

# *VILLAGE OF HOPEDALE*

## *CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR YEAR 2020*

### CCR REPORT FOR 2020 CALENDER YEAR

WE ARE PLEASED TO PRESENT TO YOU THIS YEARS ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT. THIS REPORT IS DESIGNED TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE QUALITY OF THE WATER AND THE SERVICES WE DELIVER TO YOU EVERY DAY. OUR CONSTANT GOAL IS TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A SAFE AND DEPENDABLE SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER. WE WANT YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE EFFORTS WE MAKE TO CONTINUALLY IMPROVE THE WATER QUALITY. IN 2020 ALL OF OUR WATER WAS PURCHASED FROM THE JEFFERSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT WHO PURCHASED THEIR WATER FROM THE CITY OF TORONTO. THE CITY OF TORONTO OBTAINS ITS WATER FROM THE OHIO RIVER. THIS TAP INTO JEFFERSON COUNTY WILL ENABLE US TO SUPPLY THE VILLAGE OF HOPEDALE WITH A SAFE AND AFFORDABLE SUPPLY. A SEPERATE CONTAMINANT TABLE WILL BE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT REFLECTING THE LEVELS OF CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN THE WATER WHICH THE VILLAGE PURCHASED.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

YOU CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE DECISIONS REGARDING YOUR DRINKING WATER BY ATTENDING A VILLAGE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS MEETING. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE TIME AND PLACE OF THESE MEETINGS YOU CAN CONTACT TERRI GILLIAM AT 740-937-2355

EPA DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

### 2020 LICENSE TO OPERATE A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM PWS ID OH3400811

IN 2020, WE HAD AN UNCONDITIONED LICENSE TO OPERATE OUR WATER SYSTEM THE VILLAGE OF HOPEDALE ROUTINELY MONITORS FOR CONTAMINANTS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER ACCORDING TO FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS. THESE FOLLOWING PAGES SHOW THE RESULTS OF OUR MONITORING FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST 2020 THROUGH DECEMBER 31ST 2020. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS REPORT PLEASE CONTACT DONALD WRITESL AT 740-937-2455. IF YOU WISH TO REVIEW THE TESTING RESULTS YOU MAY DO SO BY MAKING AN APPOINTMENT.

### 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 UNDER GONE ORGAN TRANSPLANTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE SYSTEM DISORDERS, SOME ELDERLY AND INFANTS CAN BE PARTICULARLY AT RISK FROM INFECTIONS. THESE PEOPLE SHOULD SEEK ADVICE ABOUT DRINKING WATER FROM THEIR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS. EPA/CDC GUIDLINES ON APPROPRIATE MEANS TO LESSEN THE RISK OF INFECTION BY CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND OTHER MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

EMERGENCY NUMBERS: HOPEDALE CITY BUILDING 740-937-2355      PLANT OPERATORS 740-937-2455  
 FAX 740-937-2520      EPA SOUTHEAST DISTRICT OFFICE 1-740-385-8501

### SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION:

THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER BOTH TAP AND BOTTLED WATER INCLUDE RIVERS, LAKES, STREAMS, PONDS, RESERVIORS, SPRINGS AND WELLS. AS WATER TRAVELS OVER THE SURFACE OF THE LAND OR THROUGH THE GROUND, IT DISSOLVES NATURALLY OCCURING MINERALS AND IN SOME CASES, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, AND CAN PICK UP SUBSTANCES RESULTING FROM THE PRESENCE OF ANIMALS OR HUMAN ACTIVITY. CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN THE SOURCE WATER INCLUDE (A) MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS SUCH AS VIRUSES AND BACTERIA, WHICH MAY COME FROM SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS, SEPTIC SYSTEMS, LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS AND WILDLIFE. (B) INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, SUCH AS SALTS AND METALS WHICH CAN BE NATURALLY OCCURING OR THE RESULT FROM URBAN STORM 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 AND URBAN STORMWATER 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 RUNOFF AND SEPTIC SYSTEMS. (E) RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS WHICH CAN BE NATURALLY OCCURING OR THE RESULT OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND MINING ACTIVITIES. IN ORDER TO INSURE TAP WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK, USEPA PRESCRIBES REGULATIONS WHICH LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF CERTAIN CONTAMINANTS IN THE WATER PROVIDED BY THE 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)

ALL SURFACE WATERS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION. BY THEIR NATURE SURFACE WATERS ARE ACCESSIBLE AND CAN BE READILY CONTAMINATED BY PATHOGENS AND CHEMICALS, WITH RELATIVELY SHORT TRAVEL TIMES FROM THE SOURCE TO THE INTAKE. BASED ON THE INFORMATION COMPILED FOR THIS ASSESSMENT, THE TORONTO SOURCE WATER IS CONSIDERED HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE WATER TREATMENT DISCHARGES, INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER DISCHARGES, HOME SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM DISCHARGES, AIR CONTAMINATION DEPOSITION, COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS, RUNOFF FROM URBAN, RESIDENTIAL, MINING, AND AGRICULTURAL AREAS, OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION, AND ACCIDENTAL RELEASES AND SPILLS FROM RAIL AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AS WELL AS FROM COMMERCIAL SHIPPING OPERATIONS AND RECREATIONAL BOATING. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THIS ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON AVAILABLE DATA, AND THEREFORE MAY NOT REFLECT CURRENT CONDITIONS IN ALL CASES. WATER QUALITY, LAND USES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT ARE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION MAY CHANGE WITH TIME. WHILE THE SOURCE WATER FOR TORONTO IS CONSIDERED SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION, HISTORICALLY, THE TORONTO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM HAS EFFECTIVELY TREATED THIS SOURCE WATER TO MEET DRINKING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.

