

Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report

Village of Glandorf, Ohio



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

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Section 1: Title

Village of Glandorf **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report** **For 2023**

Section 2: Introduction

The Village of Glandorf Water System 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. Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village of Glandorf Counsel which meets first Tuesday of every month at 7:30 in the city building. For more information on your drinking water contact Chris Recker at 419-796-9026.

Section 3: Source Water Information

The Village of Glandorf Water System receives its drinking water from The Village of Ottawa public water system draws its drinking water from the Blanchard River and its tributaries (surface Waters) which run south of the water treatment plant. For the purposes of source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination and requires extensive treatment before being used as drinking water. The Village of Ottawa's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Village of Glandorf (referring Village of Ottawa's water assessment report) are available on the Village's website: www.villageofglandorf.com or contacting Chris Recker, 419-796-9026

Section 4: 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).

Section 5: 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).

Section 6: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Ottawa conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic during 2023. Samples were collected for a total of 80 different contaminants for which samples were collected different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Ottawa 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.

Section 7: Table of Detected Contaminants

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

<p align="center">2023 Table of Water Quality Test Results for the Village of Ottawa, OH</p>							
Contaminants (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.14	0.39 - 1.30	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.019	n/a	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.83	0.01 – 2.83	No	2023	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

2023 Table of Water Quality Test Results for the Village of Glandorf, OH

Contaminants (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL G = 4	MRDL = 4	1.8	1.5 – 2.2	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	28.8	17.6 – 45.2	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	67.4	45.2 – 115.4	Yes	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	0	n/a	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.01	n/a	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	Zero samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Section 8: Turbidity

Include the following if required to monitor for turbidity. If you purchase surface water, use the turbidity information provided by your wholesaler.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Village of Glandorf highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.14 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Section 9: 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 Glandorf* 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>.

Section 10: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

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

Section 11: 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.

Section 12: Master Meter Monitor

1. Consecutive PWS: OAC 3745-81-24 requires specific public water systems to conduct disinfection byproduct sampling at their master meter location(s) after meeting specific triggers within the rule. This rule affects both consecutive systems and their wholesaler system. Village of Glandorf has triggered into the requirement to sample at the designated master meter location for disinfection byproducts due to exceedances of the MCL and/or OEL for disinfection byproducts. This public water system purchases water from Village of Ottawa. This monitoring was required beginning in 4Q2023, however, the sample was not collected as required. The sampling was completed in 1Q2024 as required. If you have any questions about this sampling and/or the rule, please contact Chris Recker at 419-796-9026

Section 13: Previous year's violations

2017 – In the 2017 CCR, Glandorf Village failed to include information regarding the source water assessment report which can be obtained by calling us directly. The table of detected contaminants was not included in the CCR for this public water system. If you have questions about the missing data, please contact our water department.

2018- In the 2018 CCR, Glandorf Village failed to include information regarding the source water assessment report which can be obtained by calling us directly. The CCR did not indicate what the source type is for the water used for this system (ground water or surface water). The required language for turbidity was not included in the report. The table of detected contaminants included an incorrect 90th percentile for copper and contained multiple non-detects which should be removed.

2022 – In the 2022 CCR, Glandorf Village included a statement regarding the license to operate that indicated the incorrect calendar year of 2019, not 2022. The table of detected contaminants included the incorrect 90th percentile for lead and copper, did not properly label the entry point data as coming from the wholesale public water system, and included incorrect ranges of levels found for TTHM and HAA5.

Disinfection Byproducts Maximum Contaminant Level Information: Glandorf Village exceeded the TTHM MCL of 0.080 ppm in 1Q2023 with a level found of 0.081 ppm. The required public notice for this violation was distributed on April 5, 2023 and this system returned to compliance in November of 2023. Glandorf Village exceeded the TTHM MCL in 2Q2023 with a level found of 0.082 ppm. The required public notice for this violation was distributed on June 27, 2023 and this system returned to compliance in November of 2023. Glandorf Village exceeded the TTHM MCL in 3Q2023 with a level found of 0.084 ppm. The required public notice for this violation was distributed on October 2, 2023 and this system returned to compliance in November of 2023. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We are currently working towards a solution for these violations by increasing the flushing conducted within our distribution system, installed a water mixing system, and working with an engineering firm among other things.

Definitions required if term is used within the CCR.

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).
- Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the

sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

- Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.
- Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- Master Meter: A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).
- 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.
- 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.