2023 CCR Published in 2024

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Drinking & Ground Waters

Village of Ashville Water Department

Our Vision Continues

Our objective is to fulfill Ashville's Vision, "offering an enhanced quality of life achieved through planning, progress and collaboration". We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain attentive in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

The complete 2023 report is on this webpage with notification through our newsletter about updates or new reports. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OhioEPA) requires all community public water systems to prepare a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and provide information to their customers. This report contains information on our community's drinking water including the source of the water, contaminants detected, the likely sources of detected contaminants, health effects of the contaminants when violations occur, availability of source assessments, general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

CCR's are required by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Federal Rule (40 CFR 141.151 through 155) was finalized on August 19, 1998. In Ohio, the requirement is through Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-96. We hope this information will provide you comfort and security. We recognize that water quality is a very important area of operation.

Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards.

A word from the Water Department

In 2023 the Village finished drilling and installing the new well at the #6 site. This will allow for the Village to shut down well#4 and begin the rehab of that well. The Ville has also continued to work on the new water plant design and getting the items in place to move forward with funding and EPA evaluation. In 2023 the sand filters at the water plant were chemically cleaned, tested, and put back into use. Also, the Village has leak detectors come and survey the Village for potential water losses. The water plant pumped 219.619MG of raw water into the facility and treated 195.674MG. This means that the loss within the plant is 11% used for backwashing filters and softeners. Currently the Village has an unconditional use permit for water treatment and distribution. If you have any questions in upcoming projects, please feel free to contact my office at any time.

Thank you for your time.

Jim Welsh

As always if you have any concerns or questions, please contact the water department.

Email: jwelsh@ashvilleohio.gov
Office: (740) 983-6367
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Introduction

Introduction

The Ashville Water Department is pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The treatment facility is located at 140 Park Street. The water treatment facility removes iron and manganese by oxidation and filtration. The filtered water is softened using an ion-exchange process. The softened water is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution to our customer. The Village of Ashville's Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact the water department.

Thank you for your time.

Source Water Information and Vulnerability Assessment

Source Water and Vulnerability Assessment Information

The Village of Ashville's Water Department receives its drinking water from two (2) wells located at the village-owned and operated facility. A third (3rd) well is located south of the village on Viking Way. These wells obtain raw water from the Teays Valley Aquifer. Aquifers are porous underground formations

(such as sand or gravel) that are saturated with water. There are links and information about the Teays Valley Aquifer below. There is also information about the Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP). The last item in this section involves graphic display of Water Mains, Water Laterals, Water Taps, Meters, Valves, and Connection Points.

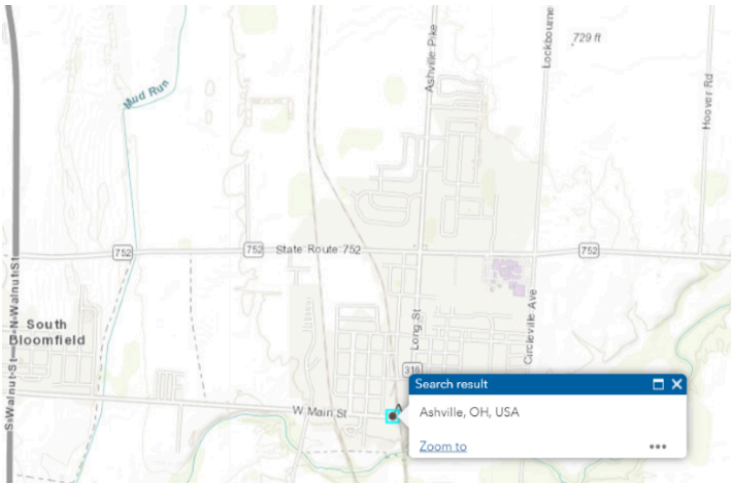
The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has developed a program called Ohio's Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) which is designed to protect our sources of drinking water. Through this program, the Ohio EPA has endorsed “the Delineation and Potential Contaminant Source Inventory components of the Village of Ashville’s drinking water source protection plan as meeting the requirements of the Ohio Wellhead Protection and Source Water Assessment and Protection Programs”. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Ashville has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer,
- shallow depth (less than 50 feet below ground surface) of the uppermost aquifer, and
- presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More specifically this report identified seven (7) potential significant sources of contamination within the one-year capture zones. They include: (1)sanitary sewer lines, (2,3,4) source wells, (5)natural gas line, (6) Ashville Park, and (7) municipal road maintenance.

