

Section 1: Village of Antwerp, Ohio Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2015

Section 2: Introduction

The Village of Antwerp Water Department 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.

Section 3: Source Water Information.

The Village of Antwerp receives its drinking water from wells. The Village has three (3) wells in operation. They are located on the southeast side of the village by the water treatment plant. Well water requires minimal treatment. In case of a power outage, the Village of Antwerp has installed a generator that can properly supply the village with power to pump and treat water.

The EPA completed a study of Antwerp's source 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 Antwerp 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 (34-56 feet below the ground surface) of the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Village Administrator at 419-258-2371.

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 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. 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 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 (1800-426-4791).

Section 6: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Antwerp conducted sampling for nitrate, total coliform, total chlorine copper and lead and disinfection byproducts. Samples were collected for the different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Antwerp's 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 8: Table of Detected Contaminants

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

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Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Coliform Bacteria	N/A	N/A	0	0	no	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	.288 ug/l	0 of 10 samples exceeded AL	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ppb-ug/l	0	AL=15	<.005 ug/l	0 of 10 samples exceeded AL	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
THM, ppb	N/A	80	5.4 ppb	N/A	No	2015	By-product of Chlorine disinfection
HAAs, ppb	N/A	60	45.1 ppb	N/A	No	2015	By-product of Chlorine disinfection
Total Chlorine ppm	4	4	1.39 ppm	075 to 2.20	No	2015	Water additive used for control of microbes
Nitrite	1	1	<0.10	NA	No	2014	Run off from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	<0.10 mg/l	N/A	No	2015	Run off from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits

Section 13: 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. The Village of Antwerp 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 18. License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

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

Section 19: N/A

Section 20: Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Council of the Village of Antwerp which meets every month on the 3rd Monday at 5:30 p.m. at town hall located at 118 N. Main Street, Antwerp, Ohio 45813

For more information on your drinking water contact Curtis Nestleroad, Antwerp Water Operator at 419-506-1203 or the Village Administrator at 419-258-2371.

Section 21: 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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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. 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.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation--