Village of East Sparta

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2024

The Village of East Sparta 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. The Village has a current, unconditional license to operate (LTO) our water system given by the Ohio EPA.

Source Water Information

The Village of East Sparta receives its drinking water from a ground water source. The Village has 4 wells located in the East Sparta well fields that are used to pump ground water (raw water) to the treatment plant. Raw water from the ground is sent to the to the treatment plant, where it is oxidized by aeration and chlorine, proceeded by greensand filters, then post disinfection is completed before it is sent to the distribution system for your consumption. In 2024, we provided our customers with 17.7 million gallons of treated water, made 5 main repairs, and replaced 1 valve, 1 hydrant, and 90 feet of main line in the distribution system.

The Village of East Sparta water supply is drawn from part of the Tuscarawas Watershed. There are 16 rivers and streams, totaling 3,009 miles, and 338 lakes with a total of 25,805 acres in our watershed that have an effect on our water quality.

The Ohio EPA has completed a study of our water source (aquifer), to identify potential contaminant sources. According to the study the aquifer has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. Based on the presence of a moderately thin protective layer over-lying the aquifer, shallow depth (approximately 35 feet below ground surface in most wells) of the aquifer, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This likelihood of contamination can be minimized by the public taking appropriate protective measures around our community. More information on the source water assessment and aquifer protection is available by contacting Don Feller at (330) 437-9645.

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 Village of East Sparta conducted sampling for Total Coliform Bacteria; Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC); Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) nitrate; disinfection by-products, including Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) ; and lead & copper during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of 6 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of East Sparta water supply. Additionally, iron and manganese sampling was completed weekly at the Village of East Sparta. 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

During the month of June, 2024, the Village of East Sparta failed to report iron and manganese at the plant tap 5 days/week with a test kit or weekly by lab analysis. One sample was unreported for the second week of June 2024, and was back in compliance the third week of June 2024. Steps have been implemented to ensure all samples are reported on the monthly report as required, and no other violations have occurred.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of East Sparta drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.783333	0.1 - 1.2	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	5.52	1.23 - 5.52	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	7.69	7.22 - 7.69	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.52	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.72	N/A	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.3	0 - 0.3	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	0	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	_0__ out of __0__ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.116	No	2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	_0__ out of __0__ 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 Village of East Sparta 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory

"Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit the Village of East Sparta water plant at 1505 Farber St. SE, East Sparta, Ohio, by appointment."

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs of the Village of East Sparta which meets on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM at the Village water plant at 1505 Farber Rd SE. For more information on your drinking water contact Don Feller at (330) 437-9645.

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.

- **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.