

VILLAGE of BEVERLY

919 Mitchell Avenue

Beverly, OH 45715

(740) 984-8782

Public Water System Consumer Confidence Report



2023

Village of Beverly Public Water System Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2023

The Village of Beverly PWS 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

❖ **Improvements:**

For the future we are looking into building a water treatment plant.
Building a new water tank.

❖ **Source Water Information:**

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. The Village of Beverly PWS receives its drinking water from four wells located on the bank of the Muskingum River behind Fort Frye High School. Our treatment process is chlorination which is required to maintain a minimum of 0.2 mg/l residual at the furthest end of the distribution system. The daily production average is 94,708 gallons.

❖ **High Susceptibility PWS Based on Water Quality and High Sensitivity:**

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Beverly has a high susceptibility to contamination, as indicated by the presence of Tetrachloroethylene in the Well 4 pump; quarterly samples were collected in 2023. A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for your water system by Ohio EPA and is available at the Village of Beverly Municipal Office, 919 Mitchell Avenue, Beverly, OH 45715.

The high susceptibility is due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. Future contaminations may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling **740-984-8782 or 740-525-6125**.

The Village of Beverly PWS has an Emergency Contingency Plan which is available to be seen at the Village Building located at 919 Mitchell Avenue. This plan provides procedures to be used in an emergency. If you want to know more, feel free to attend one of our BPA regularly scheduled meetings held the 3rd Wednesday every month at 5:30 P.M. If you have any questions or concerns about this report, contact Chris McKim at **740-525-6125** or Stephanie Campbell at **740-984-2694**.

❖ **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, includes 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, 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 number 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 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 Beverly Public Water System conducted sampling for **{bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic; residual disinfectants; nitrate; and lead and copper;}** contaminant sampling during 2023. Samples were collected for a total of 89 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Beverly 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.

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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Sample Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical source of Contaminants
Chlorine	Daily	1.61	.64-1.61	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	07/20/23	41.0	18.7 – 41.0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Sample Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical source of Contaminants
Barium	07/1/22	0.0961	NA	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	05/01/23	5.28	NA	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Sample Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical source of Contaminants
Tetrachloroethylene	2023	0.6	0.08-0.3ppb	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Benzo(a)Pyrene	2023	90	NA	0	200	Ng/L	No	Incomplete combustion
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2023	0.3	NA	0	6	ppb	No	Rubber and chemical 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	2.0 ppb	NO	2023	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 (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.169 ppm	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					
PFAS Compound		Statewide Action Level (ng/L)			Your PWS EP001 Treated Water (ng/L)	
PFOA		>70 single or combined with PFOS			0.0302 ng/L	
PFOS		>70 single or combined with PFOA			0.002 ng/L	

GenX	>700	Non Detect
PFBS	>140,00	0.0054 ng/L
PFHXS	>140	0.0049 ng/L
PFNA	>21	Non Detect

In 2022, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the action level established by Ohio EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Lead Educational Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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 Beverly 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may experience problems with their liver and kidneys. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Some people who drink water containing **trihalomethanes** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing **tetrachloroethylene** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

❖ *How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?*

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of BPA which meets on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 5:30 pm at the Village Building, 919 Mitchell Avenue.

For more information on your drinking water contact Chris McKim at **740-525-6125 or 740-984-8782**.

❖ 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.

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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

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 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

(ng/L): parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

PWS: Public Water System

BPA: Board of Public Affairs