

In 2017, the Village of Barnesville Water Treatment Plant did not exceed a federally mandated Maximum Contaminant Level for turbidity as listed in the table.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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

•**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

•**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

•**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

•**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.

•**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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA DEFINITIONS

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG). “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.”

Maximum contaminant level (MCL). “The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.”

Treatment technique. “A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.”

Action level. “The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.”

Variance and exemption. “State or EPA permission not to meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.”

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

REGULATORY CORNER

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 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 an infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

A Word Or Two About Lead

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. Barnesville Water Department 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 exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or 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 Save Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/> lead.

Barnesville



Water Department 2018 Drinking Water Consumer Report

Barnesville Water Dept.
126 E. Church St.
Barnesville, Ohio 43713

Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This year's report shows that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

We at the Village of Barnesville work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We want our customers to help us protect our water services and to be informed about their water utility.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water Superintendent Doug Frye at 425.1681 or the Village Administrator, Roger Deal at 425.1880.

www.barnesvilleohio.com

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLE FOR 2017							
CONTAMINANT UNITS	MCLG	MCL	MAX LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATIONS	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL = 4	0.8	0.5 - 1.2	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	4	1.00	0.72 - 1.06	NO	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	0.61	<0.1 - 0.61	NO	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	NO	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickle (ppb)	NA	N/A	1.52	N/A	NO	2017	
Lead (ppb) 90 th Percentile	N/A	AL = 15	8	N/A	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
One out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppb) 90 th Percentile	1350	AL=1350	178	N/A	NA	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Zero out of 20 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1350 ppb.							
Microbiological Contaminants							
*Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.23	0.06 - 0.23	NO	2017	Soil Runoff
*Turbidity % samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	100%	NO	2017	
Disinfectant Byproducts	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Defectors	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of of Contaminants
TTHMS (ppb) (Total Trihalomethane)	0	80	65.8	34 - 93	NO	2017	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	0	60	35.3	22 - 50	NO	2017	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

KEY TO TABLE

NTU is nephelometric turbidity unit.
 PPB is parts per billion, or 1 part in a billion parts.
 AL is action level.
 TTHMs are Trihalomethanes which are created by the disinfection process

PPM is parts per million, or 1 part in a million parts.
 TT is treatment technique.
 ND is non-detected.
 NA is not applicable

The **Village of Barnesville** water system uses surface water drawn from Barnesville Reservoirs One, Two, and Three. For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination.

The **Village of Barnesville** has adopted a "Source water Protection Plan" to protect this valuable commodity.

The **Village of Barnesville's** drinking water source protection areas contain a minimal number of potential contaminant sources, which include agricultural run-off, oil and gas wells, and road crossings.

The **Village of Barnesville** public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Reservoirs One, Two, and Three.

The **Village of Barnesville** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to the Federal and State laws. This table (Fig. 1) shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2017 to December 31st, 2017. 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 do not necessarily pose a health risk.**

The **Village of Barnesville** Water Plant is a modern treatment facility that uses a series of processes to reduce naturally occurring or man made contaminants found in the source water. **Aluminum Polymer** is added to the raw water, along with certain oxidants like potassium permanganate and chlorine, which helps to settle and destroy the particles, bacteria, and viruses as they exist. These processes work to reduce the **turbidity**, or cloudiness of the water to acceptable levels as required by the USEPA and Ohio EPA.

The plant consists of fifteen pressure vessels which perform clarification, multi-media filtration, and organics absorption/filter polishing. The water coming from each of these filters is monitored for turbidity continuously by electronic equipment.

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. As reported above **The Village of Barnesville** highest recorded turbidity result for 2017 was 0.23 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 100% .

Village Of Barnesville Water Department

The Village of Barnesville receives its drinking water from Reservoir #1 on Township Road 25, Reservoir #2 was added as a source in 2007 and is located on County Road 122, and Slope Creek Reservoir in Somerset Township. These three bodies of water accounting for over 800 million gallons of water in raw water storage. The water from these three sources requires treatment before it can be used as drinking water.

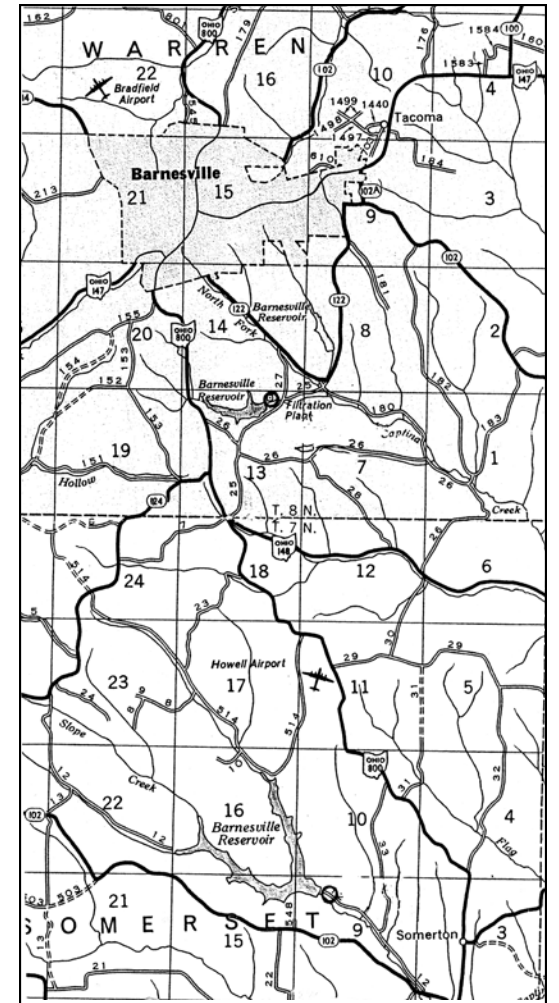
On average, the Barnesville Treatment Plant processes and pumps more than 1,000,000 gallons per day to area residents. Residents can attend bi-weekly village council meetings at the Municipal Building on every other Monday at 7:00 P.M. Learn more about this year's water quality effort by contacting us at 740.425.1681.

FACTS ABOUT BARNESVILLE WATER

- ★New Water Treatment Plant completed in 2002, expanded in 2007
- ★Reservoir #2 was put back into service in 2007
- ★Morgantown Avenue "Pumpkin Water Tank" rehabilitated in 2007
- ★Source Water Protection Plan adopted in 2016
- ★The Village's water department serves water to areas of four counties through our distribution system and neighboring communities. They are: Village of Quaker City and the Switzerland of Ohio Water District.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you with quality water.

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



“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 THE CONTAMINANTS AND POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (800.426.4791).”