

**Village of Versailles
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2010**

The Village of Versailles has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of drinking water produced by the Versailles Water Supply System. Included within the report is general health information, water quality results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

The Village of Versailles receives its drinking water from ten (10) ground water wells located at 350 Grand Avenue, Versailles, Ohio. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) recently completed a study of the Village of Versailles' source of drinking water; to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to the EPA study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the system has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- a) The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of low permeability material overlying the aquifer.
- b) Shallow depth (less than 40 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- c) The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

The susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, there is potential for the aquifer to become contaminated. This potential can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. The Village of Versailles, through zoning, can restrict potentially hazardous activities within the five year water travel zone to the Village's well field, as simulated by the Village's Source Water Protection Program developed in 2003. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Mark J. Voisard, Plant Manager, at 526-3294 or 526-4145.

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 materials, and picks up substances resulting from the presence of animal 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 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, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, (USEPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contamination in water provided by public water systems. Food & 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Versailles conducted sampling for contaminants during 2010. Samples were collected for a total of 121 different contaminants; most of which were not detected in the Village of Versailles' water supply. The Ohio EPA requires the Village to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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 Versailles 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Listed on the following page is information on those contaminants that were tested in the Village of Versailles' drinking water for 2010. The Village tested for Nitrate and Residual Disinfectants. The Nitrate sample level was found to be below detectable limits.

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Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	BDL		No	2010	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from Natural Deposits
Manganese		.05 mg/L	BDL		No	2010	
Lead	15.5 mg/L	15.5 mg/L	2.99 mg/L		No	2010	
Copper	1350 mg/L	1350 mg/L	21.5 mg/L		No	2010	
Residual Disinfectants							
CL2	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	1.55 mg/L			2010	Running Average

During the year 2010, the Village of Versailles had no positive coliform bacteria samples on the water supply discharged at the Water Treatment Plant.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time, because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for any infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The following are terms used in the water industry for measurement of contaminants in potable water:

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: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best treatment technology.

Part Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to 1 gallon per million gallons.


The Village of Versailles currently has a unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participate and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Versailles Village Council which meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Village Hall Community Room, 4 West Main Street, Versailles. Individuals who would like to provide comments or ask questions at the Village Council meetings are required to contact the Village Fiscal Officer at 526-3294 by 12:00 noon on the Thursday preceding the regular Wednesday meeting. This will ensure that those wanting to speak before Council will be placed on the meeting agenda.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Mark J. Voisard, Water Plant Manager; Dane Nagel, Utilities Superintendent; or Randy Gump, Village Administrator at 526-3294.


Dane A. Nagel, Utilities Superintendent


Mark J. Voisard, Water Plant Manager