

## Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Your drinking water met all EPA standards in 2022.

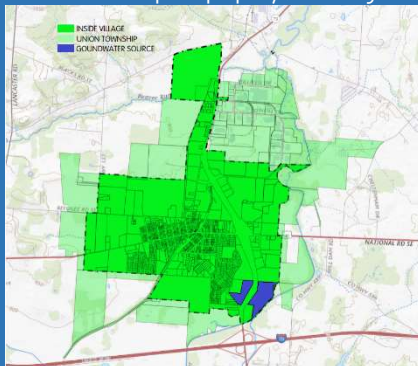
2022 Edition

The Village of Hebron has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your 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.



### What is the source of your drinking water?

Hebron's drinking water is supplied by a groundwater source called an "aquifer." Aquifers are underground saturated zones beneath the land surface that naturally filter groundwater by forcing it to pass through small pores and between sediments. This is a natural filtration process, however, may not be enough to remove all of the contaminants. Water is withdrawn from the aquifer through (4) wells located at the water plant property (415 S High St). These production wells range in depth from 150-320 feet below the ground and can produce up to 1,500 gallons/minute. The Ohio EPA performed an assessment of Hebron's groundwater source in 2005. It was determined



that the aquifer supplying drinking water to the village has a "LOW" susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion is based on the presence of a moderately 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, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Hebron Drinking Water Source Assessment Report. Please contact Jason Figgins at (740) 928-8792 if you would like more information about the assessment.

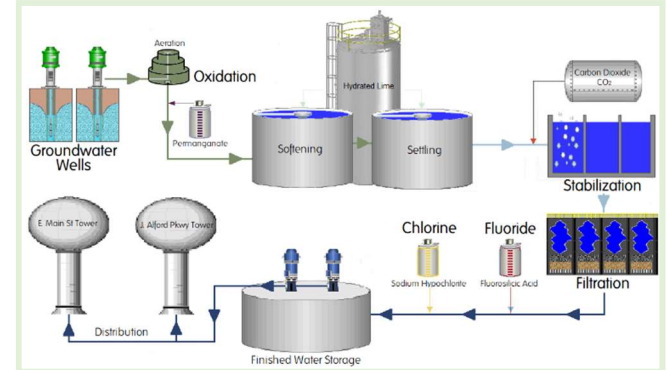
### Water Contaminants Before Treatment

What are sources of contamination in drinking water? The sources of drinking water (both tap water & 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 includes: **Microbial contaminants** - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. **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. **Pesticides and herbicides** - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. **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; and regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water. **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 amounts 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 contaminant 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.

### Our 5-Step Water Treatment Process

Once the groundwater is withdrawn from the wells, the raw water sent through several complex treatment processes to ensure safety and desirable water quality.

- 1) Aeration/Oxidation** - Raw groundwater is aerated to oxidize soluble iron and manganese found naturally. An oxidizing chemical compound is also added to enhance the iron and manganese removal process.
- 2) Softening/Stabilization** - The oxidized water enters reactors where the softening process occurs when Lime is added to raise the pH to 11.0. The softened water is then stabilized by adding



Carbon Dioxide to lower the pH to 8.5.

- 3) Filtration** - Dual media sand filters remove all remaining particles.
- 4) Fluoridation** - Fluoride is added to help prevent dental decay.
- 5) Disinfection** - Chlorine is added to destroy harmful microorganisms present and to maintain a level of protection as the water travels throughout the distribution system.

### People with Compromised Immune Systems

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 an 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).

### Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Hebron Water Plant 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 to 120 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing method and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [http://www.epa.gov/safe\\_water/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safe_water/lead).

### Arsenic in Drinking Water

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

## About Your Drinking Water

In 2022, the Ohio EPA issued the Village of Hebron's water system a "GREEN" license to operate (LTO) which indicates the village's drinking water facility is compliant with all safe drinking water rules and operates unconditionally. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Hebron water system conducted sampling for Arsenic, Bacteria, Copper, Disinfection Byproducts, Fluoride, Lead, Nitrate, & Residual Disinfectants; during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of 15 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Hebron's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety and to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.



## Terms & Definitions



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

**"<" 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.

**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.

**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 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 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.

**(N/A)** - Not Applicable



## REGULATED SUBSTANCES

CONTAMINANT (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.1	1.3 - 3.1	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits in the earth's crust; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.032	N/A - N/A	NO	2021	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits in the earth's crust.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.03	0.95 - 1.09	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits in the earth's crust; water additive for stronger teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.3	N/A - N/A	NO	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

## RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS

CONTAMINANT (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chlorine, Total Residual (ppm)	4	4	1.15	0.77 - 2.43	NO	2021	Water additives used to control microbes

## DISINFECTION

CONTAMINANT (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	60	5.1	4.5 - 5.1	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	39.7	23.5 - 39.7	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## LEAD & COPPER

CONTAMINANT (Units)	MCLG	Action Level	90% of Test Results Were Less Than		Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
			Individual	90% of Test			
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0	1.8	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposits in the earth's crust.
0 of 10 samples were found that exceeded the action level of 15 ppb Lead							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	N/A	0.090	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposits in the earth's crust
0 of 10 samples were found that exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppb Copper							

## Public Participation and Comments

All questions, comments, and public feedback are encouraged to better serve our water users. Village Council meetings are open to the public. These meetings occur on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month beginning at 6:00 pm at the Hebron Municipal Building, 934 W Main St Hebron, Ohio 43025. Meeting schedules and more information is available by visiting

[www.hebronvillage.org](http://www.hebronvillage.org).



## For More Information About Your Drinking Water

Please feel free to contact the Hebron Water Department at (740) 928-8792 or:

Jason Figgins - Water Superintendent

Voice / SMS Text: (740) 404-0545

Email: [jason.figgins@hebronvillage.org](mailto:jason.figgins@hebronvillage.org)

Shawn Kolometz - Assistant Water Superintendent

Voice / SMS Text: (740) 404-0088

Email: [shawn.kolometz@hebronvillage.org](mailto:shawn.kolometz@hebronvillage.org)