

Consumer Confidence Report

Village of Lowell

Consumer Confidence Report
June 2016

Your Water Comes From Wells

The Village of Lowell is pleased to present the 2015 consumer confidence report. This report is to help you better understand the testing and safety of your water.

Lowell receives its water from two production wells (#1 and #2) located along the Muskingum River. Water treatment consists of liquid sodium hypo chlorite. Injection pumps for each well are synchronized with the well pumps. We also maintain a hydro pneumatic pumping station.

Our daily water usage is around 50,000 gallons. Our storage

tank capacity is 100,000 gallons and will give us a two-day supply of water.

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Village City Building.

If you have any questions or concerns, contact our office (740) 896-3046.



Check Out Our EPA Record on the Web

Village of Lowell currently holds an unconditioned license to operate our water system. We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

You can view our EPA record on the internet. Just go to the EPA website at www.epa.gov/OGWDW/dwinfo/oh.htm. Type in Village of Lowell for the System Name and Washington for the County. Click on Search, then click on Lowell EPA ID Number—OH8459538.

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EPA Safe Drinking
Water Hotline
1 (800) 426-4791



Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: *Biological*, which may come from septic systems and sewage treatment plants, livestock operations and wildlife; *Inorganic*, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff; *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from agricultural and residential uses; *Organic chemicals*, which are byproducts of petroleum production; or *Radioactive materials*, which can be naturally occurring, or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

What is in Your Water

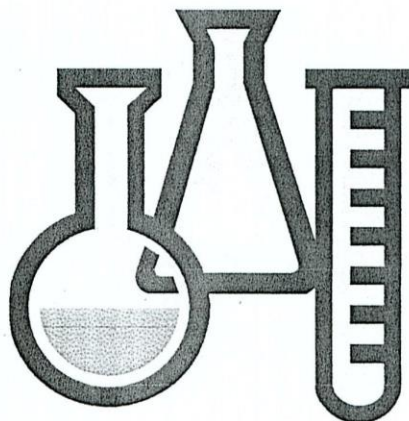
Contaminant Monitoring Definitions: You may find many terms and abbreviations in this newsletter that you may not be familiar with. This list should help you better understand the terms and abbreviations.

MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level This is the highest level of contaminate allowed in drinking water. The MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as possible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal This is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are conservative and allow for a margin of safety.

PPM-Parts Per Million (or MG/L-Milligrams per liter) One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.00

PPB-Parts Per Billion (or Micrograms Per Liter UGL) One part per billion



Help Protect Your Well Fields

Village of Lowell Water relies on ground water resources to provide drinking water to local businesses and residences. As a resident or business, please be aware that the actions you take within or near the protection area can affect the quality of water and the cost of cleaning drinking water.

Ground water contamination can occur through the improper disposal of chemicals such as cleaning, automotive and lawn/garden products, as well as oil, furniture strippers, and oil and latex based paints. Storm water runoff can carry these pollutants to areas of infiltration potentially contaminating ground water.

Improper disposal methods include pouring chemicals on the ground, down a sink or toilet that is connected to a septic system, or down storm drains that lead into the ground or to a nearby stream.

How can you help?

- Always follow manufacturer's directions for use and disposal
- Recycle
- Use up products.
- Don't overbuy. Purchase only the amount you will use.

Contact Kathy Davis, Storm Water Specialist, Washington SWD (740) 373-4857 for recycling and disposal options

High Susceptibility PWS Based on High Sensitivity

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Lowell has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling your operators or the office.

Boil Advisory Alert

After a line break or depressurization of the water system in your area, you may experience cloudy or brown water. To alleviate this problem, flush service lines to clear. Boil any water used for drinking, including water used to make ice, cooking, or for oral hygiene until further notice. You should boil water vigorously for 3 minutes. Boil advisory information will be announced by the following media sources:

Your local newspaper and WTAP-TV

Immuno Compromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and some 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 at 1 (800) 426-4791*.

Notice to ALL Customers

This notice is mailed to our customers in accordance with provisions of the Ohio Revised Code Section 4933.19. Tampering with water meters or water service equipment and the theft of water are criminal activities and may result in penalties to offenders. A person found benefiting from tampering or an unauthorized service connection is presumed to have committed the violation and will be prosecuted. It is a crime to tamper with or by-pass a water meter. It is also a crime to reconnect a water meter that has been disconnected by the utility. It is a crime to knowingly consume any water which has not been correctly registered because a meter has been tampered with or by-passed or knowingly use services that has been disconnected by a utility.

Lead Warning

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. VILLAGE OF LOWELL 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov>.

Nitrate Warning

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

Contact Information

For any questions or concerns regarding water leaks, line breaks or meter readings, contact Kevin Tornes at (740) 350-0073 or Doug Weber at (740) 516-1224.

Village of Lowell

PO Box 337
Lowell, OH 45744
Phone (740) 896-3046

Operator:
Kevin Tornes

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	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Cooper (ppb)	AL = 13	Action Limit = 1.300	90% 139	<50 – 174	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	6.8	6.0 – 6.8	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.113	N/A	No	2013	Erosion of Natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0	N/A	1.3	N/A	No	2014	Bi-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	N/A	0.86	N/A	No	2014	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	N/A	0.52	N/A	No	2014	