SEVILLE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2019

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Seville Board of Public Affairs is supplied by ground water pumped from two wells, located on Eby road just south of the Medina County line.

Source water assessment and its availability
The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Seville has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminate sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 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. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 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. 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
We encourage interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Board of Public Affairs meetings occur at 6:45p.m. on the first and third Monday of every month, at 120 Royal Crest Drive. The public is welcome.

Additional Information for Arsenic

Seville BOPA water treatment plant is in full operation and removes arsenic from the water. Seville's arsenic level is below the EPA MCL. While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of possible health effects of arsenic against the cost of removing arsenic from the drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Additional Information for Lead
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. Seville Board of Public Affairs 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 http:/www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	6.4 **	5.4-7.8	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	46	N/A	No	2018	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.361	N/A	No	2018	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<2.0	<2.0-<2.0	No	2019	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppb)	1300	AL=1300	40	11-64	No	2019	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Radiological							
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.9	N/A	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.00	N/A	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	<6.0/7.0	N/A	No	2019	Disinfection By-products
Total Trihallomethanes (TTHM's) (ppb)	N/A	80	17.2/43.4	N/A	No	2019	Disinfection By-products
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.98 ***	0.6-2.2 ****	No	2019	Water additive to control microbes

** This would be the highest quarterly running annual average (RAA) in 2018. The Range is the lowest to highest individual results.

***This is the highest quarterly running annual average (RAA) for total chlorine. This is the chlorine residual collected with a compliance bacteria sample. All of the total chlorine residuals for the month are averaged and a RAA calculated each quarter same as Arsenic.

****This is the lowest and highest individual total chlorine residual result.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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	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 control of microbial contaminants.

For more information please contact:
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