Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report 2016

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Updated January 2016

The Village of Marshaville Water Department
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2015

The Marshallville Water Department Department 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, And how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Sourch information
The The Village of Marshallville receives its drinking water from ground wells, Well #6 (North) and well #7 (south).Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards.

The village of Marshaville has no other back up connections with other citys. If we had a complete failure we would haul water in from the City of Orrville for drinking purposes.

A Vulnerability Assessment Report was prepared for your water system by Ohio EPA. The Susceptibility Paragraph on the last page of that report is to be included in your CCR every year.
The Ohio EPA has completed a study of the Village of Marshallville's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminants sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study , the susceptibility of the aquifer (source of drinking water) was determined by evaluating contamination (1) available site-specific and regional informational (i.e., aquifer material, topography, soils, rate of ground water recharge etc), (2) pollution potential rating of the drinking water source protecting area, (3) available ground water quality data, and (4) potential contaminant sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area. The results of thi evaluation indicates the aquifer that supplies water to the village of Marshallville has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:
• Well log information from the facility suggests the presence of a 113 foot thick protective layer, composed of shale,which may act as a barrer between the ground surface and aquifer;
• The depth of the aquifer and water table,respectively at 113 feet and 83 feet below the ground surface, may also provide some protection from contamination;
•The aquifer and water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer.
This susceptibility means that under current existing condition, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminants sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by manmade contamination sourceMore information about the water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Mark Lower 330-855-

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 Strom 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 Marshallville conducted sampling for drinking water in 2015. The Village of Marshallville collected 12 routine samples for total coliform backteria none were positive. We also tested for hardness, iron, and chlorine daily, and manganese weekly. The average hardness for the year was 242 parts per million or 14.13 grains The average iron for the year was 203 parts per billion. And the average manganese levels were 7 parts per billion. We also sampled for nitrate contaminants and disinfection by products, all were below the maximum contaminant levels for 2015.
Samples were collected for a total of two for trihalomethane total are below MCL limits. Some different contaminants most of 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
The Village of Marshaville had no violation during 2015.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in The Village of Marshallville drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	Negitive	0	NO	2015	Naturally present in the evironment
Radioactive Contaminants							
					0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Table of detacted contaminant							
Contaminant Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detection	violation	Year Sampled	Source
Fluoride PPM	4	4	0.107	N/A	No	2013	Geological Additive
Lead ppb	0	AL=15	2.9	< 2.0- 8.5	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper PPM	1.35	AL=1.35	0.182	0.085-0.290	No	2015	Corrosion of household pluming
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Atazine Alachlor Simazine PPM	.003 0 .004	.003 .002 .004	.000073Mg/l .10 .0000052		No No No	2015	Man made
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM (ppb)	0	80	45.2	N/A	No	2015	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	0	80	44.7	N/A	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine	4	4	.567	.07-1.3	No	2015	Water addative used to controle microbes

Include the following if Beta was detected: EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Violations
Include the following if a MCL, TT, filtration or disinfection (CT) violation or action level exceedance occurred.

The Village Of Marshallville had No {MCL, treatment technique, filtration or disinfection (CT) violation or action level exceedance} during t {2015}.

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 Marshallville 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Ground Water Rule
The Village Of Marshalliville had no positive E-coli deficiency Include the following if there were any "significant deficiencies" identified regarding your ground water wells. Significant deficiency information must be included in the CCR every year until it has been corrected.

We were informed by the Ohio EPA that a significant deficiency ***{list the deficiency}*** had been identified on ***{letter date}***. We were directed to correct the deficiency by ***{deadline}*** but we failed to do so. We ***{are implementing/have completed}*** the corrective action plan which is ***{describe specific action plan}*** by ***{deadline}*** as prescribed by the Ohio EPA.

If there were any Fecal indicator-positive ground water source samples, include the following information in the Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Value	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants

Fecal indicator (E. coli)	**NA**	**TT**	**Positive (E. coli)**	**NA**	**No**	**NA**	**Human and animal fecal waste**

For the year 2015 The Village of Marshallville had 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 Utility Board. Which meets the first Wednesday each month. For more information on your drinking water contact Mark Lower at 330-988-2200

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.

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.

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 a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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.
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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

The CCR report was mailed out to the residents of Marshallville on 6-10- 2016, Zip code 44645

Also The CCR was posted at:

1. Town Hall 7 North Main Street.
2. The post office 3 north Main Street.
3. The barbershop 12 East Market St.
4. Marshallville Meats 50 East market St
5. At the office of Marshallville Utilities.