Village of Utica, Ohio
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2023

Introduction

The Village of Utica 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 contact information.

Source Water Information

The Village of Utica receives its drinking water from the North-fork Licking River Buried Valley Aquifer System**.** The Ohio EPA has performed a contamination susceptibility analysis as part of its source water assessment of the Village of Utica's drinking water supply. This assessment indicates that the Village of Utica's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination because:

- The sand and gravel aquifer is covered by 60 to 70 feet of low-permeability material, offering some protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer;
- The depth to the top of the sand and gravel aquifer is 60 to 70 feet below the ground surface,
- Potential contaminant sources are present within the protection area, and
- there is no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Utica are available by contacting the Village Administrator by phone at 740-892-2696 or in person at 39 Spring Street, Utica Ohio.

What are 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, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Utica conducted sampling for many possible contaminants during 2023, most of which were not detected in the Village of Utica water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

The Village of Utica is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis.

A total coliform monitoring requirement was not met in February of 2023. A public notice for this unmet requirement was issued along with the 2022 CCR in 2023.

The Village of Utica has taken steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future in a timely manner. You do not need to take any action in response to this notice at this time. For more information, please contact the Village Administrator by phone at 740-892-2696 or in person at 39 Spring Street, Utica Ohio.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	1.2	1.2-1.2	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.119	O.119-0.119	No	2021	Discharge form drilling waste: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits

Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.2	0.2-0.2	No	2021	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.32	0.32-0.32	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)		10	0.10	0.10-0.10	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrate-Nitrite		10	0.104	0.104-0.104	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	1.41	1.41-1.41	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection by-products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.11	0.63-1.64	No	2023	Water Additives used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	5.75	2.9-8.6	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	9.4 ppb	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.118	No	2023	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

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. The Village of Utica 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2023 the Village of Utica had an unconditioned license to operate the water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Utica Village Council which meets the second Monday of each month at Village Council Chambers at 39 Spring St. at 6:30 PM. For more information regarding your drinking water, please contact the Village Administrator at (740) 892-2696.

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.
- 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.
- 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.