

Village of Fort Loramie

Drinking Water

Consumer Confidence Report for 2010

To help you be a more informed consumer, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency requires the Village of Fort Loramie to prepare an annual report on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, information on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Source Water Information.

The Village of Fort Loramie receives its drinking water from 2 wells located in the Village Youth Park on Louis St. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Fort Loramie has a low susceptibility to contamination due to the carbonate aquifer which is present between 140 and 302 feet and it is a confined aquifer. At a minimum, 140 feet of low permeability deposits exist which act as a barrier between the ground surface and the aquifer. This does not mean that this well field cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. We want to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 land surface 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, the EPA 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).

Who needs to take special precautions?

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, 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 Fort Loramie conducted sampling for *{bacteria, synthetic organic}* contaminants during 2010. Samples were collected for numerous different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Fort Loramie water supply. The Ohio EPA requires the Village of Fort Loramie to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because of the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

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

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

You can participate in decisions regarding your drinking water by attending a Village Council meeting at 8:00 pm on the second Monday of every month at the Village Hall on 14 Elm St.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Tony Schmitmeyer, Village Administrator at (937) 295-3088 or Ben Krieg, Public Works Superintendent / Plant Operator at (937) 295-2567.

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.39	NA	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.007	NA	No	2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	5	NA	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Zero out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.107	NA	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80	25.9	NA	No	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	7.89	NA	No	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.5	0.9 – 2.1	No	2010	Water additive used to control microbes.

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. The Village of Fort Loramie 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>.

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 residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

Parts per Million (ppm): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb): 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 detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

NA: Not Applicable