

**Northern Perry County Water #1  
(Thornville System)  
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report  
For “ 2015”**

***Introduction***

The Northern Perry County Water #1 water system has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer on the quality of our drinking water. This report was required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and was required to be delivered to the consumer by July 1, 2016. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, and water system contacts.

***What’s the source of your drinking water?***

Your drinking water is produced in the Village of Thornville. Northern Perry County #1 water system purchases and distributes the water to its customers. The Village of Thornville maintains two drilled wells for their water supply. The wells are considered ground water. They are located at 112 W. Columbus Street, Thornville, Ohio. The Village of Thornville treats the water minimally by adding a form of chlorine to ensure its safety while it is delivered to your home.

*For more information regarding the Village of Thornville’s water system, you may contact Chief Operator, Scott Vest at (740)-246-4863.*

***What are sources of contamination to drinking water?***

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 animals or from human activity.

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. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- \* **Microbial contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- \* **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;
- \* **Pesticides and herbicides:** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses;
- \* **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;
- \* **Radioactive contaminants:** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### ***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 by contacting the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

### ***Lead Educational Information***

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 Northern Perry County Water District 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. 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>**.



### ***About your drinking water***

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Thornville conducted sampling for various contaminants and Northern Perry County Water District conducted additional sampling. Within this report you will find a chart labeled "Table of Detected Contaminants". This chart contains information listing the contaminants that were tested, and the results. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

### ***LTO Language***

Northern Perry County Water District has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

### **Security Issue:**

Northern Perry County Water District would like your cooperation to alert the appropriate officials if unauthorized people are seen using or tampering with district property. You may contact our office at (740) 342-1065, or the Perry County Sheriff's office at (740) 342-4123. Thank You!

***For more information concerning this report, please contact us at:***

***Northern Perry County Water***

***(740)-342-1065***

***Kelly Green, Operations/Supervisor***

***Travis Hagans, Operations Manager***

***Joe Spicer, Operations Manager***

***Brenda Cable, Office Manager***

***If you should have any questions or concerns about your drinking water system, you may attend a meeting with the Perry County Commissioners. The Commissioners office is located at 121 W. Brown Street, New Lexington, Ohio.***

***Please call (740)-342-2045 to make an appointment***

# Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
*Barium (ppm)	2	2	<0.01	NA	NO	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<0.5	NA	NO	2013	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
^ Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	4.18	<4.0-13.4	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
^Copper (ppb)	1,300	AL 1300	1392	19-1849	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
We were required to take a total of 40 samples in "2015". Zero out of 40 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. Four out of 40 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1350 ppb.							
*Nitrate (ppm) (measured as nitorgen)	10	10	1.07	N/A	NO	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Volatile Organic Contaminants</i>							
^Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	12.7	2.6 - 22.8	NO	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<i>Residual Disinfectants</i>							
^Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	0.9	0.7 - 1.1	NO	2015	Water additive used to control microbes.

\* Sampling conducted by the Village of Thornville.

^ Sampling conducted by the Northern Perry County Water.

## Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible, using best available technology.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

**Parts Per Million (ppm):** Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million (ppm) corresponds to one second in a little more than 11.5 days.

**Parts Per Billion (ppb):** Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion (ppb) corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

**Not Applicable (NA):** No information could be applied to that particular section.

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