Contact the Ohio EPA at their webpage on Source Water Assessment information at http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap. The Central District Office contact is Sydney Funk 614-644-3751 or email sydney.funk@epa.ohio.gov

Another source of more specific information is available by calling James Welsh(email jwelsh@ashvilleohio.gov) or Franklin Christman (fchristman@ashvilleohio.gov) at (740) 983-6367.



More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Jim Welsh or Franklin Christman at 740-983-6367. The SWAP can be found at **http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH6500012.pdf**

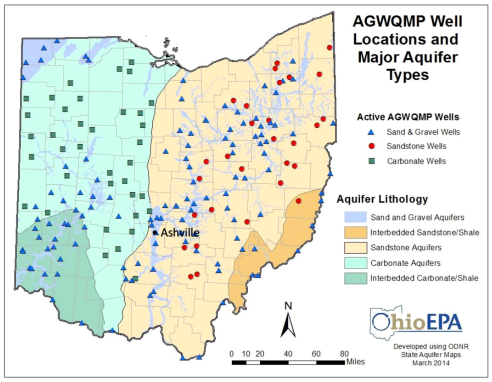
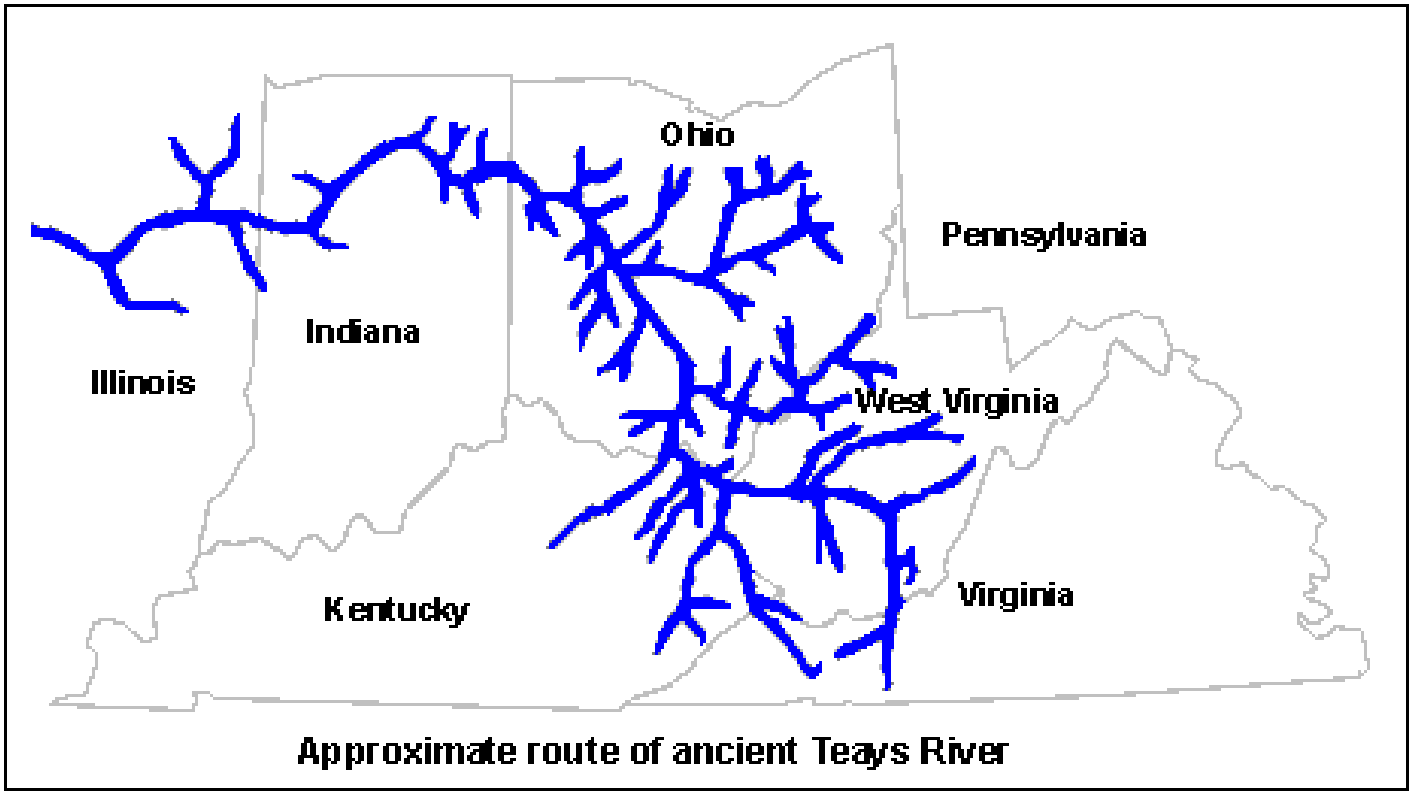


FIGURE 4. Classic interpretation of the preglacial Teays River System in the north-central United States (from Hansen, 1995).



