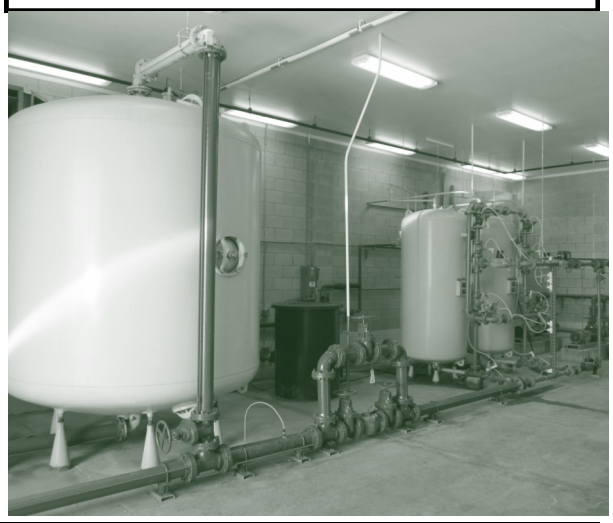
2012 Water Quality Report Village of Cygnet



Village of Cygnet
Water Treatment Plant

Village of Cygnet

Administration, Customer Service, and Operations:

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Source of Cygnet's Water

Our water source is ground water, drawn from three drilled wells. The water is taken from the primary bedrock aquafier in Bloom Township in southern Wood County.

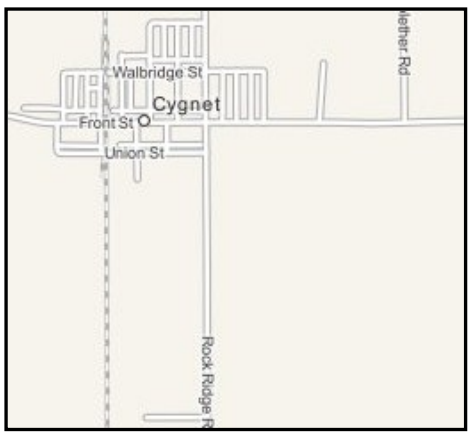
Northwestern Water and Sewer District is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Included with this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions covering your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Northwestern Water and Sewer District has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

Why is drinking water more vulnerable in KARST country?

Karst contains an abundance of sinkholes on the surface that lead to ground water. When agricultural runoff, septic wastes, or other contaminants flow into sinkholes with rainwater, they eventually mix with the groundwater—the water that you drink.

Groundwater moves very quickly in areas where Karst occurs. One accident can contaminate multiple wells in a matter of days.



Information about Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. Northwestern Water and Sewer District 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 tap 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, test methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**, or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency for our source of water. That assessment is available by calling the Northwestern Water and Sewer District.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Cygnet is known as a Karst aquifer and has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that the well field will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling the Northwestern Water and Sewer District at (877) 354-9090.

Sources of contamination could be over application of fertilizer and pesticides; pouring leftover oil and other chemicals down a drain or on the ground; unused wells, hire someone to properly abandon old wells. Help protect your source of water. Less than one gallon of gasoline can pollute one million gallons of ground water.

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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

The source of drinking water and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances from the presence of animals or 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 chemicals, 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. It's important to remember that the presence of certain contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

This report was prepared by the Northwestern Water and Sewer District .

Please contact the District Office toll-free at 1-877-354-9090 or 419-354-9090 should you have any questions about the District.

The District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. Samples were collected for many different contaminants, most of which were not detected in Cygnet's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

2012 Water Quality Data - Village of Cygnet

Contaminant (Units)	Violation Y/N	Sample Year	MCL	Detected Level	Range of Detections	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants *							
Copper (ppm)	No	2010	AL=1.3	0.601	NA	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	No	2010	AL=15	5	NA	0	
No lead sample sites out of 10 sites sampled were above the AL of 15 ppb.							
Barium	No	2010	2	0.031	.031 - .031	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2010	4	.82	.82 - .82	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
* All other Inorganic Contaminants are below detection levels.							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	2012	80	64	24.9 - 83	NA	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haolacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No	2012	60	11	6.5 - 13	NA	
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	No	2012	MRDL 4.0	0.9	.6 - .9	MRDLG 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Data presented in this table is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations.

Key To Table	ND = Not detected
AL=Action Level	ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter
MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level	ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	TT = Treatment Technique
MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	NR = Not regulated
< = A symbol that means less than.	NA = Not Available

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

Cygnet's drinking water contains small amounts of naturally-occurring minerals such as calcium and magnesium.

The Northwestern Water and Sewer District encourages public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. The Board of Trustees meets regularly at 7:30 a.m. every first and third Thursday of each month, at the District's Operations Facility located at 12560 Middleton Pike (SR 582), Bowling Green. The public is welcome to attend these meetings and can address their concerns. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the District at during normal business hours at (419) 354-9090.

Find out more about the District on the Internet at http://www.nwwsd.org.

IDSE

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-products Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by the US EPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under the State 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection by-products 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 by-products are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The US EPA sets the standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant by-products in drinking water, including both TTHM and HAA5.

Definitions:

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs 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 as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Parts per Million (ppm):

Milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts per Billion (ppb):

Micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique(TT):

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

"<" Symbol:

A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and that the contaminant in that sample was not detected.