

VILLAGE OF ARCANUM, OHIO
PWS ID #1900112
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR 2019

We encourage public interest & participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Council meetings are held on the 2nd and last Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM, at the City Building, 309 S Albright St. The public is always welcome.

Introduction: The Village of Arcanum has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

This report covering 2019 results and status is required to be issued prior to July 1, 2020. We're happy to share our results with you. Please read them carefully. For more information call Bill Kessler, Village Administrator, at (937) 467-1868.

Source Water Information: The Village currently obtains all its drinking water from three production wells located south of Arcanum.

Source Water Assessment: Ohio EPA completed a study of Arcanum's source drinking water. The purpose of this study was to identify potential contaminate sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the Village has a moderate susceptibility of contamination. This determination is based on, the presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities; and presence of significant potential contaminants source in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. More information is available by contacting Bill Kessler at (937) 467-1868 or the Ohio EPA at (614) 644-2752, also available on www.villageofarcantum.com or www.epa.state.oh.us.

Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water: The sources of drinking water, both tap water & 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, 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) or www.epa.state.oh.us.

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 healthcare 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.

Water Quality Data: The results of tests performed in 2019 or the most recent testing the past 5 years are presented in the table. Only detected contaminants are listed in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Safe Water Lead Policy: 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 & components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Arcanum 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>.

VILLAGE OF ARCANUM-2019 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Detected Level	Range	Violations	Sources of Contamination
Copper	2019	ppm	1.3	1.3	NA	NA	0.165	<0.05 to 0.176	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2019	ppb	15	0	NA	NA	<5	<5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	2017	ppm	4.0	4.0	NA	NA	0.29	NA	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total-HAA5	2019	ppb	60	NA	NA	NA	6.2 avg	<6.0 to 12.4	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total-TTHM	2019	ppb	80	NA	NA	NA	9.9 avg	9.1 to 10.6	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Barium	2017	ppm	2	2	NA	NA	0.0814	NA	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine	2019	ppm	NA	NA	4	4	1.48 avg	0.99 to 1.84	NO	Water additive used to control microbe

Water Quality Notes: **Lead:** 0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb
Copper: 0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available pretreatment technology.

Maximum Contaminate 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 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.

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 (ug/L): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

NA = not applicable/available

NR = not regulated

LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS

The Village of Arcanum has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.