

The Village of Yellow Springs
2017
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Section 1: Introduction

The Village of Yellow Springs 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.

Section 2: Source Water Information

In 2017 The Village completed a new 1.0 Million Gallons a Day (MGD) iron and manganese removal treatment plant. The new treatment plant consist of two aerators, two pellet sand softeners and three gravity sand filters. The new treatment plant softens the water from 500 mg/l (30 gpg) to 250 mg/l (15 gpg). The new plant has been online and producing water since December 2017.

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, softened, filtered, and disinfected prior to it being pumped to the water customers of the Village of Yellow Springs.

Section 3: 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).

The Ohio EPA has prepared a source water assessment plan for The Village of Yellow Springs. It states: The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Yellow Springs wellfield is susceptible to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons:

- Samples of untreated water collected at Yellow Springs between 1991 and 1999 contained detectable levels of 1,1-dichloroethane;
- The sand and gravel aquifer has a shallow depth to water, less than 15 feet below the ground surface;
- The soils are primarily loams which allow for rapid infiltration;
- The topography ranges from relatively flat, allowing for most of the recharge to infiltrate into the ground instead of running off to steeply sloping with significant runoff;
- No confining layer exists which could act as a barrier between the ground surface and the aquifer; and
- Potential contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

A copy of the full report is available. Contact **Brad Ault at 767-7208** for a copy of the full report.

Section 4: 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).

Section 5: About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Yellow Springs conducted sampling for bacteria, lead and copper, nitrate and disinfection by products (TTHM and total haloacetic acids(HAA5) during 2017. Samples were collected for a total of 50 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Yellow Springs 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.

Section 6: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Yellow Springs** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
N/A							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	<0.10 mg/l	0.10 mg/l	None	2017	Run off from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	0.20 mg/l	0.200 mg/l	None	2017	Water additive which promotes strong teeth;erosion of natural deposits;discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barrium	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	0.112 mg/l	.00500 mg/l	None	2017	Discharge of drilling waste;discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	<6.0 ppb	N/A	None	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	N/A	80	18.5 ppb	N/A	None	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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1,1-Dichloroethane: 1,1-Dichloroethane was detected in raw well #1(which produces 75 gpm and is only used as monitoring well not a production well) at a level of 0.810 ppb. The MCL of 1,1-Dichloroethane is 5.0 ppb.

Section 7: 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 Yellow Springs 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>.

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 lead 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Section 8: Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. 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.

Section 9: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2017 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Section 10: Public Participation Information/ Contacts

Village Manager: Patti Bates, 767-3402

Water Treatment Plant Superintendent: Bradley Ault, 767-7208

Village Billing Office: 767-7202

Water Treatment Plant: 372-6737

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.

Section 11: 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.
- 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) 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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.
- Grains per Gallon (gpg): A unit of water hardness that most home softener systems use to adjust proper salt feed.