



City of Eaton **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report** **For 2021**

The City of Eaton 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 City of Eaton is supplied by groundwater pumped from 8 wells from 3 wellfield sources. The aquifers that supply drinking water to the City of Eaton have a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existence of several contaminant sources within the wellhead protection zone. This does not mean that the wellfields will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the groundwater could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. The City of Eaton drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards. More information is available by calling Chris Denlinger at 937-456-7157.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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 Federal 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).



Information regarding the City of Eaton's drinking water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Eaton conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic contaminants, volatile organic contaminants, lead and copper and residual disinfectants during 2021. Samples were collected for a total of 19 different contaminants most of which were low amounts or no detection in the City of Eaton's 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants:

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Eaton's drinking water.

How to read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table.

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|--------------------------------|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.15 | <0.10-0.15 | No | 2021 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching of septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 3.90 | <2.00-3.90 | No | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.250 | 0.150-0.250 | No | 2019 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.87 | 0.77-0.87 | No | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 3.6 | N/A | No | 2016 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cadmium (ug/L) | 5 | 5 | 0.24 | <0.2-0.24 | No | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium (ug/L) | 0.5 | 2 | 1.30 | <0.5-1.3 | No | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L) | 75 | 75 | 0.95 | 0.52-0.95 | No | 2019 | Discharge from industrial and chemical factories |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 23.3 | 18.9-23.3 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Unregulated Compounds | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | - | - | 6.2 | 6.1-6.2 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chloroform (ppb) | - | - | 14.0 | 8.5-14.0 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | - | - | 3.7 | 3.1-3.7 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromoform (ppb) | - | - | 0.55 | <0.50-0.55 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb) | - | - | 1.8 | 1.7-1.8 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | - | - | 3.2 | 2.6-3.2 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | - | - | 1.1 | <1.0-1.1 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Residual Disinfectants | MRDL | MRDLG | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | <4 | 4 | 0.99 | 0.8-1.2 | No | 2021 | Water Additive used to control microbes |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
| Contaminants (Units) | Action Level (AL) | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of test levels were less than | Violation | Sample Year | Typical source of Contaminants | |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | N/A | 5.90 | No | 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits | |
| | 0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 ppm | N/A | 0.178 | No | 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives | |
| | 0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | |

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 City of Eaton 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>.

Ohio EPA PFAS Sampling

In 2020, the City of Eaton was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information:

The City of Eaton has a 2021 and current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information:

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular council meetings which are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Municipal Building, 328 North Maple Street at 6:00pm. The public is welcome. For more information on your drinking water contact the Eaton Public Works Division at 937-456-7157.

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.
- **Detected Level:** The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.
- **Range of Results:** The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Level 1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **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.
- 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.
- PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.