

# Village of Morrow

## 2012 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

PWSD No. OH8300912

The Village of Morrow has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report are general health information, water quality test results, and instructions on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Morrow Village Council, which meets on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm at the Morrow Municipal Building located at 150 East Pike Street, Morrow, Ohio 45152. For more information on your drinking water, please contact Mike Hanna, Morrow Public Works Department, Division of Water, at 513.899.2821.

The Village of Morrow draws water from the buried sand and gravel aquifers with two (2) wells located at 210 Penders Avenue adjacent to the Little Miami Scenic Trail. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Morrow has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located, and the existing potential contaminant sources identified below:

- Depth to water in the aquifer is less than 25 feet from ground to surface
- Approximately 25 feet of sand and clay exists between the ground surface and the aquifer, providing limited protection from contaminants infiltrating from the ground surface to the aquifer; and
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection areas

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. More information is available by calling the Morrow Public Works Department at 513.899.2821 or the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Division of Drinking and Ground Waters at 614.644.2752.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Morrow Water Department has conducted regular sampling as required by EPA and the results are listed below. The test results were received during January-December 2012, unless otherwise noted.

Definitions of 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 possible 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.
- **The "<" symbol means less than.** A result of <5mg/l means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 mg/l and the contaminant was not detected.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

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 byproducts 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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample year	Source of substance
Nitrate (NO3)	0	10.0 ppm		<.2-7.2 ppm	No	2012	Fertilizer
Soc	Atrazine	3	<.074 ppm	N/A	No	2012	Herbicide run off
	Simazine	4	<.053 ppm	N/A	No	2012	Herbicide run off
	Alachlor	2	<.11 ppm	N/A	No	2012	Herbicide run off
HAA5's (ppb)		60	<6.0	N/A	No	2010	Disinfectant by-product
TTHMs (ppb)		80	12.5	N/A	No	2010	Disinfectant by-product
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	N/A	.72-1.3 mg/l	No	2012	Water additive used to control microbes

All water samples for total coliform were negative in 2012.

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. 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). 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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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.

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 Morrow 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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