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# Village of Carey

## Consumer Confidence Report



***Village of Carey PWS***  
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**  
**For 2020**

The **Village of Carey PWS** 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.

### **Source Water Information**

The **VOC PWS** receives its drinking water from **3 water wells located near the west edge of Carey by the Waterworks Park.**

**SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS.** An assessment was performed to evaluate the susceptibility of our water by Ohio EPA, this assessment indicates that the Village of Carey's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because:

- The water quality results indicate the presence of nitrate between 4.77 and 6.76 mg/L, implying a pathway exists from the ground surface to the aquifer;
- The wells are located near a sensitive potential karst area;
- The wells are open between approximately 22 and 210 feet in the fractured limestone;
- Potential contaminant sources exist within the protection area. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***Village of Carey PWS*** are available by contacting ***Jim Hunter, 419-721-1499.***

### **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 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 Carey PWS** conducted sampling for ***bacteria; Nitrate; synthetic organic; Disinfection Byproducts, and Lead & Copper***, during **2020**. Samples were collected for a total of **19** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Village of Carey** 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 Carey drinking water.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							

Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL G = 4	MR DL = 4	1	0.55-1.8	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	18.25	11.9-24.6	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	5.15	4.4-6.09	No	2020	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.015	NA-.015	No	2019	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	1	6.5	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	_0_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 15ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	.14	No	2020	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 1350 ppb.						

### Nitrate Educational Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

### Lead Educational Information {Mandatory Language}

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 Village of Carey PWS** 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>.

## License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2020** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

## Public Participation and Contact Information

### How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of **Village of Carey Council** which meets the first and third Monday of every month. For more information on your drinking water contact Jim Hunter at 419-721-1499

### 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.