Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report Template

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Updated February 2017

Laura Utilities
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2022*

The Laura Utilities 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 Laura had an unconditional License to Operate in 2022.

Source Water Information

The Laura Utilities receives its drinking water from two ground water wells**.**

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS. This assessment indicates that Village of Laura's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination due to: < The presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer; < there is no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities; and < the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Laura are available by contacting Operator of Record, Tony Hunt at 937-947-1050

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 Strom 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, USEPA 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.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water 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, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. 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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Laura drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MCLG=4	MRDL=4	1.1	0.5-2.18	no	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**		**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	<2.0		no	2022	Lead service lines
	__0_ out of __20_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	.980		no	2022	Copper service lines
	_0__ out of _20__ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3						

Lead Educational 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. Laura Utilities 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

License to Operate (LTO) Status

In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of The Village of Laura Board of Public Affairs which meets the first Tuesday of each month at The Laura Municipal Building, 108 S. Main St. at 7:00pm. For more information on your drinking water please attend the meeting or call Tony Hunt, Operator of Record at 937-947-1050

VIOLATION SECTION:
MONITORING & PUBLIC NOTICE VIOLATIONS
The Village of Laura received a violation for **failure to monitor for HAA5 during 2022** and also for **failure to monitor for disinfection by products (DBPs) in 2018 and 2021** and subsequently **failed to issue public notification for these violations**. The required public notification information for these 3 violations is listed below:

What Happened*:*
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2022 Annual time period, we failed to monitor for total haloacetic acids (HAA5) and during the 2018 and 2021 Annual time periods, we failed to monitor for disinfection byproducts (DBP).
What Should I Do:
This notice is to inform you that the Village of Laura did not monitor and report results for the presence of contaminants during the time periods listed above, as required by the Ohio EPA. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.
What is Being Done?
Upon being notified of these violations, the water supply was required to have drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed timely in the future. Our next DBP sample will be collected between July 1 and September 30.

Please share this information with others who may not have received it directly (e.g., those living in nursing homes or apartment buildings, or schools and businesses).

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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

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