

Dresden Water Works

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2024

The *Dresden Water Department* has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. This report was required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumer by July 2025. Included within this report are general health information, water contaminate results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, improvements, and water system contacts. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

Source Water Information

The Village of Dresden Water Supply is extracted from three (3) water wells located on the Muskingum River Valley in the Village of Dresden Park at 28 E.8th St., Dresden, Ohio. This source was first developed in the early 1900's and has remained the only source of water used by the Village ever since. The Water Treatment Plant is located adjacent to the wellfield where water is chlorinated, filtered for iron and manganese, tested, and pumped to the distribution system.

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 number 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).

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Dresden's source of drinking water (SWAP), to identify potential contaminate sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Dresden has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer.
- A shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface of the aquifer,
- The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area, and
- The presence of man-made contaminants in treated water.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or to obtain a copy of our SWAP report is available by calling (740) 754-1263.

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 Dresden Water Department conducted sampling for twenty-four (24) coliform bacteria samples at various taps throughout the distribution system as required during 2024. All twenty-four (24) samples were found to be coliform bacteria negative (safe) by an independent Laboratory. Different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Dresden Water Works water supply were also tested throughout the year. 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Dresden Water Dept. 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>

Violations:

Dresden Public Water system is proud to report that there were no health-based violations for the year 2024.

Dresden received a violation for incorrect content in our 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). In the 2023 CCR, we did not explain that a source water assessment report was available or what the level susceptibility to contamination was, and in the Table of Detected Contaminants we did not list detections of fluoride (0.078 ppm) or radium 226/228 (2.25 pCi/L)

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goad (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 close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 disinfectant is necessary for 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.

ppm: Milligrams per liter of parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Dresden Water Works drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	1.23	0.5-1.75	No	2024	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalometh-anes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	23.3	2.82-23.2	No	2024	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.096	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1	N/A	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.80	N/A	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90 TH Percen-tile Value	Violation?	Year Sam-pled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	N/A	<5.0	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3	N/A	0.677	No	2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Dresden Police Dept. & Dresden Water Dept. would appreciate the community support in watching for any vandalism or tampering with any of the water dept. facilities, including the treatment plant, storage reservoirs and Fire Hydrants.

How to participate in decisions concerning drinking water.

Funding these projects is the concern of the governing body of the Water Department known as the Board of Public Affairs. This committee consists of a three-member board that holds public meetings on the second Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. located at the Dresden Municipal Building, 904 Chestnut St., Dresden. The B.P.A. then takes their recommendations to the village Council at their Monthly meeting on the 3rd Monday of each month. These meetings are open to the public and by attending, as concerned citizens, you can provide valuable input to the operation and control of the Village of Dresden.