

CRESTLINE WATER TREATMENT PLANT ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT - REPORTING YEAR 2015

PWSID#: 1700112

Utility Introduction

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. Over the years we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain dedicated to meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call James Wyer, Water Department Superintendent, at (419) 683-3957. (Crestlinewtp@Outlook.com)

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about our drinking water. Village Council meets the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month beginning at 6:30 p.m. at 100 N. Seltzer St.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Village of Crestline receives its drinking water from three wells located at 3348 Milligan Road in Ontario. The water plant is located at 1245 State Route 314 North in Ontario.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential usages; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available at our office. The plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water. It also includes an inventory or potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the village has a moderate susceptibility to contamination.

This determination is based on the following: presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, significant depth (over 75 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities. However, thallium at a concentration of 1.5 ug/l was detected in a sample collected November 2, 2002.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plant, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours. (419) 683-3800.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 of 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED BY:
CRESTLINE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
1245 STATE ROUTE 314 N
ONTARIO, OHIO 44903

Sampling Results

During the past year we have sampled the water to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2014	2	2	0.075	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	[4]	[4]	0.45	0.3-0.6	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.29	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2015	60	NA	<6.0	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	7.75	4.5-11.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90 TH %TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLAION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	1.3	0.026	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	0	2.1	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.	ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
MCL (Maximum Contaminate Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.	ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.	NA: Not applicable.	ppm (parts per million) One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter)
		TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Village of Crestline
100 N. Seltzer Street
Crestline, Ohio 44827**

PRESORTED
STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE