

Village of Middleport

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2020

Middleport Public Works Dept.

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April 2021

“Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards in 2020”.



The Middleport Public Works 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 results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information.

The Village of Middleport receives its drinking water from an underground aquifer, which lies in the Ohio River Valley.

The Village of Middleport has three production wells, Well #4, Well #7, and Well #8 all wells are currently in use, see map below for the location. In 2020, the Village of Middleport had an average daily water use of 172,103 gallons.

The Village of Middleport water system also has a *back-up connection* with the Village of Pomeroy.

During 2020, it was not necessary for the village to use the back up connection. A copy of Pomeroy’s CCR can be picked up at their office located at 660 East Main Street, Suite A, Pomeroy, Ohio 45769.



Source Water Assessment Information

The Ohio EPA conducted a source water assessment of all public water system sources in the State of Ohio. The Village of Middleport's Well Field has a **HIGH SUSCEPTIBILITY** to contamination. A summary of Middleport's source water assessment may be found at

<http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx> .

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?

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 **Middleport Village PWS** conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, nitrite, synthetic organic chemicals, disinfection byproducts, lead-copper and volatile organic contaminant sampling during 2020. Samples were collected for many different contaminants most of which were **not detected** in the **Middleport Village PWS** water supply. The **Ohio EPA** requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because

the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Nitrate Educational Information

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 ask advice from your health care provider.

Lead Education 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 Middleport Water Department 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

License to Operate (LTO) Information

All community public water systems are required to report the status of their License to Operate (LTO) in the CCR for that given year. One of four possible situations describes the status of a License to Operate and it must be included in the Consumer Confidence Report. A green License to Operate is issued without any conditions. The Middleport Village PWS holds a current, unconditional License to Operate our water system.

Public Participation Information: How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at the regular meetings of the **Middleport Village Council**. Regular meetings are scheduled for the **second** and **fourth Monday** of each month at **7:00 p.m.** in the **Auditorium** at the **Village of Middleport Hall**. Mayor Fred Hoffman.740-992-2705, Council members are: Brian Conde, Shawn Arnott, Larry Byer, Susan Page, Ben Reed and Matt Lyons. For more information on your drinking water contact the **Public Works Office at 740-992-5571**.

Check out our website: <https://www.middleportohio.com/>

Definitions of some terms contained within the table of detected contaminants.

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 (ug/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.

The <A 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.

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLE RESULTS

Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. 90% of test levels were less than 5.0 ppb.

Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3mg/l. 90% of test levels were less than 0.143 mg/l. For more information contact Joe Woodall Middleport Village Administrator at 992-5571

PFAS / Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio’s Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water *below the action level* established by Ohio EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Village of Middleport 2020 Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppb)	1.3 ppm	Action Level = 1.3 ppm	0.158 ppm	< 0.050 ppm – 0.158 ppm	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0 ppb	Action Level = 15 ppb	<5.0 ppb	< 5.0 ppb – <5.0 ppb	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	4.82 ppm	2.18 ppm – 4.82 ppm	No	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.068 ppm	0.061 ppm - 0.068 ppm	No	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethane TTHM's (ppb)	N/A	80 ppb	13.3 ppb	10.2 ppb- 13.3 ppb	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Running Annual Average for Total Chlorine Residual, ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.33 ppm	0.88 ppm - 1.74 ppm	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross alpha/radon	0 pci/L	15 pci/l	3.6 pci/L	3.6 pci/l	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226-228	0 pci/L	5 pci/L	1.0 pci/L	1.0 pci/L	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits

