

Lead Education

"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 with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of West Liberty 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>.

Susceptibility Analysis

The Ohio EPA has rated West Liberty's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because: the depth to the sand and gravel aquifer is approximately 45-50 feet below the surface; although artesian conditions exist at the well field, the hydraulic relationship between the upper sand and gravel and the lower sand and gravel is unknown. Potential contaminant sources exist. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that under the existing conditions ground water could become impacted by potential contaminant sources. With the help of a Stakeholder Committee, the Village completed a Source Water Protection Plan to help us provide those protective measures. A copy of Source Water Protection plan available at Clerk's office.

Water System Facts

The water plant produced 62.62 million gallons of treated water in 2022. Splash pad usage was approximately 1.75 Million Gallons.



Village of West Liberty,
Ohio

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY & CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2023
(for the 2022 year)

Village of West Liberty Consumer Confidence Report 2022

The Village of West Liberty 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

In 2022 we had an, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Water Supply and Treatment

The Village of West Liberty is fortunate to have a supply of exceptional quality ground water that comes from the Upper Mad River Valley Aquifer. Our ground water source consists of two wells, located at The Lions Club Park. The untreated well water is pumped into the treatment plant and goes through a four-stage treatment process which includes aeration, chlorination, filtration, and sodium ion-exchange softening, producing a high quality finished drinking water for the community. Certified water plant operators check water quality daily to ensure that safe, quality water is delivered to the customer.

2021 Correction 90th percentile for Copper was 0.179 mg/L and 90th percentile for Lead was 2.7 ug/L, both of which were under Maximum Contaminant Level.

2022 Copper 90th Percentile for Copper is 0.147 mg/L and Lead is 2.0 ug/L. Both under Maximum Contaminant level.

About Your Drinking Water

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of West Liberty conducted sampling for Bacteriological, Disinfection Byproducts, Nitrates, Volatile Organic Contaminants and Lead and Copper during 2022. All required samples were collected, most of which were not detected in the Village of West Liberty 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.

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 under-going 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 at 1-800-426-4791

To Learn More

To learn more about drinking water quality and water resources:

* Water Plant – 465-1506 (7 am – 3:00 pm)

* Utility Billing – 465-2716 (8 am – 4:30 pm)

Cindee Boyd, Clerk

* E-Mail – vowlclerk@mywestliberty.com

Participating in Decision Making:

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs, which meets on the first and third Monday of each month at Village Hall, 4:00 pm

Other Sites of Interest

American Water Works Association
(www.awwa.org)

Ohio Section - American Water Works Assn
(www.oawwa.org)

Ohio EPA Division of Drinking & Ground Water
(www.epa.state.oh.us)

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 contaminant, 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 the 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. 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

Definitions of Some Terms Contained Within This Report

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) -- 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) -- 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

ppm (Parts Per Million) or mg/l (Milligrams per liter) -- Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

ppb (Parts Per Billion) or ug/l (Micrograms per liter) -- Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

AL (Action Level) -- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of 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.

pCi/L -- picocuries per liter is a measurement for radioactivity.

BDL -- below detection level

The Village of West Liberty has been providing water since 1941.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of West Liberty Drinking Water"

<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Avg Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination	
Lead	2.0 90th	ppb	0	AL=15	0.83	BDL-2.2 ug/L	No	2022	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	0.147 90th	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	<1.0 mg/L	0.03-0.304mg/L	No	2022	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate		ppm	10	10	0.32	0.32	No	2022	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Flouride		ppm	4	4	0.27	0.27	No	2021	Naturally occuring mineral in ground water
Barium		ppm	2	2	0.034	0.034	No	2021	Naturally occuring mineral in ground water
All other contaminants below detectable limits									

<u>Volatile Organic Contaminants</u>	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Avg Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	0	80	22.4	8.3~ 36.6	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	NA	NA	14.35	4.1~ 24.6	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Bromoform	ppb	0	NA	0.35	0.2~ 0.5	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	NA	2.3	1.3~ 3.3	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	NA	5.8	2.9 ~ 8.7	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	0	60	3.3	BDL~ 4.2	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	300	NA	2.25	BDL ~ 4.2	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	BDL	BDL	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	BDL	BDL	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	BDL	BDL	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	NA	BDL	BDL	No	2022	By-Product of Chlorination

<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Avg Level Detected	Result	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	< 3 pCi/L	< 3 pCi/L	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	0	5	0.42	0.42	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Residual Disinfection</u>	Unit	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.12	0.72~ 1.44	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes

<u>Optional Section</u>	Unit	Average for year	Range Detected	No. of Samples	Year Sampled	Source
Hardness	ppm	188	81~ 367	52	2022	Dissolved Naturally Occurring Minerals