

May 2025
Village of Powhatan Point
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for
2024**

The Village of Powhatan Point has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report was required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and was required to be delivered to the consumers by July 1, 2024. Included within the report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. In the year 2024, we had an unconditional license to operate.

The Village of Powhatan Point receives its drinking water from an Ohio River aquifer. The Village of Powhatan Point has (3) three ground water wells. The (2) two primary wells are located on Witten Avenue and a standby well is located on Marion Dell Avenue.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection report has determined the Village of Powhatan Point to be highly susceptible to contamination because of a relatively thin protective layer of moderately permeable material overlying the aquifer, evidence to suggest that ground water has been somewhat impacted by significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. The Village of Powhatan Point has minimized contamination by implementing appropriate protective measures. To request a copy, contact Paul McCloud, Water Superintendent at 740-795-5917.

The sources of drinking water both tap, 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 to 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 processed 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 some small amounts of 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).

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 Powhatan Point 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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: historic records, visual inspections or other documentation that indicate the service line materials. These sources are how our service line inventory was completed.

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, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for 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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards.

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water 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.

Nitrate in drinking water levels above 10 ppm is a health risk to infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome, Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs which meet on the first and third Tuesday each month at 6:00 pm at the Municipal Building. For more information on your water, contact the Water Department at 740-795-5917.

**Table of Water Quality Test Results
Village of Powhatan Point, Ohio
For the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report**

LEAD and COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/30/2024	1.3	1.3	0.105	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/30/2024	0	15	0.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

NA: Not applicable.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 3 1.7 years. One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days. One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.17	.31-1.17	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additives are used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	7.2	1.8-7.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	N	Likely Source of Contamination.
Barium	2023	0.0847	0.0447-0.0847	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	1	0-1	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2024	1.23	0.20-1.23	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider	2024	6.42	4.83-6.42	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzo(a)pyrene	2023	80	0-80	0	200	Ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	0.3	0.3	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Toluene	2023	0.00006	0-0.00006	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.