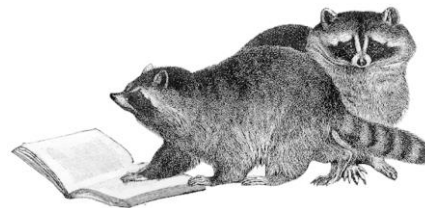


# **VILLAGE OF AMESVILLE**

**HOME OF THE COONSKIN LIBRARY**

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## **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2018**

The Village of Amesville 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 Amesville receives its drinking water from the Federal Creek watershed aquifer.

The wells are located at 14480 Jago Valley Road, just off Route 550 west of the village in Ames Township. The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Amesville'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 Amesville has a high susceptibility to contaminants. This determination is based on: a lack of a protective layer of clay or shale overlying the aquifer, the shallow depth (less than 15 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and the presence of 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 high. Implementing appropriate protection measures can minimize this likelihood. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 740-590-7789.

### **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 waste water 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. 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 Water Drinking Hotline – 1-800-426-4791.

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 Amesville 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 two minutes before using your 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 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Who needs to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 healthcare 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**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Amesville has conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganics (including chlorine, nitrates, lead and copper, iron and manganese), radiologicals, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC), and disinfection byproducts (DBP) contaminants during 2018. Samples were collected for a total of 47 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Amesville water supply. Six herbicides and 29 pesticides were tested on Well 7 on 6/10/16. None were detected. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because of the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, although accurate, are more than one year old.

### **Violations**

The Amesville Water System had an MCL exceedance for Iron and Manganese (one weekly sample each) during the months of April, June and August, 2018. In addition, we had an MCL exceedance for Manganese (one weekly sample each) in July and December, 2018. A reporting violation occurred in January, 2018, when a weekly sample was not drawn.

These are considered secondary contaminants and affect taste and odor. Amesville PWS is monitoring the chlorine levels, as well as the differential pressure through our new filter, to prevent future violations from occurring.

### **Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) information**

*This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes *E. coli* bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.*

### **How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular village council meeting, which occurs on the second Wednesday of every month, excluding Holidays, at 6:30 p.m. in the Village Meeting Room located at 18 Maple Street, Amesville, Ohio.

### **For More Information:**

About drinking water, contact Lee Van Dyke (740-590-7789) or Mayor Gary Goosman (740-777-4621). For water connections or questions about your bill, call Marti Dolata (740-448-3014).

### **License to Operate Status**

In 2018, we had an unconditional Ohio EPA license to operate our public water system. This means that the appropriate Ohio EPA fees were paid and that there were no ongoing violations or conditions that needed to be met by our water system.

### **About Boil Orders**

A boil order is a precautionary measure taken by the water department when a depressurization happens in the water distribution system. A boil order lets the customer know that a depressurization has happened and the water department needs time to confirm that the water quality was not affected by the depressurization.

As an additional cautionary measure, the chlorine level is increased after the depressurization.

### **About Boil Orders (cont'd)**

Samples are collected in the depressurized area and analyzed for total coliform bacteria. This test takes 24 hours to complete.

While the water quality is being checked as a precautionary measure, it is advised to boil any water that will be used for drinking and food preparation. Boil the water for 2-3 minutes at a rapid boil and then let it cool.

The boil order notifications are made by door tags or local media. These methods don't always reach everyone. It would be extremely helpful when you hear about a boil order to pass the word around to your neighbors.

### **Definitions of some terms contained in this report:**

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):* The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks 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.

*Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):* Units for measuring concentration of contaminants. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

*Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L):* Units for measuring concentration of contaminants. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

*Action Level:* The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT):* A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

*The < symbol:* A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means 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.

The village samples chlorine levels on a daily basis to ensure drinking water safety. We are also required to take one bacterial sample monthly, with all results in 2018 being safe.

### **Table of Detected Contaminants**

Listed on the following page is information on contaminants detected in the Village of Amesville's drinking water.

## OH0500112 - AMESVILLE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Chlorine	2018	2.4	0.1 - 3.2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	9/26/18	30.2	0.9 - 12.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	9/26/18	8.9	<1 - 5.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Barium	5/30/18	0.46	0.46	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Lead and copper</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>90% of test levels were less than</b>	<b># of samples over AL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Copper	8/23/18	0.169	0 out of 5 Range: 0.07 - 0.18	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	8/23/18	<5	0 out of 5 Range: <5 - <5	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	5/30/18	<3.0	<3.0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	5/30/18	2.6	2.6	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits