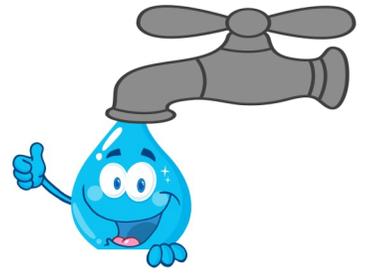


The Village of Woodville

Water Department

2019 Annual Water Quality Report



The Village of Woodville 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 contact information. During 2019 the Village of Woodville has had no violations and currently is licensed to maintain and operate our water system.

Water Source Assessment...

Currently the Woodville Water System receives water from nine active wells, which range from 250 to 300 feet deep into the underground source of water called the aquifer. Seven wells are located on the west side of the Village, while the other two are located near the Water Plant. The following treatment is provided by the current system after water is pumped from the wells; lime and soda ash softening, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, stabilization, filtration, fluoridation and disinfection. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village has a high susceptibility to contamination. This is due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures.

Woodville's Wellhead Protection program is dedicated to providing our community with a clean and safe drinking water supply. Community efforts in water conservation and pollution prevention will assist in achieving that goal. Detailed information is available by calling the Water Department at 419-849-3031.

Sources of Contamination...

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 the 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, the 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 bottle water, may contain some contaminants. The presence of contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Hotline at 800-426-4791.

General Health Information...

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 at 800-426-4791.

Your Right To Know...

As a public water consumer, it is your right to know the quality of your drinking water. Reading your annual water quality report is the first step to become a more knowledgeable consumer. So look for your report each year, when you receive it please take time to read it. If you don't receive a report by July 1st of each year, contact your water department to request a copy. As you are reading the report, write down any questions you may have and contact us to get the answers to those questions.

To Participate...

As residents of Woodville, the Mayor and Council encourages public participation at Council meetings to voice your concerns in decision regarding your drinking water, Council meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Monday of every month at 7pm. All meetings take place in the Council Chambers of the Municipal Building located at 530 Lime Street. For more information on your drinking water you are welcome to contact Keith Kruse, Village Administrator at 419-849-3031.

The following tables show the results of our water quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant that we detect in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulations (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the usual source of such contaminants, and a key for the units and definitions. This table does not show the numerous other contaminants we tested for, and **did not** detect in our water.

2019 Water Quality Data

Residual Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level found	Range of detection	Violation	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.45	1.03-1.85	N	2019	Water additive used for disinfection.

Contaminant Bacteriological	MRDLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detection	Violation	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1	0	Pos./Neg.	N	2019	Naturally present in environment.

MCL: (system that collects ≥ 40 samples/Month) 5% of monthly samples are positive, (systems that collect ≤ 40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.

All results are in mg/L unless otherwise indicated.

Contaminant Inorganic	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detection	Violation	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.13mg/L	N/A	N	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.96 mg/L	0.68-1.16mg/L	N	2019	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15ug/L	<5 ug/L	<5 ug/L	N	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3 mg/L	.0408 mg/L	.05-.053 mg/L	N	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action levels of 1.3ppm
Or Lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15ppb.

Contaminant Volatile Organic	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detection	Violation	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	N/A	80 ug/L	47.3 ug/L	43.9-50.6 ug/L	N	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60 ug/L	6.6 ug/L	6.1-7.1 ug/L	N	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detection	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	0	15pCi/L	4.1pCi/L	4.1pCi/L	2019	Erosion - Natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Radium - 228	0	5 pCi/L	.36pCi/L	.36pCi/L	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

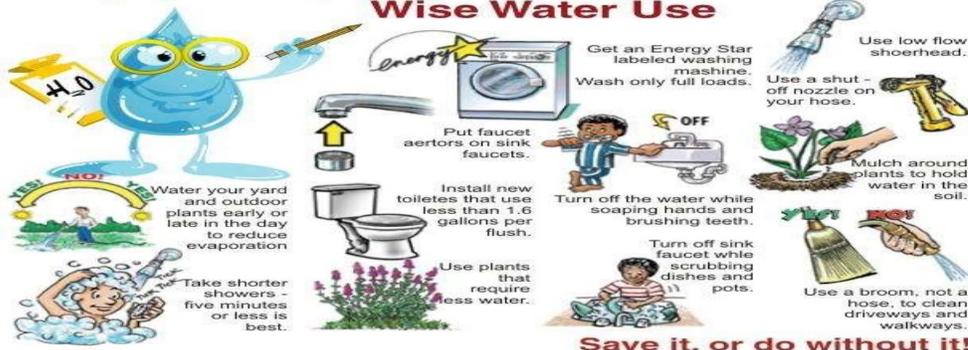
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Woodville is responsible for providing high quality 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/gov>.

Useful Customer Information...

Play your part, be water smart!

Wise Water Use



Save it, or do without it!

Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is not known or expected risk to health. Does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbes.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (ug/L): Unit of measurement of a contaminant. A part per billion is like inheriting \$10 million and discovering 1 cent is missing.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligram per Liter (mg/L): Unit of measurement for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one inch in 16 miles or one cent in \$10,000.00.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Unit of measure of the radioactivity in 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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's): Is the combination of Trihalomethane, Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Is the result of the combination of Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid.



New Ways for Water Efficiency

We flush almost a quarter of the water we use down the toilet. In the summer, watering our gardens can cause household use to double.

