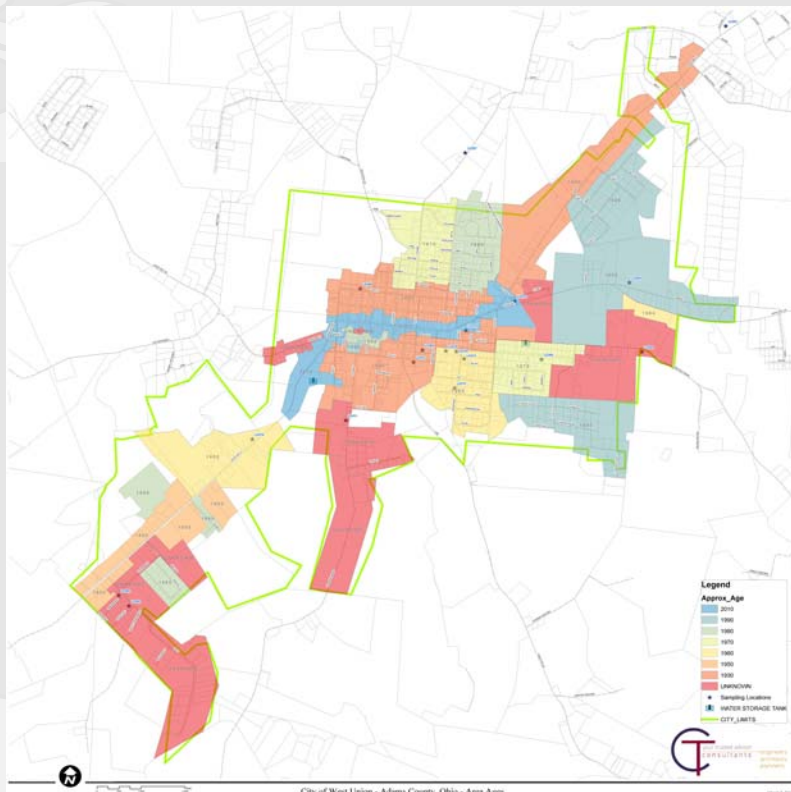


# West Union Water Supply

Consumer Confidence Report for  
2017

## What is a Consumer Confidence report?

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report. Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR's) summarize information that the water system already collects to comply with regulations. Every community water system that has at least 15 service connections serving year round residents must prepare and distribute a report. These systems typically include cities, towns, homeowners associations, and trailer parks. Each water system must deliver its annual report to consumers by July 1 of the following year. Since the Village of West Union purchases its water from the Adams County Regional Water District, some of the data in this report is supplied from them. This report is based on data collected in the 2017 calendar-year unless noted otherwise. Not all contaminants are required to be analyzed each year. The table lists those contaminants detected most recently within the past five years.



## THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

ADAMS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT PUMPS WATER FROM AN AQUIFER LOCATED NEAR THE OHIO RIVER. THE WELL FIELD IS SITUATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF U.S. RTE. 52 AND JUST WEST OF THE WRIGHTSVILLE AREA. ONCE REACHING THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT, THE GROUND WATER IS THEN TREATED TO REMOVE ANY POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS AND SUPPLEMENTED WITH CHLORINE TO DESTROY ANY BACTERIA PRESENT. TO ASSIST THE ADAMS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT WITH THEIR DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION EFFORTS, OHIO EPA PROVIDED THE DISTRICT WITH A DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT. THE REPORT INDICATES THAT ADAMS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT'S SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER HAS A HIGH SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONTAMINATION DUE TO A LACK OF A PROTECTIVE LAYER OF CLAY OVERLYING THE AQUIFER, THE SHALLOW DEPTH (18 TO 31 FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE) OF THE AQUIFER, AND THE PRESENCE OF SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES IN THE PROTECTION AREA. THE ADAMS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT HAS USED THE PROVIDED ASSESSMENT TO DEVELOP A DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ADAMS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT'S DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN, PLEASE CONTACT THE ADAMS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT AT 937-544-2396.

