

Village of Farmersville, Ohio - PWS ID # 5700912

2017 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular council meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month in the Village Council Room, 117 E. Walnut Street, at 7:00 P. M.

The Public Is Always Welcome.

Introduction: The Village of Farmersville 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 2017 results and status is required to be issued prior to July 1, 2018. We're happy to share our results with you. Please read them carefully. For more information call Christopher Edds, Village Administrator at 696-2020.

Source Water Information: The Village currently obtains all its drinking water from two production wells. The wells are located on Farmersville Road adjacent to the Water Treatment Plant. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Source Water Assessment: The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Farmersville has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to moderate sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water well(s) is located and the existence of several potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only those 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 contacting Christopher Edds, at 696-2020 or the Ohio EPA at (614)644-2752

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 2017 or the most recent testing 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.

VILLAGE OF FARMERSVILLE – 2017 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Sources of Contamination
Copper	2017	ppm	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	0.152	0.017 - 0.246	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2017	ppb	AL=15	AL=15	0.00	<2 - 2.86	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Arsenic	2015	ppb	10	10	4.45	Na	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	2015	ppm	4	4	0.91	Na	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	2015	ppm	2	2	0.496	Na	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine	2017	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.29 - 1.29	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromodichloro Methane	2015	ppb	Nr	Nr	0.96	Na	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorform	2015	ppb	Nr	Nr	0.65	Na	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloro Methane	2015	ppb	Nr	Nr	0.99	Na	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total TTHM	2017	ppb	60	60	39.71	19.20 - 39.71	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total-HAA5	2017	ppb	80	80	11.90	4.990 - 11.90	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Water Quality Notes: Out of 10 lead and copper sites no site was found to be above the action levels.

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 Farmersville 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>.

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.

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 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. **MFL = Millions of Fibers per**

Liter, Na = not applicable, Nr = not regulated, BDL = Below Detectable Limit, pCi/L = Picocuries per Liter