

2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Village of Utica Water Department
39 Spring Street
Utica, Ohio 43080

We are pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process the protection of our water sources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is groundwater from the Northfork Licking River Buried Valley Aquifer System. The water is pumped from the aquifer with two wells located at Miller Park. Our water treatment facility, located at Miller Park, removes approximately 95% of the iron and manganese. The filtered water is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution. The village has two water storage tanks with a total capacity of 500,000 gallons. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

You can participate in decision regarding your water by attending a council meeting. The council meetings are the second Monday of each month held at Village Hall Council Chambers at 39 Spring Street at 7:30 pm.

The Village of Utica routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to State and Federal laws. The table inside this pamphlet shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31 of 2016**. Some data may be older than 2015 due to monitoring schedule. The village has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. If you have questions regarding this report please contact Glen Richards, Village Administrator at 740-892-2696.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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.

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. Food and drug administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall provide the same protection for public health.

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 byproducts 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.

Lead in Drinking Water:

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 the materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Utica Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

**FOR ANY QUESTIONS DEALING WITH WATER QUALITY CONTACT THE:
OHIO EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE.....800-426-4791**

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 it tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Utica's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources. According to the study, the aquifer (water rich zone) the supplies water to the village has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. The determination is based on the following:

- A. Presence of moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.
- B. Significant depth (over 60 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- C. Presence of significant potential contaminant source in the protected area.
- D. No evidence to suggest that the ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively moderate. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help the aquifer is available by calling 892-2696.

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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, persons 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total	NA	80	9.4	3.3	7.71	2016	No	By-product of drinking water

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Trihalomethanes] (ppb)								disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.102	NA		2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AA	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL		Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.000103	2014	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2014	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	2015	agricultural runoff
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	2015	agricultural runoff
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	2015	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits;
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	2015	agricultural runoff, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	2015	agricultural runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits;
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined)	0	5	ND	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source
226/228) (pCi/L)						
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	2015	agricultural runoff

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allows 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.

Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) or Parts per Billion (ppb): Are units of measure of concentration. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) or Parts per Million (ppm): Are units of measure of concentration. A part per million corresponds to one second in 11.5 days.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per Liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Not Applicable = N/A **Less Than = <**