

Village of Convoy
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence
Report for 2008

The Village of Convoy Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. 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.

The Village of Convoy receives its drinking water from two drilled wells one on Elm Street and Industrial Drive.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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) Microbiological 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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).

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. In 2008 the Village of Convoy conducted sampling for many contaminants. 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 contaminants are monitored for more than once per year such as bacteria, which is monitored twice per month in the distribution system. Listed in the table on the back, are contaminants that were found in the Village of Convoy's drinking water. Note that none of the contaminants exceeded the **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** that is set by the EPA.

While your drinking water meets Ohio EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA'S standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead Educational Informational

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 Convoy is responsible for providing a high quality of 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs which meets, January 27, 2009 February 24, 2009, March 31, 2009, April 28, 2009, May 26, 2009, June 30, 2009, July 28, 2009, August 25, 2009, September 29, 2009, October 27, 2009, November 24, 2009, December 29, 2009, January 26, 2010.

For more information on your drinking water contact Terry Crowle, Water/Wastewater Superintendent, at 419-749-2923.

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. MRDLG's 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

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.

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – Is a unit of measurement for radiation absorption by the body.

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

Ohio EPA in cooperation with the Convoy Water Department, recently completed a study of Convoy's source of 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 Convoy 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 (28-36 feet below ground surface of the aquifer,
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activity.
- No apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (419) 749-2923.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection s	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	0	15 PCI/L	7*	NA	None	2007	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4.0	4.0	1.15* 1.19**	1.15* 1.19*	None	2007	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic(ppb)	0	10	6*	6*	None	2007	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Zero samples out of ten exceeded the "AL" for Copper							
Copper(ppm)	1.3	1.3	.274	N/A	None	2007	Household Plumbing
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
TTHM'S (ppb)	N/A	80	31.7	N/A	None	2007	By Product to Drinking Water Chlorination
1. Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	1.77**	N/A	None	2007	By Product to Drinking Water Chlorination
2. Dibromochloromethane	N/A	N/A	1.99**	N/A	None	2007	By Product to Drinking Water Chlorination
3. Bromoform	N/A	N/A	.94**	N/A	None	2007	By Product to Drinking Water Chlorination
4. Chloroform	N/A	N/A	1.16**	N/A	None	2007	By Product to Drinking Water Chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine(ppm)	MRDL G 4	MRDL 4	1.1	1.1 – 1.2	None	2008	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes

- * Elm Street Entry Point
- **Industrial Drive Entry Point

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