The Village of Payne 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

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 meeting all EPA standards.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Payne'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 (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Payne has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- Presence of this protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer
- Significant depth (over 35 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities

This susceptibility means that under the current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 419-263-2514 Extension 6.

Your Water Source:

The Village of Payne Water Treatment Plant is a ground water plant, which means that it receives its water from wells. Our village has two wells located near the water plant that are called the North well and the South well. The water is pumped from the wells into a clear well where it is chlorinated for any possible bacteria. It is then pumped through iron filters and through our five water softeners and on to the water tower, providing you with safe soft water. The Village of Payne treated over 50 million gallons of water and used over 200 tons of salt to soften it. To ensure there is an adequate supply of water in case of emergency such as drought, line breaks, fires and other periods of unusually high-water demand, we have 300,000 gallons on hand.

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 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 the results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicide, 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, from gas stations, 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, 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 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791). 2021 CCR Report was revised may 2022 – available upon request.

Lead Education Information

If Present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily for materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Payne Water Treatment Plant 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 800-426-4791 or at http:/www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs which meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 pm. at the City Hall. Please contact our office if you have any questions. Our regular hours at the plant and office are 7:30am-4:00pm Monday through Friday. We at the Village of Payne Water Department work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities.

VILLAGE OF PAYNE

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2022

Water Operator in training- Brant Heck
Water ORC- Keith Schroeder
Water Plant Phone – 419-263-2514

Board of Public Affairs
John Hall – Board President
Eric Gross – Board Member
Jarrod Childs- Board Member

About your drinking water:

To ensure safe drinking water the EPA requires regular sampling. The Village of Payne conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic and volatile organic sampling during 2022. Samples were collected for approximately 80 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Payne water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us 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 detected in the Village of Payne drinking water since 2019.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine, Total (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.0	.5 - 2.2	2022	NO	A water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.977	N/A	2022	NO	Water additive that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Barium, Total (ppm)	2	2	0.0334	N/A	2022	NO	Discharge of drilling waste; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide, Total (ppb)	200	200	14.9	N/A	2019	NO	Discharge form industrial chemical factories
Lead (ppb)	15	15	4.1	0 of 10 Exceeded AL	2022	NO	Lead service lines
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N/A	80	1.3	15.8 – 21.3	2022	NO	Byproduct of Chlorine
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	10	0.278	ND>0.52	2022	NO	Runoff from Fertilizer Erosion from natural deposits
Radium (pCi/L)	N/A	5	1.4	1.4 – 1.4 pCi/L	2019	NO	Weathering and dissolution of rocks and minerals
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	7.1	7.1 – 7.1 pCi/L	2019	NO	Weathering and dissolution of rocks and minerals
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.385	0 of 10 Exceeded AL	2022	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing and natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L)	1	1	0.28	ND>.45	2022	NO	Runoff from Fertilizer Erosion from natural deposits
HAA5 (mgl)	0.060	0.060	ND	ND>0.060	2022	NO	Byproduct of Chlorine

To follow you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

- 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. – - Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDGL): 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.
- Action Level (AL): Concentration of contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
- Parts per Million (PPM) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): units of measure, PPM corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days
- Parts per Billion (PPB): units of measure, PPB corresponds to one second every 31.7 years.

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