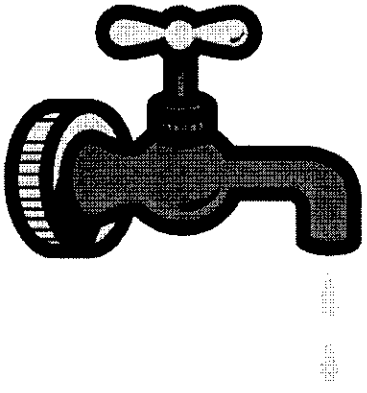
VILLAGE OF PANDORA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



JUNE, 2015

VILLAGE OF PANDORA
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR YEAR 2014

The Village of Pandora 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.

Source Water Information.

The Village of Pandora receives its drinking water from two wells located at the Village Park.

Susceptibility to contamination -

The aquifer that supplies the water for the Village of Pandora has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderate sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existence of potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. 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 Water Superintendent, Rick Morrison, at 419-384-3300/3112.

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 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, USEPA prescribed 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 Environmental protection Agency's Safe Drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 advise 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).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Pandora conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, and volatile organic during 2009. Samples were collected for a total of 36 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Pandora 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	1.36mg/l	N/A		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer
Arsenic	0	0.005	≤3.0ug/l	N/A		2013	No	Natural deposits discharge from factories
Barium Total(ppm)	2	2	0.0325mg/1	N/A		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate[measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	≤0.10mg/l	N/A		2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants								
Haloacetic Acids(ppm)	0.060	0.080	0.0108mg/l	N/A		2014	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Trihalomethanes (ppm)	0.080	0.080	0.0448mg/l	N/A		2014	No	Byproduct of Chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	#Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.129mg/l	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	≤5ug/l	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminant SAMPLED IN 2014	State MCL	Your Water	MCLG	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Chloroform	N/A	15.4 ppb	N/A	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Bromoform	N/A	1.7 ppb	N/A	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	15.9 ppb	N/A	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	11.8 ppb	N/A	No	Byproduct of Chlorination

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Volatile Organic Chemicals					
Benzene	2	2	≤0.50ug/l	No	Leach from gas surface tanks
CarbonTetrachloride	0	0.0005	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
Chlorobenzene 0.01	0.01		≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0	0.6	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0	0.6	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
1,2-Dichloroethane	0	0.005	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.007	0.007	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.07	0.07	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
trans-1,2Dichloroethene	0.1	0.1	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
Dichloromethane	0	0.005	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
1,2Dichloroporpane	0	0.005	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
Ethylbenzene	0.7	0.7	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical plants
Styrene	0.1	0.1	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from plastic factory
Toluene	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factory
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	0.2	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from factories
Tetrachlorpethene	0	0.005	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	0.07	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from factories
Trichloroethene	0	0.005	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.003	0.003	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from factories
Vinyl chloride	0	0.002	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from factories
Xylenes,total	10	10	≤0.50ug/l	No	Discharge from factories
SAMPLED IN 2013					
Antimony Total	.006	0.006	≤4.0ug/l	No	Natural Deposits;Discharge from Factories
Chromium	0.1	0.1	≤5.0ug/l	No	Natural Deposits;Discharge from Factories
Beryllium Total	.0004	.0004	≤1.0ug/l	No	Natural Deposits;Discharge from Factories
Cadmium Total.0005	.0005		≤1.0ug/l	No	Natural Deposits;Discharge from Factories
Cyanide Total.02	.02		≤10.0ug/l	No	Natural Deposits;Discharge from Factories
Mercury Total.002	.002		≤5.0ug/l	No	Natural Deposits;Discharge
Selenium Total	0.05	0.05	≤5.0ug/l	No	Natural Deposits;Discharge from Factories
Thallium Total	.0005	.002	≤1.5ug/l	No	Natural Deposits;Discharge from Factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Synethic Organic Chemicals:SAMPLED IN 2014					
Alachlor	0.002	0.002	≤0.20ug/1	No	Herbicides
Atrazine	0.003	0.003	≤0.30ug/1	No	Herbicides
Simazene	0.004	0.004	≤0.35ug/1	No	Herbicides

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 Pandora 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information
We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information: How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Pandora Village Council which meets at 7:00 PM on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. For more information on your drinking water contact Rick Morrison, 419-384-3300/3112.

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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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.
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 additional of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
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.