CRESTLINE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT – REPORTING YEAR 2023
PWSID#: OH1700112

Utility Introduction

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. 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 the Water Treatment Plant, 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 Treatment 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 number 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours. (419) 683-3800.

PFAS Sampling

In 2023, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit www.pfas.ohio.gov.

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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

In 2023 we had an unconditioned License to operate our water system

How to read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Crestline drinking water.

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED BY:
CRESTLINE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
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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)	**MCLG [MRDLG]**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**LEVEL FOUND**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**VIOLATION**	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.045	0.045-0.045	NO	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	[4]	[4]	0.88	0.54 – 1.04	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.265	0.265-0.265	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N/A	80	11	8.7 – 12.4	NO	2023	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 (90TH%TILE)**	**SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES**	**VIOLAION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.11	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0	3.7	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

ppm (parts per million) One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter)

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.

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.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/l (picocuries per liter): The amount of radiation emitted per minute in a liter of water

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billon parts water (or micrograms per liter).

called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.