

# **Village of Green Spring PWS ID# 7400512 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2007**

The Village of Green Spring has prepared the following 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 Village of Green Spring is constantly striving to maintain and improve its water treatment and water distribution systems in order to provide you, the consumer, with the best possible water.

## **Source Water Information**

During 2007, the Village of Green Springs purchased its water from the City of Clyde. The Clyde Water Plant receives surface water from the Beaver Creek watershed. This watershed covers an area of approximately 56 square miles and the water received needs extensive treatment before being delivered to your homes. On average, Clyde pumps 250-500 million gallons of water a year from the runoff of this area and produces 350-500 million gallons of treated water per year.

The City of Clyde's public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on Beaver Creek. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Clyde's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, home construction, oil and gas production activities, junk yards and landfills, above ground storage tanks, airports, other commercial sources, and roadways.

The City of Clyde's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Beaver Creek. More detailed information is provided in the City of Clyde's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling the Clyde WTP Superintendent at (419)547-9805.

## **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, 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.

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).

**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).

**About your drinking water**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for several different contaminants during 2007, most of which were not detected in the Village of Green Spring's 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, is more than one year old.

The Clyde Water Plant conducted sampling for various contaminants during 2007. Information on those contaminants may be found in the City of Clyde Water Treatment Plant 2007 Consumer Confidence Report for Drinking Water included with this report.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Green Spring's drinking water.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	28.4	15.3 – 34.4	NO	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0	80	79.3	56.1 - 113	NO	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	MRDL= 4	0.6	0.2-1.0	NO	2007	Water additive used to control microbes

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?** By attending the monthly BPA meetings. They are held on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Mondays of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the municipal building.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact Lonnie or Holly McGhee of McGhee's Technical Water Services, Inc. at (419) 886-4716.

**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.

Parts per Million (ppm) 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.

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

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

Not applicable: (NA)

**A final word:** We strive to provide you with the water you need, where and when you need it. Our water quality meets or exceeds all government standards. Careful monitoring takes place daily to keep it that way. We work hard to earn your trust.