VILLAGE OF ARCANUM
PWS ID #1900112
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2025

The ***Village of Arcanum*** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This is a required annual report that must be created, submitted and distributed by every water system in the state. It is not an indication of any particular problem in the Village water system. 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 currently obtains all its drinking water from three production wells. All three wells are located south of the water plant on Arcanum Ithaca Rd

Source Water Assessment The Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of Arcanum drinking water to identity potential contaminants 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 to contamination. The determination is based on the following;

1. Presence of a moderately thick layer of clay overlay the aquifer
2. No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activity
3. Presence of potential contamination source in and just outside of the protection area.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protection measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Village Administrator, Marcus Ballinger at 937-692-8500 Ext. 232

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, 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. 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).
Water Quality Data: The results of tests performed in 2021 or the most recent testing covering the past 5 years are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, mg/L	2	2	0.101	NA	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, mg/L	4	4	1.4	1.4	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead ug/l	15	0	90thpercentile 4.71	<.6 to 5.1	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	90thPercentile 0.134	<0.033 to0.134	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Gross Alpha pCi/L	0	15	0	0	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposit
Arsenic ug/l	0	10	0	0.0-0.0	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, run off orchards
Nitrate mg/l	10	10	0.0	0.0	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM, ug/L	N/A	80	41.15	31.9-50.4	No	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrites, mg/l	1	1	0.02	0.02-0.02	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching septic tank, sewage, erosion from natural deposits
Chlorine, mg/L	4	4	1.44	0.9-1.9	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

0 out of 5 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. 0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm

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 Verona Water Department 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 Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Verona drinking water Hot line at http:/www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

We have a current, unconditioned license for 2023 to operate our water system.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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

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.

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.

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.

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 (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

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

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