

Village Of Anna
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2023

The Village of Anna 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 Anna receives its drinking water from the Anna Well Field located at 401 East Main Street. The Village has three wells that vary in depth. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Anna has a low susceptibility to contamination, due to the low sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located. This does not mean that this well field cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. The Village of Anna has worked very hard to develop and implement a comprehensive wellhead/source water protection plan to help prevent contamination from entering the aquifer and impacting the drinking water source. The protection plan contains an education component, source control strategies, an emergency response plan, and ground water monitoring strategies. More information is available by calling 937-394-3751.

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 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).

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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Anna conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2023. Samples were collected for a total for numerous different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Anna 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 Anna drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCL G	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Contaminants – Non-Regulated							
Monochloroacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	<1.0	N/A	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	3.7	2.5-3.7	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	3.7	2.5-3.7	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	<1.0	N/A	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform Ug/l	N/A	N/A	17.7	14.7-17.7	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform Ug/l	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.2-0.3	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate mg/l	10	10	0.31	0.31-0.313	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs ug/l	N/A	80	31.3	25.6-31.3	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids ug/l	N/A	60	7.4	5.1-7.4	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine mg/l	4	4	1.60	.46-1.60	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes. Average of Total Chlorines for level found

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (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	N/A	N/A	5.9	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Uses 90th percentile for level found
	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	N/A	N/A	.1180	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. Uses 90th percentile for levels found
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 Anna 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

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Anna Village Council which meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every month at 7:00 P.M. at the Village Hall located at 209 W. Main Street. For more information on your drinking water contact the Village Office at 937-394-3751 or the water plant operator at 937-394-7363.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

- 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.
- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact
- 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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.