VILLAGE OF MCDONALD
2024 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

The Village of McDonald is currently up to date for the year of 2024 with their unconditional license to operate your drinking water system under I.D. 7802003 and has prepared this report to inform their customers on the water quality that is supplied to McDonald by the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD). This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. For technical water quality information, contact the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD) at 330-652-3614. For information regarding distribution, service, pressure, lead and copper sampling results or discolored water, contact Mike Schuller/ Thomas Domitrovich, McDonald Water Dept. at 330-530-5472. For Emergencies we can be reached at 330-389-2967 or 330-974-5560.

How is the water supplied to customers?

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District treats approximately 30 million gallons per day of raw water from Meander Creek Reservoir and pumps it to Youngstown, Niles, and McDonald. These communities distribute the water to residents and surrounding areas. Treatment includes chemical addition for softening, disinfection, fluoridation, taste and odor control, mixing, settling, filtration, and pumping. McDonald distributes approximately 400 thousand gallons per day through 30 miles of pipeline to residents of McDonald, Weathersfield Township, and to the City of Girard.

Your Water Supply

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's public water system uses surface water drawn from the Meander Creek Reservoir. For the purpose of source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Mahoning Valley Sanitary Districts' drinking water source protection area is susceptible to runoff from row crop agriculture and animal feedlot operations, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, road/rail crossings, and new housing and commercial development that could raise runoff from roads and parking lots.
The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's water system treats the water to meet drinking water supply quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can further be decreased by measures to protect Meander Creek Reservoir and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained at http://www.meanderwater.org or contact Brenda Duffet at 330-652-3614.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments regarding water are encouraged at regular council meetings scheduled on the 1st Wednesday and 3rd Thursday of every month at 6:00 PM in the Council Chambers, at 451 Ohio Avenue. Excluding summer council recess whereas council meets only once per month, to be announced, from June through August.

Protecting our public water system

To learn more about preventing Cross Contamination please visit OEPA website www.epa.ohio.gov post titled Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control. Also, you can visit www.mcdonaldvillage.com for the link with this information or a paper copy can be printed for you at the Municipal building 451 Ohio Avenue (Water billing Department). Prevention is everyone's responsibility
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Who needs to take special precaution?

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 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Concerns on Copper

Up to 2mg of copper is essential for good health. This can be found naturally in many foods such as nuts and grains. However, exposure to higher levels may result in gastrointestinal distress or even cause anemia and disrupt liver and kidney function in more severe cases. The Village performed 20 tests during the months of January-June and 20 tests again between July -December in 2024. Of the tests taken at these times 0 of 20 samples gathered in January- -June as well as 0 of 20 samples gathered in July-December 2024 resulted in samples having action levels in excess of 1.3 ppm.

A Word or Two About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. McDonald Village 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.

The Village of McDonald tested 20 sites from January-June and 20 again in July-December 2024. The results from our testing showed that 0 of 20 samples taken between January–June and 0 of 20 samples taken between July and December have lead levels in excess of the action level prescribed by the USEPA of 15 ppb.

Per the Lead and Copper Rule, The Village of McDonald also created a service line inventory in 2024 to help identify the material type(s) in your area. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. This OEPA-SL Inventory spread sheet is continuously being updated as new information is gathered, however, the most current OEPA-SL spreadsheet can be found on the McDonald Village web page www.mcdonaldvillage.com.

Contaminants That May be Present in Source Water Include:

- **Microbial Contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria, which come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants:** such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides & Herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

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 human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presences 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).

In order to insure that tap water is safe EPA prescribes regulations limiting 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

UCMR5 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The source of these compounds can be found in Waterproofing, stain resisting and nonstick chemicals as well as cosmetics, fast food packaging and firefighting foam. The purpose of the unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and weather future regulation is warranted. In 2023 the Village of McDonald participated in the fifth round of monitoring. McDonald tested for 29 Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and Lithium during the months of January, April, July and October 2023. Of the 100 tests performed in 2023 the **Village of McDonald** had detections of the following compounds.

Compounds Detected	Sample Year	Action level (ng/L)	Range of Detection (ng/L)	Avg Level found(ng/L)
PFBS	2023	>140,000	MRL – 3.1	3.1
PFHxA	2023	>140	3.2 – 3.8	3.5
PFHxS	2023	>140	6.3 – 10.2	7.5
PFOS	2023	>70 single of combined with PFOA	13.7 – 18.0	15.8

For a complete copy of the Village of McDonald 2023 UCMR5 results please contact Mike Schuller at 330-974-5560. If you would like more information about these contaminates, please see **http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminat-monitoring-rule** to better understand the UCMR5 testing.

