**Table of Water Quality Test Results**
**Village of Piketon**
**2021 Consumer Confidence Report**

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detec-tions | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.94 | NA | No | 2021 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.111 | NA | No | 2019 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refiner-ies; Erosion of natural depos-its. |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | NA | 80 | 19.3 | 14.8 - 19.3 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 4.5 | 3.0 - 4.5 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| **Residual Disinfectants** | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | 1.35 | 1.06 - 1.42 | No | 2021 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| **Lead and Copper** | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminants (Units)** | **Action Level (AL)** | **Individual Results Over the AL** | | **90% of test levels were less than:** | **Violation** | **Sample Year** | **Typical Source of Contaminants** |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | NA | | 6.2 | No | 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| | Zero out of ten samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb. | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | NA | | 0.128 | No | 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| | Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | |

Village of Piketon
411 West Street
P.O. Box 547
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# DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

# Village of Piketon

**2021 DATA**

## THE WATER WE DRINK

### *Introduction*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Consumer Confidence Report. The Village of Piketon has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water and 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 treatment process and the protection of our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Included within this report is source water information, general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

We are also pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

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

### *Source Water Assessment Information*

The source of the drinking water for the Village of Piketon is groundwater from three wells located within the village at 224 West Second St. The wells average depth is 70 feet and draw from the Teays River Valley Aquifer. The daily production in 2021 was approximately 0.294 million gallons per day (MGD).

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Piketon has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this wellfield will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Ronda Clemmons, Water Superintendent, at 740-289-8154.

### *Sources of Contamination*

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include 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 animal 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, EPA 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

### *Health Information*

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).

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*

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. In 2021, Piketon conducted sampling for total coliform (bacteria), nitrate, total haloacetic acids (HAA5s), total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), lead, copper, and total chlorine. The results for these samples are shown on the following table or were less than the detectable limits. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

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 Village of Piketon 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 wish to have your water tested. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We at the Village of Piketon work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, and the future of our children.

For more information on your drinking water please contact Ronda Clemmons, Water Superintendent, at (740)-289-8154. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council Meetings. They are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Municipal Building located at 411 West Street.

**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.
**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 that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
**Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l):** 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):** Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
**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.
**NA:** Not Applicable
**ND:** Not Detected.