

**DEFINITIONS**

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

Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - Substance not detected in the sample.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Residual

Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Not Applicable (N/A) - No MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated substances.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Treatment Technique or (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**TABLE NOTES**

(1) Levels detected for Copper and Lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples.

(2) One out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 PPB. This is not a violation

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
<b>Disinfection Substances</b>								
Total HAA5s (Haloacetic acids)	2023	NO	6	5.7 - 5.9	ppb	No Goal for the Total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total TTHMs (Trihalomethanes)	2023	NO	24	17.5 - 30.5	ppb	No Goal for the Total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	2023	NO	0.6	.5 - .6	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Substances</b>								
arsenic	2023	NO	3	3.0 - 3.0	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Barium	2023	NO	0.247	.247 - .247	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
fluoride	2023	NO	1.01	1.01 - 1.01	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Nitrate + Nitrite	2023	NO	1	.63 - 632	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer used; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	NO	2	2.0 - 2.0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Mercury	2023	NO	0.4	.4 - .4	ppb	2	2	erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
<b>Lead And Copper</b>								
Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	90# Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
copper	2023	NO	0.367	0	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
lead	2023	NO	3.3	0	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**CONTAMINANTS WITHIN OUR WATER SUPPLY**

The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Union city waterworks

Union City, Ohio

Union City is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about your water utility and the quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

### SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of Union City's drinking water is groundwater produced from seven production wells, in two well fields, located within the community. The South Water Plant Well Field is the primary source of drinking water for the community. The well field withdraws water from a sand and gravel aquifer. The South Water Plant Well Field has a moderately low susceptibility to contamination. To help protect our water supply wells, Union City has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan that focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report.

### FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions concerning your water utility or about this report, please contact Mr. William Mink at (765) 964-5101. If you would like additional information, you are welcome to attend our regularly scheduled Council meeting at 401 E elm St on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm. Contact the City Building at 937-968-4305 for any further questions.

Visit us online at <https://villageofunioncityohio.org> for more information.

## SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/contact-us-about-ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

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. Union City Waterworks 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.

## HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- Participate in watershed clean-up activities.
- Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products. Buy only what you need, reducing the amount to be later discarded. Be sure to follow label directions.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery for leaks and spills. Collect leaks with a drip pan until repairs can be made. Clean up spills by absorbing the spill. Do not rinse with water or allow it to soak into the ground.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries and other chemical products. Do not dispose of these hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys or the ground. These actions pollute the water supply.
- If you have a septic system, have it inspected and serviced every three years.
- Plug abandoned wells on your property as these inactive wells provide a direct route for surface contamination to reach ground water supplies. Contact a licensed well driller for assistance.
- For more information on household hazardous waste disposal in Randolph County please visit <http://randolphrecycles.com> or call Randolph County Recycling District at (765) 584-9816.

### PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION

Large water volume customers (e.g., apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute directly to tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION

Este informe contiene información muy importante saber la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda