

**Village of Russia
Public Water System 2023
Consumer Confidence Report
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**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Village of Russia, Public Water System

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Operation Year 2023

PWSID#OH7541912

STUID# 7561885

Introduction:

The Russia Public Water System was established in March of 2009. Its operation has continued without interruption since that time.

The Village of Russia PWS 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.

Source Water Information.

The Village of Russia Public Water System receives its drinking water from three- seventy gallon per minute groundwater wells located at 200 N. Liberty Street. The water is then treated at our water treatment plant at that location. During this process, iron is removed, water is softened via ion exchange softeners and liquid chlorine is added to control the growth of bacteria.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

The Village of Russia has a HIGH susceptibility to contamination.

The source water assessment can be found here: <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH7541912.pdf>

“The Ohio EPA conducted a source water assessment for the Village of Russia in 2019. This assessment indicates that the Village of Russia’s source of drinking water has a HIGH susceptibility to contamination due to the historic presence of manmade contaminants in treated water and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.” If you would like a copy of the source water protection plan you may contact Jared Goubeaux at administrator@russiaoh.com or by calling the office at 937-526-443

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 for 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 Russia Public Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, five haloacetic acids, nitrate, lead and copper during 2023. Samples were collected for a total of 75 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Russia Public Water System 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.

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Russia Public Water System drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead and Copper	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Of samples Above Action level	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contaminants
Lead	15.0	<0.005 ppm	90 th percentile maximum <5ppb. All samples were below the Action Level	<0.005ppm-0.005	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	1.3	0.115	90 th percentile maximum 0.17 All samples were below the Action level	0.05 mg/l-0.197 mg/l	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.54 mg/l	N/A	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4 PPM	2 PPM	.85ppm	n/a	no	2022	Erosion of Natural deposits, Water additive that promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer factories
Sample location DS202							
HAA5	N/A	60 ppb	3.18 ppb	0.1 ppb-12.7ppb	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHM	N/A	80ppb	41.9 ppb	24 ppb – 64.2 ppb	No	2023	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Sample Location DS201							
HAA5	N/A	60ppb	5.7ppb	.5 ppb – 8.4 ppb	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80ppb	54.85ppb	30.9 ppb – 69.2 ppb	No	2023	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine 4 Qtr Average	MRDL= 4ppm	MRDLG= 4ppm	Highest Single Sample 1.58 ppm	Average 0.91 ppm	No	2023	Water Additive used to control microbes.

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 Russia Public Water System 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>.

Nitrate Educational Information:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm 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 ask advice from your health care provider.

Revised Total Coliform Rule Information:

This consumer confidence report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipated greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

The Village of Russia Public Water System has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Russia Village council which meets on the second Wednesday of each month at the council chambers located at 232 West Main Street.

Regular meetings begin at 7:00 PM.

For more information on your drinking water contact the Village of Russia Administrator at 937-526-4436 or administrator@russiaoh.com.

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.

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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation