

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

A Publication of the Village of Ansonia Utility Department

The Village of Ansonia Utility Department has prepared this 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. Information provided in this report is current through calendar year 2007 and contains laboratory analysis information from 2003 to 2007.

What is the Source of Your Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water for the Village of Ansonia is from three deep wells located in Village owned wellfield approximately one half mile northwest of the Village. The wells were developed in 1995 and put into service in March of 1998. These wells replace two abandoned wells that were poor producers.

Each well has a capacity of at least 250 gallons per minute and used in combination can produce about one million gallons of water per day. During 2007 the average water usage was 102 gallons per minute, about 147,000 gallons per day, or approximately 53,708,000 gallons per year!

For treatment

purposes, we are classified by EPA as a groundwater source.



Village Performs Required Monitoring

The USEPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. 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.

The Ansonia Utility Department conducted sampling for bacteria, iron, manganese, nitrates, nitrites, inorganic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, lead, copper and radiological contamination sampling during the period of this report. Samples were collected for more than 75 different contaminants during 2003 to 2007, most of which were not detected in the Ansonia water supply. A summary of the contaminants that were detected can be found on page 2 of this report.

The results of all sampling referred to in this report are available for viewing in the office of Village Administrator, 202 North Main Street, Ansonia, Ohio.

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

(See "Contamination" page 3)

We are both extremely pleased and proud to report that during the period covered by this report there were no violations of EPA rules and your drinking water met all EPA water quality standards.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant level: 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.

(ppm) Parts per Million: 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.

(ppb) Parts per Billion: 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.

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

The table below contains information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Ansonia drinking water. None of the contaminants found were in sufficient quantities to pose a health hazard.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	Not Established	10	5.5000	5.5000	No	2006	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)		2	0.116	0.116	No	2005	Concrete or chemical plants
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.501	0.018—0.507	No	2005	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems
Fluoride (ppm)		4	0.850	0.850	No	2005	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm)		10	0.3400	0.3400	No	2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	Undetected	Undetected—7.4	No	2005	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems

Iron and Manganese Testing

While we do test for and did detect iron and manganese in our drinking water, the results of that testing has not been reported because iron and manganese pose no significant health risk and are not considered to be primary contaminants by EPA.

Iron is an abundant and widespread constituent of rocks and soils in Ohio. At sufficient concentrations, iron can adversely affect the taste of water and beverages and can leave rust-colored stains on

laundry, plumbing fixtures and porcelain.

Manganese, while less abundant than iron, causes similar problems. It can cause a bitter metallic taste in water and leave visible black "specks" in ice cubes. Manganese can also produce staining and cause water to have a brown or black discoloration.

Question concerning the treatment process should be directed to Village

Administrator Kevin Koesters at 337-6781.

How Do I Participate in Decisions Concerning My Drinking Water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Ansonia Village Council which meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 pm in the Council Chambers located at the Ansonia Municipal Building 100 West Canal Street, Ansonia, Ohio.

Contamination

Continued from page 1

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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Source Water Assessment Report

The Ohio EPA completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment for the Village of Ansonia in December 2003 to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source.

According to the report, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Ansonia has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

1. The uncertainty in the sand and gravel aquifer boundaries and the continuity of low permeability layers;
2. There is no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities;
3. The presence of potential contaminant sources in and just outside the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures, some of which the Village has already put in place. Throughout the course of the summer, the Village will be taking additional measures to reduce our susceptibility. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 937.337.6781.

Want More Information?

For more information on the quality, treatment, testing and monitoring of your drinking water, contact Kevin Koesters, 202 North Main Street, P.O. Box 607, Ansonia, Ohio 45303. Telephone: (937) 337.6781. Fax (937) 337.7273. E-mail: admin@ansoniahio.us

Arsenic Warning

Although your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from the drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The level of arsenic found in the Village of Ansonia's drinking water can be found in the table on page 2 of this report.

Rusty Water

The water treatment plant does an excellent job of removing all but a small percentage of iron and manganese from the water supplied from the wellfield. However, there still, on occasion, may be a rusty water problem in certain areas.

Most of the water mains in the distribution system are made of cast iron or ductile iron and, like anything made of iron, are subject to rusting. We are presently working on a program to reduce this rusting (or corrosion) to an acceptable level by the feeding of a phosphate compound at the water plant to form a coating on the mains to help prevent corrosion and sequester (tie up) any soluble iron in the system.

The last part of this program is the flushing of fire hydrants at least once a year to remove any rust built up in the system. Despite all our efforts, we cannot totally eliminate all occurrences of rusty water due to the peculiarities of water chemistry. If you do experience a rusty water problem, please call us so that we can attempt pinpoint the problem and try to correct it.