

OhioEPA

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2009

Introduction

The Village of Warsaw 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.

Source Water Information.

The Village of Warsaw receives its drinking water from an aquifer under Warsaw. This is considered a ground water source by the OEPA. The water department uses two wells to pump water from this supply. Also the water department removes iron and manganese and disinfects the water before distribution. The state performed an assessment of our source water and determined that the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Warsaw has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that the conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 740-824-3757.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 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. Immune-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).

Information about Lead in drinking water

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 Warsaw 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>.

License to Operate (LOT) Status Information

The Village of Warsaw has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Warsaw conducted sampling for **bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic chemicals; volatile organic chemicals** during 2008. Samples were collected for a total of 38 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Warsaw 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.

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1	1	0 - 1	NO	2007	Naturally present in the environment
*A public water system which monitors with less than forty samples per month is in compliance with the maximum contaminant level for total coliforms when no more than one of the total number of samples analyzed during a month are determined to be total coliform-positive.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0423	-	NO	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60.0	1.9	-	NO	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.83	1.6 - 2.1	NO	2009	Water additive used to control microbes

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Warsaw Council meetings are on the third Wednesday of every month at 7:00pm at the Village Hall at 322 Mill St. in Warsaw.

For more information on your drinking water contact Ed Robinette at 740-824-3757

Also you may check out the Village of Warsaw website at www.warsawohio.us

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.

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

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

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.

The "<" symbol: A symbol that 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.