

Village of Greenwich PWS ID# 3900312

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2017

The Village of Greenwich 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. This report is required now by the Ohio EPA and you will be receiving one each year. Here at the Village of Greenwich, we are required by the Ohio EPA to test our drinking water in the same manner that a city tests its drinking water. **We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.**

Source Water Information: The Village's source of water is ground water. Approximately 40% of all drinking water in the State of Ohio comes from ground water. To remove the water from below the ground, a well is drilled deep below the surface of the ground into an aquifer which contains the water. A steel or PVC casing is then installed. Submersible pumps installed in the casing are used to then pump the water out of the ground. The area where this pumping occurs is called a well field. The well field that provides water for the Village of Greenwich is located about one mile west of Greenwich, just south of State Route 224, before Edwards Road.

The Village of Greenwich treats about 150,000 gallons of water per day, and the treated water is stored in 2 (two) elevated tanks. There is a 200,000 gallon tank on Maple Street, and a 100,000 gallon tank at the water treatment plant. Cleaning and recoating of the Maple Street tank was performed in 2014.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Greenwich'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 the Village of Greenwich has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- *Presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- *No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and
- *No apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under certain existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively low. 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 Utility Office at (419) 752-4725.

Protecting our drinking water sources from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

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, 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 at (800) 426-4791.

Lead Education

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 Greenwich 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 <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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Greenwich conducted sampling for several different contaminants during 2011, most of which were not detected in the Village of Greenwich 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, is more than one year old.

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform	0	1	1	0-1	NO	2016	Naturally Present in the Environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	.21	NA	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	<.05	NA	NO	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have a copper level in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm						
Lead (ppb)	15	AL = 15	<5.0	NA	NO	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of the ten samples taken in 2016 was found to have a lead level in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb						
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	<6.0	<6.0-<6.0	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0	80	14.5	9.62-14.5	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	1.3	0.4-2.0	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular council meeting of the Village of Greenwich, which meet on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 7:00 pm at the Municipal Building, which is located at 45 Main St., Greenwich, Ohio.

For more information on your drinking water contact the Village of Greenwich's Utility Office at (419) 752-4725.

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.

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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Not applicable (NA)

A final word: We strive to provide you with the water you need, where and when you need it. Our water quality meets or exceeds all government standards. Careful monitoring takes place daily to keep it that way. We work hard to earn your trust.