

Village of Waynesfield, Ohio

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



2022

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 had an unconditioned License to Operate in 2022.

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. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (419)568-4991.

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. In some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source include the following: (A) **Microbial Contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plant, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife; (B) **Inorganic Contaminants** such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban

storm 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, The United States EPA 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead

If Elevated Levels of lead is present in your drinking water it can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in your drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 the water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your 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>.

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 drinking water provided by the Village of Waynesfield has a fluoride concentration of 2.39 mg/L as last measured on March 25, 2020.

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 permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Aaron Bender Water Plant operator at the Village of Waynesfield at 419-568-4991. 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.

Partial Resolution of Significant Deficiency found on October 31, 2022

1. Significant deficiency #4 and OAC Rule 3745-87-03(A)(4)(b)(ii), "If cited with significant deficiencies, the director may require fiscal and managerial training for water systems governing bodies and responsible management, and documentation of governing bodies and employees attending appropriate water system fiscal and management training."

The village has received a significant deficiency and the water systems governing bodies and responsible management are required to attend fiscal and managerial training.

On April 3, 2023, Ohio EPA received Waynesfield Village's response, which included documentation showing that water system personnel and governing bodies attended several fiscal and managerial trainings on March 31, 2023. Therefore, this significant deficiency has been resolved. Continue to have governing bodies and responsible management attend regular fiscal and managerial trainings. Maintain training records within the asset management program document for review at the next sanitary survey.

Outstanding Notice of Significant Deficiency found on October 31, 2022

1. Significant deficiency #1 and OAC Rule 37 45-83-01 (H)(1), "The owner and operator shall ensure that all facilities and equipment necessary for the treatment and distribution of water shall be maintained, at a minimum so as to function as intended."

a. At the time of the sanitary survey, water loss rates were identified to be significant (45 - 50% water loss). Possible circumstances that can contribute to water loss are:

- i. Leaks in the distribution system;
- ii. Water meters not functioning properly;
- iii. Not recording all water usage; and
- iv. Conversion errors when calculating water use for billing purposes (e.g., converting gallons to cubic feet or vice versa).

On December 14, 2022, Ohio EPA received Waynesfield Village's response, which stated the Village will replace all existing water meters with remote (radio) read water meters throughout 2023. The Village expects that replacing the existing water meters will significantly reduce water loss rates. If the replacement of water meters does not adequately reduce water loss rates, the Village will implement a leak detection program.

b. On June 8, 2023, Ohio EPA received Waynesfield Village's response, which stated that the remote read water meters have been placed on backorder due to supply chain shortages and are not expected to arrive until August 2023. However, water loss rates have recently dropped to approximately 25 percent, as a result of replacing multiple water mains throughout the village while repaving streets. Therefore, this significant deficiency has been partially resolved.

c. By December 31, 2023, submit a project update to this office including the following information:

- i. The number of service connections where the water meter has already been replaced with a remote read meter;

ii. The number of service connections with water meters that still need to be replaced; and

iii. Updated water loss rates for 2023.

2. Significant deficiency #2 and OAC Rule 3745-83-01(H)(1), "The owner and operator shall ensure that all facilities and equipment necessary for the treatment and distribution of water shall be maintained, at a minimum so as to function as intended (2) In the event that the treatment facilities or equipment no longer function as intended, corrective action (which may include additional maintenance or modifications of the public water system) shall be taken by the owner."

a. The elevated tower was inspected on July 30, 2019, and the inspection report showed blistering, delamination and cracking on the walls and floor of the tank interior. The condition of the tower interior was originally cited as a violation in the October 24, 2019, survey NOV letter. The violation was elevated to a significant deficiency in the September 27, 2021, Partial Resolution of Violation (PROV) letter. The deadline to complete the work to the tower interior was extended to December 31, 2022, as outlined in the September 9, 2022, PROV letter.

During the sanitary survey, the Village stated that the bid for repairs to the elevated tower would be opened in November 2022, and the Village is planning to complete the work to the tower interior in 2023. The deadline to clean and recoat the tower interior is hereby extended to September 1, 2023.

b. On December 14, 2022, Ohio EPA received Waynesfield Village's response, which stated that the Village has received and approved the bids for repairs to the elevated tower, and the project is scheduled to begin in Spring 2023. The Village also plans to have the exterior of the tower repainted in 2023. Once all work on the tower is complete, the Village plans to place the elevated tower on a maintenance contract.

c. By September 1, 2023, submit documentation to this office showing that the tower interior has been cleaned and recoated.

3. Significant deficiency #3 and OAC Rule 3745-83-01(H)(1), "The owner and operator shall ensure that all facilities and equipment necessary for the treatment and distribution of water shall be maintained, at a minimum so as to function as intended (2) In the event that the treatment facilities or equipment no longer function as intended, corrective action (which may include additional maintenance or modifications of the public water system) shall be taken by the owner."

a. The exterior of the elevated tower has not been recoated since the tower's installation in 2002. At the time of the sanitary survey, the tower exterior was beginning to show signs of corrosion, staining, and coating failure.

b. On December 14, 2022, Ohio EPA received Waynesfield Village's response, which stated that the Village plans to have the exterior of the tower repainted in 2023, concurrently with the repair work to the interior of the tower. Once all work on the tower is complete, the Village plans to place the elevated tower on a maintenance contract. Provisions for the repairs to the tower exterior and for placing the tower on a maintenance contract have been incorporated into the Timeline for Repair, Rehabilitation, Replacement and Expansion, and the 5 - 20 Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

c. By September 11 2023, submit documentation to this office showing that the tower exterior has been recoated.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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.

How do I 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 Aaron Bender at (419) 568-4991 between the hours of 7:00 am to 3:30 pm Monday through Friday.

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.

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The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Waynesfield Water System conducted the following tests in 2022: Total Coliform, Total Chlorine, Total Iron, 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectants Level (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- The Level of A contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water that is allowable.

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

Ug/l = 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.

Mg/l = 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.

N/A= Not applicable

"<"= Symbol which means 'less than'. A result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Contaminants	MCGL	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	AL	Level Found	Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Inorganics										
Fluoride- mg/l	4	4				2.39	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-mg/l	10	10				0.42	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead-ug/l	0	15			15	<2.0 was 90%	N/A	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm				0.037	0.037-0.037 ppm	No	2022	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Copper-mg/l	1.3	1.3			1.3	0.36 was 90%	N/A	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing
Volatile Organics										
TTHM's- ug/l	N/A	80 ug/l				24.5	11.1-27.0	No	2022	By- Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5-ug/l	N/A	60 ug/l				7.8 ppb	<6.0 ppb	No	2022	By- Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Residual Disinfections										
Total Chlorine-mg/l			4	4		1.04	0.73-1.40	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes

Zero out of ten samples were over the action level for lead.

Zero samples out of ten, were over the action level for copper.