

The Village of Loudonville, Ohio

2022 Consumer Confidence Report



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

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters>

Loudonville Village

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2022

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.

On November 16, 2021 the Village of Loudonville received a notice of endorsement and approval from the Ohio EPA for the recently developed Loudonville Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. This plan was prepared by Arcadis, Inc. on behalf of the Village of Loudonville, and completed with the assistance of the Village of Loudonville Source Water Protection Team.

Actions already implemented as part of the plan include the posting of signage on the perimeter of the designated Source Water Protection Area, and informational placards on storm water inflows that are in direct connection with the Black Fork of the Mohican River in the vicinity of the Water Treatment Plant and wellfields, and annual source water well testing. More information will follow in the "Source Water Information" report section.

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.

Instructions to access maps and additional source water protection information are available from the Ohio EPA Source Water Protection website page at :

[https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/source-water-protection-and-underground-injection-control-\(UIC\)/source-water-assessment-and-protection-program](https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/source-water-protection-and-underground-injection-control-(UIC)/source-water-assessment-and-protection-program)

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>

A Source Water Protection Information Page has been published on the Village of Loudonville website at :

<https://loudonville-oh.us/loudonville-source-water-protection-information/>

Additional questions concerning the Loudonville Source Water Protection Plan can be directed to the Loudonville Village Administrator at (419) 994-3214, or by email @ g.dewitt@loudonville-oh.us .

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 **Loudonville Village water system** conducted sampling for *{bacteria; inorganic contaminants; disinfection byproducts; residual disinfectants and lead and copper}* during **2022**. Samples were collected for a total of **15** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Loudonville Village** 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

None

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

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	5.0	< 3.0 / 5.0	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.20	N/A	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	31.7	20.3/ 31.7	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N/A	60	< 6	< 6 / < 6	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MCLG = 4	MRDL = 4	.95	.7/ 1.1	No	2022	Disinfectant
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	<5	No	2021	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	1.3 ppm	0	0.01	No	2021	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.						

Violations

No MCL, TT or filtration violation or action level exceedance occurred in 2022.

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. **Loudonville Village** 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>.

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 2022 Loudonville Village had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact 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. Council meetings are advertised on the Village of Loudonville website at www.loudonville-oh.us. For more information on your drinking water contact Water Superintendent Garret DeWitt by phone at (419) 994-4200, or by email at loudonvilleww1@gmail.com . You may also contact Loudonville Village Administrator Garret DeWitt by phone at (419) 994-3214, or by email at g.dewitt@loudonville-oh.us .

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.
- 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.