
**Briarwood MHP
Public Water System**

**Consumer Confidence Report
Template**



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Section 1: Title

Briarwood **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report** **For 2021**

Section 2: Introduction

Briarwood MHP 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.

Section 3: Source Water Information

Briarwood MHP receives its drinking water from ***a sandstone bedrock aquifer. The two wells draw from the aquifer which covered by 22 to 27 feet of low-permeability material, about 70 feet below ground. The material provides limited protection from contamination.***

The assessment indicates that the Briarwood Estates MHP source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to: presence of a thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, and the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water.

Copies of the water source assessment are available by contacting ***Jason VanSickle at 419-685-1563.***

Section 4: 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, USEPA 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Section 5: 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).

Section 6: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Briarwood** conducted sampling for *{bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic}* during **2021**. Samples were collected for a total of **5** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Briarwood 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.

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Briarwood** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Coliform Bacteria								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	violati on	
Chlorine	2021	0.3	.3-.3	MRDL G =4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control micobes
Inorganics								
Fluoride	4/15/2019	.267	.267-.267	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion from natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth;discharge from

								fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2021	3	3.09-3.09	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage;erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper								
Contaminants (units)	90 th Percentile	#of samples over AL	MCLG	Action Level	Units	Violation	Typical source of Contaminants	
Copper (ppm) For 2021	.024	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing	
0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.								

Section 8: Nitrate Educational Information

Nitrate in drinking waters above 10ppm is a health risk for 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 or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Section 9: 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. **Briarwood** 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>.

Section 10: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2020** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.”

Section 11: Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

While we do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate by contacting **Jason VanSickle at 419-685-1563**

Section 12: Violations

We are required to provide you with a Consumer Confidence report every year. On November 02, 2021 It was determined our report give was not adequate. The violation ended in 2021

Section 13: 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.
- **Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).
- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **Cyanobacteria:** Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- **Cyanotoxin:** Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.

- Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- 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.
- 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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.