Definitions of Terms

Maximum contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum contaminants Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Millions of fibers per liter(MFL): The term for units used to measure concentration of fibers found in a sample.

Parts per Million (PPM) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): Both terms are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. Both terms correspond to one second in a little over 115 days.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l): Both terms are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. Both terms correspond to one second in 31.7 years.

Nanograms per liter (ng/L): This is a unit equivalent to 0.001 parts per billion or parts per trillion (**ppt**)

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

The "<" Symbol: A symbol which means less than. A sampling result of <5 means the lowest level that could be detected is 5 and the contaminant in the sample is less than 5.

N/A: Not applicable, does not apply.

TT: or Treatment technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by the average person.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

BDL: Below Detection Limit. Result is below the detection limit set by the EPA.

MRL: Minium reporting limit

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

RAA: Running Annual Average

*Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL'S) are maximum levels for contaminants involving taste, color, odor, or appearance of water, and DO NOT generally pose a health risk.

**Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA IS .3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time.

***The 15 ug/l and 1.3 mg/l listed under the heading of maximum contaminant level (MCL) for lead and copper respectively, are action levels. Action levels are the thresholds of sampling at the 90th percentile.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2024

MAHONING VALLY SANITARY DISTRICT RESULTS

Entry Point Data (EPD)

Contamination (Units)	MRDLG or MCLG	MRDL or MCL	Level Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources
Disinfectant/Disinfectant By-Products							
EPD **Total Chlorine** *(ppm)*	4	4	2.09	1.88-2.45	NO	2024	Water additive to control Microbes
EPD ** **Turbidity** *(NTU)*	N/A	.3	0.04	0.02-0.13	NO	2024	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	N/A	.3	100%	N/A	NO	2024	Soil Runoff
EPD **Total Organic Carbon** (mg/1)	N/A	N/A	1.66	1.20-2.20	NO	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
EPD **Nitrate** (mg/l)	10.0	10.0	0.37	<0.10-0.57	NO	2024	Runoff from fertilizer & Leachate from Septic Tanks
EPD **Fluoride** (mg/l)	4	4	0.99	0.85-1.15	NO	2024	Additive for strong teeth

VILLAGE OF MCDONALD RESULTS

Lead and Copper

Contamination (Units)	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% Level Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources
			JANUARY-JUNE 2024				
***Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	0.0525	BDL-0.074	NO	2024	Leaching from wood Preservatives /household plumbing
***Lead (ug/1)	0.0	15	<2	<2-9.26	NO	2024	
			JULY-DECEMBER2024				
***Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	0.0375	BDL-0.074	NO	2024	Leaching from wood Preservatives /household plumbing
***Lead (ug/1)	0.0	15	<2	<2-9.26	NO	2024	

The results from our testing showed that 0 of 20 samples taken between January–June and 0 of 20 samples taken between July and December have lead or Copper levels in excess of the action level prescribed by the USEPA of 15 ppb and 1.3 ppb respectively.

Volatile Organic Contaminant

TTHM — **Total Trihalomethanes** (ug/l)

HAA5 — **(Total Haloacetic Acids** (ug/l)

Contamination (Units)	MCLG	MCL	LRAA Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
TTHM (mg/l)	N/A	80	65.33	51.7-88.3	NO	2024	Result of Disinfectants and
HAA5 (mg/l)	N/A	60	31.28	21.8-36.2	NO	2024	Disinfectant Byproducts
			Unregulated Contaminants				
Bromodichloromethane(ug/l)	N/A	N/A	9.15	5.87-12.1	NO	2024	Purification by-products
Chloroform (ug/l)	N/A	80	54.48	42.3-73.8	NO	2024	Purification by-products

Contamination (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.85	1.6-2.2	NO	2024	Water additive to control Microbes

Chlorine tests are taken during Coliform testing on average of 7 times per month. The results shown are determined by using the quarterly averages throughout 7 quarters between 2023 and 2024 to determine the RAA for each quarter of 2024.

Contamination (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Asbestos (MFL)	0.0	7.0	BDL	BDL-0.062	NO	2022	Distribution lines