
Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report

2018 Revised



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

City of St. Clairsville
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2018 (Revised)

The City of St. Clairsville 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

From April 2018 to March 2019 we treated 207,709,000 gallons of water.

What's the Source of Your Drinking Water:

The City of St. Clairsville receives its drinking water from Main Reservoir located on Reservoir Road and Provident Reservoir located on Vineyard Hills Road.

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the City of St. Clairsville drinking water source protection area is susceptible to agricultural runoff, failing septic systems, and contamination through motor vehicle accidents or spills at sites where roads pass near the reservoirs.

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 uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the City of St. Clairsville is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the St. Clairsville Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the City of St. Clairsville are available by contacting (740) 695-1410.

The City of St. Clairsville also has a back-up connection with the Belmont County Water and Sewer District. During 2018 we used 3,417,000 gallons from this connection over 365 days. On average, this connection is used for approximately 30 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Belmont County Water and Sewer District, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting their water office at (740) 695-3144.

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.

In order 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 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 City of St. Clairsville conducted sampling for bacterial, radiological, inorganic, synthetic and volatile organic contaminants during 2018. Samples were collected for a total of 88 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of St. Clairsville's 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the month of February 2018, the City of St. Clairsville failed to correctly monitor raw water for *E. coli* as required by the LT2 source water monitoring schedule. A sample was required to be collected on February 7th and 21st, however the samples were collected on the 13th and 26th. We now have a sampling schedule that contains all required samples that we must take each month so that the same error does

not happen in the future.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of St. Clairsville's drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.49	0.06-0.49	No	2018	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	N/A	TT	100%	N/A	No	2018	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.22	0.27-1.22	No	2018	Erosion from natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1	0.2-1	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer usage
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0571	N/A	No	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	51.3	21.6-85	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	52.73	21.7-86.4	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2.70	0.22-2.70	No	2018	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	18.1	1.82	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	1 out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.383	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Orthophosphate (ppm)	5	5	4.24	0.38-4.24	No	2018	Erosion from natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	5	5	0.04	0.01-0.04	No	2018	Erosion from natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	1	1	0.044	0.001-0.044	No	2018	Erosion from natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<5	<5	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<5	<5	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<5	<5	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
MCL (Units)	Level Found	Range of Monthly Ratios	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
TT (ppm)	2.08	0.07-4.34	No	2018	Naturally present in the environment

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 St. Clairsville Water Treatment Plant's highest recorded turbidity result for 2018 was 0.49 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99.9%.

Violations

Lead and Copper:

None

Failure to Submit Lead Public Education:

None

Failure to Monitor Turbidity:

None

Violation of Maximum Contaminant Level for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):

None

Lead Educational 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 home plumbing. The City of St. Clairsville 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>.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2018 we had a conditioned license to operate our public water system. The conditions require us to address ongoing violations. For more information on these violations, contact Jeff Mottle at (740) 695-1161.

Public Notice

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During February 2018 in the time frame allowed, we did not monitor for E. coli in the raw water and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

We corrected this problem by collecting two additional samples in October 2018. We will take steps to ensure that adequate reporting will be performed in the future.

See attached Drinking Water Notice.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

The City Council meets twice a month to receive Committee reports and vote on any pending legislation. Members of the public may address City Council by making arrangements at least one business day in advance of the Council Meeting with the Council Clerk Jason Garczyk, who can be reached by calling (740) 695-1324 or by sending an email to jg196210@ohio.edu.

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).
- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **Cyanobacteria:** Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- **Cyanotoxin:** Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.
- **Level 1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)** 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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.



John R. Kasich, Governor
Mary Taylor, Lt. Governor
Craig W. Butler, Director

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

April 5, 2018

RE: City of St. Clairsville
Notice of Violation
Drinking Water Program
Belmont County
PWS ID OH0701516

Mr. Terry Pugh, Mayor
City of St. Clairsville
100 North Market Street
St. Clairsville, OH 43950

Subject: Failure to Sample; LT2 – Facility ID# 752977, February 2018 (COMM)

Dear Mayor Pugh,

A review of your public water system's LT2 source water monitoring information was conducted for the month of February 2018. During the review Ohio EPA observed the following violations of Chapter 6109 of the Ohio Revised Code and Chapter 3745 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC).

