Annual Water Quality Report

Compiled by: The Water Department of the Village of Hicksville, Ohio
Report Dates: January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007
Consumer Contact Telephone Number: (419) 542-8984

To assist all Village of Hicksville "Water Consumers" in making informed decisions regarding their drinking water, the Hicksville Water Department is pleased to present the following facts about its water supply for the year 2007.

Definitions and Abbreviations used in this text are as follows:

1. (MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
2. (MCL) Maximum contaminant level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available Treatment Technology.
3. (AL): Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
4. (ppm) Parts per Million or (mg/l) Milligrams per Liter: are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11 and a half days.
5. (ppb) Parts per Billion: are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
6. (pCi/l) Picocuries per Liter: The quantity of radioactive material producing two and twenty two hundredths (2.22) nuclear transformations per minute.
7. The "<" symbol: A symbol that means "less than". A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was five and the contaminant in that sample was not detected at that level.
8. (EPA) Environmental Protection Agency: The Federal Regulatory Agency that works with and through the states managing programs dealing with air pollution, water pollution, solid waste disposal, water supply, and toxic substances.
9. (Mrem/yr) Millirems per year: A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
10. MFL (million fibers per liter): Measurement of decay of asbestos- cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
11. TTHMs (Total Trihalomethane’s) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethane’s in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and have an increased risk of getting cancer.
12. BDL – Below Detection Level
13. MRDL – Maximum Residual Detection Level {Total Chlorine} Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in the excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
14. MRDLG - Maximum Residual Detection Level Goal.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (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, 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:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants; septic systems; agricultural livestock operations; and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from storm runoff; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production; mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from various sources such as agriculture; urban storm water runoff; & septic systems.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The Source: Hicksville's water supply is a ground water source pumped from the MICHINDOH aquifer.

Source Water Assessment: In 1994, the Village of Hicksville, with the assistance of the consulting geologist firm of Eagon and Associates, Inc., at the guidance of the EPA initiated the first phase of what is known as the "Wellhead Protection Program". This program is designed to prevent the contamination of our water source and to enable the Water Utility to detect and avert any contamination before it impacts the public water supply system.

In November 2002, the Ohio EPA also completed a study of Hicksville'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 Hicksville has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: 1. The presence of a thick protective layer of low permeable material is overlying the aquifer. 2. There is "significant" depth (over 115 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer. 3. No evidence suggests any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities have impacted that ground water. 4. There are no significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. More information about the source water assessment or what the consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by contacting the Hicksville Water Department.

Viewpoint

Sewer Adjustment Process

If an "inconspicuous" leak has resulted at your residence due to the failure of a "secluded" plumbing fixture or pipe, and the water that had been lost due to that leak did not enter a tile that leads to the Village sewer system, the steps to take for a possible adjustment are as follows:

1. Arrange a written statement, which includes the cause of the leak, the date and manner of discovery, how it was repaired, the date it was repaired, as well as any other pertinent information that might help your request. Also, include a copy of the repair bill (if repaired by a plumber).
2. After your statement is completed, take it to the water clerk at the municipal building. Ask any questions you might have at that time.
3. From that point, your request will be forwarded to the Water Superintendent for review.
4. *If it can't be proven, it can't be considered for an adjustment!

Note: Adjustments do not include anything involving toilets (any restroom fixtures), water softeners, washing machine, interior hoses, exterior hoses, broken swimming pool liners, etc…

Mike Scranton
Superintendent of Water

Note: This information is being provided in addition to other notices that may be required by law.

Table of detected Contaminants (2000-2007)

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganics Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1	NA	No	2005	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.074	NA	No	2005	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.14	<0.05-0.21	No	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	7	<3-19	No	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	0.8	NA	No	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	1.3	NA	No	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	80	7.7	NA	No	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	60	1.7	NA	No	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.7	0.6-0.9	No	2007	Water additive used to control microbes

- Bacteria: (Total Coliform): As required by the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). Four Total Coliform samples per month are required from the distribution system on a routine basis. A total of 48 routine samples were tested during 2005, resulting in "zero positive" for all 48 samples, in other words: 100 % Safe. Lab work done by the Bryan Municipal Water Lab.
- Chlorine: Required as a protection barrier against contamination caused by back-flow, back-siphonage, or any unavoidable means such as main breaks, power failures, flushing operations and any other sudden pressure variations. Provisions from the OAC require all community water systems to maintain a minimum residual of at least two-tenths milligram per liter free chlorine throughout the distribution system. The Hicksville Water Department tests this on a daily basis (seven days per week).
- Iron: A natural constituent of soil and rock, which may cause staining problems with plumbing fixtures and laundry as well as micro-organism growth which may cause clogging, should be reduced to less than three tenths mg/l if possible. Hicksville water is tested weekly and the results are consistently less than one-tenth mg/l. Lab work done by Masi Labs.
- Total Hardness: Hicksville water hardness is determined by the sum of calcium hardness plus magnesium hardness, and is measured in terms of milligrams per liter or parts per million of calcium carbonate. An average measurement of Hicksville water determines it as "very hard" with a reading of about 450 mg/l or 22 Grains per Gallon, which may vary.
- Sodium: Hicksville's "Raw" water Sodium content is approximately 37 mg/l.

You are an "IMPORTANT" partner. Let your voice be heard!

The Village of Hicksville conducts regular council meetings on the first and third Monday of each month. These meetings begin at 7:00 PM and are held at the council room located at the Municipal Building, 111-113 South Main Street. Various water supply issues and concerns are dealt with at these meetings and the public is encouraged to attend. There are also special committee meetings that are scheduled when necessary. The time and location of these meetings are listed on the Municipal Building bulletin board just inside the South Main Street entrance. Requests for further information concerning Hicksville Source Water Assessment as well as a complete listing of tested parameters may be obtained by contacting the Hicksville Water Treatment Plant at (419) 542-8984.