Pleasant Hill Water Department
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Village of Pleasant Hill Ohio
2021
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

The Pleasant Hill Board of Public Affairs is pleased to bring you our annual water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) for 2021. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. We are committed to improving our water distribution system. This year we completed installing new water mains and fire hydrants on South Maple St. and West Franklin St. One of the future projects is installing a new water main on West Franklin St. and connect it to South Church St.

REPORT SUMMARY

In summary, residents should be assured that the Village water supply continues to meet all Ohio Environmental Protection Agency requirements for safe drinking water

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from an aquifer along the Stillwater River, located underground on Village owned property on the northwest side of the village. The water is pumped from three wells with 30 horsepower submersible pumps at a rate of 290 gallons per minute. Chlorine is added to kill any harmful bacteria before being pumped throughout the distribution system to homes and businesses. The village uses approximately 83,500 gallons per day.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Village of Pleasant Hill developed a well head protection plan, which was endorsed by the Ohio EPA in 2003. The Ohio EPA completed a study of our water supply in 2003, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting our drinking water source. According to the study, the aquifer that supplies water to Pleasant Hill has a high susceptibility to contamination. The determination was based on the following:

- *The presence of a relatively thin layer of clay covering the aquifer.
- *The presence of potential contaminant sources in our protection area.
- *The presence of manmade contaminants in treated water. Samples collected since 1992 have contained nitrate levels above the level of concern. The levels have ranged from Below Detectable Limits to 7.0.

Public information and communication will play a key role in protecting these valuable resources. By implementing appropriate protective measures, we can minimize the risk of future contamination. You can obtain more information about the EPA's Source Water Assessment by calling Jeff Derksen at 676-3241 and requesting a copy.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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, USEPA 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by the Village of Pleasant Hill water systems. The table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of 2020. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF SAMPES	Violation	Year	Typical source of contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	2ppm	2ppm	.122ppm	NA	NO	2021	Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refinery. Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	4ppb	4ppb	0.2ppb	NA	NO	2021	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Fluoride	4ppm	4ppm	0.21ppm	NA	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrates	10ppm	10ppm	1.93ppm	1.93ppm	NO	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants							
ALPHA, Gross	15pCi/L	0pCi/L	3.3pCi/l	NA	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	5pCi/L	0pCi/L	0.510pCi/l	NA	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.99ppm	0.69 – 1.31ppm	NO	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
HAA5	60ppb	NA	1.5ppb	0-1.5ppb	NO	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs	80ppb	NA	5.9ppb	0-5.9ppb	NO	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	LEVEL 90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year	Typical source of contamination
Copper	A.L. 1.3ppm	A.L. NA	0.192ppm	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					
Lead	A.L. 15ppb	A.L. NA	4.8ppb	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					

Additional Information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Pleasant Hill Water System 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 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Not applicable (N/A)
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): SMCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like taste and odor.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

We welcome your participation in the decisions regarding your water service by attending a Board of Public Affairs Meeting. These meetings are held the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Newton Field House and Community Center @ 201 N. Long St.

For more information or any questions about the CCR or would like to receive a paper copy.
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