

Village of East Sparta

Drinking Water

Consumer Confidence Report For the year

2023

The Village of East Sparta has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your 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.

The Village has a current, unconditioned license to operate (LTO) our water system given by the Ohio EPA. The Village of East Sparta drinking water supply is from a ground water source. We have 4 wells located in the East Sparta well fields that are used to pump ground water (raw water) to the treatment plant. Raw water from the ground is sent to the treatment plant where it is oxidized by aeration and chlorine, then run through green sand filters, post disinfection is completed before it is sent to the distribution system for your consumption. In 2023 we provided our customers with 20.5 million gallons of treated water. Your water supply is drawn from part of the Tuscarawas Watershed. There are 16 rivers and streams, totaling 3,009 miles, and 338 lakes with a total of 25,805 acres in our watershed that have an effect on our water quality. In 2023 we replaced the down pipes in wells #1, #7, and #8 to improve water movement up the well casings.

How do I participate in the decisions

The water system is operated by the Board of Public Affairs of the Village of East Sparta. The Board invites and encourages your participation and comments at their regular meetings held on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm at the Village water plant at 1505 Farber St. SE.

For more information on your drinking water or this consumer confidence report, contact Don Feller at (330) 437-9645

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guide-lines 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).

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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): Are units of measure for a concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): Are units of measure for a concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

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

The “ < ” symbol: A symbol that means less than. A result of a < 5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was a 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.
N/A: Not applicable

The Ohio EPA has completed a study of our water source (aquifer) to identify potential contaminant sources. According to the study, the aquifer has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. Based on the presence of a moderately thin protective layer overlying the aquifer, shallow depth (approximately 35 feet below ground surface in most wells) of the aquifer, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This likelihood of contamination can be minimized by the public taking appropriate protective measures around our community. More information on source water assessment and aquifer protection is available by contacting Don Feller at (330) 437-9645.

What are normal 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 protections 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).

Educational Lead 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. The Village of East Sparta 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>.

What’s in my drinking water?

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of East Sparta conducted Nitrate, Nitrite, Volatile Organic Compounds, Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC), Halo acetic Acid (HAA5) Trihalomethanes (THHN) and Total Coliform Bacteria samples during 2023. Samples were collected for a total of forty-two (42) different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of East Sparta water supply. We are required to sample some contaminants several times throughout the year. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations for these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	0.52	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.72	N/A	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.382	0.382 - 0.382	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	23	22 - 24.4	No	2023	By-product of drinking water Disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	19	16.4 - 22.3	No	2023	By-product of drinking water Disinfection
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.53 -	0.53 - 0.998	No	2023	Water additive to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta / Photon Emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	4.94	4.94 - 4.94	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.75	0.53 - 0.998	No	2023	Water additive to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.0747	N/A	NO	2023	natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Zero out of eleven samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm							

