



Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2010

**VILLAGE MANAGER
MARK CUNDIFF
767-3402**

**WATER PLANT SUPERINTENDENT
Joe Bates
767-7208**

**VILLAGE BILLING OFFICE
767-7202**

**WATER TREATMENT PLANT
372-6737**



VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS
BRYAN COMMUNITY CENTER
100 DAYTON STREET
YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO 45387

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Yellow Springs, OH 45387

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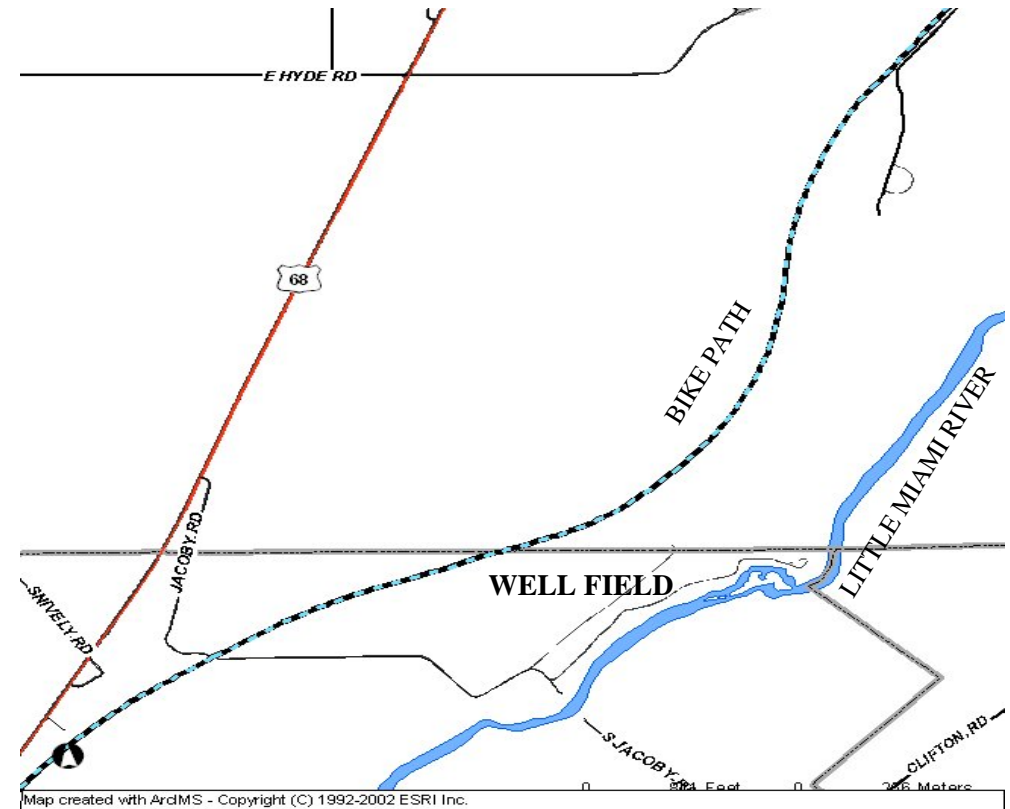
YELLOW SPRINGS WATER

The VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM 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.

Yellow Springs water comes from 5 wells located along the Little Miami River near Jacoby Road. The wells vary in depth from 60' to 130'. The raw water is pumped to the Water Treatment Plant, where it is aerated, filtered, and disinfected prior to it being pumped to the water customers of the Village of Yellow Springs.

**MAP OF YELLOW SPRINGS
WATER WELL FIELD**



Map created with ArcIMS - Copyright (C) 1992-2002 ESRI Inc.



YELLOW SPRINGS WATER



About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM conducted sampling for ***bacteria; nitrate; synthetic organic chemical*** contaminant sampling during 2010. Samples were collected for a total of 50 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM 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. **License to Operate (LTO) Information:** *We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.*

Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Contaminants Found in 2010

| CONTAMINANT | HLD | MCL | MCLG | RANGE OF DETECTION | VIOLATION | SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS |
|---|-----------|-----|------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| CONTAMINATES REGULATED BY EPA IN TREATED WATER | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | 1.10 mg/l | 4 | 4 | .970 mg/l Avg. | NONE | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate | <0.1 mg/l | 10 | 10 | <0.1 mg/l | NONE | Run off from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes(ppb) | 17.0 | 80 | N/A | N/A | NONE | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAAs Haloacetic Acids(ppb) | <6.0 | 60 | N/A | N/A | NONE | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| CONTAMINANTS NOT REGULATED BY EPA | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 5.81 PPB | N/R | N/R | 5.81 PPB | NONE | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromoform | 0.920 PPB | N/R | N/R | 0.920 PPB | NONE | |
| Chloroform | 5.23 PPB | N/R | N/R | 5.23 PPB | NONE | |
| Dibromochloromethane | 5.06 PPB | N/R | N/R | 5.06 PPB | NONE | |

From 04/29/2010 to 06/15/2010 Yellow Springs WTP conducted an independent SOC (synthetic organic chemical) analysis, above and beyond OEPA requirements, with the use of a contract lab. The results were Below Regulatory Limits and presented to Council on 11/01/2010.

LARGE PRINT COPIES OF THIS REPORT ARE AVAILABLE AT THE BRYAN COMMUNITY CENTER

HEALTH INFORMATION

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 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. 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). **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. Yellow Springs 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. **Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP)-Susceptibility Analysis:** The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Yellow Springs well field is susceptible to contamination. Consequently the likelihood for contamination of the source water at Yellow Springs is high unless the potential contaminants are handled carefully by implementing appropriate protection strategies. Based on the potential contaminant sources identified within the five year time-of-travel zone, the Village of Yellow Springs should place a priority on protecting its ground water resources through a combination of public education and other source control strategies. It should be beneficial to provide focused education on the potential impacts from residential sources.*

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?-VILLAGE COUNCIL MEETINGS
Any person wishing to comment on the water quality or the water system is encouraged to do so by attending the Village Council Meetings held the first and third Monday of each month in the Council Chambers on the second floor of the Bryan Community Center, beginning at 7:00 p.m. Information about council meetings can be obtained by contacting the Clerk of Council at 767-9126.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------|---|
| HLD | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED: The highest level of a contaminant actually detected in treated drinking water. |
| MCL | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL: 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. |
| MCLG | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL: The level of a contaminant drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| AL | ACTION LEVEL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow. |
| mg/L | MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION: 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. |
| PPB | PARTS PER BILLION: 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. |
| N/R | NOT REGULATED |
| GPM | GALLONS PER MINUTE |