Manchester Water Dept.
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2017

The Manchester Water Dept. 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 water drinking water and water system contacts.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION:

The Manchester Water Dept. receives its drinking water from a groundwater source; this water is drawn from the Ohio River aquifer. The wells and treatment plant are located on the east end of Manchester on the south side of Second Street.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Manchester's 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 the Village of Manchester has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

The lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer

The shallow depth (less than 40 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer

The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area

The presence of manmade contaminants in treated water

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about source water assessment of what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (937)549-2375.

IMPROVEMENT:

As of August 2005 the new water treatment plant was put into service. We are now filtering the iron and manganese out of the water. These are the minerals that are responsible for the brown water that many of you experience at times. As of March 2010 the Village had completed a Source Water Protection Plan. During 2015 the Manchester Water Department purchased 11 acres of property east of Cemetery Street between Highfield Drive and East Second Street for a future well field.

WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes river, 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 resulting from the presence of animals and 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. 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 of 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).

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. **Village of Manchester** 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.

WHO NEEDS TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have 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 Manchester Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria;inorganic;radiololgical; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2017. Samples were collected for a total of 4 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village Of Manchester water supply. We also test daily for Iron, Manganese and Chlorine. We send an Iron, Manganese and Total Phosphate sample to the lab once per month. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than a year old. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our system

REPORTING VIOLATIONS:

There were no reporting violations in 2017

CONTAMINANTS:

Listed on the last page is information on the contaminants that were found in the Manchester Water Dept. drinking water in 2017.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs which meets at 6pm on the third Thursday of each month, at the Community Building, 400 Pike St. For information on your drinking water contact David Jenkins at (937) 549-2375.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Levels Goals (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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Parts per Million (ppm): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb): 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.

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

About Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated leas levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About Copper: Copper in an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

License to Operate Status: The Village of Manchester was issued a green license to operate in 2017 which means we had no conditions attached to our license.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.90	NA	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.0575	NA	2014	No	Discharge of Drilling Waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	36.9	5.23-36.9	2017	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	<6.65	<6.0-<6.65	2017	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.87	0.65-0.87	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	<0.18	NA	2011	No	Decay of asbestos water lines, Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	<3	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0	5	<1	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits