THE WATER WE DRINK
Plymouth Consumer Confidence Report
For 2023

Introduction

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Consumer Confidence Report. The Village of Plymouth has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water and services we deliver to you every day. 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 the protection of our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Included within this report is source water information, general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

We are also pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Source Water Assessment Information

The Village of Plymouth receives its drinking water from the City of Willard. The City of Willard Water Treatment Plant receives its drinking water from the West Branch of the Huron River. In Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking intake with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Willard's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, above ground storage tanks, home construction, septic systems, wastewater treatment discharges, commercial and industrial sources, junkyards, roadways, and railways.

Distributed June 2024

The City of Willard's public water system treats the water to meet water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the West Branch of the Huron River. More detailed information is provided in the City of Willard's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Scott Pifher at 419-933-4001.

Sources of Contamination

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 animal 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Health Information

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

About your 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. The Village of Plymouth 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The results for samples collected in 2023 by the Village of Plymouth or the City of Willard are shown in the following table or were less than the detectable limits. 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, is more than one year old.

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 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): 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 (ug/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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.
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.
NA: Not Applicable.

Turbidity

Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is (0.3 NTU) in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at anytime. As reported, the Village of Plymouth's highest recorded turbidity result for 2022 was (0.17 NTU) and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity was 100%.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

2023 Village of Plymouth Table of Water Quality Test Results

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
*Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.00	0.82– 1.21	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.030	NA	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.38	0.10– 1.38	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	90% 0.061	NA	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of the ten samples collected were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	90 % < 2.0	NA	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of the ten samples collected were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	52.95	28.8 – 65.7	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	21.8	15.7 – 25.1	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Microbiological Contaminants							
*Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.16	0.03 - 0.16	No	2023	Soil runoff.
*Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.82	1.26 – 2.83	No	2023	Naturally present in the environment.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.2	0.9 – 1.6	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.

* Sampled by the City of Willard. All others sampled by the Village of Plymouth.

For more information on your drinking water, please contact James Burton, Village Administrator at (419)-687-4331. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. **The Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Municipal Building at 7pm.**

Distributed June 2024