safety of drinking water provided by your system, monitoring for total coliforms is essential.

ACTION REQUIRED:

1. **Notify the people served by this water system.** As soon as possible, but no later than one year after learning of this violation, issue the enclosed public notice in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-81-32 using the following method(s) to reach all persons served.
 - Mail or other direct delivery to each customer; or
 - Annual Consumer Confidence Report provided it's distributed within one year after learning of the violation; and
 - If necessary to reach all persons regularly served, use other notification methods also, such as newspaper publication, public posting, or Internet posting.

NOTE: Posted notices must remain in place for as long as the violation persists, but in no case for less than seven (7) days, even if the violation is resolved. The language in italics on the enclosed public notice is mandatory and must be included, as written. Do not make changes to the public notice without consulting the Ohio EPA beforehand.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements were not met for Carey Village

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During October 2018, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This notice is to inform you that Carey Village did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the October 2018 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

For more information, please contact Jim Hunter at 419-721-1499
name of contact phone number

or at Village of Carey 127 N Vance St. Carey Ohio 43316
mailing address

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID#: OH8800012 Date distributed: _____

(Retain this copy for your records.)

Violation ID: 8186010

Mr. Roy L. Johnson
November 30, 2018
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2. **In accordance with OAC Rule 3745-81-32(A)(3), complete the enclosed verification form within 10 days of issuing the Public Notice** and mail it to Ohio EPA – NWDO, Division of Drinking and Ground Waters, 347 North Dunbridge Road, Bowling Green, Ohio, 43402. Include a copy of each notice distributed, published or posted.

If total coliform samples were collected as required, submit the results as soon as possible. The monitoring violation would be rescinded and a reporting violation given for late submittal of the results.

Failure to comply with Chapter 6109 of the Ohio Revised Code and rules promulgated thereunder may result in a civil or administrative penalty. Please note that the submission of any requested information to respond to this letter does not constitute waiver of the Ohio EPA's authority to seek civil penalties as provided in Section 6109.33 of the Ohio Revised Code or administrative penalties as provided in Section 6109.23 of the Ohio Revised Code.

If you have any questions, contact me at this office at (419) 373-3144, or email me at Jacob.Stalter@epa.ohio.gov.

Sincerely,



Jacob Stalter
Environmental Specialist 2
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

/mrb

Enclosure: Tier 3 Public Notification
Public Notice Instructions and Verification Form

pc: James R. Hunger, Operator (w/ enclosure)
Wyandot County Health Department

ec: Paul Brock, Supervisor, DDAGW-NWDO
Lara Schramm, DDAGW-NWDO