

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 South East corner of 762 and the Scioto River. 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.

The sources of drinking water - both tap 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: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses. 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. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring 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, 2018. 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 about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.



Village of Commercial Point 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 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.

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>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Commercial Point that are held the first and third Mondays of each month. For more information please call Utilities Superintendent John Thompson at 740-983-4176

Results							
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Contaminant Source
Inorganic							
Barium (ug/l)	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	0.05 ug/l	n/a	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling wastes, and discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (mg/l)	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	0.45 mg/l	n/a	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (mg/l)	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	<0.50 mg/l	n/a	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ug/l)	0 mg/L	AL=15 mg/L	<5.0 ug/l	<5.0-	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
One out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (mg/l)	1.3 mg/L	AL-1.3 mg/L	0.23 mg/l	n/a	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 13 ppm							
Synthetic Organic chemicals Group 1							
Alchlor	0.002 mg/L	.002mg/L	<.20 ug/l	n/a	No	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	0.003 mg/L	.003 mg/L	<.30 ug/l	n/a	No	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	0.004 mg/L	.004 mg/L	<.35 ug/l	n/a	No	2017	Herbicide runoff
Disinfection By-products							
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.83 mg/l	0.65-0.97	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)	0 mg/L	60 mg/L	6.8 ug/l	0-8.6	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethane (ug/l) TTHM	0 mg/L	80 mg/L	34.8 ug/l	17.5 - 51.9	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.