Links to information about Ohio Aquifers. Click on the above image or the below addresses.

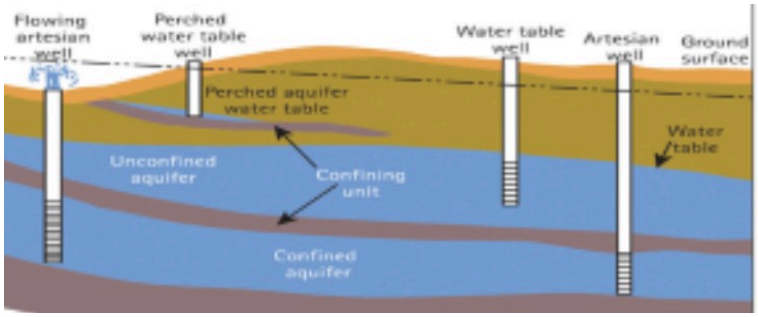
https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/28/documents/gwqcp/TR_Final_Aquifer-Geochem_Final_11-2015.pdf

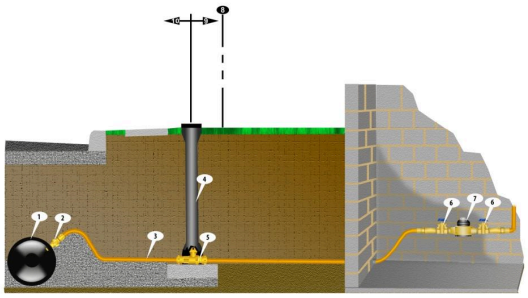
https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/geology/OFR2018_2_Blake_2018.pdf

https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/geology/GF10_Hansen_1995.pdf

The Teays River network, which existed prior to disruption by glaciers during the Last Ice Age. Reconstruction is based on the discovery of large buried valleys in West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana and other evidence.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teays_River





1. Water Main **2. Water Tap** **3. Water Lateral** **4 & 5. Curb Shut Off Valve** **6, 7 & 8. Meter Set-up**

Special Precaution Needs

Special Precaution Needs

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).

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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,

USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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).

Lead Educational Information and Tier 3 Reporting

Lead Educational Information and Tier 3 Reporting

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 Ashville's Water Department 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.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation

for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS. No deficiencies exist with this public water system.

Water Quality Data/Information on Contaminants

2023 Water Quality Data

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a sampling schedule. The water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here we show only those substances that were detected in our water. All are below maximum contaminant levels allowed. Not listed are many others we test for, but that were not detected. Unless otherwise noted, all parameters were tested in 2020. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. Some that were tested once because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Contaminants are divided into two lists. One list of contaminants are the reportable group that has levels that require being on the CCR Report. The second list involves those that were tested but did not reach the required reportable group. They are linked to provide you added information.

How to read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amounts of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Ashville's drinking water:

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	HEALTH EFFECTS
DISINFECTANTS								
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	.076	0.21-4.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90^{th} %ILE	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	HEALTH EFFECTS
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.15	0/48	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	0.001	0/48	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

The limits detected are below the reportable limit requirement.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED MG/L	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	HEALTH EFFECTS
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Chloroform (ppb)	2023	500	N/A	.0006	One Samples	No	Unregulated contaminant; By product of drinking water chlorination	www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-09/documents/chloroform.pdf
Iron (ppb)	2023	0.30	N/A	0.18	One Sample	No	Erosion of natural deposits	This Contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb)	2023	0.05	N/A	.03	One Sample	No	Erosion of natural deposits	This Contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrate (ppm)	2023	0.22	0.22	0.12	One Sample	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2023	0.3	0.3	0.4	One Sample	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dibromochloromethane (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.2	One Sample	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Nitrite	2023	10	10	0.12	One Sample	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits	Nitrates and nitrites have the potential to cause the following effects from a lifetime exposure at levels above the MCL: diuresis, increased starchy deposits and hemorrhaging of the spleen.

There is an expanded area of monitoring. This includes non-regulated cyanotaxins. Information about the 2020 Public Water Systems Harmful Algi Bloom Response Strategy document can be found at http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/habs/PWS_HAB_Response_Strategy.pdf. These were not detected in the Ashville Water System.

