

Scioto Water, Inc.

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2017

Sugar Camp PWS: OH7300903

Introduction

Scioto Water, Inc. has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. 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. This report covers the quality of the water produced at the Treatment Plant for the Sugar Camp water system.

Source of Water Information

The Sugar Camp Public Water System (PWSID #7300903) of Scioto Water, Inc. receives its drinking water from ground wells that pump from the Ohio River Valley Alluvial Aquifer System. Scioto Water, Inc. currently has five (5) production wells in operation in our twenty-eight (28) acre well field located in the Ohio River Valley. The well field is located just west of our Treatment Plant located at 4707 Gallia Pike in Franklin Furnace, Ohio. Maps of the Sugar Camp System are on file at the main office in Franklin Furnace, and can be viewed during normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Scioto Water, Inc. went on-line with its new Treatment Plant in November of 2014 that serves the Sugar Camp system.

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, 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 (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. Scioto Water, Inc. constantly monitors and sample the water before, during, and after the water is processed to insure water quality. Along with those listed below, we have conducted sampling and tested for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; and volatile organic contaminants. 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.

Scioto Water, Inc. Sugar Camp PWS: OH7300903

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.88	0.67 – 1.06	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.061	NA	No	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.19	NA	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.09	0.56 - 1.28	No	2017	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	<0.20	NA	No	2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	<0.30	NA	No	2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	<0.35	NA	No	2016	Herbicide runoff.
Radiological							
Radium-228 (pCi/l)	0	5	<3.0	NA	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits;
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	<1.0	NA	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits;

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. Scioto Water, Inc. 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 <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

LTO Language

“All water systems in this report have an unconditioned license to operate.”

Source Water Information

High Susceptibility PWS Based on High Sensitivity

The source water (Ohio River Valley Alluvial Aquifer System) that supplies water to Scioto Water, Inc. – Sugar Camp System has a high susceptibility to contamination.

This is based on the following:

- : The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of silty loam soil overlying the aquifer;
- : The shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer;
- : The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area;

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the source water supply becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the source water supply is available by calling: (Scioto Water, Inc. 740-354-9140).

Sugar Camp Water System - PWS OH7300903

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Limit = 15	90 th Percentile <5.0	#of Samples Over AL 0	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of 80 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	Action Limit = 1.3	90 th Percentile 0.38	#of Samples Over AL 1	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
	One out of 80 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	16.0	15.0-16.9	No	2017	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	<6.0	N/A	No	2017	

TTHM Health Information (for systems greater than 80 ppb)

“Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.”

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees which meets the Third (3rd) Thursday of every month at 4:30pm at the main office at 4707 Gallia Pike Franklin Furnace, Ohio, and at the Annual Meeting of Members held the third (3rd) Thursday of March at 7:30pm, also at the main office in Franklin Furnace.

For more information on your drinking water contact Jeff Spradlin, General Manager, at 740-354-9140, or Joe Mundhenk, Treatment Plant Superintendent, at 740-259-6365.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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

Below Detectable Limits (BDL): Contaminate not detected using the standards approved by E.P.A.

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.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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.

NA: Not Applicable ND: Non Detectable

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average