

Antwerp Village 2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

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 required minimal treatment. In case of a power outage the Village of Antwerp has a generator that can properly supply the village with power to pump and treat water. The Village aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Antwerp has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: The 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.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 run-off 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. The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2002. It was determined that the aquifer supplying drinking water to the Village of Antwerp has a low susceptibility to contamination. A copy of the Water Assessment is available by contacting the Village Administrator at 419-258-2371 or by viewing on the village's website (villageofantwerp.com)

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; 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; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

You can be involved in public participation by attending any monthly Council of Antwerp meetings on the 3rd Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at town hall located at 118 N. Main Street, Antwerp, OH 45813 or following the Village's website at: villageofantwerp.com

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Other Information

We have a current unconditioned license to operate our water system. Public participation and comment is encouraged at regular meetings of the 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, OH 45813. For more information on your drinking water contact Curtis Nestleroad, Antwerp Water Operator at 260-278-7698 or the Village Administrator at 419-258-2371.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Antwerp Village PWS ID: OH6300012 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. A list of laboratories certified by the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | No Goal For Total | 60 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 33.4 | 29.4 | 37.4 | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.42 | 0.95 | 2.0 | 2022 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminant | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.9 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 2022 | No | Likely source of contamination is Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Antimony (ppb) | 0.006 | 0.006 | <3.0 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | In runoff from ore processing, mining facilities, or farming activities using antimony-based fertilizers |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.005 | 0.002 | <1.0 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Cyanide (ppm) | 0.2 | 0.2 | <0.005 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Cyanide is a naturally occurring chemical compound that consists of carbon and nitrogen |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.21 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | 1 | 1 | 0.03 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic(ppm) | 0 | .010 | ND | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium(ppb) | 2 | 2 | 33.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium(ppb) | 0.004 | 0.004 | ND | NA | NA | 2022 | NO | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium(ppb) | 0.005 | 0.005 | ND | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium(ppb) | 0.1 | 0.1 | ND | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Mercury(ppb) | 0.002 | 0.002 | ND | NA | NA | 2022 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands |
| Nickel(ppb) | 1 | 2 | ND | NA | NA | 2022 | NO | leaching from metals in contact with drinking-water, such as pipes and fittings |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Volatile Organic Chemicals(ppb) | | | ND | NA | NA | 2022 | No | |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--|------|-------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.295 | 2022 | 0 of 10 samples were found over limit | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 0 | AL=15 | 0.002 | 2022 | 0 of 10 samples were found over limit | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

| Unit Descriptions | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Term | Definition |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| % positive samples/month | % positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | 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. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| Variations and Exemptions | Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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. |
| MRDL | 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

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