

Village of Pleasant Hill Ohio

2018

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 2018. 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. Some of the future projects the Village is looking into are replacing the water mains and adding fire hydrants on South Maple St. the Village has completed replacing the water mains and fire hydrants on Henry St., Pearson St., West North St. and Court Ave. Additional projects include adding level controls at the water tower for more control and reliability.

REPORT SUMMARY

In summary, residents should be assured that the Village water supply continues to meet all EPA requirements for safe drinking water. See the "Public Notice" section below regarding our missed testing for Coliform Bacteria in November. We are required to notify our customers if such an event occurs but residents should be assured that the missed test in no way means that any processes or procedures that ensure water quality were missed.

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 off of Lauver Rd. The water is pumped from three wells with 30 horsepower submersible pumps at a rate of 290 gallons per minute. Then 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 OEPA 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 2018. 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the month of November, 2018, The Village of Pleasant Hill failed to monitor for one of the two Total Coliform samples. We have incorporated a new multi-level process so all the employees receive calendar alarms and emails reminders to mitigate this error in the future.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF SAMPES	Violation	Year	Typical source of contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	2ppm	2ppm	.104ppm	NA	NO	2018	Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refinery. Erosion of natural deposits.
ALPHA, Gross	15pCi/L	0pCi/L	3.2pCi/l	NA	NO	2018	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Nitrates	10ppm	10ppm	5.12ppm	5.12ppm	NO	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.

Residual Disinfectants

Total Chlorine ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.10ppm	0.69 – 1.70ppm	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes.
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Disinfection Byproducts

HAA5	60ppb	NA	1.4ppb	0-1.4ppb	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs	80ppb	NA	4.6ppb	0-4.6ppb	NO	2018	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	2018	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	<0.005ppb	NO	2018	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.

Public Notice

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements were not met for PLEASANT HILL VILLAGE

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During November 2018, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This notice is to inform you that PLEASANT HILL VILLAGE did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the November 2018 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

For more information, please contact Jeff Derksen 937-676-3241 or at 200 W. Walnut St. Pleasant Hill Ohio, 45359

Please share this information with all the other people-who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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 Village Meeting Hall @ 200 Walnut St.

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

Please contact Jeff Derksen

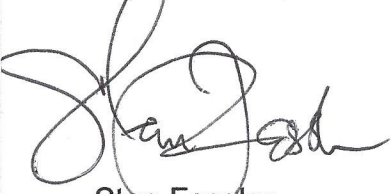
200 W. Walnut St.

Pleasant Hill Oh.45359

Phone 937-676-3241

Email jeff.derksen@pleasanthillohio.com

Website www.pleasanthillohio.com



Stan Fessler
President BPA



Kory Krofft
BPA Member



Von Fessler
BPA Member