Mechanicsburg Public Water System
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2020*

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for **Mechanicsburg Public Water System** as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Information
The Mechanicsburg Water Treatment Plant located at 420 West Main Street receives its drinking water from three wells located north of the water plant. After the water comes out of the wells, we aerate first to increase iron and manganese removal through sand filters. The water is then disinfected with chlorine and then pumped to your house.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS.
This assessment indicates that the Village of Mechanicsburg's source of drinking water has a MODERATE susceptibility to contamination due to:

- presence of a relatively thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities,
- 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 moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source**.**

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***Mechanicsburg*** are available at the village municipal building.

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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Mechanicsburg Public Water System** conducted sampling for ***bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic*** during ***2020.*** Samples were collected for a total of ***10*** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Mechanicsburg Public Water System** 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

Mechanicsburg PWS was in violation for failing to collect a sample for **total coliform in August and October 2020**, as required by the Ohio EPA. The Water Department returned to compliance when samples were collected for November 2020. Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a more comprehensive management plan. This plan assigns responsibilities for sampling and contains contingency measures if the assigned Water Department personnel are absent.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)	4	4	0.48	0.23-1.47	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	14.1 – 20	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	5.2	57 – 112	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.078	NA	No	2020	
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0	<0.05- 0.16	No	2020	
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	__0__ out of __10___ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	.112	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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.						

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. **Mechanicsburg Public Water System** 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In ***2020*** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Notice

The Mechanicsburg Village is in violation of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rule 3745-81-51 for failure to comply with total coliform monitoring requirements.

Monitoring Period: August 2020
Required Coliform Monitoring : 2 routine per month
Sample Results Submitted: 1 routine sample

Monitoring Period: October 2020
Required Coliform Monitoring : 2 routine per month
Sample Results Submitted: 0 routine sample

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During **September and October 2020**, we did not monitor for ***bacteria*** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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).

The Public Water System returned to compliance November 2020.

C Britenstine or April Huggins-Davis can be contacted for questions at the Municipal Building.
18 N Main St or 937-834-3187

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of ***Town Council*** which meets the first and third Monday of the month. For more information on your drinking water contact ***C. Britenstine @*** 937-834-3187***.***

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.

- 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.

- 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.

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

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

- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).

- 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 (µg/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.