

**Village of Convoy  
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence  
Report for 2017**

The Village of Convoy Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. 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. The village has a current unconditional license to operate.

**The Village of Convoy receives its drinking water from three drilled wells one on Elm Street and two on Industrial Drive.**

**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) Microbiological 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 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. 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).

**About your drinking water.**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. In 2017 the Village of Convoy conducted sampling for many contaminants. 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 contaminants are monitored for more than once per year such as bacteria, which is monitored twice per month in the distribution system. Listed in the table on the back, are contaminants that were found in the Village of Convoy's drinking water. Note that none of the contaminants exceeded the **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** that is set by the EPA.

While your drinking water meets Ohio EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA'S standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**Revised Total coliform Rule:** This CCR reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2017. All water systems were required to comply with Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to 3-31-16, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule on 3-1-16. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria which includes e-coli. The US EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

**Lead Educational Informational**

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 Convoy is responsible for providing a high quality of 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs which meets, January 30, 2018, February 27, 2018, March 27, 2018, April 24, 2018, May 29, 2018, June 26, 2018, July 31, 2018, August 28, 2018, September 25, 2018, October 30, 2018, November 27, 2018, December 18, 2018, and January 29, 2019.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact Terry Crowle, Water/Wastewater Superintendent, at 419-749-2923.

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, or one ounce of water in 7350 gallons of water,

**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, or one ounce of water in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):**the level of drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

**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.

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

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)** – Is a unit of measurement for radiation absorption by the body.

Listed on the back is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Convoy's drinking water.

Ohio EPA in cooperation with the Convoy Water Department, recently completed a study of Convoy's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Convoy has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a thick protective layer of low permeable material overlying the aquifer,
- Significant depth (28-36 feet below ground surface of the aquifer,
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activity.
- No apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	EP001 Level Found	EP001 Range of Detections (Year)	EP002 Level Found	EP002 Range of Detections (Year)	EP003 Level found	EP003 Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>											
Gross alpha (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	NA (2013)	8.54	NA (2016)	3.8	NA (2015)	See Range	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	NA (2013)	1.56	NA (2016)	ND	NA (2015)	See Range	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	NA	0.016	NA	0.016	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	6	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	2016	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	1.05	NA	1.15	NA	1.15	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	ND	NA	ND	NA	3.2	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products (Distribution Sampling)</b>										<b>Definitions</b>	
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Maximum Contaminant level (MCL):</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</li> <li>• <b>Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)</b> are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.</li> <li>• <b>Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</b> are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.</li> </ul>	
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	1.7		1.3-1.7	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10.3		0-10.3	No	2017	By-products of drinking water disinfection			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	69.4		40-69.4	No	2017	By-products of drinking water disinfection			
<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	NA	0		No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.				
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.34		No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.				