**2024**

**Village of Ohio City**

**Consumer Confidence Report**

**PWS ID 8100412**



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency**

 **Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

**www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw**

***Village of Ohio City***

**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**

**For** ***2024***

 We’re very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The only chemicals used in your drinking water at this time are Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) for disinfection and crushed rock salt for softening. Our water source is Ground Water (4 wells) and our wells are located with two wells on the north side of town at the Fireman’s Park on St. Rt. 118, and the other two are located on the south end of town on the south side of Skinner St. on city property. Our wells draw from a Limestone Bedrock Aquifer. The daily average production for 2024 is approximately 85,000 gallons per day.The treatment process of the treatment plant consists of 4 filters with marris media and 2 softeners, the hardness of the finished water is an average of around 13 grains per gallon. The Iron content is an average of 0.0086mg/l and the Manganese content is an average of 0.0117mg/l.

 **SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS.** This assessment indicates that the Village of Ohio City’s source of

drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination due to: < presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, < significant depth (over 50 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer

becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate

protective measures. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the ***Village of Ohio City*** are available by contacting ***Jeff Krugh at 419-965-2255 during business hours of 9:00am to 4:00pm***.

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 Ohio City** conducted sampling for ***{bacteria; inorganic; radiological; volatile organic; lead & copper; disinfectant byproduct*** during 2024. Samples were collected for different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the **Village of Ohio City** 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 & Enforcement Actions**

The Village of Ohio City is proud to say that we had no violations for the monitoring year of 2024.

**Detected Contaminants**

 below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **{*Water System Name}*** drinking water.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminants (Units)** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Level Found** | **Range of Detections** | **Violation** | **Sample Year**  | **Typical Source of Contaminants** |
| **Bacteriological** |
| Total Coliform | NA | NA | 0 | 12 Months |  NA | NA | Water additive to control microbes |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** |
| Gross Alpha | 0 | 15 | 1.52 pCi/L |  | No | 2022 |  |
| Radium | 0 | 5.0 | 0.377pCi/L |  | No | 2022 |  |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** |
| Barium | NA | 2mg/l | 0.011mg/l | 0.005 mg/l | No | 2022 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits |
| Arsenic | NA | 10 | 5.9ppb |  2 ppb | No | 2022 | Erosions of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics productions waste |
| Fluoride | NA | 4mg/l | 1.2 mg/l | 0.2 mg/l | No | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides** |
| NA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** |
| NA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residual Disinfectants** |
| TTHM | N/A | 60 | 7 ppb8.8 ppb | 0-8.8 | No | 2024 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 | N/A | 80 | 0 ppb0 ppb | 0-6.6 | No | 2024 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine | MRDLG4 | MRD 4 | 0.21 – 2.20mg/l | 0.0 - 4 mg/l | No | 2024 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Lead and Copper** |
| **Contaminants (units)** | **Action Level (AL)** | **Individual Results over the AL**  | **90% of test levels were less than** | **Violation** | **Year** | **Typical source of Contaminants** |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | 0 | 1.1 | No | 2024 | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosions of natural deposits |
| \_\_0\_\_ out of \_\_10\_\_\_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 ppm | 0 | 0.016 | No | 2024 | Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing system |
| \_\_\_0\_ out of \_\_\_10\_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. |

**Arsenic Educational Information**

Include the following paragraph if the arsenic level is > 5 ppb and up to, and including, 10 ppb. If the level detected is greater than 10 ppb, include the health effects language for arsenic contained in Appendix B of the Instruction Guide in place of the below paragraph.

While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**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. ***Village of Ohio City*** 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 800-426-4791or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

 **License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**

In ***2024*** we had anunconditioned license to operate our water system.”

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

 If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Jeff Krugh (Village Administrator) at 965-2255 during the hours of 8:00am-4:00pm** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held on **the first Tuesday of every month at the City building located on Main Street at 6:00pm.**

We are all very proud of our treatment facility and want the public to be proud as well. If you would like to visit the Water Treatment Facility, contact Jeff Krugh @ 419-965-2255 during the week from 8:00am to 4:00pm.

**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.
* 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.

***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)*** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

* 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.
* Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

“We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements and that we are an equal opportunity employer”