

2009 Water Quality Report Village of Bairdstown



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Source of Bairdstown's Water

Our water source is ground water, drawn from five drilled wells. The water is taken from the primary bedrock aquifer in Bloom Township in southern Wood County. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water quality standards.

The Northwestern Water and Sewer District and the Village of Bloomdale are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Included with this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions covering your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Improvements at the water plant have been completed. The old steel tank was replaced by an underground concrete tank with double the capacity to 40,000 gallons of water. New aeration and chlorine equipment as well as softening are also in use.

The Village continues to monitor the wells and rehabilitated two of them in 2008.

These improvements will enable us to continue bringing you a reliable and safe supply of water.

LEAD

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 District 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 tap 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, test methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency for our source of water. That assessment is available by calling Joe Simon at 419-454-6500.

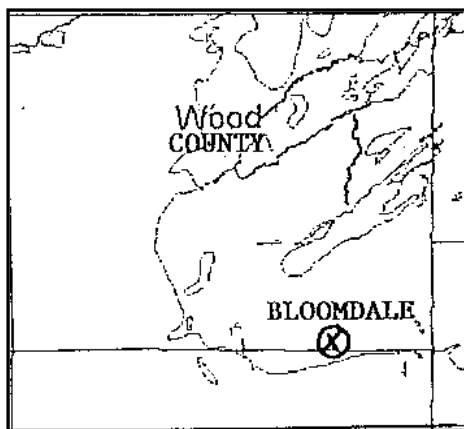
The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Bloomdale is known as a Karst aquifer and has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that the wellfield will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Joe Simon at 419-454-6500.

Sources of contamination could be over application of fertilizer and pesticides; pouring left-over oil and other chemicals down a drain or on the ground; unused wells, hire someone to properly abandon old wells. Help protect your source of water. Less than one gallon of gasoline can pollute one million gallons of ground water.

Why is drinking water more vulnerable in KARST country?

Karst contains an abundance of sinkholes on the surface that lead to ground water. When agricultural runoff, septic wastes, or other contaminants flow into sinkholes with rainwater, they eventually mix with the groundwater—the water that you drink.

Groundwater moves very quickly in areas where Karst occurs. One accident can contaminate multiple wells in a matter of days.



Information about Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 chemicals, 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. It's important to remember that the presence of certain contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

The source of drinking water and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances from the presence of animals or human activity.

This report was prepared by the Northwestern Water and Sewer District for the Villages of Bloomdale and Bairdstown.

The Northwestern Water and Sewer District provides technical assistance to the Village of Bloomdale for their water and wastewater treatment systems.

Please contact the District Office toll-free at 1-877-354-9090 or 419-354-9090 should you have any questions about the District.

The Villages of Bairdstown and Bloomdale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009. Samples were collected for many different contaminants, most of which were not detected in Bloomdale's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

2009 Water Quality Data - Village of Bairdstown

Contaminant (Units)	Violation Y/N	Sample Year	MCL	Detected Level	Range of Detections	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	No	2007	AL=1.3	0.12	NA	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Zero out of 5 sites sampled were above the AL of 1.3 ppm							
Lead (ppb)	No	2007	AL=15	4	NA	0	
Zero out of 5 sites sampled were above the AL of 15 ppb							
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	No	2009	MRDL 4.0	0.65	0.38 - 1.1	MRDLG 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

2009 Water Quality Data - Village of Bloomdale

Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2007	4	1.8	NA	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	2009	80	27.4	3.6 - 33.8	0	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) IDSE	No	2009	80	NA	10.1-62.3	0	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No	2009	60	7	ND - 9.8	NA	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) IDSE	No	2009	60	NA	2.3-10.7	NA	
Bromo-dichloromethane(ppb)	No	2009	NR	1.6	NA	0	EPA regulations require us to monitor for these contaminants while EPA considers setting a limit on them.
Bromoform (ppb)	No	2009	NR	8.4	NA	0	
Chloroform (ppb)	No	2009	NR	0.2	NA	0	
M+P-Xylene (ppm)	No	2007	NR	0.7	NA	0	

Data presented in this table is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations.

Key To Table	
AL=Action Level	ND = Not detected
MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level	ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter
MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	TT = Treatment Technique
MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
< = A symbol that means less than.	NR = Not regulated
	NA = Not Available

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. **We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal or State Standards.** We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joe Simon at (419) 454-6500 during normal business hours.

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 infections. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

Bloomdale's drinking water contains small amounts of naturally occurring minerals such as calcium and magnesium.

The Northwestern Water and Sewer District encourages public interest and participation in our decisions affecting drinking water. The Board of Trustees meet regularly at 7:30 a.m. every first and third Thursday of each month, at the District's Operations Facility located at 12560 Middleton Pike (SR 582), Bowling Green. The public is welcome to attend these meetings and can ask questions and address their concerns if desired. Find out more about the District on the Internet at <http://www.nwwsd.org>.

IDSE
Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/ Disinfection By-products Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by the US EPA 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 system with elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under the State 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection by-products 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 by-products are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The US EPA sets the standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant by-products in drinking water, including both TTHM and HAA5.

Definitions:

Action Level:

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

IDSE:

Initial Distribution System Evaluation is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of Trihalomethanes (THM's) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA's).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Parts per Million (ppm):

A unit of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb):

A unit of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Treatment Technique(TT):

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

< Symbol:

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