

WHATS IN YOUR WATER

The Village of Sugarcreek takes great pride in producing the safest and highest quality water to its customers. Below is a table showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during 2023. It is important for everyone to know what was detected and how much is in our drinking water. All the substances are well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by U.S. EPA and are not expected to cause any health risk.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DECTIONS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATIONS
<b>Disinfectant and disinfectant by-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	MRL = 4	AVG. = 1.1 MG/L	.20 - 2.20	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	19.5 ug/l	3.54-32.9 ug/l	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.285 mg/L	NA	NO	2019	Erosions of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATIONS	
Lead (ppb)	15 (ppb)	0	0 ppb	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosions of natural deposits.	
		0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead level in excess of action level of 15 (ppb)					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (ppm)	3.2 ppm	1.03 ppm	NO	2023	Erosions of natural deposits, leaking from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
		1 out of 10 samples were found to have upper levels in excess of action level of 1.3 (ppm)					

**TABLE OF DEFINITIONS:**

- Maximum contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a 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 drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Parts per million (ppm): One part per million (or milligrams per liter) is equivalent to one minute in two years.
- Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion (or microgram per liter) is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow:

LEAD 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 house plumbing. The Village of Sugarcreek's Water Department 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Water conservation practices help save the supply of water. Water is a precious resource and must be used wisely. There are a number of measures you can do to conserve on water usage.

1. Fixing leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
2. Install water saving devices. It could reduce your water consumption and lower your water bill.
3. Do full loads of laundry.
4. Take shorter showers and turn water off while shaving or brushing teeth.
5. Load the automatic dishwasher to capacity before running it.

Water costs money..... Don't waste it!

A dripping faucet or fixture can waste 3 gallons a day.... a total of 1095 gallons a year.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village of Sugarcreek receives its drinking water from a groundwater source. The rock type in this aquifer is primarily sandstone. We have 4 wells drilled into the aquifer for our water supply.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Sugarcreek has a low susceptibility to contamination, due to the low sensitivity at the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that the well field cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. The Village's Wellhead protection report, which includes more detailed information, is available by calling 330-852-2853. The water is filtered, softened, and disinfected then pumped to your home and business. We monitor the water additives to give you the safest water possible. The Village of Sugarcreek Water Department's goal is to produce the safest and highest water quality.



## WATER QUALITY IS JOB #1!

The Village of Sugarcreek Water Department has prepared the following report, to provide information to you. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers by July, 2024. Included within the report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of Sugarcreek water system was originally installed in 1911 with subsequent improvements, additions, and enlargements to meet existing needs. This included the addition of a treatment plant in 1968 with more major improvements in 1995.

The Village of Sugarcreek Water Department, under the Safe Drinking Act, is committed to supplying safe, quality water that meets or surpasses state and federal standards for drinking water. The new regulation requires water utilities to inform their customers about their water quality annually. The Village of Sugarcreek Water Department is committed to providing you with this information about your water supply. Customers that are well informed realize that we need to protect this valuable resource. For more information on your drinking water contact the Water Superintendent at (330) 852-2853 or (330) 852-4112.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Council. The meetings are held the first and third Mondays of each month. 7:00 P.M. at the Village Hall, 410 S. Broadway, Sugarcreek, Ohio.

**The Village of Sugarcreek Water Department does not add any Fluoride to its water.**



**"We have a current, unconditioned license to Operate our water systems."**

## 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 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 production, mining or farming;
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses;
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, and 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 runoff, 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, EPA 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, providing 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. For more information call EPA'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-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 for 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Village of  
*Sugarcreek*



# 2023

## Water Department

### Consumer Confidence Report

The Village of Sugarcreek Water Department is presenting its Report. This publication complies with the legislation requiring water utilities to provide this information annually. Safe water is an essential part of life.....

## YOUR WATER IS SAFE!