Village of Creston Consumer Confidence Report 2023

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 comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Creston Village Council held at 100 N Main St. Creston, Oh 44217. Meetings are scheduled the first Monday of every month. For more information contact Marcus Allen @ 330-621-8300 or 330-435-6021

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 2023.

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 picks 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 330-435-6021 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, persons 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead

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 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 does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*** Level Found for lead and copper is the 90th percentile

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 0	MRDL = 4	0.97	0.53-1.42	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	7.4	1.0-6.4	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.41	NA	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.05	NA	No	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.3	0 - 5.2	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Runof from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Lead and Copper							

Contaminants (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	NA	4.4	No	Start 1/1/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	__1_ 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	NA	0.77	No	Start 1/1/2023	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	_0__ out of _10___ sampleswere found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	36	4.1	No	Start 7/1/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	__1_ 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	NA	0.59	No	Start 7/1/2023	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	_0__ out of _10___ sampleswere found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						