VIOLATIONS

1. In accordance with OAC Rule 3745-81-65(I)(2), surface water PWSs are required to collect samples within two days before or two days after the dates indicated in their sampling schedule.
 - (a) The LT2 samples for this facility were scheduled to be collected on February 7, 2018 and February 21, 2018. The samples were collected on February 13, 2018 and February 26, 2018.
 - (b) Submit a revised sampling schedule to include two replacement *E. coli* count samples in October 2018. The sample results shall be reported by December 10, 2018.
 - (c) OAC Rule 3745-81-32(D)(2) requires your public water system to provide a Tier 3 public notice as soon as practical, but no later than one year after the public water system learns of the violation or situation. The following forms of delivery shall be used in order to reach all persons served:
 - (1) Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the public water system.
 - (2) Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the system, if they would not normally be reached by the notice required in

comment 1(c)(1) of this letter. Such persons may include those who do not pay water bills or do not have service connection addresses (e.g., house renters, apartment dwellers, university students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.). Other methods may include: publication in a local newspaper; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., apartment building owners or large private employers); posting in public places or on the Internet; or delivery to community organizations. If the public notice is posted, the notice shall remain in place for as long as the violation or other situation persists, but in no case less than seven days (even if the violation or situation is resolved).

- (3) The consumer confidence report (CCR) required under Chapter 3745-96 of the Administrative Code may be used as a vehicle for the initial public notice and all required repeat notices, as long as:
 - i. The CCR is provided to persons served within the time frames specified in OAC rule 3745-81-32(D)(2).
 - ii. The notice contained in the CCR follows the content requirements under OAC rule 3745-81-32.
 - iii. The CCR is distributed following the delivery requirements in OAC rule 3745-81-32.
- (4) The required public notice is included with this correspondence. The public notice must be issued as shown. Any modifications to the public notice must be approved by the Ohio EPA Central Office prior to issuance. **A copy of both the public notice (as issued) and the completed verification form must be returned to the Ohio EPA Central Office at the letterhead address within ten (10) days after issuing the notice.**
- (5) As soon as possible, the City of St. Clairsville must take any necessary steps to correct the violation or to prevent future violations from occurring. If you have any questions, please contact me at 614-644-2752 or by email at judy.stottsberry@epa.ohio.gov.

If you have already resolved the violations listed above, thank you, and please provide documentation supporting compliance. If you have not yet addressed the violations, please submit a compliance plan on how you plan to correct the violations cited above. Documentation of steps taken to return to compliance includes written correspondence, updated policies, as appropriate, and may be submitted via the postal service or electronically to judy.stottsberry@epa.ohio.gov.

Failure to comply with Chapter 6109 of the Ohio Revised Code and rules promulgated thereunder may result in an administrative or civil penalty. If circumstances delay resolution of violations, the City

of St. Clairsville shall submit written correspondence describing the steps that will be taken and dates when compliance will be achieved.

Please note that the submission of any requested information to respond to this letter does not constitute waiver of the Ohio EPA's authority to seek administrative or civil penalties as provided in Section 6109.23 and 6109.33 of the Ohio Revised Code.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, or any other matter involving your water system, please feel free to contact me please contact me at 614-644-2752 or by email at judy.stottsberry@epa.ohio.gov.

Sincerely,



Judy Stottsberry, P.E.
Engineering Section
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

cc: James Zucal, Service Director
Kendall Weisend, ORC

ec: Belmont County Health Dept.
Russell Flagg, SEDO, DOCC
Janet Barth, SEDO, Manager

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring/Reporting requirements were not met for the City of St. Clairsville Public Water System

Monitoring/Reporting requirements were not met for the City of St. Clairsville PWS during February 2018

The February 7, 2018 and February 21, 2018 source water samples for E. coli counts were not monitored in the time frame allowed by OAC Rule 3745-81-65(I)(2) and the PWSs approved sampling schedule.

We are required to collect these samples to determine if additional treatment of our source water is necessary. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective action.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation the water supply revised the sampling schedule to take two replacement E. coli count samples in October 2018. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate reporting will be performed in the future.

For more information, please contact Kendal Weisend at 740-695-1161 or at 140 Reservoir Road St. Clairsville, OH 43950.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public space or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWS ID : OH0701516

Date this public notice was distributed

Tier 3: LT2 February 2018 E. coli count – Monitoring/Reporting Violation Notice

Verification Form – Tier 3