VILLAGE OF EDON

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2022

What's the source of your drinking water?

The Village of Edon has received a designation of "ground water" from the EPA, which means that your water comes from two-village wells approximately 100 ft. deep. These wells are located on the Southeast side of the Village. The Village owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. After the water comes out of the wells, we treat it to remove several contaminants and we also add chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Edon Water Treatment Plant is an iron removal treatment plant, with an average pumpage of 91,961 gallons a day.

How susceptible is your drinking water?

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of The Village of Edon's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to The Village of Edon has a low susceptibility to contamination. This is determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer
- Significant depth (80 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities
- No apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. More information about source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the town hall at 419-272-2152.

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 operation, 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, 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 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. 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 for 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 Edon Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, disinfection by-products and nitrates during 2022. Samples were collected and tested for a total of 15 different contaminants, most which were not detected in the Village water supply. Listed in this report is information on those contaminants that were found in the village's 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 Edon 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

License to Operate Status Information

The Village of Edon has a current and unconditioned license to operate our public water system from the Ohio EPA.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular meetings of the Village council on the third Monday of each month.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Report. Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for the future generations.

For more information on your drinking water, contact the town hall at 419-272-2152.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

MCLG: (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: (Maximum Contaminant Level) the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

Ppm: (parts per million) Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Ppb: (parts per billion) Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in approximately 31.7 years.

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

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.

A table of **regulated** contaminants is shown on the next page along with a table of **unregulated** contaminants.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019 the Village of Edon participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results please call Town Hall at 419-272-2152.

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water *Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sample Initiative.* Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and **none** were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Regulated Contaminants:

Contaminants Found (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	3.6	3.5 to 3.6	None	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, five (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	ND	0.00 to 0	None	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganics Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0	N/A	None	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	0	AL=1.3	0.185	N/A	None	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.88	N/A	None	2022	Erosion of natural deposits;Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium Total (ppm)	2	2	0.218	N/A	None	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.25	N/A	None	2022	Runoff of fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	0.00 to 0	None	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	0.00 to 0	None	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG= 4	0.75	0.5 to 1.1	None	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants:

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
Bromide (ppb)	2019	34.964	29 to 39.43
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	2019	1579.375	1400 to 1879.7
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	8.9985	6.56 to 11.96
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	2019	7.0245	5.46 to 8.56
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	2019	15.3245	11.56 to 19.56

The table below is from last years (2021) reporting. The results listed in RED are corrections to the reported items.

Contaminants Found (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	4.4	2.5 to 4.4	None	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, five (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	ND	0.00 to 0	None	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganics Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0	N/A	None	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	0	AL=1.3	0.185	N/A	None	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.85	N/A	None	2019	Erosion of natural deposits;Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium Total (ppm)	2	2	0.2	N/A	None	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.166	N/A	None	2021	Runoff of fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	0.00 to 0	None	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	0.00 to 0	None	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG= 4	0.75	0.4 to 0.9	None	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.