The Village of Mt. Gilead

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2011

The **Mt. Gilead Village Public Water System** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the customer, on the quality of our drinking water. The Employees of the Water Department are proud of our commitment to provide quality water & service. We have a current, unconditional Ohio EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) license to operate and maintain a public water system. Our Public Water System license is OH5900712. Copies of this report are available at the: Clerk/Treasurer's Office at 72 W. High Street, the Water Treatment Plant, 352 E. Union Street, or by calling (419) 946-4861. This report is also on the Village of Mt. Gilead website at www.mtgilead.net

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Mt. Gilead is known as the Johnstown Complex. It has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderate sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existence of potential contamination sources within the protection zone. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that groundwater could be impacted by potential contaminate sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling the Village of Mt. Gilead Water Department.

The Village of Mt. Gilead's water source is from five (5) wells located in the north central portion of town, on village-owned property just east of State Route 61 (N. Main Street), with a drive at 352 E. Union Street (US Route 42). All of the wells are considered ground water sources with required treatment process prior to being used for drinking. Currently the water treatment plant is designed as an iron removal and ion exchange plant, and has the capacity to treat 1,000,000 gallons per day.

What are the sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminant that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (C) Pesticides and herbicides, (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (E) Radioactive contaminants.

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.

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).**

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 Mount Gilead 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 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).** "Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Mt. Gilead conducted sampling for contaminant sampling during 2011. Samples were collected for several different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Mt. Gilead 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.

Listed below is information on those unregulated and detected contaminants that were found in the Village of Mt. Gilead drinking water.

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECT-ION	VIOLA-TIONS	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
NITRATE (mg/L)	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	0.35 mg/L		NO	2011	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
FLOURIDE (mg/L)	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	0.86 mg/L		NO	2010	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES
ARSENIC (ppb)	N/A	10	6.68 ug/L	5.4 ug/L to 9.5 ug/L	NO	2011	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; RUNOFF FROM ORCHARDS, GLASS & ELECTRONIC PRODUCTION WASTE
LEAD 90th%	0	15ug/L	7.6 ugL		NO	2010	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS.
COPPER 90th%	0	1300 ug/L	773 ug/L		NO	2010	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
TOTAL CHLORINE (ppm)	4	4	1.49 mg/L	1.21 mg/L to 1.95 mg/L	NO	2011	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES.
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
HALOACETIC ACIDS HAA5 ((ppb)	N/A	60	7.7 ug/L	4.0 ug/L to 11.5 ug/L	NO	2011	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES TTHMS (ppb)	N/A	80	58.24 ug/L	25.5 ug/L to 82.8 ug/L	NO	2011	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION

"Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEP sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s."

IDSE TTHM Low District	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2-32.2	NO	2009	By-products of drinking water disinfection
IDSE HAA5 Low District	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9-6.1	NO	2009	By-products of drinking water chlorination
IDSE TTHM High District	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9-38.4	NO	2009	By-products of drinking water disinfection
IDSE HAA5 High District	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1-7.2	NO	2009	By-products of drinking water chlorination

Of the twenty sites tested none exceeded the lead or copper action levels.

Definitions of some terms contained in this report

MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected Risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l). A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.6 days.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l). A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. These are not a health hazard, but deal with the appearance of the water.

90th%: To determine the 90th% you list the entire sample results from the last round of sampling, in order from lowest to highest. If you had ten samples, the ninth highest sample would be the 90th%.

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

N/A. Not applicable

How Can I Get Involved?

We encourage public participation and comments at the Village of Mt. Gilead Council meetings. The meetings are the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Council Chamber located at the Municipal Building, 72 West High Street, Mt. Gilead. For more information on your drinking water, contact Kit St. Clair, Water Technician at 419-569-2537; plant number 419-946-1871; office no. 419-946-4861; fax no. 419-946-8111; or by email mtgileadh2o@myomnicity.com.

