Village of Attica

2016

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

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(VILLAGE OF ATTICA'S WATER TREATMENT, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION PLANT IS FUNDED BY THE USDA/RD).

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VILLAGE OF ATTICA
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For the year 2016

The Village of Attica Water Treatment Plant has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your 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. We processed 38.4 million gallons of water in 2016, meeting all EPA requirements.

The Village of Attica public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on Honey Creek. . In 2016 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2003.For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Village of Attica drinking water source protection are is susceptible to agricultural runoff, animal feedlots, pesticides and fertilizer storage areas, above ground oil tank storage, industrial storm water, feed lot runoff, gas line rupture, unsewered areas, and waste water treatment plant discharges. Please contact the Village of Attica at 419-426-8815 if you would like more information about the assessment.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the Village of Attic Public Water System is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Village of Attica Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

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. 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. 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).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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).

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 5 NTU at any time. As reported above the Village of Attica Water Treatment Plant highest recorded turbidity result for the year 2016 was .29 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100.00%.

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 Attica Water Treatment Plant 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 or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of council, which meet the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM in the village hall. For more information on your drinking water, contact Gary Weis, Water Superintendent at 419-426-8815.

Contaminants	Date	# of Positive Total Coliform Samples	# of Positive Fecal/E. Coli Samples	MCLG	MCL	Fecal/E.Coli MCL	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Bacteria	2016	0	0	0	5% of monthly samples are positive		N	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2016	.29	.05-.29	No goal	TT	NTU	N	Soil run off
Turbidity 100% meeting Standard 2016								
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2016	2.07	.8-2.07	4	4	PPM	N	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2016	1.3	.80-1.3	4	4	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2016	1.6	0- 1.6	10	10	PPM	N	Run off from fertilizer
Mono Chloramines	2016	2.58	.05-2.58	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
		0	0	3	3	PPB	N	Run off from herbicide
Total Organic Carbon								
TOC	2016	1.17	1.17-1.97	TT	TT		N	Decay of living matter
The value reported under "level found" for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentages of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. Lower than (1) is a violation of TOC removal requirements.								
Lead and Copper	Date	90% of test levels were less than	Individual results Over the AL	ALG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	.123	0	1.3	1.3	PPM	N	Household Plumbing
Copper				1.3	1.3	PPM		
Zero out of (10) samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action level of 1.3ppm.								
Lead	2016	<.0050	0	0	15	PPB	N	Household Plumbing
Lead				0	15	PPB		
One out of (10) samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action level of 15 PPB								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	32.3	25-44	0	60	PPB	N	By-Product Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	69.7	40.9-91.0	0	80	PPB	N	By-Product of Chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range			Units	Violation	

Definitions:

MCLG OR Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant In drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allows a margin of safety.

MCL or Maximum Contaminant: 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.

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

PPM Parts Per Million: one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

PPB Parts Per Billion or (ug/l) Micrograms per Liter : one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ALG Action Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.