

CCR Report Preview

APPLE CREEK CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Village has 2 Artesian Wells

The Village gets its water from the ground from Artesian wells.

License to Operate

The Village currently has an unconditioned license to operate our water plant.

Source water assessment and its availability

In 2003 the EPA conducted a source water assessment of the Village's source water. The result of this assessment was that the area has a high susceptibility to contamination. This comes due to there being no protective layer between the aquifer and the surface. You can find this full report at the village hall.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses; organ 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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How can I get involved?

You can get involved by contacting the Village Hall at 330-698-5462.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water, Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference-try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- *Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- *Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month
- *Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- *Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- *Water plants only when necessary.
- *Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food color in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- *Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- *Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- *visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- *Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides-they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- *Pick up after your pets.
- *If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- *Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- *Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- *Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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Cemetery Tower Rehabilitation

During 2021 the Cemetery Tower Interior was rehabilitated. The Dover tower was done in 2022. The Village is under contract with Central Painting for tower maintenance.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Apple Creek 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

DBP Monitoring

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

During the 2022 annual timer period, we did not monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM).

What should you do?

You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice; this notice is only to inform you that Apple Creek did not monitor or report results for the TTHM..

What is being done?

Apple Creek collected the TTHM samples on September 21, 2022, however there was an error at the laboratory, so we do not have results from that sample. We collected a re-sample on October 12, 2022, and the TTHM levels met the drinking water standard. If you have questions, please contact the water department. Please share this information with others who drink this water but may not have received it directly, such as those in apartments, nursing homes, schools, or businesses.

Water quality Parameter Monitoring:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for corrosion control indicators. During the July-December 2022 monitoring period, we failed to report water quality parameters on time, failed to ensure water quality parameters were analyzed using proper method required, and failed to collect water quality parameter samples at the correct frequency required by Ohio EPA.

What should you do?

You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice, it is only to inform you that Apple Creek did not monitor and report results for corrosion control indicators as required.

What is being done?

Apple Creek will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future, including currently taking samples using an appropriate analysis method. Please contact the water department if you have any questions. Please share this information with others who drink this water but may not have received it directly, such as those in apartments, nursing homes, schools or businesses.

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**Water Quality Data
Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though definitions representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

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Contaminants	MCL G or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violati	Typical Source			
				Low	High						
Chlorine (PPM)	4	4	1.12	0.73	1.6	2023	NO				
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products			(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
HAA5 (PPB)	NA	60	2.6	1.91	3.3	2023	NO				
TTHM (PPB)	NA	80	3.65	2.89	4.4	2023	NO				
Inorganic Contaminants											
Barium (PPM)	2	2	0.0237	0.02	0	2022	NO				
Flouride (PPM)	4	4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2022	NO				
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.537	0.54	0.5	2023	NO				
Synthetic organic contaminatants including pesticides and herbicides											
			MCLG	AL	r Water	ple Date	Sample Exceed	Exceeds AL			
LEAD AND COPPER											
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1.3	1.3 ppm	0.17	###	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)		0	15 ppb	0	###	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Unit Descriptio	Definition										
Term	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)										
PPM	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)										
ppb	NA: Not applicable										
NA	ND: Not Detected										
ND	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.										
NR											
Important Drink	Definition										
Term	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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										
MCLG	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.										
MCL	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.										
TT	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow										
AL	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditins.										
Variances and Exemptions	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.										
MRDLG	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated.										
MNR	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level										
MPL											

