

Barnesville Water Department

2023

Drinking Water Consumer Report

Barnesville Water Dept.
126 E. Church St.
Barnesville, Ohio 43713
www.barnesvilleohio.com

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. In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

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 740-425-1681 or the Village Administrator, Roger Deal at 740-425-1880. Residents can attend bi-weekly village council meetings at the Municipal Building on every other Monday at 7:00 P.M.

The Village of Barnesville water system uses surface water drawn 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 account 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.

For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. The Village of Barnesville has adopted a "Source water Protection Plan" to protect this valuable commodity. This plan is available at: www.barnesvilleohio.com/forms/SourceWaterProtectionPlan.pdf or by contacting Roger Deal at 740-425-1880. 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 Slope Creek Reservoir.

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. Food and Drug Administration (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 Federal 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. 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 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).

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 Barnesville 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The **Village of Barnesville** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to the Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2023 to December 31st, 2023. 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.**

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLE FOR 2022							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Max Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
<i>Residual Disinfectants</i>							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.92	0.7 - 1.2	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.96	0.77 - 1.05	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.93	0.30 – 0.93	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Lead (ppb) 90 th Percentile	0	AL = 15	12.88	NA	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
2 out of 23 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppm) 90 th Percentile	1.3	AL=1.3	0.097	NA	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Zero out of 23 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							
<i>Radiological Contaminants</i>							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	0.531	NA	NO	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.89	NA	NO	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Microbiological Contaminants</i>							
*Turbidity (ntu)	NA	TT	0.21	0.04 – 0.21	NO	2023	Soil Runoff
*Turbidity % samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	100% - 100%	NO	2023	

<i>Disinfectant Byproducts</i>							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Max Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
TTHMS (ppb) (Total Trihalomethane)	NA	80	47.9	38.2 – 47.9	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	NA	60	27.3	26.6 – 33.8	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
<i>Unregulated Contaminants</i>							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Max Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	1.13	NA	NO	2023	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of 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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Village of Barnesville highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.21 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 Village of Barnesville participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The following table contains information on contaminants that were detected during UCMR5 sampling. For a copy of all results please call Barnesville WTP at 740-425-1681.

<i>Unregulated Contaminants</i>							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Avg. Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
PFOA (ppb)	NA	NA	0.0065	0.0054-0.0081	NA	2023	Used in many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, and fast food packaging

EPA Definitions / Key to Table

- 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.
- 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Parts per Million (ppm) 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.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.
- PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- NA is not applicable.
- NTU is nephelometric turbidity unit.