Village of Windham, Ohio
2022 Annual Consumer Water Quality Report
Utilities Office (330)326-2622, Ext. 221
Test Levels supplied by: Paul Blewitt

Water Source

In 2022, the Windham WTP was licensed to operate and had an unconditioned license to operate a water in 2022. 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 source of drinking water, for both tap 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 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 contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural or livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminates, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge. 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 contaminates, 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 contamination sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood od the aquifer becoming contaminated is very 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 330-326-2622 ext 228.

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

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 Windham Water Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, buy 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 whish 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 https//www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

About your Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA requires sampling and prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminates in bottles water which much provide the same protection for public health. The Village of Windham conducted sampling for volatile organic contaminants, copper, barium, lead, radioactive contaminants, bacteria, nitrated and fluoride in 2021. 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 that 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: BDL: Below Detection Limit; N/A: Not Applicable 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."

Violations:

The Windham Water Plant had no reporting violation in the 2022 year.

Monitoring Violations: None

In 2022 the Windham Water Department had **NO** water quality violations and net or exceeded all state and federal standards.

Customer Views Welcome:

If you are interested in learning more about the Water Department and Water Quality or participation 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)326-2622 ext. 228. Inquires about public participation and policy decisions can be made by attending the Regular meeting of the Village Council. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM in the Council Chambers behind the Police Station.

Substance	Units	MCLG	MCL	Windham Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (2021)	PPB	0	15	BDL	BDL	5-19-21	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing and Erosion of Natural Deposits
0-20 Samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 PPB								
Copper (2021)	PPM	1.3	1.3	110	BDL-0.59	5-19-21	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing and Erosion of Natural Deposits
0-20 Samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 PPM								
Lead (2022)	PPB	0	15	BDL	BDL	7-13-22	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing and Erosion of Natural Deposits
0-10 Samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 PPB								
Copper (2022)	PPM	1.3	1.3	50.7	10.8-112	7-13-22	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing and Erosion of Natural Deposits
0-10 Samples were found to have lopper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 PPM								
Inorganic Contaminants	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Windham Water**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violations**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chlorine	PPM	4.0	4.0	1.60	0.22-1.97	6-2022	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	PPM	2	2	20.0	0.026 – 0.026	3-15-22	NO	Discharge of Drilling Wastes; Discharge from Metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Fluoride	PPM	4	4	0.223	0.229 – 0.229	3-15-22	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	PPM	10	10	BDL	0.2– 0.2	6-9-22	NO	Human Sewage and livestock manure fertilizers; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Total Trihalomethanes	PPB	N/A	80	67.13	37.1-75.7	2022	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetric Acids	PPB	N/A	60	32.41	13.9-43.7	2022	NO	By-product of water chlorination
Synthetic Organic-Compounds (SOC)								Man-made organic chemicals such as pesticides and fuel additives
Atrazine	PPB	N/A	N/A	BDL	N/A	9/16/21	NO	
Alachlor	PPB	N/A	N/A	BDL	N/A	9/16/21	NO	
Simazine	PPB	N/A	N/A	BDL	N/A	9/16/21	NO	