

Scioto County Regional Water District No. 1

Annual Report

SPRING 2010



*Over 40 years
of Quality
Service*

Quality in Every Drop

Another Year of Quality

The board, management, and staff work hard to insure the quality and safety of water we provide. We are pleased to inform you that in 2009 we had no violations of contaminant levels or water quality standards. The water district currently has an unconditioned license to operate our water system. This report is a summary of the quality of the water the district provided you. All information included is based on tests performed between January 1st and December 31st, 2009 by either a contract lab, or by employees of the water district that have the necessary laboratory certification. If you have any questions regarding the information contained in this report, please contact the Plant Superintendent, Rich Bradford at 740-259-2301. It is the goal of the water district to keep you, the customer, informed of your water utility. If you want to learn more, please visit our website at www.water1.org. Water 1 is governed by a seven member board. They meet the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the conference room at 326 Robert Lucas Rd. Lucasville, OH 45648.

What Is In It & Where Does It Come From?

The water we supply comes from nine wells located in the Scioto River Aquifer near St. Rt 348. The water is pumped from wells and is softened using lime. The water is then stabilized using carbon dioxide. This prevents it from having excessive buildup inside pipes. Chlorine is added to the water to kill any bacteria that may be present. The water then moves through nine filters,

which remove any remaining particulate matter that may be present in the water. Fluoride is added to the water, as required. Finally, chlorine is added one more time to guarantee adequate amounts will remain in the water throughout the distribution system.

In 2009 we had no violations of contaminant levels or water quality standards

What You Need To Know About Lead In Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead could cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 two minutes before using water for drinking and 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>.

Pay Your Water Bills Automatically

Are you tired of wasting gas and time driving around paying bills each month? If so, you may want to consider a solution many of our customers are already using. The water district currently offers "Automated Bill Pay". This program enables our customers to have their water bills withdrawn directly from their checking account.

If you would like to have your bill automatically deducted from your checking account each month, the form is available in our office or can be found online at <http://www.water1.org>. The form is located under the customer service link. Complete this form and return it to our office along with a voided check. On the due date shown on your bill, Water 1 will submit a request to your banking institution to automatically deduct the amount due for your water service. The bank will transfer the amount from your designated account to Water 1. You will still receive a bill each month indicating the amount due and when it will be deducted from your account. If you have questions regarding your bill, you should contact Water 1 immediately. You may cancel automated payments at any time, and there is no charge for this service. Set your **Automated Bill Pay** up today.

**Quality
On Tap!**

Our Commitment  Our Profession

PO Box 310
326 Robert Lucas Road
Lucasville, OH 45648



Phone: 740-259-2301
Fax: 740-259-3446
www.water1.org

Table of Detected Contaminants

| | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detect-ions | Violation | Year Sampled | Typical Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|---|
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG =4 | MRDL =4 | 1.17 | 0.87-1.44 | No | 2009 | Water additive to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | Action Limit=15 | <5.0 | NA | No | 2008 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| | Zero out of thirty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | Action Limit =1,300 | <50 | NA | No | 2008 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| | Zero out of thirty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 ppb | | | | | | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.18 | NA | No | 2009 | Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.21 | 0.82-1.21 | No | 2009 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | NA | 80 | 36 | NA | No | 2009 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | 9 | NA | No | 2009 | |
| IDSE TTHM (ppb) | NA | NA | NA | 10.4-56.8 | NA | 2009 | |
| IDSE HAA5 (ppb) | NA | NA | NA | 4.9-13.0 | NA | 2009 | |

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Scioto County Regional Water Authority'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 water district has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- the presence of a relatively thin protective layer of soil overlying the aquifer;
- the depth to water in the aquifer is 10 to 15 ft below the ground surface;

Here are some descriptions of abbreviations to help you better understand the table in this newsletter. These are standard abbreviations, and are used by labs throughout the country.

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Less than = <

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the

**Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791.**

IDSE Monitoring

Under stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by the USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with an elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfection byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

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. It can also 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 can 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

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 systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**