VILLAGE OF WINTERSVILLE
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR YEAR 2023

CCR Report for 2023 calendar year
We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of the water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water quality.

Source water information
In 2023 all our water was purchased from the Jefferson County Water District, who purchased their water from the City of Toronto. The City of Toronto obtains its water from the Ohio River at mile marker 59.2, which is a surface water source. The Ohio EPA has conducted a Source Water Assessment of this source. For information on how to obtain a copy of this report please contact the Toronto Water Department at 1-740-537-2951
This tap into Jefferson County will enable us to supply the Village of Wintersville with a safe and affordable supply of water. A separate contaminant table will be included in this report reflecting the levels of contaminants detected in the water which the village purchased.

Source water assessment
All surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by pathogens and chemicals, with relatively short travel times from the source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Toronto source water is considered highly susceptible to contamination from municipal waste water treatment discharges, industrial waste water discharges, home sewage disposal system discharges, air contamination deposition, combined sewer overflows, runoff from urban, residential, mining, and agricultural areas, oil and gas production and transportation, and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating. It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land use and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for Toronto is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Toronto Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

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. 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 Hot-line (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 Hot-line (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Wintersville, The JCWSD, and the City of Toronto Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2023. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently, therefore some of the results may predate 2023.
If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the administrator's office at 1-740-266-3175. If you wish to review the testing results you may do so by making an appointment.

The Village of Wintersville falls under Ohio EPA Southeast District, which can be reached at 1-740-385-8501.

VILLAGE OF WINTERSVILLE TESTING 2023
LISTED BELOW IS INFORMATION ON THOSE CONTAMINANTS THAT WERE FOUND IN THE WINTERSVILLE DRINKING WATER

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG OR MRDL	MCL TT OR MRDL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TOTAL CHLORINE	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.83	0.52-1.13	NO	2023	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES PPB OR UG/L	NA	80	53.8	26.0-79.7	NO	2023	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
HALOACETIC ACIDS PPB OR UG/L	NA	60	32.9	8.8-58.1	NO	2023	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION

THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE THAT ADDITION OF A DISINFECTANT IS NECESSARY FOR CONTROL OF MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

COPPER PPM AT CONSUMERS TAP	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.100	0.00375-0.125	NO	2022	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm

LEAD PPB AT CONSUMERS TAP	0	AL=15	1.92	<1.00-2.09	NO	2022	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15ppb

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Toronto drinking water who supplies Jefferson County the water in which the Village of Wintersville purchased for 2023.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Organic Carbon (%Removal)	NA	TT	2.71	2.71-3.76	No	2023	Naturally present in the environment
The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.							
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.02	0.02-0.08	No	2023	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% Meeting Standard)	NA	TT	100	100	No	2023	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.94	0.69-1.09	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.031	NA	No	2023	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0.94-1.02	No	2023	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	79.4	44.1-79.4	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	NA	60	14.5	10.2-14.5	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	0.72	0.66-0.78	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes

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	ND	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	ND	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

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. Wintersville 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot-line at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the City of Toronto's highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.08 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

There were no Monitoring and Reporting Violations in 2023.

Nitrate Educational Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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.

Cryptosporidium Information

The City of Toronto monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water (Ohio River) during 2019. Cryptosporidium was detected in 2 of 9 raw water samples collected from the source water. It was not detected in the finished water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water and/or finished water indicated the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they can cause disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

2023 License to operate a public water system PWS ID OH4103003 In 2023, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public participation
You can participate in the decisions regarding your drinking water by attending a Village Council meeting. If you have any questions regarding the time and place of these meeting you can contact the administrator's office at 1-740-266-3175

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.

- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

- 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.

For a copy of this report please visit the Village Building at 200 Grove St.
Wintersville, OH 43953
Or call 1-740-266-3175