

VILLAGE OF WINDHAM, OHIO
2010 ANNUAL CONSUMER WATER QUALITY REPORT

Utilities Office (330) 326-2622, extension 3

Test Levels supplied by: Bruce Rininger, Water Superintendent

In January 2010, The Village of Windham Public Water System was in violation of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC), Rule 3745-81-21. This requires public notification. We are notifying each resident through this year's Consumer Water Quality Report.

We are required to submit 3 coliform bacteria samples monthly. We send 4 per month to the lab to be analyzed for coliform bacteria. We sent our 4 for January 2010 (mailed on January 28th, 2010.) These were not received by the lab until February 3, 2010. Therefore, 2 samples were too old for testing and we had only 2 good samples for the month. This is why we were in violation. This is the Public Notification of our violation.

Water Quality Exceeds Mark

The Village of Windham has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. The water meets both state and federal standards for quality and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Water Drinking Act, explains where your water comes from, general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water systems contacts.

Water Source

The Village of Windham receives its drinking water from six (6) wells located in the Village Well Field, which are located on the westerly side of the Village bordering the Township line.

Source Water Protection

The sources of drinking water, for 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The water sources from the Village of Windham have a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature and location of the wells and existing potential contamination sources identified. The Village of Windham vigilantly safeguards its ground water supplies, future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures.

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.

Contaminates which may become present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural or 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 runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can come from industry, 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.

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Windham'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 Windham has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: (A) presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high; (B) shallow depth (less than 18 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and (C) the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to protect the aquifer is available by calling (330) 326-3250.

Special Information Available

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 (800) 426-4791.

Lead and Copper Precautions

"Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

About your Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA requires regular sampling and 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 much provide the same protection for public health. The Village of Windham conducted sampling for volatile organic contaminants, copper, lead, radioactive contaminants, bacteria, nitrates and fluoride in 2008. Samples were collected for many different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Windham water supply. 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.

An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Table

The following table presents the information on any regulated contaminant that was found to be present in any amount in the drinking water. Definitions: PPM: part per million PPB: part per billion ARA: Annual running average MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal "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." MCL: Maximum contaminant level "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."

Substance	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Sample Year	Sources of Contaminate
<i>Radioactive Contaminants</i>								
Total Alpha	PC/L	0	15	< .3	N/A	NO	2004	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>								
Fluoride	PPM	4	4	1.22	.80-1.20	NO	2009	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth and Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead	PPB	0	AL-15	3.7	< 3-4.0	NO	2007	Corrosion of household plumbing and Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper	PPB	1300	AL-130	190	< 50-333	NO	2007	Corrosion of household plumbing and Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate	PPM	N/A	N/A	149	N/A	NO	2004	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<i>Volatile Organic Contaminants</i>								
Bromodichloromethane	PPB	N/A	N/A	6.8	N/A	NO	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	PPB	N/A	N/A	6.04	N/A	NO	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	PPB	N/A	N/A	5.11	N/A	NO	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Customer Views Welcome

If you are interested in learning more about the Water Department and Water Quality or participating in the decision-making process, there are a number of opportunities available. Questions about Water Quality can be answered by calling our Water Superintendent at (330) 326-3250. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions can be made by attending the Regular meeting of the Village Council. Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM in the Council Chambers behind the Police Station.