Village of Vanlue

Consumer Confidence Report

Village of Vanlue PWS
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2021*

The **Village of Vanlue PWS** 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.

Source Water Information

The **Village of Vanlue PWS** receives its drinking water from ***3 water wells located near the north edge of Vanlue in the wellfield.***

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS. This assessment indicates that the Village of Vanlue's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because:
The well is located in a sensitive potential karst area;
The shallow depth (less than 25 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
The shallow well casing depth (less than 27 feet)
Potential contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

This does not mean that the aquifer will become contaminated, only that under the existing conditions ground water could become impacted by potential contaminant sources
Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***Village of Vanlue PWS*** are available by contacting ***Leo Hendricks, 419-315-8000, or Jim Hunter, 419-721-1499.***

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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of Vanlue PWS** conducted sampling for ***bacteria; Nitrate; Disinfection Byproducts; and Volatile and Synthetic organic chemicals, Inorganics, and Lead and Copper*** during ***2021.*** Samples were collected for a total of ***41*** different contaminants and all, except Flouride, were not detected in the **Village of Vanlue** water supply. Also, none of the lead samples detected. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Vanlue drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	1.2	0.9-1.5	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	32.1	NA	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride mg/l	4	4	1.35	0-1.35	No	2021	Erosions of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7.2	NA	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	<.2 ppb	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	_0_ sample was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	.048 ppb	No	2021	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	_0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Lead Educational Information {Mandatory Language}

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 Vanlue PWS*** 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In ***2021*** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of ***Village of Vanlue Council*** which meets the fourth Monday of every month. For more information on your drinking water contact Leo Hendricks at 419-315-8000, or Jim Hunter at 419-721-1499

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 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.

- 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.