
The Village of Loudonville, Ohio

2019 Consumer Confidence Report



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Village of Loudonville, OH – PWS ID #OH0301012
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2019

Introduction

The **Village of Loudonville** 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.

In 2019 the Village of Loudonville completed the replacement of Water distribution and service lines on Butler Street from North Spring to North Union Street, funded by a grant from the Ohio Public Works Commission and local water revenues.

Source Water Information

The **Village of Loudonville** receives its drinking water from wells, which draw from a ground water source known as the Blackfork Mohican River Aquifer.

The following paragraphs are excerpted from a Source Water Susceptibility Analysis published by the Ohio EPA in 2003:

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Loudonville's wellfield has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons:

< The depth to water in the sand and gravel aquifer is less than 10 feet below the ground surface;

< The sand and gravel aquifer material is continuous to the surface;

< The topography is relatively flat, allowing for a significant amount of precipitation to infiltrate into the ground instead of running off; and

< Potential contaminant sources exist in the protection area.

Water quality data collected to meet public water supply requirements provide a direct measurement for the presence of contamination in drinking water. Water quality data were evaluated using the drinking water compliance database at Ohio EPA. The available water quality data do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer. Because the compliance sampling requirements are for treated water, the lack of water quality impacts is not a certain

indication of the lack of contamination. This determination is limited by the sampling that is performed for the water system.

The Village of Loudonville has identified six potential contaminant sources that lie within the wellhead/source water protection area for the wellfield, five of which lie within the inner management zone, or one-year time-of-travel zone. The sources include leaky underground storage tanks, roadways and a river.

Consequently, the likelihood that the Village of Loudonville's source of drinking water could become contaminated is high and it is critical that potential contaminant sources are handled carefully with the implementation of appropriate protective strategies.

Consumers may view this report in its entirety by utilizing the Interactive Web Map located at <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx> and selecting "Drinking Water Source Assessment Reports" in the box under the "Quick Links". Instructions to access specific assessment reports are available from the Ohio EPA Source Water Protection website. Consumers may also follow the direct link to the Village of Loudonville Source Water Assessment Information report at:

<http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH0301012.pdf>

As of April, 2020, an update of the Source Water Protection Plan is under contract with Arcadis US, Inc., and scheduled to be completed in Spring through Summer of 2020.

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 Loudonville** conducted sampling for **bacteria; synthetic organic, inorganic; and volatile organic substances** during **2019** (*see table in Section 8 of this report*). Samples were collected for a total of 42 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the **Village of Loudonville** 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

There were no monitoring or reporting violations issued to the Village of Loudonville Water System in 2019.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below and on the following page is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Loudonville** drinking water. The data presented in this CCR are from the most recent testing in accordance with Ohio EPA regulations.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.0	< 3.0 / 4.0	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0291	N/A	No	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	< 0.235	N/A	No	2019	Agricultural fertilizer runoff
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	22.4	17.6 / 22.4	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N/A	60	< 6	6 / 6	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MCLG = 4	MRDL = 4	.80	.63 / .90	No	2019	Disinfectant

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	< 5	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
	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	0	< 0.02	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Turbidity

The **Village of Loudonville** is not required to monitor turbidity in our ground-water system.

Violations

No MCL, TT, filtration or disinfection (CT) violation or action level exceedance occurred in the **Village of Loudonville** water system in 2019.

Nitrate

The nitrate level was .235 ppm in the Village of Loudonville water system in 2019.

Arsenic

The arsenic level was between < 3.0 to 4.0 ppb in the Village of Loudonville water system in 2019.

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. **The Village of Loudonville** 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>.

Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and 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 2019 the **Village of Loudonville** held an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the **Loudonville Village Council** which meets **on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 P.M.** on the second floor of the **Loudonville Village Hall, 156 North Water Street, Loudonville, OH 44842.** **For the duration of the recent COVID-19 crisis, virtual Council meetings are advertised at www.loudonville-oh.us.** For more information on your drinking water contact Water Superintendent **Garret DeWitt at (419) 994-4200.**

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.
- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).
- 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- 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.