

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence

Report Racine Village 2017

Introduction and General Information:

The Village of Racine has prepared this report to provide information to you the consumer. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers by July 1, 2018. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. The Village of Racine water system was originally installed in 1950 with subsequent improvements. In 2006 the addition of a new treatment plant and upgrades to water lines was completed in 2010 to help meet existing and future needs. During this reporting year several improvements were started on the existing water system, treatment plant and well field upgrades. The Village water system is committed to providing you with information about your drinking water. Customers that are well informed realize that we need to protect this resource. Anyone wanting more information on their drinking water can contact John Holman, Village Administrator, at 740-949-2296, Monday through Friday between the hours 8am and 4pm or by email at racinepsd@yahoo.com. Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council. The meetings are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:30 pm at the Village Hall. You may call 740-949-2296 for further specific information about these meetings or any other questions you may have. Also during this reporting period the village water system has had a current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Where does your water come from?

The Village of Racine acquires its drinking water from a groundwater source. The underground source is a sand and gravel aquifer. The village has four wells in service located at the dead end of Third Street. The finished water is filtered, softened and disinfected then pumped to your home, schools and businesses. We monitor the water to give to you the safest water possible. Also at this time the Village does not add any fluoride to the water.

Source Water Assessment and its Availability:

In 2003 the Ohio EPA completed a study to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting our drinking water source. It was determined from this study that the municipal water systems aquifer determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
- Presence of significant potential contaminant source in the protection area;
- Presence of manmade contaminants (nitrates) in treated water;

Nitrates are the results of runoff from fertilizer use, leaching of septic tanks, sewage or erosion of natural deposits. This susceptibility means that under current conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood.

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 land surface 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 waste water 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 results 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. 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 amount 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 EPA'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.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Racine Village water system conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, disinfection byproducts, synthetic organic, lead and copper. Samples for a total of 65 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the village water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though accurate, are more than one year old. Listed below is information on those contaminants that was found in the village drinking water. All samples listed below are measured in mg/L.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2017	1.1	.5 – 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* D201 D202	2017	< 6.0 <6.0		No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)* D201 D202	2017	0.0176 0.0064	5.2 – 15.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	6/2/2015	0.0509	NA	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	8/1/17	2.50 mg/L	NA	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/1/2017 9/30/2017	0.708	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	6/1/2017 9/30/2017	0.064	2	15	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. Racine Village 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 two 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 bad apple in 2000 barrels.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant.

A part per billion corresponds to one bad apple in 2 million barrels.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.