

Village of Anna 2015 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



The Village of Anna has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. The Village has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. 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.

Source Water Information.

The Village of Anna receives its drinking water from the Anna Well Field located at 401 East Main Street. The Village has three wells that vary in depth. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Anna has a low susceptibility to contamination, due to the low sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located. This does not mean that this well field cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. The Village of Anna has worked very hard to develop and implement a comprehensive wellhead/source water protection plan to help prevent contamination from entering the aquifer and impacting the drinking water source. The protection plan contains an education component, source control strategies, a contingency and emergency response plan, and ground water monitoring strategies. More information is available by calling 937-394-7363.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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).

Who needs to take special precautions?

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

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. The Village of Anna 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 exposures by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Anna conducted sampling for *{bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, volatile organic}* contaminants during 2015. Samples were collected for numerous different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Anna water supply. The Ohio EPA requires the Village of Anna to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because of the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Anna drinking water.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radiologicals							
Radium 228	5.0	5.0	<1 pci/l	N/A	no	2013	Underground rock formations, Can cause bone cancer in high dosages
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium mg/l	2	2	0.0992	N/A	no	2013	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ug/l	1300	AL=1300	124	77-576	no	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. Uses 90 th Percentile for Levels Found.
Fluoride mg/l	4	4	1.21	1.23	no	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead ug/l	0	15	5.0	ND-14.3	no	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Uses 90 th Percentile for Level Found.
Nitrate mg/l As nitrogen	10	10	0.20	N/A	no	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	4	4	0.76	0.27 – 1.58	no	2015	Water additive used to control microbes. Average of Total Chlorines for Level Found

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs ug/l	N/A	80	26.4	N/A	no	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids ug/l (HAA5)	N/A	60	8.4	<1.00-3.5	no	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Volatile Organic Contaminants – Non Regulated

Dichloroacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	4.2	N/A	no	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	4.3	N/A	no	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	<1.0	N/A	no	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform ug/l	N/A	N/A	16.2	N/A	no	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane ug/l	N/A	N/A	7.62	N/A	no	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane ug/l	N/A	N/A	2.55	N/A	no	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Anna Village Council that meet on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Village Hall located at 209 W. Main St.

For more information: on your drinking water contact the Village Office at 937-394-3751 or the water plant operator at 937-394-7363

Definitions of some terms contained in 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. MCLG allow a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCGL as feasible using the best treatment technology.
- Lead-
- Ug/ l = parts per billion
- Mg/ l = parts per million
- pci/ l = picocuries per liter