Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Updated 06/22/2021

VILLAGE OF SOUTH BLOOMFIELD
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2020*

Introduction

The ***VILLAGE OF SOUTH BLOOMFIELD*** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. In 2015 we refurbished our 500,000-gallon water tower, and in early 2016, we replaced softener media to stabilize the hardness of water.

Source Water Information.

The ***VILLAGE OF SOUTH BLOOMFIELD*** receives its drinking water from ***TWO WELLS APPROXIMATELY 140-FOOT-DEEP IN SOUTH WEST SIDE OF TOWN AND PART OF TEAYS VALLEY RIVER AQUIFER.*** Well #1 was abandoned due to its collapse and an additional well #3 was dug to replace well #1. The Village of South Bloomfield has an auxiliary connection with the Village of Ashville Municipal Water System to be accessed for use in case of emergency.

In 2002 Ohio EPA completed a Source Water Susceptibility Analysis. This assessment indicates that the Village of South Bloomfield's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because:
1. The depth to water in the buried valley sand and gravel aquifer is less than 20 feet below the ground surface.
2. Less than 30 feet of clay and gravel is present, providing some protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer.
3. Potential contaminant sources exist in the protection area.

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 Strom 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 number 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.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The ***VILLAGE OF SOUTH BLOOMFIELD*** conducted sampling for ***bacteria; minerals, hardness and disinfection by products during* 2020.** Samples were collected for a total of ***7*** different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the ***VILLAGE OF SOUTHBLOOMFIELD*** water supply. 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, are more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the ***VILLAGE OF SOUTH BLOOMFIELD*** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform	0	0	0	n/a	None	2020	Naturally present
Radioactive Contaminants							
NONE							
Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethane (total)	n/a	60ppb	23.7	n/a	n/a	2020	Disinfection by-product
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	12.6	n/a	n/a	2020	Disinfection by-product
Bromodichloro-methane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.4	n/a	n/a	2020	Disinfection by-product
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	8.1	n/a	n/a	2020	Disinfection by-product
Dibromoacetic (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.1	n/a	n/a	2020	Disinfection by-product
Residual Disinfectants							
Haloacetic Acids Total (ppb)	n/a	80	<6.0	n/a	n/a	2020	Disinfection by-product
Lead and Copper							
Lead (ppb)	0	15	<2.0	n/a	n/a	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0316	n/a	n/a	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Educational Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ***Village of South Bloomfield*** 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 and 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 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

WE HAVE A CURRENT, UNCONDITIONAL LICENSE TO OPERATE OUR WATER SYSTEM AND IS OPERATED BY C. JOE ALLEN CLASS ONE WATER SUPPLY OPERATOR, WS/1082112/08

Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings at Village council which meets ***THE FIRST MONDAY AND THIRD MONDAY OF EVERY MONTH AT 7PM AT THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH BLOOMFIELD MUNCIPAL BUILDING.*** For more information on your drinking water contact ***VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR C. JOE ALLEN at 740-983-2541.***

Section 12: 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.

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 (µg/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 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.