

**HILLSIDE COUNTRY LIVING
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR 2016**

INTRODUCTION

Hillside Country Living 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.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION (ORC 141.453(b))

Hillside Country Living receives its drinking water from ground water drawn from two (2) wells known as Well #2 and Well #4. Well #2 is 207' deep with the pump setting at 105'. Well #2 is located directly behind the 3-story building known as Hillside Heights. Well #4 is 210' deep with the pump setting at 105'. Well #4 is located on the east side of the pond. Both wells are shown in the diagram below with an (X).

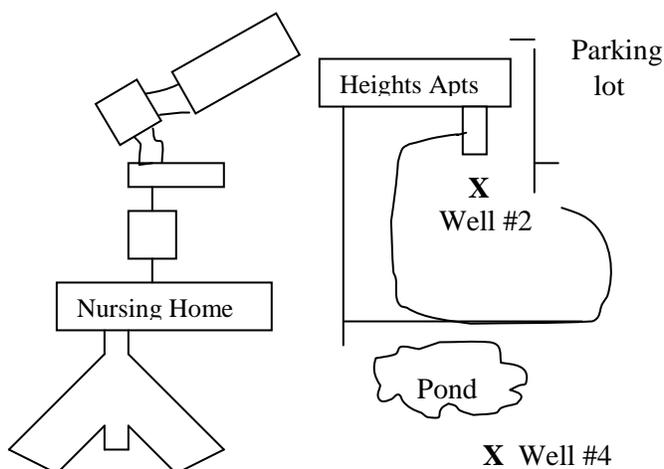
Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Hillside Country Living's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Hillside Country Living has a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

- Presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- Significant depth (over 180 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and
- No apparent 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 low. 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 Richard Derks at 419-636-4508 between the hours of 7:30A – 4:00P.

Site drawing of locations of wells:

W
S + N
E



Hillside Country Living also has an emergency, back-up connection with the Emergency Management Agency and the Bryan Municipal Utilities. This report does not contain information on the water quality from the Bryan Municipal Utilities but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the Emergency Management Agency at 419-636-8497 or by calling the Bryan Municipal Utilities at (419) 633-6100.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER? (ORC 141.153(h)(1))

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? (ORC 141.154)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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 (ORC 141.153(d))

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. In 2016 Hillside Country Living conducted sampling for twelve inorganic contaminants, twenty-three volatile organic contaminants, Nitrates, Copper, and Lead. These results are noted on the attached sheets. Most of these were not detected in Hillside Country Living's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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. Hillside Country Living 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Hillside Country Living has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER? (ORC 141.153(h)(4))

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Hillside Country Living, which occurs the 1st Monday of each month at 9:00AM. An RSVP must be given prior to the meetings.

For more information on your drinking water contact RICHARD DERKS at (419) 636-4508 between the hours of 7:30A – 4:00P.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT (ORC 141.153(c))

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 for 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 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 (hg/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 could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

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

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.

<u>Contaminants (Units)</u>	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of contaminants
<u>Inorganic contaminants</u>							
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	.0287 ppm	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL 4 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	1.79 ppm	1.21 ppm- 2.14 ppm	NO	2010	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (ppm)	AL 1.3 ppm	AL 1.3 ppm	.120 ppm	.054 ppm- .228 ppm	NO	2016	Corrosion of plumbing system
Flouride (ppm)	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.03 ppm	N/A	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0	AL=.015	<.005 ppm	<.005 ppm, all samples	NO	2016	Corrosion of plumbing system

<u>Volatile Organic Contaminants (cont.)</u>	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of contaminants
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	N/A	.060 ppm	0.0116 ppm	N/A	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorine
Trihalomethane Total (ppm)	N/A	.080 ppm	0.0477	N/A	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorine
Toluene (ppm)	1 ppm	1 ppm	<.0005 ppm	N/A	NO	2013	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppm)	0	.002 ppm	<.0005 ppm	N/A	NO	2016	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	<.0005 ppm	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
<u>Radiological Contaminants</u>	MCLG	MCL (pCi/L)	Level Found	Range of detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of contaminants
Radium-228	0	5 pCi/L	1.73 pCi/L	N/A	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits