

Perrysville Water Department

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

The Village of Perrysville Water Department 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village Perrysville receives its drinking water from two drilled wells that draw water from a sand and gravel aquifer (water-rich zone) within the Mohican Buried Valley aquifer system.

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Water Drinking Act established a program for states to assess the drinking water source for all public water systems. This assessment:

- identifies the drinking water source protection area, based on the area that supplies the water to the wells;
- inventories the potential contaminant sources in the area;
- evaluates the susceptibility of the drinking water source to contamination; and
- recommends protective strategies.

The Ohio EPA completed the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) for the Village of Perrysville water system in December 2002. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the village wells has a **moderate** susceptibility to contamination.

This is based on the following:

- ◆ presence of a moderately thick layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- ◆ no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and presence of significant potential contamination sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is **moderate**. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

The village took the first step in 1996 when it constructed the new water treatment plant. The village has retained 17 acres around the water plant on which nothing that can cause pollution to the wells will be constructed.

More information about source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the water department at 419-938-7049.

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 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA sets regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 the water poses 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 (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 Perrysville Water Department conducted sampling for disinfectants, iron, manganese, bacteria, and nitrates during 2010. **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, could be more than one year old.** Listed in this report is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Perrysville drinking water.

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 residual disinfectant level allowed.

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

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.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

Entry point into distribution system (EP followed by number).

Table of Detected Contaminants

For Wells # 3&4 EP001

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL in CCR Units	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (mg/l)	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	0.23 mg/l	NA	No	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use ; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (mg/l)	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	< 0.10 mg/l	NA	No	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use ; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (mg/l)	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	0.054 mg/l	NA	No	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (ug/l)	NA	NA	0.72 ug/l	NA	No	2005	-
Chlorodibromomethane (ug/l)	NA	NA	0.58 ug/l	NA	No	2005	-

Table of Detected Contaminants

Distribution System

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL in CCR Units	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Copper (mg/l)	1.3 mg/l	AL= 1.3 mg/l	90th Percentile 0.124 mg/l	0.124 0 of 10 exceeded AL	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives ; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4 mg/l	MRDL = 4 mg/l	1.42 mg/l	1.18 mg/l – 1.61 mg/l	No	2010	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ug/l)	N/A	80 ug/l	10.9 ug/l	6.0 ug/l – 10.9 ug/l	No	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, 5 HAA5 (ug/l)	N/A	60 ug/l	2.8 ug/l	Below detectable level – 2.8 ug/l	No	2008	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

During the 2010, sampling period all required samples were taken and the Village of Perrysville was found to be in compliance.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation is encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Perrysville Board of Public Affairs which meets the fourth Wednesday of every month at 4:30 p. m. at the town hall, 131 North Bridge Street.

For more information on your drinking water contact Joshua Young, operator at 419-938-6078 or in writing to P.O. Box 8 Perrysville, Ohio 44864

Information about Lead in drinking water.

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 Perrysville 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>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

- **We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.**

Other Important Information

FIRE HYDRANT FLUSHING

During 2010, the water department flushed fire hydrants on June 8th & 9th. Flushing hydrants helps keep the hydrants in good working order as well as to help keep the water lines clean. Flushing hydrants usually takes place when school is not in session so that there is no disrupt any school functions. Hydrant flushing dates will be posted on the Post Office bulletin board along with notices at the Community Center and Bank. However, flushing may occur at any time deemed necessary by the Water Superintendent.

Do not plan to wash clothing during these periods as this could cause staining from the sediment that is stirred up. We also advise you to shut off the icemaker in your refrigerator. The rust sediment can enter the line feeding the ice maker and cause the ice to taste like rust.

This might also be a good time to flush your hot water tank. Wait until the water has cleared to refill your tank.

WATER TOWER AND WATER TOWER CLEANING

USC Tank Services of Atlanta, Georgia painted our water tower in October 2010. This company specializes in the erection, cleaning and maintenance of water towers around the country.

Corrpro Companies, Inc. performs yearly inspections on our cathodic protection system for the water tower. Cathodic Protection helps prevent the water tower from rusting.

From time to time the Village may ask that you conserve on your water usage. The Village will post anytime we wish for you to conserve on water usage. Look for postings at the Post Office or reminders in the Shopper.

Ways to cut down on water usage include washing full loads of clothes, install flow restricting shower heads, while washing dishes rinse several at a time, do not wash cars or water lawns during these times.

TIPS FOR WATER AND WASTEWATER CUSTOMERS

If you need your water service turned off for any reason, we will be happy to do so. This service cost \$25.00 and can be used if you plan to leave town for an extended period, for you to make repairs to the service line going into your house, or to make repairs in your house. We suggest that all residences have a shut off valve before and after the meter. This will allow repairs to be made inside the house and so the meters can be removed for repairs and/or testing if needed with out shutting the water off at the curb.

If your water is shut off at the curb, remember that you need to turn off your hot water tank. Water can be back-siphoned from the hot water tank into the ground and this can cause problems especially if the tank is electric. This can cause the elements to burn up because there is no water to heat.

If you smell sewage in or near your house, call the Wastewater Department at 419-938-6078. Call us first so that we can determine if the problem you are experiencing is in your service line or the sewer main.