Sunday Creek Valley Water District
15945 Second Street
Millfield, Ohio 45761
740-797-2566

Sunday Creek Valley Water District
Drinking Water Consumer Report
Report for 2024

The Sunday Creek Valley Water District has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is a district overview, general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. If you would like a paper copy mailed to you, please contact our office at 740-797-2566.

Source Water Assessment

The Sunday Creek Valley Water District receives its drinking water from Burr Oak Regional Water District. The Burr Oak Regional Water District is a community public water system serving approximately 2,000 residents near Athens, Ohio. The System also provides water to 17 satellite systems, serving an additional 36,000 people. Burr Oak Regional Water District operates six wells that pump approximately 4,000,000 gallons of water per day from a sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) within the Hocking River buried valley aquifer system. The aquifer is covered by less than 20 feet of low permeability material, which provides minimal protection from contamination. Depth to water in the aquifer is less than 20 feet below the ground surface.

The drinking water source protection area for the district's well is illustrated in the Drinking Water Assessment report prepared by the Ohio EPA in May 2012. The source water protection area includes two zones, one inside the other. The "inner protection zone" is the area that provides ground water to the wells within one year of pumping. The "outer protection zone" is the area that contributes water when the wells are pumped for five years.

Based on relevant databases and a field inspection of the area, several potential sources of contamination were identified within the protection area. These include a recycling center, agricultural areas, transportation routes, (such as State Route 13 and 682, and a railroad), above ground storage tanks, and an abandoned oil and gas well.

The Burr Oak Regional Water District's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer.
- The shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- The presence of significant potential contaminate sources in the area.

Sunday Creek Valley Water District held an unconditioned license to operate in 2024.

***Pressure Reducing Valves are the responsibility of the homeowner and should be cleaned, maintained, or replaced on a regular basis.**

No person shall tamper with or bypass a water meter or reconnect a meter which has been disconnected by the district. To do so could have penalties up to five years in prison and up to a $2,500.00 fine.

Sources of Contamination

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 includes: (A) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture 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 chemical contaminates, 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 contaminates, 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. F.D.A. regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide 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. The EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Sunday Creek Valley Water District System conducted sampling for bacteria during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of seventy-two (72) different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Sunday Creek Valley Water Districts water supply. Two (2) trihalamethanes and (2) Haloacetic Acids were taken with safe results. TTHMs (total trihalomethanes: By products of drinking water chlorination. Twenty (20) lead and copper tests were also taken with safe results. Samples were from 2022 for lead and copper. One (1) asbestos with safe result for 2020.

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. Burr Oak Regional Water District (treatment) and Sunday Creek Valley Water District (distributor) 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 two 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 and questions on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available by calling Sunday Creek Valley Water District at 740-797-2566. For information regarding the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program, you may contact Burr Oak Regional Water District at 740-767-2558.

Service Line Inventory - Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material types for your location, you can visit our office at 15945 Second Street, Millfield, OH 45761 where the inventory is publicly accessible to be viewed. The District continues to work on the service line inventory.

Danger from Well, Cistern, Pond and Spring Water Supplies

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) mandates that residential auxiliary water supplies such as private wells, cisterns, ponds and springs must **NOT** be connected in any way to our water system, because some are unsafe and could represent a danger to public health. **All private sources of water must be completely disconnected AND physically separated from our water system. A valve separating the system is not acceptable.** Violations may endanger public health and can result in loss of water service.

Backflow prevention

Backflow prevention affects all water users. The Burr Oak Regional Water District's management is encouraging all customers to review their home plumbing and water supply connections to identify possible cross connections to alternate water supplies, or auxiliary source, which would permit a backflow occurrence. The water user is liable for any installation on the premises that could endanger that water quality of either the public or their own distribution system. The District has developed requirements to comply with EPA regulations and continues to conduct surveys of customer water systems to evaluate the consumers system for possible cross connections or degree of hazard to the public system. For additional information, feel free to contact the District at 740-797-2566.

Thermal Expansion, Filters & Cleaning of Hot Water Heaters

Water expands when it is heated. This can be scientifically described as thermal expansion. If there is no room for heated water to expand, it greatly increases the pressure in the plumbing. If you have a “closed system” and have not installed a thermal expansion tank, this may increase pressure in the residence significantly, resulting in major water damage within the residence, such as flooding, commode leakage, faucet damage, hot water tank relief valve issues and pressure valve (PRV) failure. **If the relief valve is not operating properly, the hot water tank could be damaged or even explode, due to thermal expansion.** Therefore, the District recommends installation of thermal expansion tank to reduce risks of damage within residences. Furthermore, a frequent issue the District experiences is due to homeowners not following the manufacturers recommendations on filter replacement and the flushing of hot water heaters. Please make sure you are following these recommendations.

Pressure Reducing Valves (PRV)

A pressure reducing valve protects your pipe and your plumbing fittings from bursting due to high water pressure. High water pressure can put stress on your pipes, causing them to break or damage the plumbing fitting leading to leaks. Pressure reducing valves are the responsibility of the homeowner and should be cleaned, maintained or replaced on a regular basis.

Yard Hydrants

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) has established guidelines for outdoor/ frost free hydrants due to the risk of water contamination due to a possible backflow condition. To comply with the Ohio Administrative Code #3745-95-09 referencing yard hydrants/backflow protection. Installation of yard hydrants with weep holes is prohibited. Yard hydrants installed shall meet the requirements of the "American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) stand 1057, Performance Requirements for Freeze Resistant Sanitary Yard Hydrants with Backflow Protection." For questions, please contact the District.

Public Participation and Contact Information

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Sunday Creek Valley Water District which meets the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm at Sunday Creek Valley Water Office 15945 Second Street, Millfield, Ohio 45761. For more information on your drinking water, contact Mandy Spencer at (740)797-2566.

Consumers can get a copy of the completed 2024 CCR report by calling 740-797-2566 or by stopping by the Sunday Creek Valley Water District Office at 15945 2nd Street, Millfield, OH. You can also contact Burr Oak Regional Water at https://www.burroakwater.org/home

NOTE INFORMATION BELOW

TTHMs (total Trihalomethanes) - By-products of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing THM's in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

HHA5 (Haloacreatic Acids) - By-product of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing HAA5's in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.32	0.70-1.78	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	60	16.65	16.70-16.60	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ITHM) (ppb)	n/a	80	65.7	63.8-67.6	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.19	0.80-1.29	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.061	N/A	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.36	0.26	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits

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	ZERO	4.1	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	ZERO	0.107	No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Additional Finished Water Quality Information

Average Water Quality	Level Found
Iron mg/l	0.00
Manganese mg/l	0.014
P.H.	7.93
Alkalinity mg/l	200
Hardness mg	155

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.
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 (pg/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.

The 2024 CCR is now available at the Sunday Creek Valley Water District Office. The CCR can be viewed on our website at https://www.sundaycreekvalleywaterdistrict.org/2023DWCR.pdf

Sunday Creek Valley Water District Office
15945 Second Street
Millfield, Ohio 45761.
www.sundaycreekvalleywaterdistrict.org
Email: scvwd123@hotmail.com
If you would like a paper copy, call (740) 797-2566 and we will mail you a copy.