

Welcome to our annual Water Quality Report.

Its purpose is to provide you with information about your drinking water as required by the Environmental Protection Agency. The quality of your drinking water is monitored every day by state certified operators. These operators are dedicated to providing you with an ample supply of safe drinking water. The EPA also requires continuous ongoing education for operators to maintain their licenses. If you would like any information additional to information included this report, please contact us, and we will be happy to assist you.



*** We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.***

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council on the first and third Mondays of each month.

Meetings are held in the Council Chambers at 111 S. Main St. and begin at 7:00 p.m.

VILLAGE SERVICES INFORMATION

METER TAMPERING:

The State of Ohio has established law ORC 4933.19, which makes tampering with Village meters or equipment illegal and establishes penalties for such violations. Penalties are prescribed for the following illegal acts:

- Interfering with or bypassing a water meter or attachment to impede or reduce correct registration of the meter
- Knowingly consuming any water which has not been correctly registered on the meter due to tampering and/or has been unlawfully reconnected
- Reconnecting water service that has been disconnected or shut-off due to non-payment or other reasons

Anyone found guilty of these illegal acts may be subject to a maximum of five (5) years in jail or a maximum fine of \$2,500 or both plus the cost of the water stolen and for any damaged equipment. Proof that a meter, pipe, valve or other attachment has been tampered with or reconnected is presumptive evidence that the customer or user has caused the tampering or reconnecting. It is no longer necessary to catch the person in the act of tampering or reconnection.

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 sewer or tile that leads to the Village sewer system, take the following steps for a possible adjustment: 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). After your statement is completed, take it to the water clerk at the municipal building. Ask any questions you might have at that time. From that point, your request will be reviewed by the Water Superintendent. If it can't be proven, it can't be considered for an adjustment! **NOTE:** Adjustments do not include anything involving any restroom fixtures, water softeners, washing machines, interior hoses, exterior hoses, broken swimming pool liners, etc. For more information, call the water clerk at (419) 542-8224.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER

Your Village of Hicksville drinking water is produced from groundwater wells. We have three wells providing our raw water. We are extremely dependent on our groundwater supply and therefore must protect it from contamination. To do this, we have prepared a Well Head Protection Plan. Preparation of this plan included determining where the groundwater that supplies our system comes from, identifying activities that have the potential to pollute the groundwater, and developing a management strategy to protect the area from contamination. In November 2002, the Ohio EPA also completed a susceptibility analysis 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 of the aquifer cover (over 115 feet below ground surface). 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 level of 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 at (419) 542-8984 or the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency at (614) 644-3020.

****Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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.****

For more information on your drinking water, contact

Water Superintendent Jessi Eison at (419) 542-8984 or visit our web site at www.VillageOfHicksville.com

WATER QUALITY TESTING & TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The Environmental Protection Agency requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Hicksville Water Department conducted all required sampling for safe drinking water. The following chart contains information on contaminants that were found in Hicksville's drinking water. Some contaminants are monitored less than once per year because their concentration does not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data may be more than one year old. Also, Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and Haa5s.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Systems collecting <40/month, 1 monthly positive	2	NA	Yes	2010	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.074	NA	No	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1	NA	No	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.14	<0.05 - 0.21	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	7.0	<3 - 19	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	0.8	NA	No	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	1.3	NA	No	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.5	0.1 - 1.9	No	2010	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts Rule contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	7.7	NA	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	1.7	NA	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Definitions of terms contained in the above chart:

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water which below there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. NA in this column denotes the contaminant is not yet fully regulated.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level is 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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is the highest level allowed.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is the level at which below there is no known or expected risk to health.

ppm - Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to 1 second in a little more than 11.5 days.

ppb - Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to 1 second in 31.7 years.

AL - Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NA - Not Applicable

*Total Coliform Bacteria

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. In June 2010, two samples were found to have Total Coliforms present. Our water department re-sampled those locations as well as several other locations for a total of 18 extra samples to assure us that it was an isolated incident. There have been no other Coliform detections since then.

*Lead

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 Village of Hicksville Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing component. 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Other quality data about your drinking water :

Total Hardness: 280 mg/L (16 gpg)
Iron: <0.1 mg/L