

Village of Sherwood

2025 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

YOUR DRINKING WATER HAS MET ALL OHIO EPA STANDARDS.

The Village of Sherwood 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.

Source Water Information

The Village of Sherwood receives its drinking water from two wells, both located within the village. Well #4 was drilled in 1978 and well #5 was drilled in 1983. Both wells satisfy Ohio EPA minimum design criteria for present demand.

A Vulnerability Assessment Report was prepared for the Village of Sherwood's water system by the Ohio EPA. Please contact the village office at (419) 899-2145 for a full copy of this report. Their susceptibility analysis has been included below.

Susceptibility Analysis

This assessment indicates that the Village of Sherwood's source of drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination due to:

- *presence of a thick protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer,*
- *significant depth (over 60 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 man-made contaminant source.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 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. 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 by calling 1-800-426-4791.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Sherwood conducted sampling for chlorine, bacteria, coliform, disinfection byproducts, nitrates, lead, copper, and inorganic chemicals during 2025. Samples were collected for more than thirty different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the 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. Because of this, some of the data may be more than one year old.

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. The Village of Sherwood 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 1-800-426-4791.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: Historical data and visual inspections.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Contaminant	MRDLG= 4	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Units	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.375	.3 – 3.1	ppm	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection		Violation	Sample Year	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N/A	80	49.74	11.9 – 49.7	ppb	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	11.7	11.7	ppb	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Units	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.18	0.18	ppm	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposit
Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	Units	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Lead (ug/l)	There was no detectable level of lead in any sample							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.088	0	ppb	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

License To Operate (LTO) status information

The village was issued a “green” LTO; we have an unconditional license to operate our water system.

Public participation information

Public participation and comment are encouraged at the regular meetings of the village council. Meetings will be held in the Sherwood Village Community Center on the third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 pm unless posted otherwise. For more information on the meetings, call the village administrator at (419) 899-2145. If you have questions about this report or have other water quality concerns, contact the water superintendent at (419) 899-2145

Definitions of terms

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.

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.

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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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.

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.