Village of West Mansfield

WM Water Department

2010 Annual Report

The Village of West Mansfield Water Treatment Plant is happy to present you this report to inform our valuable customers on the quality of their drinking water. This report includes details on where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

Our primary water source is supplied by groundwater pumped from two wells that are located on the Village property. The well field is located at 446 West Center Street.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. The public is welcome at regular Board of Public Affairs meeting at 6:30 p.m. in Council chambers on the first Monday of each month, 127 North Main Street behind the library. Minutes of BPA meetings may be viewed at the Village Office. More information is available on the internet at www.waterdata.com.

BILLING QUESTIONS	WATER TREATMENT
Utility Office 355-8070	Treatment Plant 355-4991

WEST MANSFIELD FACTS

The Village of West Mansfield Water Department serves approximately 700 people through 349 service connections and 4 miles of distribution lines.

The new renovated water treatment plant was completed and put in service in 2005.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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.

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

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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 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 (800-426-4791).

The Village of West Mansfield routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2010.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. If you have questions regarding this report, please contact

Josh LeVan, UTILITY SUPERVISOR
355-4991

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 concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

NA*:* Not Applicable.

Less Than = <

West Mansfield Water Treatment Plant monitored for radon in the finished water during 2000. One sample was collected and the radon level was 51 pCi/L (maximum safe level is 300 pCi/L).
Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground water. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes and clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in the air. Major sources of radon gas are from soil and cigarettes. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however, the effects of radon gas ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, call 1-800-SOS-RADON.

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 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.27	0 to 1.13	**NO**	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.12	N/A	**NO**	2010	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.78	.41 to 1.88	**NO**	2010	Water additive used to control microbes. Level was determined by monthly average from year.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	Al=1.3	0.49	N/A	**NO**	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppm for copper						
Lead (ppb**)**	0	AL=15	<2.0	N/A	**NO**	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have exceeded the action level of 15 ppb for lead						
Volatile Organic Chemical							
TTHMs (ppb)Total trihalomethanes	0	80	17.8	N/A	**NO**	2010	By Products of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloroform (ppb)	NA		7.5	N/A	**NO**	2010	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection, measured at the point of entry to the distribution system.
Bromodichloro-methane (ppb)	0		4.9	N/A	**NO**	2010	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection, measured at the point of entry to the distribution system.
Dibromochloro-methane (ppb)	60		3.4	N/A	**NO**	2010	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection, measured at the point of entry to the distribution system.
Bromoform (ppm)	0		2.0	N/A	**NO**	2010	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection, measured at the point of entry to the distribution system.

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791
For any questions dealing with water quality

Village of West Mansfield
917 South Main St.
Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311

Resident

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

We will be happy to answer any questions about the West Mansfield Water Treatment Plant, and our water quality. Call 937-355-4991. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of West Mansfield'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 Village has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The well has a depth of 124 feet and the sand and gravel aquifer has a depth to water of 27 feet below the surface;
- The presence of a 100 foot thick layer of till exists, which allows some protection from contaminants entering the Aquifer;
- There are only limited data on adjacent wells so it is difficult to accurately evaluate the consistency of the till thickness;
- The ground water flow direction is unknown;
- Potential contaminant sources exist within the protection area; and
- Water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 937/355-8070.

The Village completed a Source Water Assessment for the protection of our source water aquifer, and the plan was approved in December, 2007 by the Ohio EPA. A copy of the plan is on file at the Water Treatment Plant.

The Village is currently developing a new well site. It is our anticipation that the new well should be online late winter of 2011. This action is being taken due to our original well, Number 1, failing and the EPA's requirement of two wells for our system. Water quality for the consumer will not be affected during this process.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.