

Village of Elmore Public Water System

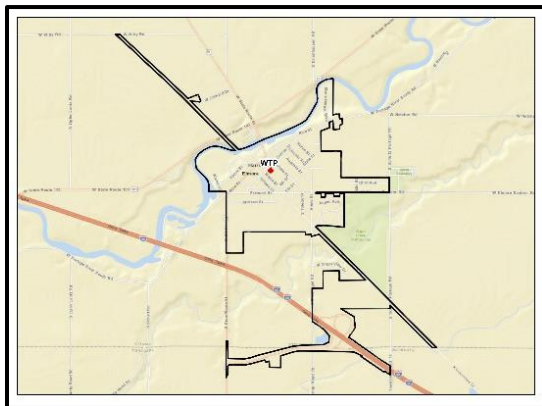
2023 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Prepared for 2022 Operations

Introduction

The Elmore Public Water System 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. In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. Public participation and comment related to the water system are encouraged at the Public Works and Properties meeting held on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. or Village Council meetings held on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at 344 Rice St., Elmore. For more information on your drinking water or to receive an additional copy of the 2022 consumer confidence report contact David Hower at 419-862-3454.

Source Water Information



The Village of Elmore receives its drinking water from 4 wells. Two wells are located in Well Park and two on Clinton St. The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the aquifer that supplies the village with water and determined that it has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: the presence

of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and no apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment and obtaining a copy or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling David Hower at 419-862-3454. The Village has embarked on remedial programs to meet EPA requirements. Zoning ordinances updated on 7-28-03 prohibits future at risk development in the protected area.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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)**.

Lead Education Information

About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Elmore Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic chemicals, radioactive chemicals, volatile organic contaminants, and disinfection by-products during **2022**. Samples were collected for more than a dozen different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Elmore 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. The Table below shows the test results for the Elmore Village Water System.

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. Elmore Village Water System 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>.

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

Substances Detected during Sampling	Sample Year	What's Allowed? (MCL)	What's the goal? (MCLG)	Maximum Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4.0	4	1.89	1.89-1.89	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts							
*TOTAL CHLORINE (ppm)	2022	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.68	0.35-1.16	No	Drinking water additive for disinfection
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb)	2022	60	N/A	10.9	6.5-10.9	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	2022	80	N/A	43	32.6-43	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	Sample Year	Action Level	Individual results over action level	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
COPPER (ppm)	2022	1.3	0	0.169	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.					
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	4	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead AL of 0.015 ppm.					

Chlorine in drinking water is a residual from the disinfection process, this is denoted with an "*" symbol.