### *About your water system:*

Although the Village of West Union purchases bulk water from the Adams County Regional Water District, it maintains its own public water supply identification with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and has a current, unconditioned license to operate its water system. West Union is required to maintain its own water system, including water mains and valves, water meters and fire hydrants, and most importantly, the water quality delivered to its customers. Water purchased from the Adams County Regional Water District is safe potable water when delivered to the Village of West Union. It is West Union's responsibility to keep it that way. Flushing of water lines is just one of the many ways which West Union maintains its water quality. The Village of West Union relies heavily on the Adams County Regional Water District for adequate contaminant removal and testing. There are however some Ohio EPA testing requirements that West Union must perform. For example, we must collect and analyze our water every day for chlorine. Chlorine ensures that the water will be free of microbial contaminants before reaching the consumer. In the case of a water main break, chlorine present in the water will help ensure the destruction of microbial contamination that may

enter the broken main. West Union is also responsible for having its water tested for Total coliform and E-Coli bacteria each month. Total coliform bacteria is not necessarily harmful in itself but is used as an indication that contamination may exist. E-Coli, on the other hand, indicates a definite contamination problem. In addition, West Union must have its water tested every three years for lead and copper contamination. 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 West Union water supply 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>.

## Table of Detected Contaminants - 2017 Data

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Found	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range	Possible source of contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants - Adams County Regional Water District Sampling Results</b>							
Fluoride	No	0.90	ppm	4	4	0.82 - 0.96	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrite 2016	No	0.141	ppm	1	1	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	0.265	ppm	10	10	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	0.0190	ppm	2	2	n/a	Drilling waste discharges; Metal refineries discharges; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants - Adams County Regional Water District Sampling Results</b>							
Radium 228	No	0.5	pCi/l	0	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection Byproducts - West Union Water Sampling Results</b>							
TTHM's Total Trihalomethanes	No	18.3	ppb	n/a	80	15.5 - 18.3	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5's Total Haloacetic Acids	No	< 6.0	ppb	n/a	60	< 6.0 - < 6.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants - West Union Water Sampling Results</b>							
Bromodi-chloromethane	No	5.81	ppb	n/a	n/a	5.33 - 6.28	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform	No	1.77	ppb	n/a	n/a	1.74 - 1.80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	No	3.27	ppb	n/a	n/a	2.84 - 3.70	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromo-chloromethane	No	6.07	ppb	n/a	n/a	5.63 - 6.51	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Residual Disinfectants - West Union Water Sampling Results</b>							
Total Chlorine	No	1.13	ppm	4	4	0.86 - 1.44	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Lead and Copper - West Union Water Sampling Results</b>							
Contaminant In ppb	Violation Y/N	Action Level In ppb	Individual Results Over the Action Level	90 % of Test Levels Were Less Than:		Possible source of contamination	
Lead 2015	No	15	0 of 20 samples were found to have lead > AL	5.0 ppb		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Copper 2015	No	1300	1 of 20 samples were found to have copper > AL That result was 1340 ppb	977 ppb		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	

# Questions & Answers

- **Why are there contaminants in my water?**

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall 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 800-426-4791.

- **Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operation?**

The Ohio EPA requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. The West Union Water Supply had no violations of these requirements in 2017.

- **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/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.

- **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.

## Contaminant Monitoring Definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of 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 residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.
- **Parts per Million (ppm):** 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):** 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. **The ">" Symbol:** A symbol which means greater than.
- **The "n/a" Abbreviation:** An abbreviation which means not applicable.
- **BDL:** Below Detectable Limit.
- **Action Level (A.L.):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Village of West Union

11700 St. Rte. 41 / West Union, OH 45693 / 937-544-5217

Meetings:

2nd & 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in village office at 33 Logans Lane