CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Consumer Confidence Report is a report now required by the USEPA for all community water supply systems to deliver to their consumers. Our City of London Water Department has been providing safe and good quality water for many years.

The London well field is pumping its water from three different layers in the ground. The three layers being an upper aquifer, a lower aquifer and, in the early 90's, two wells that are in limestone were drilled to about 400' deep. This is where the process of lime softening, recarbonation, filtration, chlorination and fluoridation takes place.

Definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - "The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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."
- Treatment Technique - "A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water."
- Action Level (AL) - "The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow."
- Variance and Exemption - Both of these terms are defined as "State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions."
- Ug/l - microgram per liter - parts of contaminant per billion parts of water.
- NM - No maximum level established.
- BDL - Below detectable levels.
- Mg/l - milligrams per liter - parts of contaminant per million parts of water.

Bottled Drinking Water

"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 (800-426-4791)."

The table below is the required monitoring list by the EPA for the community's water system.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Fluoride	4	4	1.02 mg/l	.80-1.3 mg/l	NO	2020	Water Additive - protects teeth
Arsenic	0	10	5.5 mg/l	3.7 - 6.8 mg/l	NO	2020	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine	4	4	0.73 mg/l	0.5 to 0.97 mg/l	NO	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	No goal set	80 ug/l	29 ug/l	23.3 - 34.7 ug/l	NO	2020	Bi-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No goal set	60 ug/l	6.7 ug/l	6.6 - 6.8 ug/l	NO	2020	Bi-products of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	0	(NM)	8.6 ug/l	6.8 - 10.4 ug/l	NO	2020	Treatment bi-product
Chloroform	0	(NM)	14.5 ug/l	12.6 - 16.4 ug/l	NO	2020	Treatment bi-product
Dibromochloromethane	60	(NM)	4.9 ug/l	3.3 - 6.5 ug/l	NO	2020	Treatment bi-product

LEAD AND COPPER

Contiminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results Over the (AL) # of Sites 0 out of 20	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	.015 mg/l	0	<.005 mg/l	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppb)	1.3 mg/l	0	.066 mg/l	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing; industrial discharge

0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. 0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm

FLUORIDE LEVELS IN FINISHED WATER - Max. 1.3 mg/l — Optimum operating range 1.0 mg/l

BACTERIA SAMPLES

Samples Collected	Neg	Pos.	Violations	Typical source of contaminants
120 - Routine Samples for 2020	120	0	No	Human and fecal waste

* All repeat samples were all absent.

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA - Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than were allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. A correction in sampling procedure corrected a problem with sampling collection.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE: This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin in compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

Health

"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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. 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 (800-426-4701)."

For sources of additional information, contact Anthony Rice Jr. of the London Water Department at 740-852-9656, or attend the monthly Board of Public Utilities meetings. For that information, call 852-1867 for location, date and time.

Source Water Assessment:
Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the City of London's source of drinking water to identify potential contamination sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the City of London has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the uppermost sand and gravel aquifer that supplies the City's drinking water,
- shallow depth (less than 75 feet below ground surface) of the uppermost sand and gravel aquifer, and
- presence of significant potential contamination sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment of what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the London Water Department at 740-852-9656.

Lead:
If present, elevated level 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 City of London 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 http://www.epa.gov/softwater/lead.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information:
The City of London has a current unconditional license to operate our water system.

What are sources of contamination of 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 insure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulation establishes limits of contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Arsenic:
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.

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