# Village of Bridgeport

# 2018

# Consumer Confidence Report

**VILLAGE OF BRIDGEPORT**
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**
**2018**

The **Village of Bridgeport** 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 Bridgeport** receives its drinking water from five ground water wells located to the North of the Water Plant**.** We currently remove iron and manganese from our water using Pressurized Green Sand Filters and an Air Stripping Tower to remove any Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's). We also add Fluoride for Dental Health, Phosphate for corrosion control, and Chlorine to disinfect our water.

**Source Water Assessment**
A source water assessment was prepared for the Village of Bridgeport by Ohio EPA. This assessment indicates that the Village of Bridgeport's source of drinking water has a HIGH Susceptibility to contamination because of the lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, the shallow depth (less than 25 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, the presence of significant potential contamination in the protection area, and the presence of manmade contaminates in treated water. The Village of Bridgeport adopted a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan February 2014 also we have installed a Volatile Organic Compound System to remove these contaminates from our drinking water. The Village of Bridgeport has effectively treated our source water to meet drinking water standards. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for The Village of Bridgeport are available by contacting James Zorbini at 740-635-2424 or The Ohio EPA at,
http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH0700612.pdf

The Village of Bridgeport also has Emergency connections with The City of Martins Ferry and the Belmont County Water Systems. During 2018 we did not use these connections. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from The City of Martins Ferry or Belmont County **water**, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting The City or Martins Ferry 740-633-1378, Belmont County Water 740-695-3144.

**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 Strom 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, USEPA 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency'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 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 Bridgeport conducted sampling for ***{Nitrite; Bacteria; Synthetic Organic Chemicals; Volatile Organic Chemicals; Disinfection Byproducts; Lead and Copper;}*** during ***2018***. Samples were collected for a total of 150 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Village of Bridgeport** 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.

**Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Action**

NONE

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

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Radium-228 pCi/L | 0 | 5 pCi/L | 0.55 pCi/L | NA | NO | 2017 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Barium ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.0335 | NA | NO | 2017 | Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate ppm | 10 | 10 | 2.84 | NA | NO | 2018 | Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.93 | 0.73-1.29 | NO | 2018 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| **Residual Disinfectants** | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine ppm | MRDLG= 4 | MRDL = 4 | 1.11 | 0.5-2.18 | NO | 2018 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (THHMs) ppb | 0 | 80 | 17.6 | 16.9 – 17.6 | NO | 2018 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| **Lead and Copper** | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminants (units)** | **Action Level (AL)** | **Individual Results over the AL** | **90% of test levels were less than** | | **Violation** | **Sample Year** | **Typical source of Contaminants** |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 ppm | NA | 0.213 | | No | 2018 | Erosions of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing |
| | _0_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | |

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.*

**Lead Educational Information**

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 Bridgeport 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Level 1 Assessment**

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.
During the past year we were required to conduct one level one assessments. One level one assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions.

**Radon**
***The Village of Bridgeport*** monitored for radon in the finished water during ***2017***. ***One*** sample was collected and the radon level was ***5.3*** **pCi/L}.** Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground water. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes and clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Major sources of radon gas are soil and cigarettes. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer; however, the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, call 1-800-SOS RADON.

**License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**
In ***2018*** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system."

**Public Participation and Contact Information (Required)**

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Board of Trustees of Public Affairs which meets on the Second Tuesday of the Month at 6:00 PM. For more information on your drinking water contact James Zorbini at 740-635-2424

**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.

- 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.

- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

- 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.

- 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.