

2016

Annual Drinking Water Quality

Report for

The Village of Ohio City (PWS ID 8100412)

“Little City~Big Heart”

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 2016 is approximately 76,000 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 5 to 10 grains per gallon. The Iron content is an average of 0.0014 mg/l and the Manganese content is an average of 0.0084mg/l.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

“I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.”

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 9:00am-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 meetings. They are held on **the first Tuesday of every month at the City building located on Main Street at 6:00pm.**

The Village of Ohio City routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 20156 “All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants”. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

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 9:00am to 4:00pm.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Less Than = <

More Than = >

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed@ (MCL) is 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 - The Goal@ (MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM & HAA5	Yes	0	Ug/l	NA	1.0 & 0.5000	2016	0.08 mg/l & 0.060 mg/l	Disinfectant By- Product
Fluoride	No	1.25	ppm	NA	0.5	6/25/13	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	No	0.03-1.47	ppm	NA	12 months	NA	NA	Water additive used to control Microbes

As you can see by the table, our system had one violation in 2016.

The Village failed to monitor for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) & Haloacetic, Acids Five (HAA5) for the monitoring period of 2016. The village needed to sample at two locations and only sampled at one location. The village will sample at two separate locations in the future to stay in compliance with OEPA regulations.

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 infections. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may 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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the results 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased

the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Inventory: On March 27, 2003 an inventory potential contaminant sources located within the drinking water source protection area was conducted by the Ohio EPA with the assistance of the Village of Ohio City personnel. Twenty-four potential sources of contamination were identified within the protection area.

A facility or activity is listed as a potential contaminant source if it has the potential to release a contaminant typically associated with that type of facility or activity. It is beyond the scope of this assessment to determine whether any specific potential source is Actually releasing (or has released) a contaminant to ground water. Also, the inventory is limited to what staff were able to observe the day of the site visit. Therefore, the Village of Ohio City staff should be alert to the possible presence of potential sources of contamination that are not on this list

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information:

In **2016** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system **OH8100412"**

Ground Water Quality: A review of the Village of Ohio City's water quality records are currently available in the Ohio EPA's drinking water compliance database indicated that the only ground water quality concern is an Arsenic detection on October 15th 2010, with a concentration of 3.94ug/l.

Please note that while the presence of Arsenic can be due to manmade contamination, arsenic is a naturally occurring metal commonly present in Ohio's ground waters. Since the Village of Ohio City's inventory did not reveal current of historic facilities within the protection area handling significant amounts of arsenic-containing materials (such) as pesticides, embalming fluids, wood preservatives, etc.), the presence of arsenic in the ground water is assumed to be naturally – occurring and does not in it self indicate a high susceptibility to manmade contamination.

Whatever their origins, high arsenic levels may be a health concern and treatment may be required. Please contact your drinking water inspector if you have any questions about your system's arsenic levels.

Please note that this water quality evaluation has some limitations:

1. The data evaluated is for treated water samples only, as the Ohio EPA's quality requirements are for the water being provided to the public, not the water before treatment.
2. Sampling results for coliform bacteria and naturally – occurring inorganics (other than arsenic) were not evaluated for this assessment, because they are not a reliable indicator of aquifer contamination.

Current information on the quality of the treated water supplied by the Village of Ohio City's Public Water System is available in the Consumer Confidence Report for the system, which is distributed annually. It reports detected contaminants and any associated health risks from the data collected during the past five years. Consumer Confidence Reports are available from the Village of Ohio City.

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 the ground surface) of the aquifer.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the 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 contaminate source.

Protective Strategies. Protective strategies are activities that help protect a drinking water source from becoming contaminated. Implementing these activities benefits the community by helping to:

1. Protect the community's investment in its water supply.
2. Protect the health of the community residents by preventing contamination of its drinking water source.
3. Support the continued economic growth of a community by meeting its water supply needs.
4. Preserve the ground water resource for future generations
5. Reduce regulatory monitoring costs.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions.

"We at The Village of Ohio City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap", said Jeff Krugh, (Village Administrator). We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.