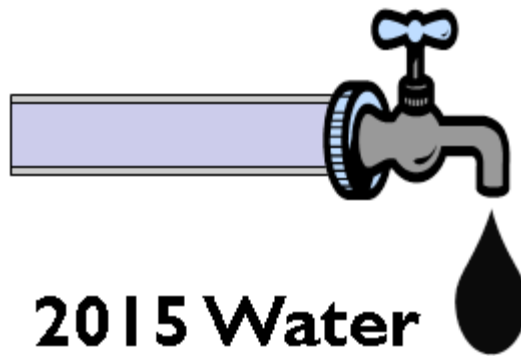


Wetzler/Haynes Water Filtration Plant Byesville, Ohio



2015 Water Quality Report

Commitment to Quality

The Byesville Water Department has prepared and is pleased to provide you, the water consumer, the 2015 Water Quality Report. This report is designed to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

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**The Village of Byesville Water
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For Calendar Year 2015**

Section 1: Introduction

The Village of Byesville Water has prepared the following report to provide information on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to the public may participate in decisions concerning drinking water, and water system contacts.

Section 2: Source Water Information

The Village of Byesville Water receives its drinking water from underground mine aquifers.

The Village of Byesville Water also has an emergency connection with the City of Cambridge. During 2015 we used an estimated 1 million gallons from this connection over 3 days. On average, this connection is used for approximately 1 day each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the City of Cambridge, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting City of Cambridge Water at 740-439-2130.

The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2003. It was determined that the aquifer supplying drinking water to Byesville, OH has a high susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion is based on the presence of a thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. Please contact Kendal Weisend at 740-685-0800 if you would like more information about the assessment.

Section 3: What are sources of potential 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).

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 Byesville Water conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2015. Samples were collected for a total of 36 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Byesville 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, is 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 Byesville drinking water.

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of contaminants
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.49	.38-1.94	No	2015	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	183	28.0-278	Yes	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	0	60	73.1	6.4-105	Yes	2015	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.08	.81-1.08	No	2015	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.032	.032-.032	No	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0	N/A	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.655	N/A	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
One out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm							
	Site	Quarter	LRAA	Site	Quarter	LRAA	
TTHM (ppb)	DS201	15-Q4	73.8	DS202	15-Q4	72.1	
HAA5	DS201	15-Q4	37.8	DS202	15-Q4	35.3	
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	1	9.9	.03-9.9	Yes	2015	Soil runoff
Turbidity(% meeting standard)	100%	95%	87%	87% - 100%	Yes	2015	Soil runoff

Section 7: Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. As reported in this report, the Village of Byesville's highest recorded turbidity result for 2015 was 9.9 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 87%.

Section 8: Violations

The Village of Byesville Water had a MCL for TTHM during the first, second, and third quarters of 2015. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Attached to this report are the public notifications issued.

The Village of Byesville Water had a MCL for HAA5 during the second quarter of 2015. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Attached to this report are the public notifications issued.

Byesville Water is taking the following steps to correct this violation and prevent future violations from occurring:

- Maintain a hydrant flushing program in the affected area.
- We have installed an additional chlorination injection point
- Installation of a bulk water facility to address aging water

A water sample taken on February 3, 2015 showed turbidity levels above the compliance level of 1 turbidity unit. Levels reached 1.71 NTU. A boil order was issued until samples demonstrated finished water had reached a level at or below compliance. Attached to this report are the public notifications issued.

We provide constant monitoring of our water for turbidity (cloudiness). On June 1, 2015 an electronic capturing device recorded data for turbidity above the standard of 1 NTU. Attached to this report are the public notifications issued.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for turbidity on a regular basis. From December 28th – December 31 due to a faulty in-line turbidity meter we failed to take the appropriate number of samples. Continuous monitoring and grab samples indicated no exceedance of the standard for turbidity. Attached to this report are the public notifications issued.

Turbidity meters have been replaced and monitoring points have been relocated in order to more effectively comply with turbidity levels and monitoring requirements.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Section 9: 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 Byesville Water 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>.

Section 10: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2015 we had a conditional license to operate our public water system.

Section 11: Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by contacting the treatment plant at (740) 685-0800, contacting the Village Administrator at (740) 685-0800 or by attending a Village Council meeting. The Village Council meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 221 East Main Avenue, Byesville, Ohio at 5:30 p.m. Any questions regarding the meetings contact the village clerk at (740) 685-5901.

Section 12: 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.

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.

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.

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average. The cumulative annual average of a sample from a particular location

Section 13: Drinking Water Notices

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency requires all drinking water notices be included as part of this report. The notices are for events occurring in 2015 and for informational purposes only; they require no current action by the public.

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