VILLAGE OF PERRYSVILLE
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2023*

The **VILLAGE OF PERRYSVILLE** 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 PERRYSVILLE** receives its drinking water from ***two drilled wells that draw its water from sand and gravel aquafer (water -rich zone) within the Mohican buried aquifer system.***

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Water Drinking Act established a program for states to assess the drinking water source for all public water systems. This assessment.

- ***Identifies the drinking water source protection area, based on the area that supplies the water to the wells;***
- ***Inventories the potential contaminant sources in the area;***
- ***Evaluates the susceptibility of the drinking water source to contamination; and***
- ***Recommends protective strategies.***

The Ohio EPA completed the source water assessment program (SWAP) for the Village of Perrysville water system in December of 2002. According to this study, the aquafer that supplies water to the village wells has a moderate susceptibility to contamination.

This is based on the following.

- ***Presence of a moderate thick layer of clay overlying the aquifer,***
- ***No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of contamination sources in the protected area.***

This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. The likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

The village took the first step in 1996 when it constructed the new water treatment plant. The village retained 17 acres around the water plant on which nothing that can cause pollution to the wells will be constructed.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***VILLAGE OF PERRYSVILLE*** are available by contacting ***Michael McCaskey at 419-606-5008.***

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 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 Federal 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of Perrysville** conducted sampling for ***disinfectants, iron, manganese, bacteria, and nitrates*** during ***2023***. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.381	N/A	No	2023	Runoff of fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.010	N/A	NO	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.278	N/A	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM'S [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N/A	80	7.26	5.51-7.26	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic acids,5,HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	9.04	5.96-9.04	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.00	0.8 -1.15	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15ppb	N/A	1	NO	2023	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	NA	0.0377	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	__0__ out of __10__ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm					

Lead Educational Information

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. ***Village of Perrysville*** 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In ***2023*** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system."

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of ***The Village of Perrysville Council*** which meets the First Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the town hall, 131 North Bridge Street For more information on your drinking water contact ***Mike McCaskey at 419-606-5008.***

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.

- 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.