Village of Pleasant Hill Ohio
2015
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

The Pleasant Hill Board of Public Affairs is pleased to bring you our water quality report for 2015. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered to your tap everyday. We want you to know about the steps we take to ensure the quality of your water and our water resources. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water everyday.

Our water comes from three production wells located to the west of the village on Lauver Rd. The water is pumped from these three wells by 30 horsepower submersible pumps at a rate of 290 gallons per minute. It is then chlorinated before being pumped throughout the distribution system. The village uses approximately 100,000 gallons per day.

The Board of Public Affairs is committed to improving our water distribution system. We rehabbed Well # 5, and put a new pump and motor on it when we had it down for maintenance. For future projects the Village is looking into replacing the water mains and fire hydrants on Henry St., West North St. and Court Ave. Also looking at updating to new well pump controls at the well house and adding level controls at the water tower for more control and reliability.

Stan Fessler
President BPA

Kory Krofft
BPA Member

Von Fessler
BPA Member

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of our water supply, 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.

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 Strom 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).

New Lead Educational Paragraph

"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."

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.

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Some contaminants are required to be monitored less than once pe year, since many of the levels found do not frequently change. Some of our data, though accurate, may be more than a year old.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF SAMPES	Violation	Year	Typical source of contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
2,4-D	70ppb	70ppb	.1ppb	NA	NO	2010	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium	2ppm	2ppm	.134ppm	NA	NO	2015	Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refinery. Erosion of natural deposits.
Carbofuran	40ppm	40ppm	.5ppm	NA	NO	2009	Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refinery. Erosion of natural deposits.
ALPHA, Gross	15pCi/L	0pCi/L	9.05pCi/l	NA	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Copper	A.L. 1.3ppm	A.L. <1.3ppm	.198ppm	.062-.198ppm	NO	2014	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	A.L. 15ppb	A.L. 0	3.37ppb	0-6.36ppb	NO	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrates	10ppm	10ppm	6.46ppm	5.12-6.46ppm	NO	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
Oxamyl	200ppb	200ppb	0.5ppb	NA	NO	2010	Runoff/ leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Penta-chlorophenol	1ppb	0ppb	0.1ppb	NA	NO	2010	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	500ppb	500ppb	0.1ppm	NA	NO	2010	Herbicide runoff
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane]	80ppb	NA	0.7000ppb	0-0.7000ppb	NO	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

*picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

License to Operate (LTO) Status.

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

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

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 676-3241 and requesting a copy. 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 Village Meeting Hall @ 200 Walnut St.