

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**EPA SAFE DRINKING
WATER
HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791**

For any questions dealing with water quality

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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 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 infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 Williamsport Water System 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found by calling 614-644-2752 or at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw>. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Village of Williamsport

2014 DATA

WILLIAMSPORT TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater from the Teays River Valley Aquifer. Water is supplied by two wells located on State Route 56 in Jackson Township 2 miles northwest of State Route 22.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Williamsport has a low susceptibility to contamination due to the depth of the aquifer below ground surface, the presence of thick clay deposits above the aquifer that provide protection from contamination, the lack of known water quality impacts, and the lack of significant potential contamination sources within the drinking water source protection area. This does not mean that this wellfield cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Ed Cox, Mayor at 740-986-9505.

Definitions of some terms used in this report:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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

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.

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

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

NA: Not Applicable

The Village of Williamsport routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. Some data may be older than one year due to monitoring schedule. **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 does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

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

If you have questions regarding this report please contact:

**Ed Cox, Mayor
740-986-9505**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Council meeting. The Council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at the Water Treatment Plant at 300 Ballard Ave., at 7 p.m.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.065	NA	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	<5.0	NA	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Zero out of ten samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15.0 ppb							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.529	NA	No	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.34	NA	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	1.53	1.22 - 1.83	No	2014	Disinfectant added to drinking water.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) (ppb) DS201	NA	80	26.1	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) DS201	NA	60	8.5	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) (ppb) DS202	NA	80	25.2	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) DS202	NA	60	8.3	NA	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.