The Village of Woodville
Water Department
2012 Annual Water Quality Report

The Village of Woodville has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and contact information. During this year the Village of Woodville has had no violations and currently has an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Water Source Assessement. . .

Currently the Woodville Water System receives water from nine active wells, which range from 250 to 300 feet deep into the underground source of water called the aquifer. Seven wells are located on the west side of the Village, while the other two are located near the Water Plant. The following treatment is provided by the current system after water is pumped from the wells; lime and soda ash softening, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, stabilization, filtration fluoridation and disinfection. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village has a high susceptibility to contamination. This is due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures.

Woodville's Wellhead Protection program is dedicated to providing our community with a clean and safe drinking water supply. Community efforts in water conservation and pollution prevention will assist in achieving that goal. Detailed information is available by calling the Water Department at 419-849-3031.

Sources of Contamination. . .

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, 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 the 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 USEPA 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 bottle water, may contain some contaminants. The presence of contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Hotline at 800-426-4791.

General Health Information. . .

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 at 800-426-4791.

Your Right To Know. . .

As a public water consumer, it is your right to know the quality of your drinking water. Reading your annual water quality report is the first step to become a more knowledgeable consumer. So look for your report each year, when you receive it please take time to read it. If you don't receive a report by July 1st of each year, contact your water department to request a copy. As you are reading the report, write down any questions you may have and contact us to get the answers to those questions.

What's In My Water?

Residual Disinfectants	MRDLG	MRDL	Level found	Range of detection	Viola-tion	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.60 - 1.1	N	2012	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminant Bacteriological	MRDLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detection	Viola-tion	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1	0	Pos./Neg.	N	2012	Naturally present in environment.

MCL: (system that collects ≥ 40 samples/Month) 5% of monthly samples are positive,
(systems that collect ≤ 40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample

Contaminant Inorganic	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detection	Viola-tion	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.16mg/l	N/A	N	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.96mg/l	2.96 - 0.51	N	2012	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.037mg/l	.037-.037	N	2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<5.0ug/l	N/A	N	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	<5.0ug/l	<0.05-1.0	N	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action levels of 1.3ppm
Or Lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15ppb.

SMCL Exceedance Notice

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the Village of Woodville had a fluoride concentration of 2.96 mg/l - 1.31 mg/l, from January 16, 2012 until January 19, 2012.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining or pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain ore than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in you drinking water exceed 2mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call the Village of Woodville Water Department at 419-849-3031. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NFS-HELP.

Contaminant Synthetic Organic	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detection	Viola-tion	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Alachlor	N/A	.002mg/l	<0.20ug/l	N/A	N	2012	Run-off from agricultural herbicides used on row crops.
Atrazine	N/A	.003mg/l	.<0.30ug/l	N/A	N	2012	Run-off from agricultural herbicides used on row crops.
Simasine	N/A	.004mg/l	<.40ug/l	.N/A	N	2012	Run-off from agricultural herbicides used on row crops.

Contaminant Volatile Organic	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detection	Viola-tion	Sample year	Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (THM's)	N/A	0.080mg/l	.062mg/l	N/A	N	2012	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	0.06mg/l	.0056mg/l	N/A	N	2012	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The EPA requires sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples are collected and analyzed for many different contaminants. The monitoring frequency requirement for source contaminants is less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not normally change. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drink water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Woodville 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/gov.

Table Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

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

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligram per Liter (mg/L): Unit of measurement for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one inch in 16 miles or one cent in $10,000.00

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (ug/L): Unit of measurement of a contaminant. A part per billion is like inheriting $10 million and discovering 1 cent is missing.

The < 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SCML): The maximum concentration of level of certain contaminants in public water suppliers.

* Secondary levels are written to address aesthetic consideration such as taste, odor and color of water rather than health standards.

Water Tips . . .

- A garden hose can use more than 10 gallons of water per minute.
- Leaving the water on while you brush your teeth uses 5 gallons of water.
- Water expands by 9% when it freezes. Frozen water (ice) is lighter than water, which is why ice floats in water.

Now here is a good reason for closing or repairing that dripping faucet – a drip from a leaky faucet is like wasting almost 75 liters of water every single day .

Routine hydrant flushing or plumbing changes in your home can stir up material that has settled. This can give your water a temporary "rusty" appearance. The best way to solve this problem is to check with our Water Dept. to make sure that at there has been no break in the system and if there is none, flush your home pipes by running cold water for a while through your largest faucet usually a bathtub.

To Participate. . .

As residents of Woodville, the Mayor and Council encourages public participation at Council meetings to voice your concerns in decision regarding your drinking water, Council meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Monday of every month at 7pm. All meeting take place in the Council Chambers of the Municipal Building located at 530 Lime Street.

For more information on your drinking water you are welcome to contact Keith Kruse, Village Administrator or Chris McCarron, Interim Water Operator at 419-849-3031.