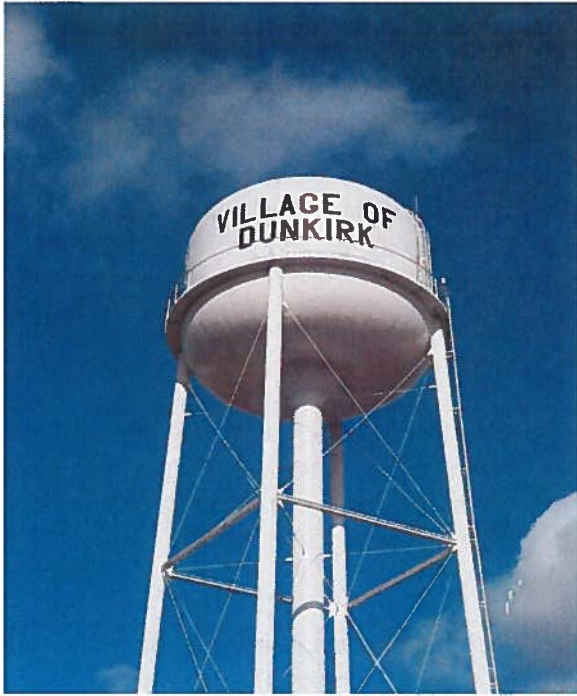


VILLAGE OF
DUNKIRK
HARDIN COUNTY, OHIO



**2023 ANNUAL
DRINKING WATER
QUALITY REPORT**

Village of Dunkirk

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Monitoring Year 2023

The Village of Dunkirk has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, regarding the quality of our drinking water.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION:

The Village of Dunkirk Water Plant receives its drinking water from 2 wells that are drilled 180 feet into the ground. These 2 wells produce between 105 and 160 gallon / minute. These wells are located at 201 W. Geneva St. at the Dunkirk Water Plant. Both wells are in the regional Silurian-Age Carbonate 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 meant 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.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) 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 byproducts 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 ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Ohio 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. Immune-compromised persons, 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS – MONITORING YEAR 2021:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products:							
	MRDLG	MRDL					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.260	0.4 - 1.7	NO	2023	Water additives used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	80	80	22.8	33.9 – 46.2	NO	8-14-23	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Halo-acetic acids	60	60	10.3	15.5 – 20.2	NO	8-14-23	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Radiological Contaminants:							
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	0	5	2.13	N/A	NO	3-14-24	Decay of natural materials and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.51	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	N/A	NO	1-31-23	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.30	N/A	NO	3-14-24	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper:							
	MCLG	AL	90 th Percent	No. of sample over AL			
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.26	0	NO	9-6-23	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	0.120	0	NO	9-6-23	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS:

In 2023 – 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 2nd and 4th 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. Seth Rosselit at 419-296-2773.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 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. MRDLGs 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.

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