Ripley Union Rural Water

Water Quality Report

May 1, 2023

Is My Drinking Water Safe?

Ripley Union Rural Water 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, and how to take part in decisions concerning your drinking water? We have a current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Where your water comes from

Ripley Union Rural Water obtains its water from the Village of Ripley which has a water plant to treat its water before delivery to us. Ripley Union Rural Water has an emergency tie-in with Brown Country Rural Water if the need arises.

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 though the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some case, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (2) 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; (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (4) 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 station, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally–occurring or be the result of oil and gas pro- duction and mining activities.

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. Ripley Union Rural is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 in-formation about contaminants and potential Health effects can be obtained by calling EPA 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 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).

Most of the following data in this table is from testing done between January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Definitions: ***MCLG:Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*** — the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGS allow for a Margi of safety. ***MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level*** — or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGS as feasible using the best available treatment technology. ***AL: Action Level*** — the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow**.** ***TT: Treatment Technique*** — a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations: ***PPB*****:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter. **PPM:** parts per million per liter

Ripley Union Rural Water Results

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform (Positive samples)		0	0	nd	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Total Chlorine (ppm)	0	4.0	1.50	.23-1.17	No	Used as a Disinfectant in water treatment
Lead (ppm)	0	0.015	.00@ 90th	nd	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0	Al=1.3	.116 @90th	Nd-.0194	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits leaching from preservatives
Trihalomethane (UG/L)	0	80	42.2	26.6-57.7	No	By product of drinking water chorination

Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Ripley which all so supplies Ripley Union Rural Water has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reason:

Water quality results indicate the presence of volatile organic compounds and elevated nitrate concentrations, implying a pathway exists from the ground surface to the aquifer;

The depth to water in the buried valley aquifer is less than 30 feet below the ground surface;

A layer of sand, silt and clay approximately 20 feet thick is present between the ground surface and the aquifer, offering minimal protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer; and

Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

The link to the entire report for the Village of Ripley can be found here at this link: http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH0801112.pdf for more information contact (Mark Plymesser) at (937-392-4427)

License to Operate: In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

For more information on your drinking water contact J.C.King 937-392-4034 or Mark Plymesser at 937-392-4050. The Ripley Union Water Board meets the 1st Thursday of every month at the 5591 US Highway 52 Ripley at 7:00 p.m.