Village of Frankfort

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2021

INTRODUCTION

The **Frankfort Water System** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the customers by July of 2022. "In 2021 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system." Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, and water system contacts.

WHAT'S THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER?

The **Village of Frankfort** receives its drinking water from two wells located near Brad Lightle Memorial Park. These wells pump water to the water plant where the water is treated. The water plant removes iron and manganese to help prevent discolored water. The Village of Frankfort also softens the water.

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

- Presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer,
- Shallow depth (less than 50 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and
- Presence of significant potential contaminant 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 or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling:

Frankfort Water Plant (740) 998-5261.

WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include; rivers, lakes, streams, pond, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or though 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 salt 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 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 the EPA 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 EPA - Safe Drinking Water hotline at 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, person 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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular Council Meetings; they occur the second Monday of every month at 7:00 pm in the Municipal Building. For More information on your drinking water contact ***The Frankfort Water Plant*** **(740) 998-5261**.

DEFININTIONS 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. MCLG's allow a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Parts per Million (PPM) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentrations 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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- Action Level (AL); the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.
- 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.
- NA = not applicable

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of Frankfort** conducts sampling *for* ***bacteria, nitrate, lead, copper, volatile organic chemicals, radiological and synthetic organic chemicals*****,** most of which were not detected in the **Village of Frankfort'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 AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

During 2021 there were no monitoring or reporting violations, public notice violations, failure to issue public education requirements, or violations of terms of an administrative order, bilateral compliance agreement, findings and orders or a judicial order.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Frankfort's** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Total pCi/L	0	15	5.1	NA	NO	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride - PPM	4.00	4.00	0.37	NA	NO	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water Additive, Promotes Strong Teeth
Barium - PPM	2.0	2.0	0.0721	NA	NO	2019	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - PPM	0	10	0.549	NA	NO	2021	Runoff from fertilizer
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products							
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	5.5	ND – 5.5	NO	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	22.6	14.2 - 22.6	NO	2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine PPM	MRDL 4	MRDL 4	1.25	1.0-1.6	NO	2021	Water Additive to control Microbes

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels wereless than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	275	5.2 ppb	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
	1 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	NA	0.174 ppm	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 Village of Frankfort Water** 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."