Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Village of Baltic 2020
From the Baltic Water Works

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and we have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Our Water Sources

Our water source is from two wells located in the Village of Baltic. Wells numbered #1 at 200 Buena Vista Rd. and #6 at 101 Dunker Rd. are drilled to a depth of 270 feet and are supplied by the Little Indian an underground aquifer in this area of Ohio. If you would like more information on our water source please contact Supt. @ 897-1035. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. ***As required for the year of 2020.***

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the **Baltic Water Works at 897-1035** or you can find this report on the Village of Baltic's web page at www.villageofbaltic.org.We want every customer to be informed about his or her water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tue. at 6:30 pm of each month at the Town Hall.

Additional telephone numbers: Supt. 897-1035 **Billing 897-4464**

Sources of contamination to drinking water

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, 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.

Contaminates that maybe present in source water include:

(A) Microbiological contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminates, 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) Radiological 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which just provide the same protection for the 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).

Baltic Water Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of ***January 1st to December 31st, 2019***. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. Such is the case in Baltic where there are high amounts of Iron, which the EPA deems as a nuisance, but it is not a hazard.

In the next table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

Parts per million *(ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion *(ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Less Than = < - ***More Than*** = >

***Variances & Exemptions** (V&E)* - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Not Given In Ohio
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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" MCLG is 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.

EPA requirements

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Between the dates of Jan. 1 2019 to Dec. 31 2019 the Village of Baltic water system conducted sampling for trihalomethanes, halo acetic acids, bacteria, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic chemicals, radiological, synthetic organic chemicals, and inorganic chemicals.

The Ohio EPA requires water systems 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. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Baltic's water supply.

Lead and Copper

0 out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15. The action level is at the ninetieth percentile Which means out of 10 results the 9th highest is where the AL is taken which in our case all were below the AL of 15.
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 Baltic*** 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village **of Baltic's** drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	**10**	**10**	**0.694**	**0.696-0.696**	**No**	**2020**	**Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	**4.0**	**.361**	**.361-.361**	**No**	**2019**	**Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and alum. Factories.**
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	.61	.22-1.98	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	5 ppb	No	2020	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	NA	.74 ppm	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. 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.					

Residual Disinfectants

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water meets all current standards at these levels.
MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 infections. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please call our office if you have questions.

About your drinking water

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Baltic's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the Village of Baltic has moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

· the presence of a moderately thick protective layer of bedrock containing shale overlying the aquifer.

· Little evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities; the presence of significant potential contaminant sources within the protection area.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. Some of which you will notice around town were the new Water Protection Area signs are located. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (330)897-1035.

The town now has a water treatment plant built in 2010. It is providing up to 270gpm of filtered water to remove Iron from our system. You should now have noticed a reduction, or no red staining in your house since the water treatment plant was installed.

We at Baltic Water Works work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

In 16 days public water works pump more tonnage of water, than oil companies pump oil in one year.

In 2014 we had three major water leaks that caused extreme water loss for the water system, two of which were from old cast iron pipes, and one was when the AEP guys who were setting a telephone pole drilled into our water main.

Public Water Systems

In Ohio, around 5,340 public water systems serve approximately 11.1 million people daily. A public water system is defined as a system that provides water for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year.

Public water systems are required to monitor their water regularly for contaminants. Currently, over 95% of community water systems meet all health-based standards. When a system doesn't meet a standard, consumers are notified.