Tests run at Mt. Gilead WTP

TEST (UNIT)	MCLG	SMCL	HIGHEST LEVEL FOUND	AVG	RANGE	YEAR
IRON (mg/l)	N/A	0.3	0.18	0.03	0.18-0.00	2011
MANGANESE (mg/l)	N/A	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.09-0.00	2011
HARDNESS (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	222	122	222-70	2011
pH (units)	N/A	7.00 - 10.5	7.96	7.83	7.96-7.67	2011
SODIUM (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	197	146	197-7.3	2011
CHLORINE, free (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	2.2	1.83	2.20-0.62	2011
ALKALINITY, total (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	348	324	348-300	2011
ALKALINITY, stability (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	348	324	348-306	2011
PHOSPHATE as TOTAL P (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.67	1.01-0.32	2011

Hydrant Flushing - The Importance of Flushing Water Lines

Residents who notice crews working at fire hydrants and see water running into the street may think that we are ignoring our own philosophy on conserving water. The process of periodically "flushing" fire hydrants is an important preventive maintenance activity. Although it may appear to waste water, this process is part of a routine maintenance program necessary to maintain the integrity of the water system and to continue to deliver the highest quality water possible to our customers.

Flushing the water system on a routine basis removes sediment from lines and keeps the entire distribution system refreshed.

As a result of flushing procedure, residents in the immediate vicinity of the work may experience temporary discoloration of their water. This discoloration consists primarily of harmless silt and precipitation and does not affect the safety of the water. If you experience discoloration in your water after crews have been flushing in your neighborhood, clear the pipes in your home by running all cold water faucets for 15 (fifteen) minutes.

This same philosophy of water line preventive maintenance is one that you should use in your home. Your home's water heater should be drained and flushed at least once a year to keep it working efficiently and protect the quality of water inside your home. Also, if you go out of town and there is no water use in your home for a week or more, when you return it's always a good idea to run all your faucets for a minute or so before using the water. This ensures that you don't use any stagnant water that may have developed in your home's pipes while you were away.

The Village of Mount Gilead
72 West High Street
Mount Gilead, Ohio 43338

Current Resident or

Backflow Prevention Requirements

The backflow prevention assemblies are required to be tested at installation and every 12 months thereafter to make sure the assemblies are in proper working condition. It is the *customers/property owner's* responsibility to install (as per Village of Mt. Gilead specifications) and have backflow assemblies tested by a qualified tester. The type of assembly will depend on the degree of hazard your service connection exposes our public water system. Our required Testing and Maintenance forms may be obtained at our Water Treatment Plant Office. For more information please contact Kit St. Clair, Water Technician at 419-569-2537; office no. 419-946-4861 if you have any questions.

Removing or relocating an existing backflow prevention assembly without the approval of the Village of Mt. Gilead could/will result in the loss of your water service. (OAC 3745-95, and Ordinance 1352)

Complete regulations can be found on the Ohio EPA website at:
http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/rules.aspx
Chapter 3745-95: Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control.

NOTICE TO ALL CUSTOMERS OF THE MT. GILEAD VILLAGE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

This notice is mailed to our customers in accordance with provisions of the Ohio Revised Code Section 4933.19

TAMPERING WITH WATER METERS OR WATER SERVICE EQUIPMENT AND THE THEFT OF WATER ARE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES AND MAY RESULT IN PENALTIES TO OFFENDERS. A PERSON FOUND BENEFITING FROM TAMPERING OR AN UNAUTHORIZED SERVICE CONNECTION IS PRESUMED TO HAVE COMMITTED THE VIOLATION AND WILL BE PROSECUTED.

- It is a crime to tamper with or by-pass a water meter, conduit or attachment or a utility.
- It is also a crime to reconnect a water meter conduit, or attachment of a utility that has been disconnected by the utility.
- It is a crime to knowingly consume any water, which has not been correctly registered because a meter, conduit, or attachment of a utility has been tampered with, or by-passed, or knowingly use service that has been disconnected by a utility and reconnected without the utility's consent.
- A felony or misdemeanor conviction for a theft offense can result from a violation of these laws. The person so convicted is subject to the imposition of criminal sanctions including imprisonment and payment of fines and will also be required to make restitution for the costs of repairs, replacement of the meters, conduit or attachments damaged and for the value of the illegally consumed water.