VILLAGE OF COLDWATER

2015 Report to Consumers on Water Quality

The Village of Coldwater Water Department is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. The Village of Coldwater Water Department water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Council meeting. The council meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 610 West Sycamore Street, in the Village Municipal Center Council Chambers at 7:00 p.m.

License to Operate
We, the Village of Coldwater, have a current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Water Source
The Village of Coldwater Water Department is supplied by groundwater pumped from 9 wells in two well fields near the corner of West Sycamore Street and South Cedar Street in Coldwater.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Coldwater'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 Coldwater 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 (36 - 78 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.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Brian Bruggeman or Eric Thomas 419-678-4881.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on 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 (800-426-4791).

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 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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 infections. 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/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 (800-426-4791).

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 Coldwater 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.

Other Monitoring
In addition to testing we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for dozens of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report, contact the Village office.

How Do I Read This Chart?
The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Is the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. It is based on scientific research which concludes that greater concentrations could cause health problems in humans. 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.

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.

Million of Fibers per Liter (MF/L): Are units of measurement of concentration of fibers in the water. One million fibers in one liter of water is equal to 1.0 MF/L.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): Is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Are concentration limits for nuisance contaminants, such as iron and manganese, which may have aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, or staining. The advisable maximum level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to the free-flowing outlet of the ultimate user of a public water system. Contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those resulting from corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality, are excluded from this definition.

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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or

other requirements which a water system must follow.
%REC: Percent recoveries are calculated for each surrogate. Surrogates are organic compounds which are similar to analytes of interest in chemical composition, extraction, and chromatography, but which are not normally found in environmental samples. These compounds are spiked into all blanks, calibration and check standards, samples and spiked samples prior to analysis.

The A "<" 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.

N/A: Not Applicable

Key To Table

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL = Million of Fibers per liter
MRDL= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

AL = Action Level
%REC = Percent recoveries
Less than = <
N/A = Not Applicable

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Nitrate	2015	ppm	10	10	<.10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Nitrate-Nitrite	2015	ppm	10	10	<.10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Nitrite	2015	ppm	10	10	<.10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Fluoride	2015	ppm	4	2	1.27	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Fluoride naturally occurs in the well water used by the Village of Coldwater.	NO
Antimony	2015	ppb	6.00	6.00	<3.0	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics & solder	NO
Barium	2015	ppm	2	2	<.005	N/A	Discharge of drilling waste from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Copper	2015	ppb	AL=1300	1300	1180	40.5 - 1250	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO
Lead	2015	ppb	AL=15	0	2.61	<2.0 – 6.42	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO

Microbiological Contaminant

Contaminant	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Total Coliform	2015	2 or more per month	0	0	0 - 1	Naturally present in environment	NO

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Bromodichloromethane	2015	ppb	N/A	N/A	23.60	17.01-29.37	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Bromoform	2015	ppb	N/A	N/A	4.34	3.24-6.15	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Chloroform	2015	ppb	N/A	N/A	15.3	10.83-24.09	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Dibromochloromethane	2015	ppb	N/A	N/A	19.2	14.43-24.38	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Total Trihalomethanes	2015	ppb	80	N/A	62.44	46.24-81.95	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) Total	2015	ppb	60	N/A	15.64	10.80-20.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	Average Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Iron	2015	ppm	0.3	<.05	<.05-.08	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Manganese	2015	ppm	0.05	<.005	<.005-.011	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Alachlor	2014	ppb	2	0	<.14	N/A	Run off from herbicide	NO
Atrazine	2014	ppb	3	3	<.20	N/A	Run off from herbicide	NO
Simazine	2014	ppb	4	4	<.21	N/A	Run off from herbicide	NO

Residual Disinfectants

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Total Chlorine	2015	ppm	4	4	1.27	0.72 – 1.84	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	NO