Crimm Road Water System
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2024*

The Harrison County Water/Sewer District has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.
The Crimm Road Water System receives its drinking water from treated groundwater purchased from the Village of Scio.

Susceptibility Analysis

This assessment indicates that the Village of Scio's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination due to the presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay/shale overlaying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and the presence of numerous potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contamination sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade source. For further assistance on drinking water source protection, please contact the Harrison County water office at 740-942-0411.

What are sources of contamina8on 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 domes=c 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 vola=le 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 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. 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.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Crimm Road Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, disinfection byproducts, copper, and lead during 2024. Samples were collected for other contaminants most of which were not detected in the Crimm Road 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TESTED BY VILLAGE OF SCIO AND HARRISON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.3	NA	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass/electronics production wastes
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.0683	NA	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	0.369	NA	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.42	NA	No	2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppb)	50	50	3.21	NA	No	2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.5-1.1	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	30.2	NA	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHMs(ppb)	NA	80	7.01	NA	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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	0	1.02	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	_0___ out of __5___ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.04215	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	__0__ out of ___5_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Lead Educational Information

Per the Lead and Copper rules, public water systems are required to develop and maintain a service line inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies water to your home or building with water. To view the service line inventory, which lists the material types for your location, you can view this by going to harrisoncountyohio.gov click on departments select county water tab, then look for heading service inventory and select your water system name.

Contact Information

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Harrison County Water Board which meets the first Tuesday of each month. For more information on your drinking water contact Steve Rocknich at 740-942-0411 or 740-491-0183

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.
- Ac=on 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 (µg/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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.