

materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who Needs Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer and 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 of 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).

How Do I Get Involved?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council which meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the Village Townhouse. For more information on your drinking water, contact: Gary Sherman (740)534-6638.

Definitions of Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

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

ppm or parts per million: milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb or parts per billion: micrograms per liter (ug/l).

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

Table of Detected Contaminants for: Village of Coal Grove							
	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	1.41	.2064-1.41	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.7	1.1-1.7	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	10.5	6.7-10.5	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0385	.0471-.0471	No	2018	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.2	0.41-0.41	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm) (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	2.1	2.1	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. and other factories.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.52	0-0.52	No	2018	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trichloroethylene (ppm)	0	5	0.50	<5-0.98	No	2019	Runoff from former tank cleaning.
Lead and Copper							
	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Samples over AL	Violation	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.098	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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 Coal Grove 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 Ohio EPA has completed a study of the Village of Coal Grove's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the Village of Coal Grove has a **high** susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
- The shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer;
- The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; and
- The presence of manmade contaminants in treated water. Trichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, and nitrates were detected in the treated water at levels of concern since 2000.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 740-532-8921.

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The Village of Coal Grove

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2020

ABOUT THIS REPORT:

The Village of Coal Grove has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report was required as a part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and was required to be delivered to the Consumers by June 30, 2020. 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. With all reports in from the year 2019, we are proud to report that your drinking water is safe.

The Village of Coal Grove has an unconditional license to operate for the year 2020.

Source Water Information

Coal Grove receives its drinking water from wells that were drilled to a depth of 65 feet. The wellfield consists of 3 production wells, 2 drilled in 1971, and a fourth one drilled in 1986. Prior to the installation of the production wells in 1971, the well field was the site of a large lumber drying facility, located on property owned by Coal Grove, and is bounded to the north by the Waste Water Treatment facility and Ice Creek. Across Ice Creek from the wellfield is the Allied Signal/Ironton Coke Superfund site. It is bounded on the east by a railroad and the Village, and to the west by the Ohio River. The southern boundary of this wellfield adjoins the Elam Coal Dock property.

The Village also has an emergency backup connection with the city of Ironton and Hecla Water Company. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Hecla or Ironton. A copy of their report can be obtained by contacting Hecla at 533-0526.

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, 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; it 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 or gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

More information has been completed and is now available for review at the Village Townhouse at 513 Carlton Davidson Lane.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of