

**VILLAGE OF ARCANUM, OHIO**  
**PWS ID #1900112**  
**DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**FOR 2007**

**We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Council meetings are held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday and last Tuesday each month at 7:00 PM, at the City Building, 104 West South Street.**

**The Public Is Always Welcome**

**Introduction:** The Village of Arcanum has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

This report covering 2007 results and status is required to be issued prior to July 1, 2008. We're happy to share our results with you. Please read them carefully. For more information call Norman Cutright, Village Administrator at 692-8101.

**Source Water Information:** The Village currently obtains all its drinking water from five production wells from two well fields. Currently three wells are in service. One well field is located on Dull Road. The other well field is located on Arcanum Ithaca Road

**Source Water Assessment:** Ohio EPA completed a study of Arcanum's source drinking water. The purpose of this study was to identify potential contaminate sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the Village has a moderate susceptibility of contamination. This determination is based on, the presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities; and presence of significant potential contaminants source in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. More information is available by contacting Wallace Alderman at 692-8500 or the Ohio EPA at (614) 644-2752.

**Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water:** 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 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, 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 bottles 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 ( 1-1-800-426-4791)

**Who needs to Take Special Precautions?** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 healthcare 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

**Water Quality Data:** The results of tests performed in 2007 or the most recent testing the past 5 years are presented in the table. Only detected contaminants are listed in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

**VILLAGE OF ARCANUM-2007 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Sources of Contamination
Copper	2005	ppm	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	0.97	<0.5 to 0.71	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2005	ppb	AL=15	AL=15	5	<5 to < 5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate	2007	ppm	10	10	0.17	na	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chlorine	2007	ppm	4	4	0.65	0.65 to 2.18	Water additive used to control microbe
Total-HAA5	2005	ppb	60	60	17.09	na	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total - TTHM	2005	ppb	80	80	33.96	na	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic	2006	ppb	10	10	0	na	By-product of agricultural and industrial activities or erosion of natural deposits

**Water Quality Notes:**

Out of 10 lead and copper sites no sites were found to be above the action levels for lead and copper

**DEFINITIONS**

**Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL)** 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 pretreatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminate 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.

**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 million 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.

**Range:** The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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.

Na=not applicable/available

Nr=not regulated