

Village of Stryker
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2022

Section 2: Introduction

The Village of Stryker 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 water system contacts.

Section 3: Source Water Information

The Village of Stryker is a community public water system. This system operates two wells that pump approximately 114,000 gallons of water per day from a sand and gravel aquifer (water-rich zone), the Michindoh aquifer.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 Village of Stryker's source of drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following information from the Ohio EPA Drinking Water Source Assessment.

- Presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer,
- Significant depth (over 105 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.

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Stryker are available by contacting the Village Administrator at (419) 682-7119.

Section 4: What are 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 Strom 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, 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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Section 5: 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Section 6: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Stryker conducted sampling for bacteria, pesticides, and other organic chemicals during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of seven different contaminants 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 per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Section 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the month of July, 2022, the Village of Stryker failed to monitor for disinfection by-products.

The Village of Stryker obtained the required samples for Disinfection By-Products (DBP) on June 28, 2022. These samples were submitted and received by the Division of Drinking and Ground Waters, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The sample date was only three days before the Annual Sample time period of July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022.

What is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate

monitoring will be performed in the future.

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants

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

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium BA (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.630 | N/A | NO | 2022 | Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refiners. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.14 | N/A | NO | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes healthy teeth, and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| TTHM (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 5.5 | 5.5-5.6 | NO | 2022 | By product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine Residual | 4 MRDL | 4.0 MRDLG | 1.3 mg/L | 1.3-2.6 | NO | 2022 | By product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
| Contaminants (units) | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of test levels were less than | Violation | Year Sampled | Typical source of Contaminants |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | 0 ppb | 0 | 2.7 | NO | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, and erosion of natural deposits. |
| | 0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | N/A | 0.180 | NO | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives. |
| | 0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | |

| Quarter | 2022 TTHM Results (µg/l) | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|---------|
| | Jan-Mar | Apr-June | Jul-Sept | Oct-Dec |
| Site 1 – Sample Value (µg/l) | None | None | 5.6 | None |
| Site 1 – LRAA | None | None | 5.6 | None |
| Site 2 – Sample Value (µg/l) | None | None | 5.5 | None |
| Site 2 - LRAA | None | None | 5.5 | None |

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CCR Report Values | Highest Compliance Value = 5.6 µg/l Range of Values = 5.5 µg/l to 5.6 µg/l |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Section 9: Lead Educational Information

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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Section 10: Ground Water Rule

No significant deficiencies.

Section 11: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2022 we had an unconditioned license (PWD ID 8601712) to operate our water system.

Section 12: Public Notice

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the 2022 annual time period, we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: **Disinfection By-Products**.

The Village of Stryker obtained the required samples for Disinfection By-Products (DBP) on June 28, 2022. These samples were submitted and received by the Division of Drinking and Ground Waters, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The sample date was only three days before the Annual Sample time period of July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Stryker Village did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the 2022 Annual time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

What is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distribution copies by hand or mail.

A sample will be collected on **July 1 – September 30, 2023**

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Stryker Village at:

Alan Riegsecker, Village Administrator
PO Box 404, Stryker, Ohio 43557
Phone Number: (419) 682-7119

PWSID: OH8601712

Facility ID: DS1

Section 13: Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular Council meetings of the Village of Stryker, which meet at 6:00 pm on the third Monday of every month in the Village Hall. For more information on your drinking water contact Alan Riegsecker, Village Administrator at (419) 682-7119.

Section 14: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- Maximum Contaminant 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.
- Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- 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 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.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

Section 15: Reporting suspected cross-connections.

If you believe you have observed a potential cross-connection or if you have any questions regarding backflow prevention, please call the Village Administrator, Alan Riegsecker, at (419) 682-7119 or e-mail strykeradministrator@midohio.twcbc.com.