2019 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE OF RIO GRANDE WATER SYSTEM

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

The Village of Rio Grande no longer produces its own water. The Village of Rio Grande buys their water from Gallia County Rural Water. In 2019 Rio Grande purchased 20.8 mgs from Gallia County Rural Water. The Village of Rio Grande had a 20% water loss for the calendar year of 2019. Gallia County Rural Water obtains their water from 10 wells. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Gallia Rural Water Association's #2 Well Field has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitivity of the aquifer in which the wells are located and the existence of several potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. 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. Additional information concerning Gallia Rural Water CCR can be requested by calling 740-446-9221.

The sources of drinking water both tap and bottled water, includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive minerals 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, 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 the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-comprised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 or 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).

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. Village of Rio Grande 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.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Rio Grande Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, synthetic organic, volatile organic contaminants sampling during 2019. 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, is more than one year old.

The Village of Rio Grande had no violations during 2019.

In 2019, the Village of Rio Grande had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

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How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? The Board of Public Affairs meets the second Monday of each month to take care of water and sewer business. Public participation is encouraged. For more information on your drinking water, contact Jeff Seagraves 1-740-245-5089 at the Rio Grande Municipal Building.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.19	1 to 1.2	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80	14.1	10.1 to 14.1	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.9	4.9	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.101	N/A	No	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.28	0.8-1.28	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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 (ppb)	15 ppb	0	5.6 ppb	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	.17 ppm	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goad (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 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.
- 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.
- Parts per Million (PPM) or Milligrams per Liter (MGL): 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 (UGL): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- 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.
- The <Symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5. This means that the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- Million Gallons (MG): Stands for million gallons of water.
- N/A is defined as not applicable.