

**Village Of Adena  
170 W. Main St.  
P.O. Box 507  
Adena, Ohio 43901**

**YOUR 2013 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**Village of Adena  
Board of Public Affairs  
Drinking Water  
Consumer Confidence Report  
For 2013**

Dear Customer;

The Village of Adena has prepared the following report to provide information to you , the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report was required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is the 16th annual report to be delivered to the consumers . 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. Your drinking water has met all EPA standards. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our system.

### **What's the source of your drinking water**

The Village of Adena purchases all it's water from the Tri-County Water Authority whose main office is located in Harrisville, Ohio. Tri-County Obtains it's water from the City of Martins Ferry and the Belmont County Water District. A copy of Tri-County's report can be obtained by calling 740 546-3745.

The City of Martins Ferry receives it's water from the Monogahela Aquifer by seven wells located at 6 North First St. Martins Ferry, Oh 43935. 740-633-1379

The Belmont County Sanitary & Sewer District is supplied with water from wells located at 5010 N. Guernsey St. Bellaire, Oh. 43906. A copy of their CCR can be obtained by calling 740-695-3144.

### **What are the 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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include;

**Microbial contaminants**, Such as viruses and bacteria, which 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which 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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline(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 transplant, 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/Center for Disease Control 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).

Report by Karl Bowers

### **Source Water Susceptibility Report**

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Martins Ferry Public Water Supply 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 Martins Ferry has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following.

- \* The lack of a protective of clay or shale overlying the aquifer.
- \* A relatively shallow depth (approximately 30 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- \* The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area due to the proximity of businesses within our aquifer boundaries.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of this aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. Then City will do everything that they can do to minimize any contamination. And properly test the water to detect any contamination that would occur. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 633-1378.

### **About your drinking water**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Adena conducted sampling for bacteria, Trihalomethane, Haloacetic Acids, Asbestos, lead, and copper. In addition, the water supplied by Tri-County has been sampled for the same. The Martins Ferry Water Dept. samples for nitrate, volatile organic chemicals, radiological, synthetic organic chemicals and inorganic chemicals. Samples were collected for a total of 75 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Martins Ferry water supply.

The Ohio EPA requires water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

The Village of Adena failed to collect the required number of samples for Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids for the months of August, September and October. The results for samples taken during that time period are in this report. Additional samples will be taken in 2014 during these months.

The Tri-County Water Authority failed to collect the required number of DPB samples for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in their drinking water distribution system for Feb, May, and Aug. 2009. The missed samples were for evaluation and not compliance. The plan was revised and samples taken in 2010, Results of these samples were within limits, with no violations..

Adena's collected 10 samples for Lead in 2011, one sample was found to be above the action level.

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. Adena 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 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>.).

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

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Adena, Board of Public Affairs, which meets the third Monday of each month at 1:00 P.M. at the new community building. If you have any questions with this report or your drinking water contact Sharon Hopkins at (740-546-3128).

### **Definitions of some terms contained within this report**

**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. Apart per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

**Parts per billion(ppb) or Micro grams per liter (ug/l):** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. Apart per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

**Not Applicable (N/A):** No information could be applied to that particular section.

**Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Adena's, Tri-County Water, Martins Ferry and Belmont County's water supply.**

Contaminants (Units)	MC LG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detection	Sample year	Violations	Water dept	Typical source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10 10	10 10	.28 .46	N/A N/A	2013 2013	NO NO	M.F. Bel.Co	Fertilizer - sewage Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 4	4 4	1.0 .99	.81- 1.19 .94- 1.03	2013 2013	NO NO	M.F. Bel.Co	Water additive which Promotes strong teeth
Lead ( ppb)	1 0 0 0	AL-15 ppb	3.7 <5.0 <5.0 <2.0	<.02 - .23 <5.0 <5.0 - 8.2 <2 - 5.19	2011 2012 2011 2011	NO NO NO NO	Adena Tri-Co. M.F. Bel.Co	Corrosion of Household Plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
Copper PPM	AL= 1.3 ppm	AL= 1.3 ppm	.390 .732 .506 <50	.03- .49 <.05-.86 <.05-.86 <.05 - .34	2011 2012 2011 2011	NO NO NO NO	Adena Tri-Co. M.F. Bel.Co	Corrosion of Household Plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos Mf/l	7	7	.16	N/A	2012	NO	Adena	Decay of asbestos cement water mains Natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	NA 0 0 NA	80 80 80 80	32.9 42.1 25.6 48.69 54.78	N/A N/A N/A 37.95- 66	2013 2013 2013 2013	NO NO NO NO	Adena Tri-Co. M.F. Bel.Co	By- product of drinking Water chlorination

Haloacetic Acids five (ppm)	N/A	60	6.5	N/A	2013	NO	Adena	By- product of drinking Water chlorination
	N/A	60	6.5	N/A	2013	NO	Tri-Co.	
	N/A	60	<6	N/A	2013	NO	M.F.	
	N/A	60	8.72	30.48-67.9	2013	NO	Bel.Co	

Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	2013	NO	Adena	By- product of drinking Water chlorination
	N/A	N/A	3.2	N/A	2013	NO	Tri-Co.	
	N/A	N/A	1.87	N/A	2013	NO	Bel.Co	
Bromform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	8.1	N/A	2013	NO	Adena	By- product of drinking Water chlorination
	N/A	N/A	12.4	N/A	2013	NO	Tri-Co.	
	N/A	N/A	14.33	N/A	2013	NO	Bel.Co	
Bromodichloro-Methane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	7.8	N/A	2013	NO	Adena	By- product of drinking Water chlorination
	N/A	N/A	9.0	N/A	2013	NO	Tri-Co.	
	N/A	N/A	10.80	N/A	2013	NO	Bel.Co	
Dibromochloro-Methane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	14.6	N/A	2013	NO	Adena	By- product of drinking Water chlorination
	N/A	N/A	18.1	N/A	2013	NO	Tri-Co.	
	N/A	N/A	19.44	N/A	2013	NO	Bel.Co	
Total Chlorine Residuals (ppm)	4	4	.51	2.8 – 8.8	2013	NO	Adena	By- product of drinking Water chlorination
	4	4	.86	.63-1.2	2013	NO	TCWA	
	4	4	.65	.3-1.0	2013	NO	M.F.	
CIS 1,2(ppm) dichoroethene	70	70	ND	NA	2012	NO	Bel.Co.	Discharge from Industrial Chemical Facilities