Wellston North & South Water Works Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2013

The City of Wellston's public water system uses surface water drawn from the Little Racoon Creek and ground water drawn from an abandoned mine. Surface waters are by their nature susceptible to contamination, and potential contaminant sources along their banks make them more so. The protection areas around the Little Raccoon Creek and the well field include some developed areas and contain a number of potential contaminant sources. These include agricultural runoff, inadequate septic systems, an active coal preparation plant, runoff directly into the underground reservoir (abandoned mine) through drainage wells, leaking underground storage tanks, and road and rail bridge crossings.

Historically, the Wellston public water system has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards. Implementing measures to protect Little Raccoon Creek and the underground reservoir (abandoned mine) can further decrease water quality impacts. More detailed information is provided in the City of Wellston's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Adam Peters at 384-6274.

Wellston's North and South Water Systems are considered a single system since they can both pump into the combined distribution system. This report contains information on the water quality from both treatment plants.

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.

Many water sources contain the following contaminants:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides 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 can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 Wellston Water System conducted sampling for; bacteria, nitrate, inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and volatile organic chemicals during 2013. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. All of our reported data, except for Lead and Copper, is from tests performed in 2013.

Table of Detected Contaminants

	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.7	0.35 – 3.44	No	2013	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Limit = 15	8.1	NA	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of twenty-one samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb						
Copper (ppb)	0	Action Limit = 1,300	480	NA	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of twenty-one samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 ppb						
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	77.59	19.5-126.3	Yes	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	54.16	3.7-78.2	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

South Plant							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.10	<0.10	No	2013	Runoff from fertilizer user; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	2,000	2,000	19	NA	No	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.181	NA	No	2013	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Treatment Technique							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	5.732	0.024-5.732	No	2013	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	99.57%	96.96 – 100%	No	2013	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.13	1 – 2.56	No	2013	Naturally present in the environment.

North Plant							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.17	1.0 - 0.3	No	2013	Runoff from fertilizer user; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0.754 - 1.22	No	2013	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	2,000	2,000	26	NA	No	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Treatment Technique							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.10	0.032 - 0.49	No	2013	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	99.59%	97.8% – 100%	No	2013	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.07	1.0 – 1.14	No	2013	Naturally present in the environment.