

Village of Deshler

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2018

The Village of Deshler has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. 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.

The Village of Deshler has recently constructed a new well field and a new water treatment plant. It has been in service since early 2011.

The Village of Deshler receives its drinking water from two ground water wells, located 935 West Main Street.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Village of Deshler's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant 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 Deshler has a **low** susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- the presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- the significant depth (over 150 feet below ground surface) of the water-producing portion of the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities,
- no apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is **low**. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (419) 352-8461. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Deshler are available by contacting Deshler Village Water Department at 419-278-1831.

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 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).

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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Deshler conducted sampling for *{bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic}* contaminants during 2018. Samples were collected for many different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Deshler water supply. 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 Deshler drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (MG/L)	4	4	.46	N/A	NO	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	10.9	N/A	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
2-301 Rd. C							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	4.8	N/A	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
140 S. Wood Street							
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.06	0.9 - 1.2	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than			Sample Year	
Lead (ppb)	1.5	0	<5.0		NO	2018	Corrosion of Household Plumbing fixtures
Zero out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	<0.050		NO	2018	Corrosion of Household Plumbing fixtures
Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm							

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 Deshler 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In 2018 we had an unconditional license to operate our water system. Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Board of Public Affairs which meets in the council chambers, 101 East Main Street, at 6:30 p.m. on the first and third Wednesday's of each month.

For more information on your drinking water contact:

Water Department Foreman, Steve Maas

(419) 278-1831

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.

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.

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

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

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, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

The “<” 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.

N/A: Not Applicable.



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