

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Village of Warsaw public Water System

For 2020

Introduction

The Village of Warsaw has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water and the service we deliver to you daily. 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.

We are also pleased to report that our Drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements

Source Water Assessment Information.

The Village of Warsaw receives its drinking water from an aquifer under Warsaw. This is considered a ground water source by the OEPA. The water department uses two wells to pump water from this supply. Also the water department removes iron and manganese and disinfects the water before distribution. The state performed an assessment of our source water and determined that the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Warsaw has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that the conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 740-824-3757.

Sources of contamination

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 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hot line (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 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 Hot-line (1-800-426-4791).

Information about Lead in 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 Warsaw 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. A List of laboratories certified in the state of Ohio may be found at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe Drinking Water Hot-line at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safe water/lead>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2020 the Village of Warsaw had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The results for Samples collected in 2020 by the Village of Warsaw are shown in the following table or were less than the detectable limits. 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.

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

Contaminants (units)	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Residual Contaminants								
Total Chlorine	2020	1.60	1.35-1.83	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control Microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride {ppm}	2020	0.303	0.303	4ppm	4ppm	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (ppm)	2020	0.946	.061-.946	1	1	ppm		Run off from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits. Quarterly monitoring
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	0.796	0.796	10	10	ppm		Run off from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper Contaminates (units) (ppb)	Year Sampled	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL		90% of test levels were less than	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper {ppm}	2019	1.3	0		.014	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.								
Zero out of the 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action of 15 ppb.								
Microbiological contaminants				MCLG	MCL			Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 per month	# OF POSITIVE TOTAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	0	0	0		N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and E.coli		0	0	.0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive		N	Human and animal waste

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Warsaw Council meetings are on the third Wednesday of every month at 7:00pm at the Village Hall at 331 East St. in Warsaw.

For more information on your drinking water and to receive a paper copy of CCR upon request please contact Ed Robinette at 740-824-3757

Also you may check out the Village of Warsaw website at www.warsawohio.us

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.

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.

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

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

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.

The "<" symbol: A symbol that 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

Action Level Goal (ALG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health ALG allows for a margin of safety