



Village of Amanda Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2015

The Village of Amanda 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 Amanda receives its drinking water from village well fields located just south of town at 6010 Amanda Southern Road. The number of wells serving the community is three (3).

The Ohio Epa's Susceptibility Analysis, conducted in April 2002, indicates that the Village of Amanda's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination because:

- The depth to water in the interbedded sandstone, shale, and limestone aquifer is less than 30 feet:
- The 12 to 40 foot clay layer provides some protection from contaminants infiltrating from the ground surface to the aquifer: and
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist with the protection area.

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited with the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap 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, some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances 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 include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial process 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 some contaminants in water provided by public water system. FDA regulation establishes 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 the 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).

Who needs to take precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 particular at risk for 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 for 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 Amanda conducted sampling for a significant number of parameters last year. Samples were collected and analyzed for over 100 different contaminants over the past five years. Most of these contaminants were not detected in the Village of Amanda’s water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data through accurate, are more than one year old.

Listed Below is information on those Contaminants that were found in the Village of Amanda’s drinking water.

Contaminants(units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0541	NA	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.058	NA	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Note A – NO samples exceeded the lead or copper action level.							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	3.0	NA	No	2015	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	2.32	NA	No	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	1.49	NA	No	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	4.21	NA	No	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	4.43	NA	No	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid 5 (ppb)	NA	60	<1.0	NA	No	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	<1.0	NA	No	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	<1.4	NA	No	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Xylene (ppm)	10	10	0.00050	0.00050- <0.0015	No	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.6	0.8=2.0	No	2015	Water additives used to control microbes

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 Amanda 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 of 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/led>.

License to operate status

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Monitoring violation

There was not violation during this time period.

What Should I Do?

Nothing at this time since there was no violations.

For more information on your drinking water contact Ben Hedrick at 740-438-6896.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged by contacting the Village Administrator at the Village Municipal Building.

For more information

On your drinking water contact Ben Hedrick at (740) 438-4656.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's is set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Na indicated not applicable.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's don 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.