Village of Green Springs (PWS ID# 7400512)
2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Drinking Water

The Village of Green Springs 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. The Village of Green Springs is constantly striving to maintain and improve its water quality treatment and water distribution systems in order to provide you, the consumer, with the best possible water quality.

Source Water Information:
During 2022, the Village of Green Springs purchased its water from the City of Clyde. The Clyde Water Plant receives surface water from the Beaver Creek watershed. This watershed covers an area of approximately 56 Square miles and the water received needs extensive treatment before being delivered to your homes. On average, we pump *250-500 Million* gallons of water a year from the runoff of this area and produce *350-500 Million* gallons of treated water a year.

The City of Clyde public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on Beaver Creek. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Clyde's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, home construction, oil and gas production activities, junkyards and landfills, above ground storage tanks, airports, other commercial sources, and roadways.

The City of Clyde's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Beaver Creek. More detailed information is provided in the City of Clyde's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling The Clyde WTP Superintendent at 419-547-9805

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, 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 *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).

Lead Education
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 Green Springs 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.

About your Drinking Water.
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Green Springs conducted sampling for several different contaminants in 2022, some of which were not detected in the Village of Green Springs 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, may be more than one year old.

The Clyde Water Plant also conducted sampling for various contaminants in 2022. Information on those contaminants may be found in the City of Clyde 2022 Consumer Confidence Report. The testing result summary chart for Clyde is also included in this report.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations: The Village received a violation notice on November 22, 2022 to complete Lead and Copper testing. The Village returned to compliance when Lead and Copper testing was completed on December 14, 2022. The Village also received a violation notice on July 13, 2022 to complete Asbestos testing and reporting. The Village returned to compliance when Asbestos testing was complete on July 27, 2022.

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.

Parts per Million (ppm) 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) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): Picocuries per liter are the measurement of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

The "<" symbol: A symbol that 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Nephelometric turbidity units are a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Not Applicable: NA

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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Green Springs drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7.0	<0.18	NA	No	2022	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper (Units)	**Action Level**	**Individual Results over the AL**		**90% of tests were less than**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	N/A		5.9	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero samples out of 17 was found to have lead levels in excess of Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	7,10,18,19,13,663, 31,82,11,15,3,41		73.8	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	17 samples out of 17 were found to have copper levels in excess of Action Level of 1.3ppm.						
Disinfection Byproducts	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
TTHM- Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	N/A	80	61.2	46.9-90.6	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	N/A	60	20.7	6.3-27.5	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Total Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	0.75	0.3-1.3	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**AVG.**	**RANGE**	**Violation**	**Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	51.6	38.1-77.4	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.15	0.1-0.2	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	7.7	7.4-10.5	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.9	1.4-2	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.5	2.4-6.2	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	16.1	6.3-19.5	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.6	1.4-4.9	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<1.0	<1.0	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<1.0	<1.0	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*

* Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Copper
Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

How do I participate in decisions regarding my drinking water?
By attending the monthly council meetings, which are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of Every month at 7:00 p.m. at the municipal building. For more information on your drinking water contact Ryan Stohl, Village Administrator, at 419-603-8150

Notice to water users having a need for continuous water supply:
Medical certification forms are available upon request by contacting the Village at 419-639-2123. This form is used to verify that the disconnection of your water service or being without water service for any length of time would make the operation of necessary medical equipment impossible or impractical, or such disconnection of water service would otherwise be life threatening or dangerous to the health and welfare of individual person(s) residing in your household.

Water System Contacts:
Adam Greenslade, Mayor (419) 639-2123
Ryan Stohl, Village Administrator (419) 603-8150

License to Operate Status:
In 2022 The Village of Green Springs had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Clyde drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants:							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.088	.029-0.088	NO	2022	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% of samples meeting standards)	NA	TT	100.0%	100%	NO	2022	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ***	NA	TT	2.06	1.75-2.31	NO	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants:							
Radium-228 (pCi/l)	0	5****	2.2		NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.87	0.25-0.87	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	1.04	0.87-1.21	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive to promote strong teeth;Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead and Copper (Units)	**Action Level**	**Individual Results over the AL**		**90% of tests were less than**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb) **	AL=15	N/A		<4	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero samples out of twenty was found to have lead levels in excess of Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm) **	AL=1.3	N/A		0.039	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	Zero samples out of twenty was found to have copper levels in excess of Action Level of 1.3ppm.						
Disinfection Byproducts	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
TTHM- Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	N/A	80	63.1	24.2- 87.6	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	N/A	60	22.2	8.5- 34.1	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Total Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	1.57	0.50-2.30	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**AVG.**	**RANGE**	**Violation**	**Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	44.8	19.1-75.3	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.2 - .80	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	6.8	4.1-9.7	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.00-2.60	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.7	<2.0-5.6	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	15.8	7.5-24.3	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	6.2	1-32.7	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<1.0	<1.0	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<1.0	<1.0	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination*
Others Detected Cont.	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**RANGE**	**Violation**	**Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0124	0.0124-0.0124	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	2	2	0.00008	0.00008-0.00008	No	2022	Discharge from metal refineries/coal-burning factories
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0015	0.0015-0.0015	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

* Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

** Lead and Copper tests were done in 2020. The next set will be done in 2023.

*** The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the "Range" for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio.

**** This MCL in for Combined Radium 226/228 we were required to only check for Radium-228 .