### LISTED BELOW IS INFORMATION ON THOSE CONTAMINANTS THAT WERE FOUND IN THE HOPEDALE DRINKING WATER

VILLAGE OF HOPEDALE TESTING 2020							
CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG OR MRDL	MCL TT OR MRDL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY PRODUCTS</b>							
TOTAL CHLORINE	MRDL=4	MRDLG = 4	0.71	0.40 – 0.88	N	2020	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES.
<b>TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES</b>							
PPB OR UG/L	NA	80	60.25	31.20-88.1	N	2020	BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
<b>HALOACETIC ACIDS</b>							
PPB OR UG/L	NA	60	21.28	0-34.0	N	2020	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE THAT ADDITION OF A DISINFECTANT IS NECESSARY FOR CONTROL OF MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS							
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:</b>							
COPPER PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	<0.05	<0.050-0.050	N	2018	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
0 of 10 samples were over 1.3ppm							
LEAD PPB	0	AL=15	<5.0	<5.0-<5.0	N	2018	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
0 of 10 samples were over 15 ppb							

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 HOPEDALE WATER DEPARTMENT 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 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 FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE AT 800-426-4791 OR AT [HTTP://WWW.EPA.GOV/SAFEWATER/LEAD](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

JEFFERSON COUNTY TESTING 2020 CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG OR MRDL	MCL TT OR MRDL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY PRODUCTS</b>							
TOTAL CHLORINE	4	4	0.79	0.65-0.85	N	2020	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
HALOACETIC ACIDS PPB	NA	60	26.6	12.3-35	N	2020	BY- PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES PPB	NA	80	63.34	23.5-97.7	N	2020	BY- PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON % REMOVAL	NA	TT	2.82	2.82-4.86	N	2020	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

FLUORIDE PPM	4	4	1.06	0.95-1.06	N	2020	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH. DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES
NITRATE MEASURED AS NITROGEN PPM	10	10	1.25	0.86-1.25	N	2020	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS SEWAGE
BARIUM	2	2	0.028	NA	N	2020	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTE DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

TURBIDITY % MEETING STANDARD	NA	TT	100	100	N	2020	SOIL RUNOFF
TURBIDITY(NTU)	NA	TT	0.03	0.03	N	2020	SOIL RUNOFF

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the City of Toronto highest recorded turbidity result for 2020 was 0.03 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%

CONTAMINANTS	STATE MCL	ACTION LEVEL	YOUR WATER	SAMPLE DATE	#SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	EXCEEDS AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER- AL (PPM) AT CONSUMERS TAP	1.3	1.3	0.05	2020	0	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEM:EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS.

0 of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm

LEAD- AL PPB AT CONSUMERS TAP	0	15	< 5	2020	0	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEM: EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
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0 of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb

#### TTTHMs ( Total Trihalomethanes)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standard. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EOA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether further regulation is warranted. In 2019 Jefferson County Water and Sewer Districts B-1,M,PHKE water system participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) These results can be found on the EPA website at [www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-10/documents/ucmr4-data-summary.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-10/documents/ucmr4-data-summary.pdf) The Jefferson County Water B-1,M,PHKE did not take samples in 2020

Listed below is information on those unregulated contaminants that were found in the JCWSD .

Contaminants	Average level found	Sample Year	Sample location
Manganese ppb	1.1245	2019	entry point to distribution system

### Cryptosporidium Information

The City of Toronto monitored for Cryptosporidium in the Ohio River (source water) during 2019. Cryptosporidium was detected in 2 raw water samples of 9 collected from the source water. It was not detected in the finished water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water and finished water indicated the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through other means.

### REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

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 to protect 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.

### TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:

PPM: PARTS PER MILLION OR MILLIGRAM 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.

PPB: PARTS PER BILLION OR MICROGRAM 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.

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.

NTU: NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT: IS A MEASUREMENT OF THE CLOUDINESS OF WATER. IT IS USED AS AN INDICATOR OF THE

EFFECTIVENESS OF FILTRATION.

NA: NOT APPLICABLE

MCLG: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL: THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR

EXPECTED HEALTH RISK. MCLGs ALLOW FOR A MARGIN OF SAFETY.

MCL: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL: THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT ALLOWED IN DRINKING WATER. MCLs ARE SET

AS CLOSE TO THE THE MCLGs AS FEASIBLE USING THE BEST AVAILABLE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY.

TT: TREATMENT TECHNIQUE: A REQUIRED PROCESS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER.

AL: ACTION LEVEL. THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH, IF EXCEEDED TRIGGERS TREATMENT OR OTHER

REQUIREMENTS WHICH A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW.

MRDLG: MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL GOAL. THE LEVEL OF A 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.

MNR: MONITORING NOT REQUIRED.

MPL: STATE ASSIGNED MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LEVEL.

MRDL: MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL: 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.

For a Copy of this Report Please Visit the Village Building at  
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