

ST. MARY'S ALZHEIMER'S CENTER

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT LOCATIONS:

1. VISITOR'S INFORMATION BOARD MAIN LOBBY
2. SOUTH NURSE'S STATION
3. WEST NURSE'S STATION
4. BUSINESS OFFICE
5. MAINTENANCE OFFICE
6. EMPLOYEE'S INFORMATION BOARD LOCATED NEAR EMPLOYEE
BREAKROOM
7. ST. MARY'S ALZHEIMER'S CENTER WEBSITE
WWW.STMARYSALZ.COM (Link near bottom of the page)

ADDITIONAL COPIES AVAILABLE IN THE BUSINESS OFFICE OR UPON REQUEST

{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center}

**2022 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>

Updated February 2023

Section 1: Title

{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center}
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For {2022}

Section 2: Introduction

The ***{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center}*** 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

The ***{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center}*** receives its drinking water from ***{a ground water well located at St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center, 1899 W. Garfield Rd. Columbiana, Ohio 44408}***.

{The susceptibility of the aquifer (source of drinking water) to contamination was determined by evaluating (1) site-specific information (i.e., aquifer material, topography, soils, rate of ground water recharge, etc.), (2) pollution rating of the drinking water source protection area, (3) available ground water quality data, and (4) potential contaminant sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area. The results of this evaluation indicate that the aquifer within the protection area has a high susceptibility because of the following reasons:

- ***There is no known significant low-permeability protective layer between the aquifer and the ground surface;***
- ***No site-specific information on the well and the aquifer in which the well is completed was available; and***
- ***Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.***

A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the well (field) will become contaminated. It only means that the existing/known aquifer conditions are such that ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not appropriately managed.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center}*** are available by contacting:

{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center 330-549-9259}.

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 **{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center}** conducted sampling for **{bacteria; Arsenic; Lead; Copper; Disinfection by-products}** during **{2022}**. Samples were collected for a total of **{5}** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center}** 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 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the month of (4th Quarter), {2022}, {St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center} failed to {Monitor} {For disinfection by-products. Steps have been taken to prevent the oversight from happening in the future}.

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the {St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center} drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.280	<0.280	NO	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2	0 – 1.26	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.193	.193	NO	2021	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	0.146	.146	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfection byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)		60	1.3	1.3 – 1.3	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)		80	55	166-166	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.425	.1 - 2.2	NO	2022	Water additive used to control Microbes

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	0	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 0 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	N/A	.128	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Section 13: 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. *{St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center}* 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 17: Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

PWSs that triggered a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment must inform their customers of:

- a) The appropriate text (dependent on whether there is an E. coli MCL), listed below
- b) The number of assessments required and completed.
- c) The corrective actions required and completed.
- d) The reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions.
- e) Whether the PWS has failed to complete any required assessments or corrective actions.
- f) the specific assessment-related definitions as appropriate

If your PWS was required to comply with the Level 1 Assessment requirement or a Level 2 Assessment that was not due to an E. coli MCL violation, the PWS shall include the following text in the report, as applicable, filling in the blanks accordingly:

- (a) *"Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."*
- (b) *"During the past year we were required to conduct 0 level one assessments. 0 level one assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions."*
- (c) *"During the past year 0 level two assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 0 level two assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions."*

St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center did not trigger a level 1 or level 2 Assessment.

Section 18: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In {2022} St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center had an unconditioned license to operate our water system."

Section 19: Public Notice

If you choose to include a monitoring violation public notice in your CCR in lieu of mailing the public notice of violation, the following information must be included and noted on your certification form in Section 5. Note that all required public notice components for monitoring violations are provided in the Ohio EPA violation letter. **Ohio EPA recommends including the public notice provided with the notice of violation in its entirety, or the exact language, in the CCR to satisfy all these requirements.**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During *the 4th quarter of 2022*, we (did not monitor or test {or} did not complete all monitoring or testing) for *disinfection by-products* and therefore could not be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center is back in compliance for monitoring disinfection by-products. Samples were taken 1st quarter of 2023.

To find out more information on this violation, please contact St. Mary's Alzheimer's Center 1899 W. Garfield Rd. Columbiana, Ohio 44408 at 330-549-9259. Ask for Miriam Maughn (Facility Administrator) or Justin Armentrout (Water system operator).

"Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing

Section 20: 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 *{Miriam Maughn or Justin Armentrout}* at *{330-549-9259}*

Section 21: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

{Mandatory Definitions}

- **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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. (Required if applicable)

- **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.
- PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- Master Meter (MM): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

Include definitions for any term used in the report that is not considered "every-day" language. The following definitions are only required if used in the report.

- . 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.