# C:\Users\Owner\Desktop\waynesfield2-238x156.jpgVillage of Waynesfield, Ohio Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

**2017**

The Village of Waynesfield has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer on the quality of our drinking water. 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 of Waynesfield has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

## Source Water Information

The Village of Waynesfield receives its drinking water from 3 Wells that are 245 feet deep, located at 1 Park Drive behind the Village Water Treatment Plant. In 2008, The Village built the current Water Treatment Plant replacing the Old Water Plant that was built in 1969.

The Ohio EPA completed a study of Waynesfield’s source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminate sources and provide guidance on protecting our drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village has low Susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a thick protective layer of low permeable material overlying the aquifer. It also takes into account the depth of the Aquifer below ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

## 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 Strom 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).

## Lead

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 Waynesfield 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>.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Fluoride

**Notice: Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected**

This is an alert about your drinking water and cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 mg/l of Fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration (dental Fluorosis) of their permanent teeth. The Village of Waynesfield has a concentration of 2.1 mg/l as last measured on March 3rd, 2014.

Dental Fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms may result in a brown staining and pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem only develops in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under the age of nine years old should be provided with an alternate source of drinking water or that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their teeth. Older Children and Adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of Fluoride can increase your risk of developing bone disease. The Village of Waynesfield’s water does not contain 4 mg/l of Fluoride, but we are required to notify you because it does contain more than 2 mg/l and the concern for the cosmetic dental problems that could occur. For more information or questions about this report contact the Water Plant Operator Ron Suter at (419) 806-6828

Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

**Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information**

*All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.*

## How do participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public Participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Waynesfield Council which meets on the 4th Monday of every month at 7:30 PM at the Village Administration Office at 300 N. Westminster Street. For more information or questions about this report contact Water Plant Operator Ron Suter at (419) 806-6828

## Who needs to take special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 to 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Waynesfield Water System conducted the following tests in 2017: Total Coliform, Total Chlorine, Total Iron, Total Manganese, Total Phosphate, Nitrate and Disinfection Byproducts: HAA5 and TTHM’s. Some of the following results are from previous years due to the fact we are not required to sample for all these contaminants annually.

## Definitions of Terms Contained in 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.

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.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminants** | **MCGL** | **MCL** | **Level Found** | **Range** | **Violation** | **Sample Year** | **Typical Source** |
| **Radiologicals** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radium 228-pci/l | 5 | 5 | 1.0 | N/A | No | 2017 | underground rock formations |
| Gross Alpha-pci/l | 15 | 15 | 3.0 | N/A | No | 2017 | underground rock formations |
| **Inorganics** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fluoride- mg/l | 4 | 4 | 2.1 | N/A | No | 2014 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate-mg/l | 10 | 10 | 0.32 | N/A | No | 2017 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Lead and Copper** | | | | | | |  |
| **Contaminants (units)** | **Action**  **Level**  **(AL)** | **Individual Results**  **Over the AL** | | **90% of test**  **Levels were**  **Less than** | **Violation** | **Year**  **Sampled** | **Typical source of Contaminants** |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | 1 | | 5 | No | 2015 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| 1 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 | 1 | | 0.610 | No | 2015 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| 1 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm | | | | | | |
| Barium-mg/l | 2 | 2 | 0.3 | N/A | No | 2017 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Voliatile Organics** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TTHM's- ug/l | N/A | 80 ug/l | 27.79 | 11.68-27.79 | No | 2017 | By- Product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| HAA5-ug/l | N/A | 60 ug/l | 6 | N/A | No | 2017 | By- Product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| Dibromochloromethane-ug/l | N/A | N/A | 7.63 | 3.99-7.63 | No | 2017 | By- Product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| Bromodichloromethane-ug/l | N/A | N/A | 10.43 | 4.28-10.43 | No | 2017 | By- Product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| Chloroform-ug/l | N/A | N/A | 8.46 | 2.66-8.46 | No | 2017 | By- Product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| Bromoform-ug/l | N/A | N/A | 1.27 | 0.75-1.27 | No | 2017 | By- Product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| **Residual Disinfections** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Chlorine-mg/l | 4 | 4 | 1.51 | 0.65-2.00 | No | 2017 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Iron Leve**l |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Iron-mg/l | N/A | 0.3 | 0.02 | .00 - .394 | No | 2017 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Manganese Level** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Manganese – mg/L | N/A | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | NO | 2017 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |