
Village of Sebring

Consumer Confidence Report



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

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/drinking-and-ground-waters>

Village of Sebring

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2022

Introduction

The **Village of Sebring** 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

The **Village of Sebring** receives its drinking water from the Mahoning River.

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Village of Sebring drinking water source protection area is susceptible to agricultural runoff from row crop agriculture, manure handling facilities and runoff from animal feedlots, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, spills and releases from recreational boating on public and private lakes, new housing and commercial development that could increase runoff from roads and parking lots, and numerous road crossings over the Mahoning River. It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the Village of Sebring is considered susceptible to contamination historically, the Sebring Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Sebring are available by contacting the Village of Sebring Water Treatment Plant at 330-821-7020 or swp@sebringohio.net.

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).

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 **Village of Sebring** conducted sampling for **bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic; and volatile organic contaminants** during **2022**. Samples were collected for a total of 88 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Village of Sebring** 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations

During the 1/23/22 – 2/5/22 monitoring period, the Village of Sebring failed to monitor Total Microcystin. Routine monitoring for Total Microcystin resumed thereafter.

During the July 2022 to December 2022 monitoring period, the Village of Sebring failed to complete monitoring for pH, alkalinity, and orthophosphate in the distribution system. Routine monitoring for pH, alkalinity and orthophosphate in the distribution system resumed thereafter.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Sebring drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.30 TT	0.15	0.05-0.15	No	2022	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	95%	100%	100	No	2022	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	0	10	1	0-1.83	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronic wastes.
Barium	2	2	0.0422	0.026-0.0422	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4.0	0.8	0.567-1.07	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	10	10	2	0-2.34	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.3	1.1-1.3	No	2022	Water additive to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	37	6.5-55.7	No	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	76	17.7-91.8	No	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	<5.00 ppb	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of _42_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.128	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of _42_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Village of Sebring’s highest recorded turbidity result for **2022** was 0.15 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Lead Educational Information

All CCRs must include the following paragraph:

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 Sebring** 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 18: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2022, the Village of Sebring had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Section 20: Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Sebring council which meets at Village Hall the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00 PM. For more information on your drinking water contact the Sebring Water Treatment Plant at 330-821-7020.

Section 21: 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.
- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **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.