# Public Water System

# Consumer Confidence Report 2021

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

**www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw**

Updated March 2021

**City of St. Clairsville**
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**
**For 2021**

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.

In 2021, we treated 170,875,000 gallons of water.

**What's the Source of Your Drinking Water:**

The City of St. Clairsville receives its drinking water from the 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 (PWS) has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

Copies of the public water source Consumer Confidence Report 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 2021 we did not utilize this connection. 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, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2021. Samples were collected for a total of 60 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.

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

How to read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table.

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 | 0.40 | 0.03-0.40 | No | 2021 | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (% samples meeting standard) | N/A | TT | 99% | N/A | No | 2021 | Soil runoff |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Alpha (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 1.41 | N/A | No | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.31 | 0.80-1.31 | No | 2021 | Erosion from natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.19 | 0.1-1.19 | No | 2021 | Runoff from fertilizer usage |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.039 | N/A | No | 2021 | Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | 6 | 2.85 | N/A | No | 2021 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 3.99 | N/A | No | 2021 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | 1.41 | N/A | No | 2021 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 9.08 | N/A | No | 2021 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 3.20 | N/A | No | 2021 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 46.15 | 23.20-79.9 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb) | N/A | 60 | 58.20 | 12-58.2 | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Residual Disinfectants** | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.72 | 0.94-2.03 | No | 2021 | 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 | N/A | 1 | No | 2021 | 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 | N/A | 0.115 | No | 2021 | 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. | | | | | | |

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2021 the City of St. Clairsville participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results, please call the St. Clairsville Water Treatment Plant at 740-695-1161.

**TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloroform (ppb) | N/A | N/A | 5.74 | N/A | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | N/A | N/A | 2.11 | N/A | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dibromochloro-methane (ppb) | N/A | N/A | 2.03 | N/A | No | 2021 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nickel (ppb) | N/A | N/A | 2.72 | N/A | No | 2021 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL (Units)** | **Level Found** | **Range of Monthly Ratios** | **Violation** | **Year Sampled** | **Typical Source of Contaminants** |
| TT (ppm) | 0.70 | 0.02-2.82 | No | 2021 | 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 City of St. Clairsville's highest recorded turbidity result for 2021 was 0.40 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99%.

**Violations**

On October 19, 2021 the City of St. Clairsville PWS received notice that the reporting laboratory sent the incorrect data for the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. The data stated that the water contained a contaminant that was not detected (Radium 228) and that Gross Alpha was incorrect in the table. The correct level found was 1.41 pCi/L and not -0.054 pCi/L. This violation was resolved by contacting the reporting laboratory and having them submit the proper results. See attached notice of violation at end of report.

On October 19, 2021 the City of St. Clairsville PWS received notice that the 2020 CCR failed to include language regarding PFAS detections. This violation was resolved by adding the required language and results to a revised and re-submitted 2020 CCR. See attached notice of violation at end of report.

On November 22, 2021 the City of St. Clairsville PWS received notice of failure to monitor for drinking water disinfection byproducts during the third quarter of 2021. This violation was resolved by collecting the required samples and notifying the public through the CCR. See attached notice of violation at end of report.

## 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 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 800-426-4791or 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 2021 we had a conditional license to operate our public water system. The conditions require us to address ongoing violations. For more information on these violations, contact Jeff Mottle, Operator of Responsible Charge (ORC) at 740-695-1161.

## 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 President Jim Velas, who can be reached by calling (740) 695-1324 or by sending an email to jvelas@stclairsville.com.

Or

While we do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to contact Jeff Mottle, ORC, at 740-695-1161 or Jeremy Greenwood's office at (740) 695-0156.

**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 (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.

- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

- 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.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

**Mike DeWine,** Governor
**Jon Husted,** Lt. Governor
**Laurie A. Stevenson,** Director

October 19, 2021

# NOTICE OF VIOLATION

KATHYRN THALMAN
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, CITY OF PWS
PO BOX 537
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OH 43950

Re: ST. CLAIRSVILLE, CITY OF PWS
NOV
Drinking Water Program
BELMONT County
PWSID: OH0701516

**SUBJECT: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) NOTICE OF VIOLATION**

Dear Public Water System Owner:

Ohio EPA has received the 2020 CCR for St. Clairsville, City Of PWS. Based on our review, St. Clairsville, City Of PWS is in violation of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rules 3745-96-01 through 04 for failure to comply with the CCR requirements. The following violations were noted:

1. The required Table of Detected Contaminants was incomplete and/or inaccurate in the report. For each detected contaminant, the Table should show the level for each contaminant detected in the water, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and the likely or known source of that contaminant. Please see Section 8 of the Consumer Confidence Report Template and Instructions for more information about what is required to be included in the Table of Detected Contaminants.
    a. The Table in the 2020 report contains a contaminant that was not detected in your PWS's water (i.e., Radium-228).
    b. The level found for gross alpha was incorrect in the table. The correct level found was 1.41 pCi/L, not -0.054 pCi/L.

2. The CCR failed to include the required language regarding PFAS detection(s) found at this public water system. The required language is: *In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water {above the action level/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.*

When choosing to deliver the CCR via electronic delivery, keep in mind that there are multiple steps required to fulfill the electronic delivery requirement. An announcement of the CCR availability must be provided with the direct website link, which leads to the entire viewable CCR, and a phone number or contact must be provided for the customer to request a paper copy be delivered to them if they would like one. Systems must ensure all these requirements are met when delivering the CCR electronically in order to receive credit for delivery. For more information, see the 2013 US EPA memorandum, or Section V. of the CCR Instruction and Template Guide.

