

## 2018 Drinking Water Consumer Report

The Village of New Athens has prepared this report on the quality of drinking water as part of the safe drinking water act reauthorization of 1996. "We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system." The following information will provide water quality test results about the water system. The New Athens Water system receives its potable water from the Belmont County Water & Sewer District - District 3. Belmont County Water & Sewer District - District 3 water supply is located North of Bellaire, Ohio, from a well that is supplied by the aquifer in the region.

### WHAT ARE 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, in some cases radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in 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 of 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 chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes the petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic system; (E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or can be a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

An assessment conducted by the Ohio EPA places the well aquifer at a HIGH susceptibility rating due to the following: (A) Presence of a relatively permeable layer of silty clay overlaying the aquifer; (B) Shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer; (C) The identification of VOC contaminant soils within the one year time of travel; (D) Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; (E) The presence of manmade contaminants in treated water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same amount of protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some 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).

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. For more information about the source water assessment or to view a copy contact Tom Carter at 740-968-6181 or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on first Tuesday each month @ 7:00 p.m. at the 162 Main Street. (Council Room).

" 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 New Athens 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2018. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

**The Village of New Athens did not have any positive samples for the year 2018.**

Definitions for terms and abbreviations used in the report are as follows:

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

**Parts per million (ppm)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Total Trihalomethanes** - TTHM'S

**Halocetic Acids** - HAA

**Less Than** = <

**NA:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detected

In 2018 the Village of New Athens Water System has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. For more information on your drinking water, contact Thomas Carter, Operator of Record at 740-942-8074.

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 undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, infants can be particularly at risk of 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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Belmont County Sanitary Sewer District conducted samplings for bacteria, inorganic radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2018.

The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for a few contaminants less than once a year because they do not change frequently. Other regulated contaminants that the district tested with no violations being found are as follows: antimony, arsenic, beryllium nickel, thallium, lead,alachor, atrzine, metribuzin, simazine, and metolachlor.

The Belmont County Sanitary Sewer District and or the Village of New Athens have monitored the following contaminants in 2018, see table below:

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection 's	Sample Year	Violations	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	=4	=4	.35	.35 - 1.44	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 per month	0	ND-0	2018	No	Naturally present in Environment
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	.73-1.29	2018	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.81	N/A	2018	No	Fertilizer - sewage natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL 15	<1.0	<1.0	2017	No	Corrosive of household plumbing System: Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL 1.3	0.00160	<1-1.73	2017	No	
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	58.0	58.0-49.9	2018	No	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	12.1	N/A	2018	No	
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	9.12	N/A	2018	No	
Bromochloro-Methane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	17.2	N/A	2018	No	
Dibromochloro-Methane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	19.6	N/A	2018	No	
HaloAcetic Acid 5	N/A	60	7.70	7.70-4.19	2018	No	By product of drinking water chlorination