# SUN VALLEY FAMILY CAMPGROUND
# DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
# FOR 2022

Sun Valley Family Campground 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 and water system contacts.

**Source water information:** **You can obtain a copy of the EPA Source Water Assessment in the camp office**
Sun Valley Family Campground receives drinking water from 2 wells located in the fractured carbonate aquifer below the site. This aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination since the thickness of the protective layer of clay above the aquifer is less than 10 feet and the ground water level is 3 to 10 feet below the ground surface. This susceptibility means that under current conditions, there is potential for the aquifer to become contaminated. Taking appropriate protective measures, such as controlling spills and a regular testing schedule, can minimize this potential. Please contact Vicki Painter at (419) 648-2235 with any questions and/or concerns.

**What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**
The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 byproducts 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**About your drinking water:**
EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Sun Valley conducted sampling for lead and copper, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes, inorganics, and nitrites in 2022. Regular tests were made for coliform bacteria and our chlorine levels were monitored daily.

Samples were collected for many different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Sun Valley water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

In 2022, we had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

**Table of detected contaminants:** Following is information on contaminants that were found in Sun Valley's drinking water:

| 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 | 2.03 | 1.5 to 2.9 | No | 2022 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N/A | 60 | 13 | 13 to 13 | No | 2022 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 12 | 12 to 12 | No | 2022 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.54 | 1.54 to 1.54 | No | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 4.6 | 4.6 to 4.6 | No | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |

| **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 | <5 ppb | No | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| | Zero 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 | <0.05 ppm | No | 2022 | Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems |
| | Zero out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | |

**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 residual disinfectant level allowed.
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
**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.
**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

## Arsenic Education:

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

## Lead Education:

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. Sun Valley 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.

**Public Participation Information**

Public participation and comments are encouraged. Please contact Vicki Painter at (419) 648-2235 with questions, comments or for more information on your drinking water.