

Village of Creston Consumer Confidence Report 2021

Board of Public Affairs 2021

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Did You Know?

The Village of Creston conducts daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly water tests to ensure safe drinking water to residents.

The EPA requires regular sampling to insure safe drinking water. The Village of Creston meets or exceeds these requirements. The Village of Creston regularly monitors for contaminants including, but not limited to, bacteria, radium 228, along with lead and copper.

For more information concerning your drinking water contact Marcus Allen, Water/Sewer Supervisor @ 330-621-8300.

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Creston Board of Public Affairs which meets the 4th Monday of each month, 3rd Monday in November and December, at 100 North Main St. Creston, OH 44217. For more information contact Marcus Allen @ 330-621-8300 or 330-435-5019.

The Village of Creston has prepared this report for you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, any detected water quality contaminants and your water system contact. Note: The Village of Creston Water Plant had an unconditioned license to operate in 2021.

The Village of Creston receives its drinking water from two wells, owned by the Village. The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled water, includes rivers, lakes and streams, ponds, reservoirs, and springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring radioactive minerals, and in some cases pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in some drinking water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or resulting from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and 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.
- Radioactive contaminants which may be naturally occurring or 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. 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @1-800-426-4791.

The Ohio EPA studied the Village of Creston's source of drinking water to identify contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to the study, the aquifer that supplies water to the Village of Creston has a high susceptibility to contamination. The determination is based on their tests indicating a shallow depth of the aquifer at 31 ft. below ground surface. However, Mr. George Mayhew, a hydrogeologist at Ohio Drilling who has been working with the Village water wells for over 20 years believes there is approximately 100 ft. of non-permeable clay above our aquifer and the tests by EPAS may just indicate small and isolated pockets of water. Transportation lines of 2 railroads are of greatest concern as far as chemical spills. Contingency planning has been done in case of such emergencies with containment and notification to proper authorities being the centerpiece of the plan. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by appropriate protective measures which are currently being implemented. More information about source water assessment is available by calling Water/Sewer Supervisor Marcus Allen @ 330-621-8300 or 330-435-5019. In 2019, the Village of Creston, with the help of Ohio EPA, also formed a Source Water Assessment and Protection Program team. Members include Village of Creston employees and citizens.

The Ohio EPA requires some contaminants be monitored less than once per year. Most contaminants were not detected in the Village of Creston water supply.

Drinking Water Vulnerability Information-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, person who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on the 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

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 Creston is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting for several hours, you can minimize the risk of 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 drinking 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 at The Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Lead	Copper	Fluoride	Barium	Total Trihalomethanes	Total Chlorine	Haloacetic Acids
<u>MCLG / MRDLG</u>	0 ug/L	1.3 mg/L	4 mg/L	2 mg/L	NA	0 mg/L	0 ug/L
<u>MCL / MRDL</u>	15 ug/L	1.3 mg/L	4 mg/L	2 mg/L	80 ug/L	4.0 mg/L	60 ug/L
<u>Level Found</u>	2.1 ug/L	0.97 mg/L	0.48 mg/L	0.043 mg/L	21.3 ug/L	1.13 mg/L	6.3 ug/L
<u>Range of Detection</u>	<2.0-13 ug/L	0.07-1.1 mg/L	NA	NA	2.3-6.6 ug/L ug/L	0.92-1.64mg/L mg/L	1.6-2.5 ug/L ug/L
<u>Violation</u>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<u>Sample Year</u>	2019	2019	2019	2019	2021	2021	2021

	Corrosion of natural plumbing / erosion of natural deposits	Corrosion of natural plumbing / erosion of natural deposits <i>Note: 0 out of 10 samples were over the "Action Level"</i>	Erosion of natural deposits/ water additive to promote strong teeth/ discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Erosion of natural deposits/ discharge from drilling wastes & metal refineries		By product of drinking water chlorination	Water additive used to control microbes	By product of drinking water chlorination
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Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

The < symbol (<) A symbol that means less than. A result of <1 means the lowest level that could be detected was 1 and the contaminant in that sample could not be detected.

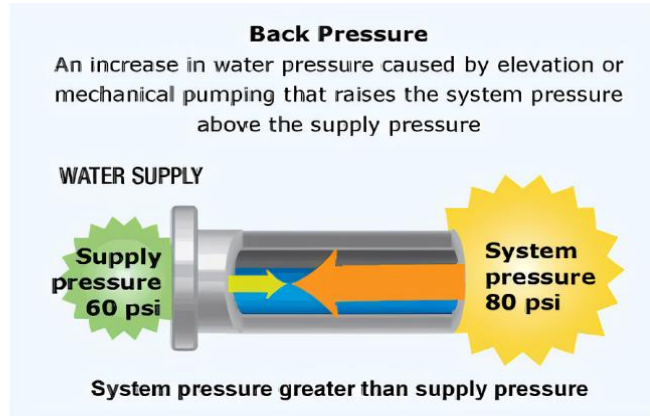
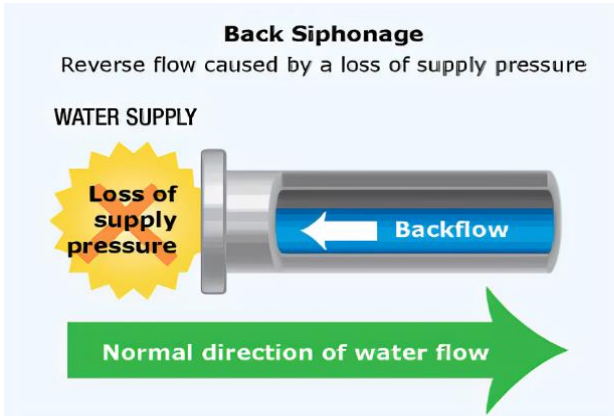
N/A Means "not applicable in this instance."

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level 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 a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

What is Backflow?

Backflow is a term in plumbing for an **unwanted flow of water in the reverse direction**. It can be a serious health risk for the contamination of potable water supplies with foul water. In the most obvious case, a toilet flush cistern and its water supply must be isolated from the toilet bowl. Backflow can occur in two instances, back siphonage and back pressure.



The Village of Creston is required by the Ohio EPA to have a backflow program in place. Currently all businesses are required to have a testable backflow device to prevent both back siphonage and back pressure from occurring. At this time the Village of Creston has 31 testable devices in place that are regularly tested for performance. We also do on-site inspections to identify and eliminate all potential cross connections.

What can we do as homeowners to prevent backflow issues?

Make sure garden hoses have some type of backflow prevention device.

Don't let garden hoses become submerged in standing water or water tanks.

Make sure an air gap is plumbed into all appliances and water basins.



For more information call the Creston Water Department @ 330-621-8300 or 330-435-5019.