

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

A Publication of the Village of Ansonia Utility Department

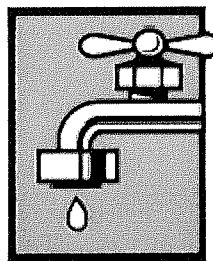
The Village of Ansonia Utility Department has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. The information provided in this report is current through calendar year 2017 and contains laboratory analysis information from 2017. The Village of Ansonia has a current, unconditioned license to operate our Water System.

What is the Source of Your Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water for the Village of Ansonia is from three deep wells located in Village owned wellfield approximately one half mile northwest of the Village. The wells were developed in 1995 and put into service in March of 1998. These wells replace two abandoned wells that were poor producers.

Each well has a capacity of at least 250 gallons per minute and used in combination can produce about one million gallons of water per day. During 2017 the average water usage was 91.31 gallons per minute, about 131,479 gallons per day, or approximately 47,990,000 gallons per year! For treatment purposes, we

are classified by EPA as a groundwater source.



Village Performs Required Monitoring

The USEPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. 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, is more than one year old.

The Ansonia Utility Department has conducted sampling for bacteria, iron, manganese, nitrates, nitrites, inorganic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, lead, copper and radiological contamination sampling. Samples were collected for more than 75 different contaminants from 2003 to 2017, most of which were not detected in the Ansonia water supply.

The results of all sampling, referred to in this report, is available for viewing in the office of Village Administrator, 202 North Main Street, Ansonia, Ohio.

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, can

(See "Contamination" page 4)

The Village of Ansonia is both extremely pleased and proud to report that during the period covered by this report there were no violations of EPA rules and your drinking water met all EPA water quality standards.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

(MCL) 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 available treatment technology.

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

(ppb) Parts per Billion: 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.

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

The table below contains information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Ansonia drinking water. None of the contaminants found were in sufficient quantities to pose a health hazard.

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	ppb (ug/L)	0	10	4.88	4.88	No	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Barium	ppm (mg/L)	2	2	0.125	0.125	No	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Fluoride	ppm (mg/L)	4	4	0.845	0.845	No	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Nitrate	ppm (mg/L)	10	10	0.405	0.405	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use.

Contaminates	Units	90th Percentile	# of samples over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
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Lead and Copper

Lead	ppb (ug/L)	0	0	0	15	No	2017	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems
Copper	ppm (mg/L)	0.317	0	1.3	1.3	No	2017	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
TTHM's 01 TTHM's 02 [Total Trihalomethanes]	ppb (ug/L)	N/A	80	22.35	19.18 to 22.35	No	2017	By-Products of Drinking Water Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 01 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 02	ppb (ug/L)	N/A	60	10.09	7.918 to 10.09	No	2017	By-Products of Drinking Water Disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane (part of the TTHM Family)	ppb (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	2.23	0 to 2.23	No	2017	By-Products of Drinking Water Disinfection
Chloroform (part of the TTHM Family)	ppb (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	1.82	0 to 1.82	No	2017	By-Products of Drinking Water Disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (part of the TTHM Family)	ppb (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	2.03	0 to 2.03	No	2017	By-Products of Drinking Water Disinfection
Methylene Chloride	ppb (ug/L)	N/A	5	0.680	0 To 0.680	No	2017	By-Products of Drinking Water Disinfection

The Village of Ansonia tested for total hardness in the water on 7/20/17 & 3/8/18 and the total hardness result average was 22.42 gpg*.

*- Grains per Gallon

Iron and Manganese Testing

While we do test for and did detect iron and manganese in our drinking water, the results of that testing has not been reported because iron and manganese pose no significant health risk and are not considered to be primary contaminants by EPA.

Iron is an abundant and widespread constituent of rocks and soils in Ohio. At sufficient concentrations, iron can adversely affect the taste of water and beverages and can leave rust-colored stains on laundry, plumbing fixtures and

porcelain.

Manganese, while less abundant than iron, causes similar problems. It can cause a bitter metallic taste in water and leave visible black "specks" in ice cubes. Manganese can also produce staining and cause water to have a brown or black discoloration.

Question concerning the treatment process should be directed to Village Administrator Tom Welbaum at 337-6781.

How Do I Participate in Decisions Concerning My Drinking Water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Ansonia Village Council which meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 pm in the Council Chambers located at the Ansonia Municipal Building 202 North Main Street, Ansonia, Ohio.

Contamination

Continued from page 1

be naturally-occurring or a result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production or mining and 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.

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).

