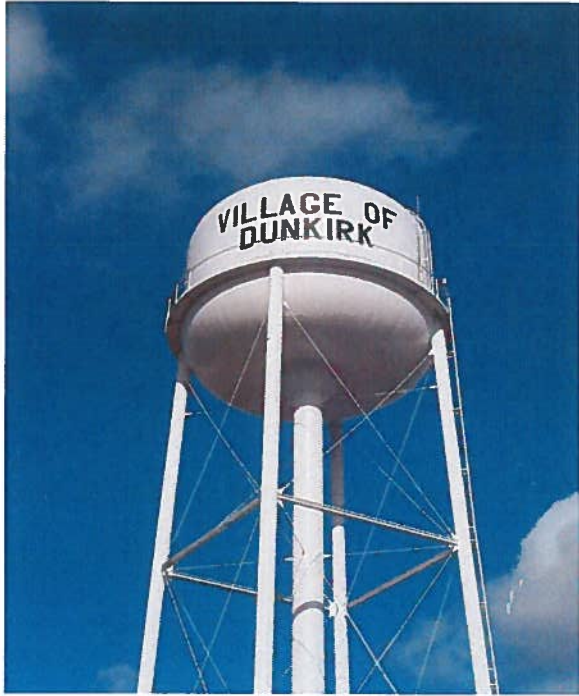


**VILLAGE OF  
DUNKIRK**  
HARDIN COUNTY, OHIO



**2022 ANNUAL  
DRINKING WATER  
QUALITY REPORT**

**VILLAGE OF DUNKIRK**  
**DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**Monitoring Year – 2022**

The Village of Dunkirk has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water.

**SOURCE WATER INFORMATION:**

The Village of Dunkirk receives its drinking water from 2 active ground water wells that are 180 feet in depth. These 2 wells now produce approx. 140 gallons per minute each. Both wells are located on the water treatment plant property at 201 W. Geneva St. Both wells are in the regional Silurian-Age Carbonite Aquifer.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY:**

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has established an aquifer susceptibility rating for the water supply of The Village of Dunkirk, and that rating is – **HIGH**. This determination is based on the following information:

- Presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer
- Shallow depth (6-8 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer
- Both wells are located in a sensitive potential karst area, and
- Presence of potential contamination sources in the protective area.

This susceptibility analysis means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment and what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Village of Dunkirk Water Superintendent, Mr. Dale Albert at 419-679-8601.

**WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN:**

The Village of Dunkirk has completed a Wellhead Protection Plan, which is available for public review. This plan identifies risks to our groundwater system, the boundaries and size of our underground aquifer, and direction of flow of water to the Village of Dunkirk's potable water wellfield. Appointments to review the plan can be made by calling the Water Treatment Plant at 419-759-2102.

**WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER:**

The 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 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 at 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, persons 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - MONITORING YEAR 2022:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectants and Disinfectants By-Products:</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.058	0.4 – 1.9	NO	2022	Water additives used to control microbes.
Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	N/A	80	46.2	27.9 – 40.0	NO	2022	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Halo-acetic acids	N/A	60	20.2	11.2 – 13.2	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Radiological Contaminants:</b>							
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	0	5	2.13	N/A	NO	2021	Decay of natural materials and man-made deposits.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants:</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.57	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.37	N/A	NO	2022	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.44	N/A	NO	2021	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Lead and Copper:</b>							
Lead (ppb)	MCLG 0	AL 15	90 <sup>th</sup> Percent 4.3	No. of sample over AL 0	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Zero out of 5 Lead samples were over the action level of 15 ug/l							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.170	0	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Leaching from wood preservatives; Erosion of natural deposits and leaching.

## 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 Dunkirk 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 1-800-426-4791.

**LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS:**

In 2022 – The Village of Dunkirk had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

**HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?**

The Village of Dunkirk Board of Public Affairs holds regular meetings the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Mondays of each month at 5:00pm at the town hall, located at 201 N. Main St. If you have any questions about this report and/or your drinking water quality, please contact the Village of Dunkirk Water Superintendent Mr. Dale Albert at 419-679-8601.

**DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:**

**MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**PPM** = milligrams per liter or parts per million – or 1 ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**PPB** = Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or 1 ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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.

**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 the control of microbial contaminants.

**AL** = Action Level; The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**ALG's** = Action Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.