The CCR template, instruction guide, and other resources are accessible on our website: http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/pws.aspx#113432740-consumer-confidence-reports. Your next CCR for calendar year 2021 must be sent to your customers by no later than July 1, 2022. Also, by July 1, 2022, a copy of the CCR along with a completed Certification Form must be submitted to Ohio EPA, Central Office, DDAGW, CO, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049 or e-mail the required documents to ccr@epa.ohio.gov.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 614-644-2752.

Sincerely,

Hayley Zimmerman
Compliance Assurance Section
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

cc: Operator of Record
ec: SEDO DOCC, DDAGW

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

**Mike DeWine,** Governor
**Jon Husted,** Lt. Governor
**Laurie A. Stevenson,** Director

November 22, 2021

JEREMY GREENWOOD
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, CITY OF PWS
100 NORTH MARKET STREET
P.O BOX 537
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OH 43950

RE: ST. CLAIRSVILLE, CITY OF PWS
NOV
Drinking Water Program
Belmont County
PWS ID: OH0701516

**Subject: Failure to Monitor Drinking Water**

St. Clairsville, City Of PWS is in violation of Ohio Administrative Code Rule (OAC) 3745-81-24 for failing to monitor your drinking water during the Third Quarter of 2021 monitoring period and/or report results for the following contaminants: Disinfection By-Products.

**In order to return to compliance,** St. Clairsville, City Of PWS must take the following actions:

1. Notify your customers using the enclosed instructions and public notice.
2. Complete and submit a verification form with a copy of the public notice to "Ohio EPA – DDAGW, Lazarus Government Center, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049, Attn: Compliance Assurance" or via email to hayley.zimmerman@epa.ohio.gov.
3. Promptly collect your next sample according to your most recent monitoring schedule.
4. Submit the sample for analysis to a certified laboratory. A list of certified laboratories is online at https://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/labcert#161814872-certified-laboratories.
5. For a community water system, include in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) a clear explanation of the violation including the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. The mandatory health effects language for the particular contaminant is specified in the appendix to OAC section 3745-96-02.

Your prompt attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Continued noncompliance may lead to enforcement actions. If you have any questions, or if the required sample analysis was performed, please call me at (614) 644-2752 or email me at hayley.zimmerman@epa.ohio.gov.

Ensure confidence in the quality of your water and save money by sampling on time. It costs an average of $25 for each total coliform sample and $20 for each nitrate sample. **Failing to sample for total coliform or nitrate will cost you $150 or more in penalties for each monitoring violation. Save a Dime. Sample on Time!**

Sincerely,
Hayley Zimmerman
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters
Enclosure: Public Notice, Verification Form
ec: SEDO DOCC, DDAGW

# DRINKING WATER NOTICE

## Monitoring requirements not met for St. Clairsville, City Of PWS

*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 our drinking water meets health standards. During the Third Quarter of 2021 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time:* Disinfection By-Products.

### What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that St. Clairsville, City Of PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Third Quarter of 2021 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

### What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

A sample was (will be) collected on _____.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting St. Clairsville, City Of PWS at:

Contact Person: _____.

Phone Number: _____.

Mailing Address: _____.

*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 place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

PWSID: OH0701516 Facility ID: DS1

Date Distributed: _____

## PUBLIC NOTICE INSTRUCTIONS AND VERIFICATION FORM FOR COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WITH TIER 3 VIOLATIONS

The owner or operator of a community public water system with a Tier 3 violation or situation shall notify the persons served by the public water system as soon as practical but **no later than one year** after the system learns of the violation. At a minimum, community public water systems must issue the notice by **mail or other direct delivery**. Public notice issued by other methods shall be repeated annually as long as the violation or situation persists.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PUBLIC WAS NOTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING METHOD(S) INDICATED BELOW, AS DESCRIBED IN THE OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE RULE 3745-81-32:

| Required Method of Public Notification | Actual Method of Public Notification |
|---|---|
| **Use one or more of the following methods to reach all persons served by the public water system:**<br><br>Public notice issued by 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. *The consumer confidence report (CCR) delivered to customers by July 1 of each year may be used as long as the public notice includes all the required content and is delivered within the required timeframe.* | **Describe actual methods used to notify public of the violation:**<br><br>Date of mailing/delivery _____<br><br>*Please check if public notice was included in the yearly CCR* _____ |
| **If the above methods do not reach all persons served,** also use any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the public water system (e.g. publication in a local newspaper or newsletter, delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others, posting in public places served by the system, use of e-mail or the Internet to notify employees or students, or delivery community organizations). *If the notice is posted, it shall remain in place as long as the violation exists, but in no case less than 7 days.* | A. Method(s) _____<br>_____<br>_____<br><br>B. Date(s) _____ |

**Please indicate below what public notice was used. INCLUDE A COPY OF THE PUBLIC NOTICE.**

___ A public notice as provided was issued without changes.

___ A different public notice was issued **after consulting with Ohio EPA on** _____.

_____

Signature of Responsible Person Date

_____

Printed Name and Title of Responsible Person

PWS NAME: ST. CLAIRSVILLE, CITY OF PWS
PWSID: OH0701516
Facility ID: DS1
COUNTY: BELMONT
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
3Q2021; Vio ID 10499