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)

<h2>Lead Educational Information</h2>	<h2>Rusty Water</h2>
<p>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 Ansonia 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. The level of lead found in the Village of Ansonia’s drinking water can be found in the table on page 2 of this report.</p>	<p>The water treatment plant does an excellent job of removing all but a small percentage of iron and manganese from the water supplied from the wellfield. However, there still, on occasion, may be a rusty water problem in certain areas.</p> <p>Most of the water mains in the distribution system are made of cast iron or ductile iron and, like anything made of iron, are subject to rusting. We are presently working on a program to reduce this rusting (or corrosion) to an acceptable level by the feeding of a phosphate compound at the water plant to form a coating on the mains to help prevent corrosion and sequester (tie up) any soluble iron in the system.</p> <p>The last part of this program is the flushing of fire hydrants at least once a year to remove any rust built up in the system. Despite all our efforts, we cannot totally eliminate all occurrences of rusty water due to the peculiarities of water chemistry. If you do experience a rusty water problem, please call us so that we can attempt pinpoint the problem and try to correct it.</p>
<h2>Arsenic Educational Information</h2>	<h3><i>Want More Information?</i></h3>
<p>Although your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of possible health effects of arsenic against the cost of removing arsenic from the drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The level of arsenic found in the Village of Ansonia’s drinking water can be found in the table on page 2 of this report.</p>	<p>For more information on the quality, treatment, testing and monitoring of your drinking water, contact Tom Welbaum, 202 North Main Street, P.O. Box 607, Ansonia, Ohio 45303. Telephone: (937) 337.6781. Fax (937) 337.7273. E-mail: admin@ansoniahio.us</p>

Source Water Assessment Report

2017 Water Disturbance

The Ohio EPA completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment for the Village of Ansonia in December 2003 to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source.

According to the report, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Ansonia has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

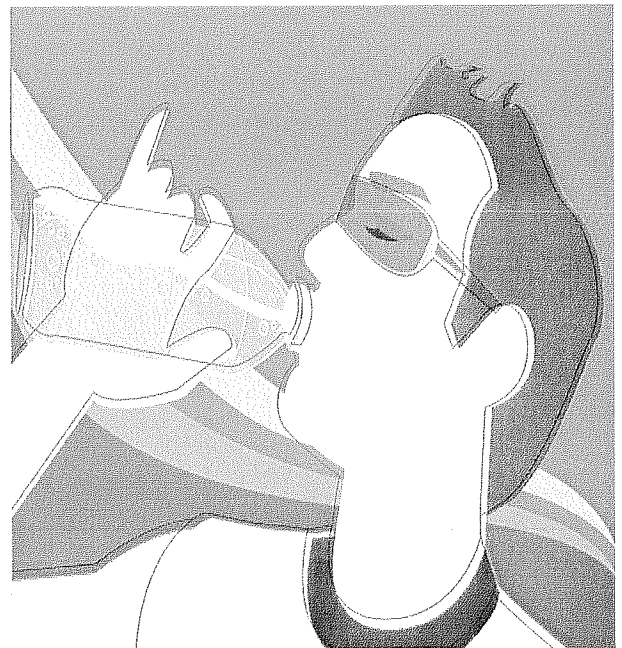
1. The uncertainty in the sand and gravel aquifer boundaries and the continuity of low permeability layers;
2. There is no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities;
3. The presence of potential contaminant sources in and just outside the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures, some of which the Village has already put in place. Throughout the course of the summer, the Village will be taking additional measures to reduce our susceptibility. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling

Protecting our Drinking Water

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

The Village of Ansonia experienced a low water system pressure event on November 20, 2017. A lightning arrestor went bad on a pole behind the water plant which knocked out power to the plant. By the time anyone was aware of the problem, system pressure was already well below EPA requirements. The town issued a boil alert and notified two radio stations(107.7, 97.5), Channel 7 News, notified local businesses, notified the school, and used the Schools one call system, contacted the EPA, Health Department and Dayton Power & Light. It took approximately three hours to get generators running and get the system back up to operating standards. The Village then took seven bacteria samples from different locations which were sent to the lab. All samples came back negative and the boil alert was lifted. It took approximately 30 hours to make sure everything was back to normal. This event was due to something out of the Villages control. Since then the Village has installed a phone dialer alert to help insure nothing like this happens again. By getting an alert right away the Village can most likely resolve the problem before affecting the whole town.



Village of Ansonia
202 North Main Street
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2017 Monthly Water Usage for the Village of Ansonia

Month	Amount in Gallons
January	3,661,000
February	3,364,000
March	4,113,000
April	4,906,000
May	5,069,000
June	4,994,000
July	3,843,000
August	4,171,000
September	3,589,000
October	3,673,000
November	3,252,000
December	3,355,000
Total	47,990,000