

# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for the Village of Versailles

**In 2023 the Village of Versailles had an, unconditioned license to operate our water system.**

## **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## **Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to

lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Where does my water come from?**

**The Versailles Water Treatment Plant receives its raw water from (10) ground water wells located at 350 Grand Ave. In the months of October through the end of December of 2023 the Village of Versailles purchased a total of 475,000 gallons of finished water from the City of Piqua. (This helped supplement the wells during the drought conditions at the end of 2023.) The Ohio Environmental Agency previously completed a study of Versailles's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the water source. According to the study, the aquifer that supplies water to the system has a high susceptibility to contamination. This is based on the following: a) The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of low permeability material overlying the aquifer. b) Shallow depth (less than 40 feet below the surface) of the aquifer c) The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. The susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, there is potential for the aquifer to become contaminated, this potential can be minimized by implementing appropriate measures. The Village through zoning can restrict potentially hazardous activities within the five-year water travel zone to the well field as simulated by the Villages Source Water Protection Program developed in 2003. More information on the Source Water Assessment and what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling either Doug Jackson, Plant Manager, at 526-3294 ext. 352 or Darrin Mumaw, Utilities Superintend at 526-3294 ext. 226**

(For information about the City of Piqua drinking water, contact Todd Hone, Water System Superintendent at 937-778-2090)

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

**Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular Village Council meetings which meet the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesdays of each month at 7:00pm at the Emergency Service Facility, 320 Baker Rd. Individuals who would like to provide comments or ask questions at the meeting are required to contact the Villages Fiscal Officer at 526-3294 ext.210 by 12:00 noon on the Tuesday preceding the Wednesday meeting. This will ensure that those wanting to speak before council will be placed on the agenda. For more information about your drinking water contact Kyle Francis, Village Administrator at 937-526-3294 Ext 202 Darrin Mumaw, Utility Superintendent at 937-526-3294 Ext 226 or Doug Jackson, Pant Manager at 526-3294 Ext. 352**

### **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	(Annual Avg.) 1.62	0.62 - 2.3	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	3.7	2.9-3.7	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	27.5	18.8-27.5	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.27	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppm)	0	10	0.001	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; run off from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0472	N/A	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.243	N/A	No	2023	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants (pCi/l)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	
Combined Radium 226/228	0	5	1.47	N/A	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper Date Sampled 6/22/2022</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	N/A	0.6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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	0.103	No	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions 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.							

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table

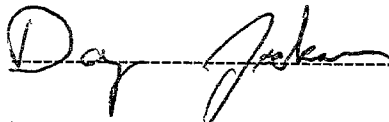
In 2020, Village of Versailles public water supply was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit [pfas.ohio.gov](http://pfas.ohio.gov).

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition

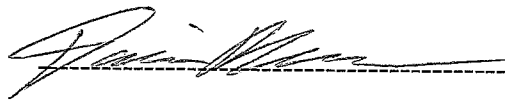
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**



Doug Jackson, Plant Manager

(937) 526-3294 ext. 352



Darrin Mumaw, Utility Superintendent

(937) 526-3294 ext. 226