**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno- compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergo- ing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ trans- plants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disor- ders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. 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 crypto- sporidium and other microbiological contaminants are avail- able from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION**

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 run- off, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas pro- duction 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.

Village of Sabina

101 North Howard Street Sabina, Ohio 45169

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young chil- dren. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Sabina Water System is respon- sible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing compo- nents. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flush- ing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using wa- ter for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found by calling 614-644-2752 or at [http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw.](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw) 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http:// [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

**Village of Sabina**

**2021 DATA**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confi- dence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and depend- able supply of drinking water.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continu- ally improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater consisting of seven wells; 3 are located on SR 729 north and 4 are lo- cated on SR 729 south.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Sa- bina’s source of drinking water to identify potential contami- nant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drink- ing water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the Village has a high susceptibility to con- tamination. This determination is based on the following:

1. The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.
2. The presence of significant potential contami- nant sources in the protection area and the lack of the re- quired sanitary isolation radius around the water supply wells.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by imple- menting appropriate protective measures. More information about source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Rob Dean at (937)-584-4323.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

**A special thank you to all citizens who participate by allowing our water personnel to enter their homes for the purpose of testing our Village water.**

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Council meeting. The Council meets on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 99 N Howard St. Sabina Village Hall @ 7 p.m.

**EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE**

**1-800-426-4791**

**For any questions dealing with water quality**

**Definitions of some terms used in this report:**

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

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

MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control micro- bial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disin- fectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addi- tion of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**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 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.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of concentra- tion of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

**The < symbol:** A symbol which means less than.

**NA**: Not Applicable

**The Village of Sabina** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2021.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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) Some data may be older than one year due to monitoring schedule.

Questions regarding this report or for a copy of the complete report please contact: **Rob Dean, Water Plant Supervisor @ 937-584-4323**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminants (Units)** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Level Found** | **Range of Detection's** | **Violation** | **Sample Year** | **Typical Source of Contaminants** |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.32 | NA | **No** | 2020 | Naturally occurring; water additive which promotes strong teeth. |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | 0.143 | NA | **No** | 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Zero out of ten copper samples exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 ppm. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL = 15 | <9.4 | NA | **No** | 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
|  | Zero out of ten lead samples exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppm. | | | | | |  | 7.3 | NA | **No** | 2016 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.103 | NA | **No** | 2020 |  |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | 6.3 | 0-6.3 | **No** | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | NA | 80 | 52.0 | 29.2-52.0 | **No** | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| **Residual Disinfectants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG  =4 | MRDL=4 | 1.03 | .4-1.9 | **No** | 2021 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 7.9 | NA | **No** | 2020 | NA |