Village of Versailles Water Treatment
2017
Consumer Confidence Report

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Updated January 2018

Village of Versailles Water Treatment Plant
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2017*

The **Village of Versailles Water Treatment Plant** has prepared the following 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.

Source Water Information

The **Versailles Water Plant** receives its drinking water from ***ten (10) ground water wells located at 350 Grand Ave. Versailles Ohio. The Ohio Enviromental Agency (OEPA) previously 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 suseptibilty 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 contaminent 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 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 Tim Wehrkamp, Plant Manager, at 526-3294 ext,352 or 423-0537 or Kyle Francis Utilities Superintendent, at 526-3294 ext.202.

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 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 Strom 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, USEPA 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 Federal 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. 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of Versailles Water Plant** conducted sampling for ***{bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic}*** during ***2017***. Samples were collected for a total of ***over 100*** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Village of Versailles** water supply. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Versailles** drinking water. In 2016 the Village of Versailles Water Treatment Plant tested for Lead and Copper. All samples taken were well below the Limits of 0.015 mg/l for Lead and 1.3 mg/l for Copper as shown on the following page. In 2017 we had NO positive Total Coliform samples taken in our system.

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 Versailles Water Treatment Plant 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In ***2017*** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system."

Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of ***Versailles Village Council*** which meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each monthat 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall Community Room, 4 West Main Street, Versailles. Individuals who would like to provide comments or ask questions att the Village Council meetings are required to contact the Village Fiscal Officer at 526-3294 ext. 210 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 ***Tim Wehrkamp Water/Wastewater plant manager at 526-3294 ext 352 or Kyle Francis Utilities Superintendent at 526-3294 ext.202 or Rodd Hale Village Administrator at 526-3294 ext. 202.***

Kyle R. Francis, Utilities Superintendent

Tim J. Wehrkamp Water Plant Manager

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	2	2	0.0377	.0377-.0377	No	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride *	4	4.0	0.37	0.37-0.37	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; A natural water deposit which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	0.12 mg/l	0.12 mg/l	No	2017	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from Natural Deposits
Manganese		0.05 mg/L	Below Detectable Limit	Below Detectable Limit	No	2017	
Lead	0.015 mg/L	0.015 mg/L	<0.005 mg/L	<0.005 mg/l	No	2016	
Copper	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	0.065 mg/L	<0.050- 0.097	No	2016	
Asbestos		7 MFL	<0.20mg/L	<0.20mg/L	No	2011	
Residual Disinfectants							
CL2	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	2.65 mg/L	1.30- 3.90 mg/l	No	2017	Running Average
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		0.060 mg/L	Below Detectable Limit	Below Detectable Limit	No	2017	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Total Trihanemethanes		0.080 mg/L	Below Detectable Limits	Below Detectable Limits	No	2017	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
SOC Group 1							
Test Results Were Below Detectable Limits						2017	
VOC's							
Test Results Were Below Detectable Limits						2017	

* The Fluoride content in the water is natural. The Village of Versailles does NOT add Fluoride to the water supply.

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.

Part Per Billion (ppb) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.