2017
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For the
Village of Stryker Water Department

We are pleased to be able to give you the Annual Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with the best quality of water possible. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Where does your water come from? The sources of drinking water both tap and bottled include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it may pick up contaminants. 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 users; (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.

Our water source is called a ground water source collected from two wells in The Michindoh aquifer of sand, gravel and shale. The water is treated to ensure its safety and delivered to you via an extensive underground piping system.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please feel free to attend our regularly scheduled Council meetings. They are held at 6:00 p.m. the second Monday of every month in the Village Hall.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Stryker'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 Stryker has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer,
- significant depth (over 150 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and
- no apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (419) 682-6428.

In our monitoring table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Treatment Technique (TT). A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action level (AL). The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

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 billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The < is a symbol which means less than. Results of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was less than 5 and that the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocurie (pci) means that quantity of radioactive material producing two and twenty two hundredths nuclear transformations per minute.

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. Village of Stryker 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provided the same protection for public health.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Stryker conducted sampling for *bacteria, pesticides, and other organic chemicals* during 2017, most of which were not detected in the Village of Stryker's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

The Village of Stryker has a current unconditioned license (PWD ID 8601712) to operate our water system.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the drinking water of the Village of Stryker.

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE of DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE of CONTAMINANTS
			RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS				
ALPHA EMITERS	0	15	3.0	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural Deposits
COMBINED RADIUM (228)	0	5	1.0	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural Deposits
			INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS				
BARIUM BA (ppm)	2	2	.67	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refiners. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.16	N/A	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes healthy teeth, and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum. factories.
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0 .43	0 out of 10 Exceed AL	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood perservatives.
LEAD (ppm)	0	AL=.015	.0029	0 out of 10 Exceed AL	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, and erosion of natural deposits

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINATIONS

HAA5	N/A	60	<6.0	N/A	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM (ppb) STU1	0	80	19.6	N/A	NO	2017	By-product of drinking Water chlorination

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MRDL	MRDLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL	4.	4. 0	1.3 mg/L	1.0 – 1.6	NO	2017	By product of drinking water chlorination

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2017. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2017, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2017. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

All 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 Hotline (800-426-4791)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under going 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 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).

Bottom line – is the water safe? Absolutely, our water meets and often is better than the state and federal standards for quality and safety.

Village of Stryker
Alan Riegsecker, Administrator (419) 682-7119
Wesley White, Water and Wastewater Dept. (419) 682-6428
P O Box 404, 200 N Defiance St
Stryker, Ohio 43557-0404