Section 1: Title

Village of Stryker
CORRECTED Drinking Water Consumer Confidence
Report For 2023

Section 2: Introduction

The Village of Stryker 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.

Section 3: Source Water Information

The Village of Stryker is a community public water system. This system operates two wells that pump approximately 114,000 gallons of water per day from a sand and gravel aquifer (water-rich zone), the Michindoh aquifer.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) completed a study of the Village of Stryker's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the Village of Stryker's source of drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following information from the Ohio EPA Drinking Water Source Assessment.

- Presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer,
- Significant depth (over 105 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, and
- No apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

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

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Stryker are available by contacting the Village Administrator at (419) 682-7119.

Section 4: What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 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) 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 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Section 5: 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).

Section 6: About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Stryker conducted sampling for bacteria, pesticides, and other organic chemicals during 2023. Samples were collected for a total of seven different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Stryker's 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.

Section 7: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Stryker's drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium BA (ppm)	2	2	0.630	N/A	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refiners. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.14	N/A	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes healthy teeth, and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	17.4	17.4 – 18.4	NO	2023	By product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	6.3	N/A	NO	2023	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Chlorine Residual	4 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	1.2 mg/L	1.2 – 2.2	NO	2023	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of the test levels were less than**	**Violation?**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	2.3	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and 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	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.087	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives.
	_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

	2023 TTHM Results (µg/l)			
Quarter	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	**Jul-Sept**	Oct-Dec
Site 1 – Sample Value (µg/l)	None	None	18.4	None
Site 1 – LRAA	None	None	**18.4**	None
Site 2 – Sample Value (µg/l)	None	None	17.4	None
Site 2 - LRAA	None	None	**17.4**	None
CCR Report Values	Highest Compliance Value = 18.4 µg/l Range of Values = 17.4 µg/l to 18.4 µg/l			

Section 8: 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. {Name of Water System} 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.

Section 9: Ground Water Rule

No significant deficiencies.

Section 10: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license (PWD ID 8601712) to operate our water system.

Section 11: Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village of Stryker which meet at 6:00 pm on the third Monday of every month in the Village Hall. For more information on your drinking water contact Alan Riegsecker, Village Administrator at (419) 682-7119.

Section 12: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **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.
- **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 a 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 (MRDLG):** 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):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Parts per Million (ppm)** or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb)** or **Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- **The "<" symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.

Section 13: Reporting suspected cross-connections.

If you believe you have observed a potential cross-connection or if you have any questions regarding backflow prevention, please call the Village Administrator, Alan Riegsecker, at (419) 682-7119 or e-mail strykeradministrator@midohio.twcbc.com.

Educational materials to help identify suspected cross-connections can be found at https://www.villageofstryker.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/PWS-02-003-Residential-Backflow-Brochure.pdf.