

# Village of Martinsburg Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2014

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is two wells drilled 300 feet deep into the Big Injun formation. The well field, as well as our 75,000 gallon water tower and chlorination pump are all located out State Route 586, west of town.

The following paragraph contains EPA required information on water containing 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 in home plumbing. Martinsburg 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 lead and copper can be absorbed into this water. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Martinsburg's service lines are either plastic or copper line. The main lines carrying the water from the wells to your service line are ductile iron and all of these are lead free. The Village tests for lead and copper in your water system as required by the OEPA. The village had (5) five Lead and Copper samples tested this year and all fell in EPA standards.

Martinsburg is required to collect 12 coliform samples per year, one a month. This year we had a sample in June that test positive. What's this mean? Positive sample means that sample contained back round indicators of bacteria, but tested negative for E-coli. We then collected 4 follow up samples, and they tested all negative. The following month 5 samples were collected from various predetermined location, they all came back negative.

On June 2, 2014 there was a water main break forcing us to shut down the water to town. This caused a pressure loss all cross town thus after repair we issued a boil alert until bacteria samples could be collected and tested and cleared. Water used for cooking or drinking should be boiled for 3 minutes. The boil alert was lifted 2 days later.

The use of personal water systems {private wells} in some homes in the village could still cause a problem with cross connections and possibly contaminate the village water system. The village water department continues to inspect these residents yearly to make sure no cross connection exist. The village can and will be held responsible for any contamination caused by a private well connected into our system.

Our Wellhead Protection Program is a continuous program that requires not only the well field neighbors, but all of the village residents to watch for and report to the OEPA any possible pollutants.

## **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, 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.

The Village and its citizens need to continue to work at keeping Martinsburg a clean and healthy place to live and raise your children and grandchildren.

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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> .

### 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Martinsburg conducted sampling for *{bacteria, Nitrates, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Lead and Copper, TTHM, Haa5}* contaminants during 2014, Samples were collected for several different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Martinsburg 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. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	10.0 ug/l	N/A	none	2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	0.11 mg/l	N/A	none	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits leaching from Wood preservatives
0 of 5 samples collected for copper exceeded action level of 60ug/l							
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	0.129 mg/l	N/A	none	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive Which promotes strong teeth; discharge From fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (mg/l)	0	AL-15	0.0029 mg/l	N/A	none	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
0 of 5 samples collected for lead exceeded action level of 15ug/l							
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	10	3.11 mg/l	N/A	none	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from From septic tanks, sewage; erosion of Natural deposits.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Sample Yr.	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chloroform (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	<1.8ug/l	N/A	none	2014	By-product of disinfections
Halo acetic Acids	NA	60 PPB	< 6.0 ug/l	N/A	none	2014	By-product of disinfections
Trihalomethanes	NA	80 PPB	5.3 ug/l	N/A	none	2014	By-product of disinfection
Fecal Indicator (E. Coli)	NA	TT	one positive (E. Coli)	N/A	yes	2014	human and animal fecal waste

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Water Department, which meets the last Tuesday of the month in the Village Hall at 6.00 pm.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact Jim Wilfong @ 740-504-347

**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. 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.

**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 contaminant in drinking water.

**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 disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Martinsburg's source of drinking water to determine its susceptibility. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village has high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following.

The presence of man made contaminants in the aquifer. On four occasions nitrate has been detected in the water supplied by the system above the concentration of concern of 2 mg/l. This is well below the MCL of 10 mg/l.

The Village of Martinsburg has worked very hard to develop and implement a comprehensive wellhead/source water protection plan to help prevent additional contamination from entering the aquifer and prevent the existing contamination from impacting the drinking water source. The protection plan contains an education component, source control strategies, a contingency and emergency response plan, and ground water monitoring strategies. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling [740- 892-2053].

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. LIC # 4202312-954634-2014

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