Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report prepared in 2018 is the Report for 2017
City of Wellston Ohio North & South Water Works

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.72	1.33 – 1.72	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Limit (AL) = 15	4.2	NA	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
	Zero out of twenty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb, individual results over AL is zero, 90% of tests were less than 4.2 ppb						
Copper (ppb)	0	Action Limit (AL) = 1,300	350	NA	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
	Zero out of twenty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 ppb, individual results over AL is zero, 90% of tests were less than 350 ppb						
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	95.0	28.6 – 95.0	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	73.9	14.1 – 73.9	Yes	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
South Plant							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.10	<0.10	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.018	NA	No	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.199	NA	No	2017	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Treatment Technique							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.387	0.014 - 0.387	No	2017	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	99.99%	99.99%	No	2017	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	No	2017	Naturally present in the environment.

North Plant							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.37	<0.1 - 0.37	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer user; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.021	NA	No	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.06	0.81 - 1.26	No	2017	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Treatment Technique							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.290	0.020 - 0.290	No	2017	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	100%	No	2017	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	No	2017	Naturally present in the environment.

In June of 2017 the Wellston Public Water System had a violation of the MCL for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) between June 2017 and September 2017. The average for the quarters September 2016, December 2016, March 2017, and June 2017 was over the MCL of sixty parts per billion by four parts per billion. The Wellston Public Water System is testing and working on process adjustments to eliminate any future violations. If you have any questions please contact Adam Peters at 740-384-6274.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 in 95% of the analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the City of Wellston's highest recorded turbidity result for 2017 was 0.387 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99.99%.

Total Organic Carbon TOC

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than or equal to one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Disinfection Byproducts Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids

These contaminants are formed when chlorine is added to water to kill bacteria, virus and protozoa. The chlorine also reacts with organic chemicals creating the Disinfection Byproducts; Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids.

Lead Exposure Health Risk

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. Wellston Public 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. Information of 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.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Wellston City Council, which are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The state and federal Environmental Protection Agencies make Decisions concerning drinking water treatment, monitoring and reporting. You should follow media reports of regulatory legislation and activity closely. Concerns about state and federal regulatory activity should be voiced to your state and federal representatives and senators. If you have any questions please contact Adam Peters at 740-384-6274.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): A suggested but non-binding limit.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL: The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

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

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means "less than". A result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

License to Operate

The City of Wellston has a current and unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Operation Plan

The City of Wellston Water System has both a Vulnerability Assessment and an Emergency Operation Plan on file with the Ohio EPA and the USEPA.

Help us spread this information.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly.

Address questions concerning the information contained in this CCR to: Adam Peters at 740-384-6274.

The following notice is for a raw water sample that was missed not a finished water sample. The sample was missed due to a misunderstanding with the Contract Lab, the sample will be made up and this notice is required by the Ohio EPA.

Drinking Water Notice

Monitoring/Reporting requirements were not met for the City of Wellston North Public Water System

The October 11, 2017 source water sample for E. coli counts was not reported in the time frame allowed by OAC Rule 3745-81-66(A).

The November 21, 2017 source water sample for E. coli counts was not collected or reported in the time frame allowed by OAC Rule 3745-81-65(1)(2) and OAC Rule 3745-81-66(A).

We are required to collect these samples to determine if additional treatment of our source water is necessary. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

What Should I Do?

* *There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective action.*

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was directed to report the October 11, 2017 result and to revise the sampling schedule to add an E. coli count sample in August 2018 to replace the missed November 21, 2017 sample. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate reporting will be performed in the future.

For more information, please contact Adam Peters at 740-384-6274 or City of Wellston, 203 E. Broadway, Wellston Ohio 45692, attn. Adam Peters.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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