Village of Utica, Ohio
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2020

Introduction

The Village of Utica is pleased to inform you that your drinking water met or exceeded all Ohio EPA standards in the year 2020. The Village 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 Glen Richards, Village Administrator at 740-892-2696 or 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 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).

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 2020, 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, are 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. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During May of 2020, The Village of Utica was in violation for failure to report the testing results for total coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. The samples were collected the Village in a timely manner and sent to an outside laboratory for analysis. The laboratory was late in reporting the results which in turn caused the Village to be in violation.

The Village of Utica has taken steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. For more information, please contact Glen Richards, Village Administrator at 740-892-2696 or 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							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.124	ND-0.124	No	2018	Discharge form drilling waste: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	0.3	ND-0.3	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection by-products							

Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.31	0.98-2.08	No	2020	Water Additives used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	8.9	0-8.9	No	2020	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	None detected	No	2020	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	0.093	No	2020	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 2020 the Village of Utica had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Notice

DRINKING WATER NOTICE – Monitoring Requirements were not met for the UTIVA VILLAGE PWS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. During May of 2020, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions
- This notice is to inform you that the Village of Utica did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during May of 2020 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. For more information, please contact Glen Richards, Village Administrator at 740-892-2696 or at 39 Spring Street, Utica Ohio.

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 Hall Council Chambers at 39 Spring St. at 7:30 PM. For more information regarding your drinking water, please contact Glen Richards, Village Administrator at (740) 892-2696.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.
PWSID# OH4503012 Date Distributed: June 1, 2021

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.