Scioto County Regional Water District No. 1

Annual Report

Newsletter Date

Spring 2011

MEETING THE STANDARDS

The board, management, and staff continue to work hard to insure the quality and safety of water we provide. We are pleased to inform you that in 2010, 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

> ***"In 2010 we had no violations of contaminant levels or water quality standards."***

performed between January 1st and December 31st, 2010 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. in the conference room at 326 Robert Lucas Rd. Lucasville, OH 45648.

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment Our Profession

SOURCE & TREATMENT OF YOUR WATER

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.

LEAD AND 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.

CONSERVATION

There is talk everywhere about "going green." Conservation is important in every aspect of our lives, including water. Water is second in our need for survival only to air. There are many things we can do to not only save water, but insure that water sources in our communities are not polluted.

> ***"Water conservation starts with being water conscious."***

Water conservation starts with being water conscious. When using water, always be aware of ways you can conserve. Don't assume water is limitless but view it as a limited resource.

Protecting water sources is just as important. When water sources become contaminated they either become unusable or more expensive to treat. You can help protect our resources by learning to recognize pollutants and how you can properly dispose of them.

Conserving and protecting water now is like money in the bank for the future. As water sources become more limited, and source water becomes more polluted, the cost of potable water increases. Some analysts project the cost of potable water will be higher than gasoline in our lifetime. Help do your part to prevent this from happening.

PO Box 310

326 Robert Lucas Rd.

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740-259-2301

www.water1.org

Table of Detected Contaminants

	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	1.14	0.40-1.95	No	2010	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	0.19	NA	No	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.3	0.81-1.30	No	2010	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	36.1	NA	No	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	9.5	NA	No	2010	
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;
-the presence of numerous and significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (740) 259-2301.

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 = <

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

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 Haloaetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant 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