

# **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](http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw)**

## **Section 1: Title**

# ***Village of Glandorf*** **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report** **For 2019**

## **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.ottawaohio.us.com](http://www.ottawaohio.us.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 2019. 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.

<b>2019 Table of Water Quality Test Results for the Village of Glandorf</b>							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.33	0.60-2.90	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	21.35	11.0-31.8	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	61.3	28.9-94.4	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.07	0.77-1.27	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015	n/a	No	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.5	0.99-3.50	No	2019	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
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)	15 ppb	0	0 ppb	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	Zero samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.015 ppm	No	2017	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	
	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 0.02 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 2019 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.

### ***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.
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.