

# **Village of Elida Consumer Confidence Report**



Updated April 2023

***Village of Elida***  
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**  
**For 2022**

## **Introduction**

The Village of Elida 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.

## **Source Water Information**

The Village of Elida receives its drinking water from The City of Lima, Lima, Ohio. Please contact Tim Williams at 419-221-5170 or Dave Metzger at 419-339-2811

## **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The City of Lima's public water system uses surface water drawn from intakes on the Ottawa and Auglaize Rivers. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Lima's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, industrial storm water, home construction, machine metal workshops, landfills, junk yards, septic systems, wastewater treatment discharges, roadways and railways.

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. The SWAP report is available upon requested.

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 Federal 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. The Village of Elida and the City of Lima conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of 11 different contaminants for which samples were collected. different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Elida 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.

### Table of Detected Contaminants

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

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Bacteriological From Lima</b>							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.21	0.04-0.53	No	2022	Soil Runoff.
Turbidity (% samples meeting standards)	N/A	TT	100%	100%	No	2022	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	N/A	TT	2.53	1.98-3.10	No	2021 2022	Naturally present in the environment.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants From Lima							
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	1.03	0.82 - 1.53	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits;Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharged from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.17	0.133 – 2.17	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total trihalomethanes {TTM’s} (ppb)	N/A	80	89.3	41.3-75.1	yes	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Compliance of THM’s is based on running annual average, and not individual sample values.							
Haloacetic Acids {HAA} (ppb)	N/A	60	35.2	17.9 – 45.6	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Compliance of HAA values is based on running annual average not individual sample values.							
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRD L=4	1.19	0.92-1.56	No	2021 2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine compliance is based on running annual average.							
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	None	0.00	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	0 out of 22 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	None	0.031	No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of 22 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

## Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Village of Elida highest recorded turbidity result for 2018 was 2.25 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99%.

## **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. Village of Elida 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>.

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).

## **License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**

In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. A copy of this certificate is posted at Village Hall, 406 E. Main St., Elida, Ohio.

## **Public Participation Information**

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

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council which meets the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. For more information on your drinking water contact Dave Metzger, Village Administrator, 419-339-2811.

## **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.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).
- Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.
- Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- 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.
- 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.