Village of Morrow
2024 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
PWSD No. OH8300912

The Village of Morrow has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report are general health information, water quality test results, and instructions on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Morrow Village Council, which meets on the third Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm at the Morrow Municipal Building located at 150 East Pike Street, Morrow, Ohio 45152. For more information on your drinking water, please contact the Morrow Public Works Department, Division of Water, at 513.899.2821.

The Village of Morrow draws water from the buried sand and gravel aquifers with three (3) wells located at 210 Penders Avenue adjacent to the Little Miami Scenic Trail. The Village of Morrow also has a back/up emergency connection to Western Water Company. During the year 2024, the Village used 0 gallons of water from Western Water Company. On average there is no use from Western Water Company.
In 2024 the Village of Morrow had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Morrow has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located, and the existing potential contaminant sources identified below:

- Depth to water in the aquifer is less than 25 feet from ground to surface.
- Approximately 25 feet of sand and clay exists between the ground surface and the aquifer, providing limited protection from contaminants infiltrating from the ground surface to the aquifer; and
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection areas

This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. More information is available by calling the Morrow Public Works Department at 513.899.2821 or the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Division of Drinking and Ground Waters at 614.644.2752. 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.

Definitions of terms contained within this report:

- "pC:/L" means picocurie per liter
- "*" means regulated contaminants
- "ppb" means parts per billion
- "Action Level" means level at which point action is needed
- 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 MCGLs as possible using the best available treatment technology.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or (ug/l) Micrograms per liter are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- The "<" symbol means less than. A result of <5mg/l means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 mg/l and the contaminant was not detected.
- New Disinfection

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Morrow Water Department has conducted regular sampling as required by EPA and the results are listed below. The test results were received during January-December 2023, unless otherwise noted.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Source of Substance
Nitrate / Nitrite *	10 mg/L	10.0 mg/L	0 mg/L	N/A	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks
Total Coliform	0	0	0	N/A	No	2024	Precursor for bacteria growth
Cyanide	0	.2 mg/L	0	N/A	No	2022	
Fluoride	4.0mg/L	4.0 mg/L	0	N/A	No	2022	
Arsenic	0	.010 mg/L	0	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics wastes.
TTHM *	N/A	80 ppb	Na	10.8- 22.5 ug/L	No	2024	By-product from chlorine disinfection
HAA[5] *	N/A	60 ppb	Na	0-3.2 ug/L	No	2024	By-product from chlorine disinfection
VOC, s							By-product from chlorine disinfection
Bromoform			.61ug/L	NA	No	2022	
Chloroform			.59ug/L	NA	No	2022	
Bromodichloromethane			1.7ug/L	NA	No	2022	
Dibromochloromethane			1.8ug/L	NA	No	2022	
Lead *	0	AL=15 ug/l	0 ug/l 90th percentile	.3 –4.0 ug/L	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper *	1.3	AL=1.3 mg/l	.014 mg/L 90th percentile	.01 - .23mg/L	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine *	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	NA	.40 – 1.20 mg/l	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Gross Alpha	0	15 pCi/L	.568pCi/L	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
SOC,s			NA	0 ug/L	No	2024	
Asbestos		7 million fibers/MFL	<0.2 MFL	NA	No	2022	
Radium		5 pCi/L	.85 pCi/L	NA	No	2022	
Barium		2mg/L	.13 mg/L	NA	No	2022	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

All water samples for total coliform were negative in 2024.
To view Western Water Company water quality report, go to https:/western -h2o.com/water-quality-report/

PFAS

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 the water poses a health risk. Some people may be 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). More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

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.

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 Morrow 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

This Water Quality Report will be available electronically at: http://www.vil.morrow.oh.us. Beginning with the 2014 Water Quality Reports, all reports will only be available online. If you would like a copy of the Annual Quality Report mailed to you, please call 513.899.2821.