

VILLAGE OF EDGERTON

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2008

What's the source of your drinking water?

The Village of Edgerton has received a designation of "ground water" from the EPA, which means that your water comes from three-village wells approximately 100 ft. deep. These wells are located on the Northeast side of the Village. The Village owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. After the water comes out of the wells, we treat it to remove several contaminants and we also add chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Edgerton Water Treatment Plant is an iron removal and ion exchange softening treatment plant, with an average pumpage of 185,418 gallons a day.

How susceptible is your drinking water?

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of The Village of Edgerton'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 The Village of Edgerton has a low susceptibility to contamination. This is determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer
- Significant depth (68 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 activities
- 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 source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the water department at 419-298-8025.

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) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, 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. 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 for 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 insure drinking water safety. The Village of Edgerton Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, disinfection by-products, nitrate, inorganic, contaminants, an

d volatile organic chemicals during 2008. Samples were collected and tested for a total of 20 different contaminants, most which were not detected in the Village water supply.

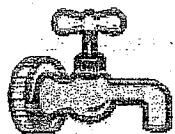
Listed in this report is information on those contaminants that were found in the village's drinking water.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular meetings of the Village Council, which meets the first and third Mondays of each month.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Chris LaLonde, Superintendent, at 298-8025 or 298-2912.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Report. Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for the future generations.



Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

Ion Exchange: A chemical process in which ions from two different molecules are exchanged to soften water.

MCLG: (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) 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.

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

ppm: (parts per million) Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

ppb: (parts per billion) Units of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

Contaminants Found (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Deflections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	33.1	<0.5 to 20.9	None	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, five (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	16.8	<1.0 to 5.5	None	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.83	0.65 to 0.97	None	2008	Water additive used to control microbes.
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Chloroform, (ppb)	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	None	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane, (ppb)	N/A	N/A	11	N/A	None	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane, (ppb)	N/A	N/A	5.5	N/A	None	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganics							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	10	N/A	None	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
one out of ten samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	0	AL=1.3	0.278	N/A	None	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.67	N/A	None	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium Total (ppm)	2	2	0.482	N/A	None	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.25	N/A	None	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.