Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report 2024

Updated June 2024

The Village of Marshallville Water Department
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2024

The Marshallville Water Department 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 and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source information
The Village of Marshallville receives its drinking water from ground wells, Well #6 (North) and well #7 (South).Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards.

The Village of Marshallville has no other back up connections with other cities. If we had a complete failure we would haul drinking water from the City Of Orrville.

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A Vulnerability Assessment Report was prepared for your water system by Ohio EPA. The Ohio EPA has completed a study of the Village of Marshallville's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminants sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the susceptibility of the aquifer (source of drinking water) was determined by evaluating contamination (1) available site-specific and regional informational (i.e., aquifer material, topography, soils, rate of ground water recharge etc), (2) pollution potential rating of the drinking water source protecting area, (3) available ground water quality data, and (4) potential contaminant sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area. The results of the evaluation indicates the aquifer that supplies water to the village of Marshallville has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

• Well log information from the facility suggests the presence of a 113 foot thick protective layer, composed of shale, which may act as a barrier between the ground surface and aquifer;
• The depth of the aquifer and water table, respectively at 113 feet and 83 feet below the ground surface, may also provide some protection from contamination;
•The aquifer and water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer.

This susceptibility means that under current existing condition, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminants sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by manmade contamination source. More information about the water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Mark Lower, Kris Kendle or Riley Eggemen 330-855-5985.

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 Marshallville conducted sampling for drinking water in 2024. The Village of Marshallville collected 12 routine samples for total coliform bacteria. None were positive. We also tested for hardness, iron, chlorine and manganese daily. The average hardness for the year was 105.23 parts per million or 6.14 grains. The average iron for the year was 103 parts per million. The average manganese levels were less than 10 parts per million. We also sampled for nitrate contaminants, disinfection by-products, synthetic organic chemicals (SOC) and completed our annual lead and copper samplings all were below the maximum contaminant levels for 2024.
The Village Of Marshallville's new water plant is expected to come online and begin produce water for the village starting in late August 2025.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions
The Village of Marshallville WTP had 2 violation in the year 2024. The first was for a sample that was collected for Disinfection by-products, this sample was collect one day before the schedule day to be collected. This one day change did not have any affect on the sample, it was subsequently tested and was found to be in compliance as in years past. No further action was required by the EPA. The second

violation was for a failure to submit the month operating report by the 10th of the month in December. Due to some technology issues the report was reported 4 days late. This issue was resolved and no further action was required by the EPA.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in The Village of Marshallville drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radium	.02	5	0.650 ND	No	No	2022	
Nitrate	10	10	<0.10mg/l	N/A	No	2024	
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM (ppb)	0	80	34.6 ug/l	N/A	No	2024	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	<6.0 ug/l	N/A	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine	4	4	0.94	0.55-1.36	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	2.0	0	2024	Lead pipes & Lead solder fixtures
	_zero__out of_10__samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.334	0	2024	Corrosion of household fixtures

	ppm					
	zero___out of 10___ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Violations
The Village Of Marshallville had no secondary violations for the 2024 calendar year

Sanitary Survey
In March of 2022, The Ohio EPA Environmental specialist, Laurel Ljubi, completed an inspection of our water system. The purpose for this inspection was to ensure the Village of Marshallville water system is working in compliance with Ohio's drinking water laws. She completed a visual inspection of all operations, including all paper records kept. The village was found to be in compliance with Ohio drinking water laws. Laurel will be completing her tri annual compliance inspection of our new facilities in 2025

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. The Village of Marshallville 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For the year 2023 The Village of Marshallville had an unconditional 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 Board of Trustees of Public Affairs which meets the second Monday of each month at the town hall at 5:45 PM. For more information on your drinking water contact Mark Lower or Kris Kendle at 330-855-5985

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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's 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. As an example

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years. As an example

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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.
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.