The Water We Drink

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality 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 dependable supply of drinking water.

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

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water.

The Village of Commercial Point 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. The Village of Commercial Point receives its drinking water from a well field located along the southeast corner of 762 and the Scioto River. There are four wells that provide water to the Village of Commercial Point Water Plant. The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Commercial Point has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the shallow depth to water of 15 feet and the limited protection provided by approximately 20 feet of gravely clay overlying the aquifer. This does not mean that the aquifer will become contaminated, only that under the existing conditions ground water could become impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 614-877-9248 ext. 2.

Village of Commercial Point
10 West Scioto Street, P.O. Box 56
Commerical Point, OH 43116

Village of Commercial Point

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The sources of drinking water - both tap and bottled water - include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and well. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occuring 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-occuring 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 also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occuring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure the 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.

The Village of Commercial Point routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table included shows the results of our monitoring for the period through December 31st, 2015.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Please note:

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines regarding the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the safe drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

More information abut contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791
Call for any questions concerning water quality

Results

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Contaminant Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chromium	4	4	.64	n/a	No	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	.22	n/a	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	.18	n/a	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	8.9	n/a	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	AL=15	6.1	n/a	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
One out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppb)	1.3	AL-1.3	.45	n/a	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 13 ppm							
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	.8	1.4	No	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids		60	<6	8.0 - 13.1	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethane (ug/l) TTHM		80	56	65.6 - 71.0	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 Commercial Point 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.

The following terms apply to the chart above:

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.

Part per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Measurement units for a concentration 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. A result of <5 means the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Maximum Residual Disinfect Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.