

**The Village of Commercial Point
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**

2022

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Commercial Point has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards. The Village of Commercial Point and its staff take great pride and consideration in the health and safety of the residents in which we are proud to serve.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The Village of Commercial Point receives its drinking water from a total of 6 wells located south of State Route 762 along the Scioto River.

The Village of Commercial Point's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because:

- The depth to water in the buried valley sand and gravel aquifer is less than 15 feet below the ground surface.
- Approximately 20 feet of gravelly clay is present, providing some protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer.
- Potential contaminant sources exist in the protection area.

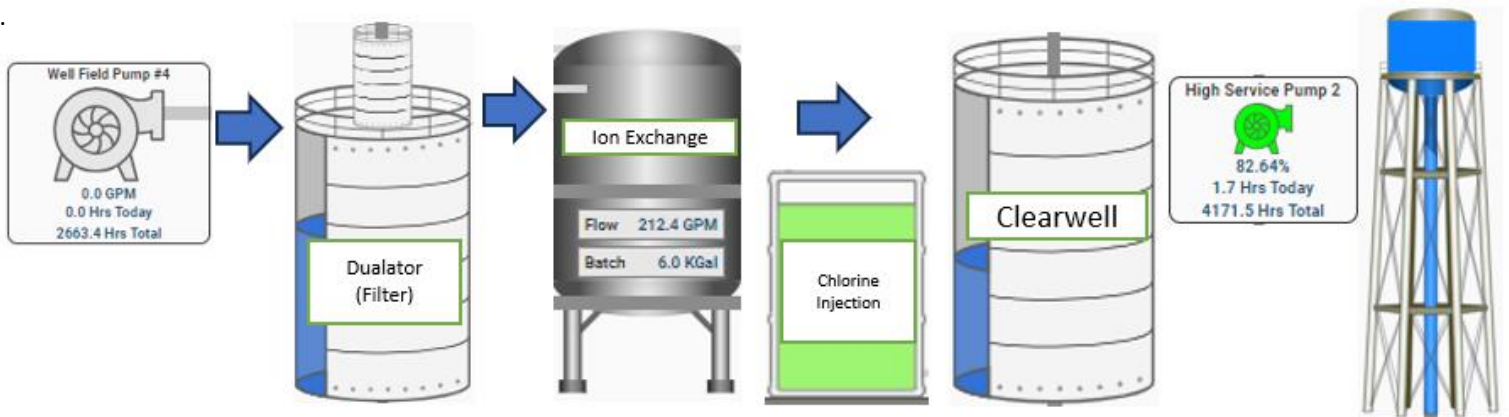
This does not mean that the aquifer will become contaminated, only that under the existing conditions ground water could become impacted by potential contaminant sources. Copies of the source water assessment report for The Village of Commercial Point are available by contacting Plant Superintendent Jim Muskera at J.Muskera@commercialpointohio.gov

SOURCE WATER NAME	TYPE OF WATER
Village of Commercial Point Well 006	Ground Water
Village of Commercial Point Well 007	Ground Water
Commercial Point Well 8	Ground Water
Commercial Point Well 9	Ground Water
Village of Commercial Point Well 003	Ground Water
Village of Commercial Point Well 004	Ground Water



To the right is a map showing the locations of the wells and the raw water lines leading to the water treatment plant. From there the water will undergo the water treatment process known as anthracite and green sand filtration and ION Exchange softening.

Treatment Process



Potential Sources of Contamination

Agricultural Sources of Contamination:

- Crops: Corn, Soybean, Wheat

Environmental Concerns:

- Potential contaminant sources that may be associated with pastures include sludge application, fertilizer, and pesticide use. Crop land may be associated with nitrates, ammonia, pesticides and pathogens in drinking water sources.

Municipal Sources of Contamination:

- Drinking water treatment plants
- Wastewater treatment plants

Environmental Concerns:

- Among the potential contaminant sources related to a water treatment facility are underground storage tanks and storage of chemicals used in water treatment and testing. If poorly maintained, chemical storage areas are potential sources for leaks and spills.
- Among the potential contaminant sources related to a wastewater treatment facility are waste treatment lagoons, aboveground storage tanks, and underground storage tanks. Wastewater treatment plants may be associated with nitrates, ammonia, pathogens and chemical spills and leaks. If poorly maintained, chemical storage areas are potential sources for leaks and spills.

Other Common Sources:

- Highway transportation route.
- Surface water bodies

Environmental concerns:

- State Route 762. Accidents on transportation routes pose a threat of leaks and spills of fuels and chemicals. Weed killers used to control vegetation can elevate the levels of pesticides in drinking water sources. Runoff may contain oil, metals, and deicers.
- The Scioto River may provide a direct pathway for spilled chemicals, nitrates and pesticides from the ground surface to aquifers.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, 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 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 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 precautions?

Some people may need to be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 91-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Commercial Point conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic chemicals and volatile organic chemicals during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of 10 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Commercial Point water supply.

Table of detected contaminants Found in the Village of Commercial Points Drinking Water

Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	0.8-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	8	7.6-9.2	No Goal For The Total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	48	43.7-52.1	No Goal For The Total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2022	0.0492	0.0492-0.0492	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.325	0.325-0.325	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2022	0.22	0.216-0.22	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as nitrogen)	2022	0.02	0.02-0.02	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Coliform Bacteria								
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of positive Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	Violation	Likely source of contamination		
0	1 Positive Monthly Sample	1		0	No	Naturally present in the environment		
Lead and Copper								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites over Action Level	Units	violation	likely source of contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.139	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2022	0	15	2.4	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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 of Commercial Point 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>.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of the materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Revised Total Coliform Rule Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose of protecting public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information

The residents of the Village of Commercial Point as well as residents in which the Village of Commercial Point supplies drinking water to are encouraged to attend council meetings to comment and voice their concerns about the safety of their drinking water. The scheduled dates of the Village of Commercial Point's council meetings are posted on our website www.commercialpointohio.gov

Or

You can contact:

Wendy Hastings, Village of Commercial Point Fiscal Officer

w.hastings@commercialpointohio.gov

614-877-9248 ext.7

Jim Muskera, Village of Commercial Point Plant Superintendent

j.muskera@commercialpointohio.gov

Definitions

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 residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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): units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days. also defined as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Parts per Billion (ppb): units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years. Also defined as micrograms (ug).