

Meeting the Challenge

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report, After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (330) 426-4367 Ext. 11.

Where does my water come from?

The water supply for the Village of East Palestine comes from an alluvial sand and gravel aquifer flowing from the Northwest. There are five wells ranging from 50 to 100 feet in depth. These wells supplied 153.421 million gallons of water to the system in 2019. Treatment is achieved by the use of four pressure filters designed to remove Iron and Manganese from the raw water to meet E.P.A. standards. Chlorine gas is used for disinfection and Floride is added to promote strong teeth which is also regulated by E.P.A. standards.

Village of East Palestine
85 N. Market Street
East Palestine, OH 44413

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Village of East Palestine's City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month beginning at 7 p.m. at The Village of East Palestine Municipal Building, 85 N. Market Street, East Palestine, OH.

You are also invited to contact John Jurjavic at (330) 426-4367 x11.

www.eastpalestine-oh.gov

Village of East Palestine

PWS ID#: OH1500912

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2019

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/16/19	12.25	11.6 - 12.9	NA	80	N	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	0.662	0.30 - 1.23	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2/13/17	0.08	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/15/17	0.764	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# Of Samples over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2019	0.188	0	1.3	1.3	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2019	ND	0	0	15	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Zero of the 20 samples were found to have levels in excess of Lead action level of 15 ppb. Zero of the 20 samples were found to levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for The Village of East Palestine

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. During this testing, none of the contaminants tested for were detected.

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at 330-426-7062.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Source Water Information

A source water assessment was conducted in July of 2002 by the Ohio E.P.A. and is on file with the water department. A source water protection plan has been endorsed by the Ohio E.P.A. The Ohio E.P.A. recently completed a study of Village of East Palestine'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 water to the Village of East Palestine has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- Lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer;
 - Shallow depth (less than 39 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer; and
 - Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.
- This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

If you would like to see our source water assessment, please contact us at 330-426-4367 extension 11.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Protecting Our Water From Backflow

Homes with underground irrigation systems and most non-residential buildings are required by the Division of Water to have a backflow prevention device. These backflow devices protect the public water system from any potentially contaminated water flowing into the public system from a customer's plumbing. Some examples requiring backflow systems include: swimming pools, restaurants, medical facilities, laboratories, car washes, automotive shops, industrial sites, and property with a well or pond.

A cross-connection is a physical connection between a possible source of contamination and the drinking water system piping. If the pressure of the source of contamination is greater than the water system pressure, contaminated water may backflow into the drinking water system. Pressure drops in the public water system caused by water line breaks, pump failures, and fire-fighting can also cause a backflow situation. If our rules and regulations require a backflow preventer, it must be tested annually by a tester you hire who is approved by our office. For more information about backflow prevention and cross-connection control please visit our website at <http://eastpalestine-oh.gov/water-sewer/> or <https://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/pws/PWS-02-003%20brochure.pdf>

Please report suspected cross-connections to the East Palestine Water Department at 330-426-7062.

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

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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.

N/A: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm (parts per million): milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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