DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water testing performed in 2022

PWS# OH5900112

In 2022, The Village of Cardington had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. 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. As in the past, we are committed to deliver to you the best quality drinking water possible and remain diligent in our goal to improve the quality and dependability of water to you, our customers.

Walt Pollock, Village Administrator

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM? Our drinking water comes from two wells located approximately 10 miles west of Cardington in Richland Township, Marion County, near the intersection of Gearhiser Road (CR 142) and Newman-Cardington Road (CR 123). The aquifer that supplies water to the Village of Cardington has a low susceptibility to contamination, due to the low sensitivity of the aquifer in which the well is located. This does not mean that this well field cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. In 2005, The Village acted to protect their water source by purchasing the 17.5-acre parcel on which the well site is located. Based on the Village of Cardington's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, our source of drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination because: (1) The depth to water in the carbonate aquifer is greater than 50 feet below the ground surface; (2) A confining layer of glacial till between 50 and 80 feet thick is present between the ground surface and the aquifer, offering significant protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer; and (3) The water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer. The susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates impacts by a manmade contaminant source. Copies of the Source Water Assessment Report prepared for the Village of Cardington are available by contacting the Village Office at (419) 864-7607 or our Administrator at (419) 864-0524. The Village also has an emergency connection with Del-Co Water, Inc., that can be activated if the need should arise. During 2022, the Village did not have to use this emergency resource. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Del-Co Water, but a copy of their consumer confidence can be obtained on their website: **http://delcowater.org/waterquality/.**

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.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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 (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 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***

LEAD EDUCATION 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 Cardington 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (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 (800) 426-4791 or
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) INFORMATION – All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. 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 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.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER? – While we do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate by contacting: ***Clint Johnson, Operator of Record***
(419) 864-7607

SAMPLING RESULTS

The EPA requires sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Cardington conducted sampling for bacteria & inorganic during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of 7 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Cardington water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because of concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	.0111 ppm	0.111-0.111 ppm	NO	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes;Discharge from metal refineries;Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.20 ppm	1.2-1.2 ppm	NO	2021	Natural ingredient
Mercury	2.0 ppb	2.0 ppb	0.09 ppb	0.09-0.09 ppb	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits;Discharge from refineries & factories;Runoff from landfills & cropland
Nitrate	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	0.13 ppm	0.125-0.13 ppm	NO	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use;Leaching from septic tanks,sewage;Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	1.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	0.01 ppm	0.01-0.01 ppm	NO	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use;Leaching from septic tanks,sewage;Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	700 ppb	0.04 ppb	0.04-0.04 ppb	NO	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries
(Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Found	Detections	Violation	Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	1.1 ppm	1.0-1.1 ppm	NO	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Triahalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80 ppb	23 ppb	22.0-24.1 ppb	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids- HAA5 (ppb)	No goal for that total	60 ppb	5 ppb	5.1-5.2 ppb	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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 and Copper							
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	1.9 ppb	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	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	0	0.498 ppm	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Table Definitions - In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.
To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - 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

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)- 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - 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.

N/A (Not Applicable)

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

PPB (Parts per Billion) - or Micrograms per litter (ug/L)- units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 yrs.

PPM (Parts per Million) - or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - units of measure for concentraion of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

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.