



## Village of Middle Point

103 N. Adams St.

Middle Point, Ohio 45863

"It takes a whole Village to raise one child"

Mark Dickman  
MAYOR  
419-968-2005

Mike Wolfcale  
VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR  
419-968-2710

### MIDDLE POINT WATER QUALITY REPORT ---- 2018

Since 1936, the Village of Middle Point Water Department has been providing drinking water to the citizens of Middle Point. The quality of our water is achieved by protecting our source water (wells) and by investing in and maintaining a modern water treatment plant. The safety of the water is confirmed through rigorous testing. Last year, we conducted more than 1,700 tests for over 30 drinking water contaminants. Our Plant operator conducts the testing. In the event that there are substances we cannot test for at the plant, samples are sent out to a private lab for analysis.

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. **In 2018 we had a current unconditional license to operate our water system.** Our water source is ground water drawn from two wells located north of the CSX railroad tracks, between Griswold St. and Dog Creek Rd. One is 230 feet deep, and the other is 130 feet in depth. They draw our water from within fractured limestone deposits. The Village of Middle Point routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

#### HOW WE TREAT OUR WATER

2015 brought major improvements to our water system. Construction of the new water treatment plant started in October 2014, and went on line May 15, 2015. New variable speed pumps were installed in both wells in May and June. These are set to alternate each time the plant runs. As raw water enters the plant from the wells, it goes through 7 feet of media in the induced draft aerator to remove sulphur. Before going into the detention tank, chlorine is added by a separate pump for each well for disinfection. The detention tank consists of three chambers. Twin 7383 gallon storage chambers allow closing one for cleaning while the other provides water. The pump chamber holds 8378 gallons.

From the pump chamber, twin 7.5 hp high service pumps, set to alternate, push water through the four 36" filters to remove suspended particles from the water. From the filters the water goes through twin ion exchange softeners. Finished water hardness is obtained by blending raw water in before final chlorination. Finished water leaves into the distribution system or into the 100,000 gallon tower behind the plant.

#### SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER

EPA mandates the following information for inclusion in this report.

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 results 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 run-off 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 run-off, 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, 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. 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 does possess 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 at **1-800-426-4791**.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS**

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Middle Point's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies The Village of Middle Point, has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: **(a)** The presence of a relatively thick layer of permeable material overlying the aquifer; **(b)** The significant depth (30 feet below ground) of the aquifer; **(c)** That there is no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

This susceptibility means that, under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the water source assessment, or what consumers can do to protect the aquifer, is available by calling 419-968-2005.

### **WHO NEEDS TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy; people who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder; 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**.

**Lead:** 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 Middle Point 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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: 1-800-426-4791 Or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>**.

### **ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Middle Point conducts samplings for Bacteria, Inorganics, Volatile Organics, Nitrates, Haloacetic acids, and Trihalomethane contaminants. Samples were collected for more than 30 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in The Village of Middle Point's water supply in 2018.

In this report you may find unfamiliar term and abbreviations. To help you better understand those terms we have provided the following:

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter(mg/l) :** One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

**Action level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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 the

addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

The "<" is a symbol which means "**less than**". A result of < 5, means that the lowest level that could be detected was "5" and the contaminant was not detected.

**The Village of Middle Point is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once per year.** The data presented is in accordance with the regulations. As you can see by our table chart, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets, or exceeds, all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing, that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your drinking water **is safe** at those levels.

**Public Participation and comments are encouraged at village council meetings, held the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30pm. For more information about your drinking water, contact Mike Wolfcale at 419-968-2005.**

Sincerely,  
**Mike Wolfcale**  
Village of Middle Point Administrator

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminate ( units )	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violations?	Year Sampled	Likely source of contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.13	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge of drilling waste. Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.24	N/A	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth,
VOLITILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	8.28	0-7.5	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane TTHMs (ppb)	0	80	39.65	25.4-44.7	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
	0						
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
Contaminate (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violations?	Year Sampled	Likely source of contamination
Total Chlorine	4	4	1.06	.69-1.54	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels < 2	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	None	< 2 ppb	No	2018	Corrosion of older fixtures or from solder that connects pipes
	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	None	0.074	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm					