

SUN VALLEY FAMILY CAMPGROUND

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

FOR 2025

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. Ohio EPA performed an assessment of our source water in 2005. It was determined that 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 and nitrites in 2025. 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 2025, 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	2.78	1.5 to 5.1	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	13	12.5-12.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.47	1.47 to 1.47	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
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	2025	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	0.03 ppm	No	2025	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.						

Definitions: The previous table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or 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 or MRDLG: The level of a 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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na: not applicable.

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 or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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 or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: plumbing codes, distribution maps and drawings, historical records and standard operating procedures.

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.