OH8701712 Village of Pemberville 2012
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We test drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

The Village of Pemberville 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.

In 2012, the Village Water Department continued to make improvements and upgrades To the water treatment and distribution system. Replacing many of the old water meters With new and more accurate meters. Well # 2 in the North Well Field had the casing fail. There is to be a New Well drilled to replace it. Well #10 in the Southeast Well Field was Cleaned Inspected and a New Pump, Motor and down piping installed to increase yield.

Where does my water come from?

The Source of the Village of Pemberville's water is **Ground Water.** We get the water From eight (8) wells in three (3) well fields. The water is treated by ION exchange units In the two (2) water treatment plants. Both water plants are operated and maintained by **One employee with an Ohio EPA Class 1 Water Supply Operator License.** To ensure the Quality, And consistency of the water, the water plants is checked 366 days a year. In 2012: 45,865,000 gallons of water were produced for our customers, for a daily average of 125,660 gallons.

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

A Vulnerability Assessment report was prepared for you water system by Ohio EPA. The Susceptibility Analysis. The assessment indicates that the Village of Pemberville's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because:

<The wells are located in a sensitive karst area;
<The shallow depth (less than 25 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
<The shallow well casing depth (25 feet)
<Potential contamination sources exist within the protection area.

This does not mean that the aquifer will become contaminated, only that under the Existing conditions ground water could become impacted by contaminant sources. A copy of the DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT for the Village of Pemberville (PWS ID #8701712) Is at the Village Office and can be reviewed There. The DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN and The WATER SUPPLY CONTINGENCY PLAN were both reviewed In 2012.

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).

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. Village of Pemberville 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular meetings of The Board of Public Affairs, which meets the Monday prior to the first and Third Tuesday of each month. The meetings are held at 7:00 PM in the Council Chamber.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Pemberville conducted sampling for {bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic} during 2012. Samples were collected for a total of {number of different contaminants for which samples were collected} different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Pemberville 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 Pemberville drinking water.

OH8701712	PEMBERVILLE VILLAGE WATER							
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2012	1.5	.9 – 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2012	12	0 – 15.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2012	48	11.4 – 71.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	06/17/10	0.0415	0 - .0415	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/17/10	1.13	.56 - 1.13	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	06/28/12	< 0.10	< 0.10	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

	Copper	06/10/10	0.633	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	Lead	06/10/10	8.1	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

	Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	06/23/10	4.4	0 - 4.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: 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.
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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.
IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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