DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ST. PARIS
OHIO
EST.1831

2020 DATA

The St. Paris Water Department 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. Our source of water is provided through four wells, three on the west end of town and one on the east end of town. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuing the quality of your water. Recently the Village of St. Paris along with the Ohio EPA completed a study of St. Paris's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to St. Paris has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: 1) presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer, 2) no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, 3) presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing condition, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. For more information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer contact Ben Shuman at 937-663-4329

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.

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, USEPA 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precaution?

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).

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 St. Paris Water Dept. 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 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The St. Paris Water Dept. conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, and volatile organic contaminant sampling during 2020. Samples were collected for a total of 39 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the St. Paris Water Dept. 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. If you have any questions regarding this report please contact Ben Shuman, Water Operator 937-663-4329.

Public Participation and Contact Information

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular Council meetings. The council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at the Municipal Building, 135 W. Main St. @ 7:30 PM.

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 (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.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **NA:** Not Applicable
- **ND:** Not Detected

License to Operate Status.
In 2020 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791
For any questions dealing with water quality.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Vio-lation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.35	0.20-0.70	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	8.2	15.7.6-8.2	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	28.8	19.1-28.8	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.76	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.110	N/A	No	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Chemicals Xylenes	10	10	0.8	N/A	No	2020	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Vio-lation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead and Copper						
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	N/A	N/D	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.438	No	2019	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					