About your drinking water

About your drinking water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ashville Water Department conducted sampling for {bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic} during 202. Samples were collected for a total of four (4) different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Ashville Water Department 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.

2023 Water Report Monthly and Year to Date

Description - Facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD Tot	Av
Total Gallons Raw Water Pumped MPM:	18.274	17.084	19.743	19.243	18.688	17.299	17.723	15.891	14.44	14.542	14.444	16.002	203.373	
Total Gallons Treated MPM:	17.166	16.152	18.309	17.432	17.999	16.878	17.188	15.475	14.26	14.409	14.323	15.875	195.466	
Total Gallons to Waste MPM:	1.847	0.932	1.434	1.811	0.689	0.421	0.535	0.973	0.18	0.133	0.121	0.127	9.203	
Average Daily Treated Water:	0.554	0.577	0.591	0.581	0.581	0.526	0.535	0.499	0.475	0.464	0.477	0.127	5.987	
Total Chlorine Used: (disinfection)	392	408	348	566	476	464	560	408	392	356	390	500	5260	
Average Chlorine used/day GPD:	13	7	11	18	15	14	18	13	13	12	13	8	155	
Average Chlorine Residual mg/l:	0.49	0.8	0.87	0.79	0.89	0.92	0.8	0.71	0.64	0.67	0.77	0.74	9.09	
Total Salt used Tons:	0	20	0	0	19.94	0	19.93	20.71	0	0	0	2	82.58	
Percent Loss in Plant	6%	5%	7%	9%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	-33%	
Description - Facility	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Average**	**Me**
Average Iron Concentration mg/l:	0.17	0.21	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.1	0.07	0.2	0.19	0.13	0.18	
Average Manganese Concentration mg/l:	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.003	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	
Average Hardness Concentration mg/l:	323	362	283	297	324	310	286	328	248	306	321	336	310.33	
Average Chlorine Residual mg/l:	0.52	0.48	0.62	0.65	0.45	0.87	0.63	0.5	0.49	0.47	0.55	0.62	0.57	
Description - Work-order & Activity	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**YTD Tot**	**Av**
• **Meter Work-order & Activity**														
Meters Installed (Radio Read):	7.00	6.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	10.00	60.00	
Meter & Tap Inspections (Checks)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Final Reads:	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	
Meter Reread:	0.00	0.00	2.00	13.00	0.00	20.00	18.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	8.00	16.00	80.00	
Sub-Totals	8.00	6.00	7.00	13.00	6.00	27.00	22.00	3.00	7.00	7.00	11.00	26.00	143.00	
• **Service Work-order & Activity**														
Water Shut-offs:	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	27.00	40.00	0.00	74.00	
Water Turn On's reconnection:	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	
Customer Service - Check for Leaks & Repa	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	25.00	
Curb Box/Pit Repair and/or Replace/Check '	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Customer Service - Miscellaneous	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	
Sub-Totals	7.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	55.00	51.00	0.00	148.00	
• **Miscellaneous Work-order & Activity**														
Line Locates including OUPS:	0.00	26.00	32.00	38.00	52.00	79.00	57.00	49.00	38.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	
Water Line Repairs & Breaks:	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sub-Totals	1.00	27.00	32.00	38.00	52.00	79.00	57.00	49.00	38.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Number Completed:	166.00	36.00	43.00	56.00	64.00	110.00	83.00	57.00	49.00	83.00	83.00	26.00	856.00	

License to Operate (LTO) Information

In 2023 ,we have a current unconditional license to operate our water system.

Facts about Bottled Water & Tap Water

Bottled Water vs. Tap Water – Facts & 4 Reasons to Drink Tap

The Rise of Bottled Water

Bottled water has grown more and more popular over the last few decades. The IBWA estimates that in 1976, each American drank 1.6 gallons of bottled water. By 2014, they were drinking more than 21 times as much. Today, more than one out of every six bottled drinks sold in this country is a bottle of water, making bottled water nearly as popular as carbonated soft drinks.

The IBWA attributes the growing popularity of bottled water to health-consciousness. A 16-ounce bottle of Coca-Cola has 190 calories and 52 grams of sugar, while a 16-ounce bottle of water has no calories, no sugar, and no artificial sweeteners. However, that doesn't explain why consumers are choosing bottled water over tap water, which is also sugar-free and calorie-free.

Taste

One of the most common reasons people give for drinking bottled water is that it tastes better than their local tap water. For instance, in a blind taste test at the offices of Buzzfeed, staffers universally agreed that all the bottled waters they tried were better than the sample of unfiltered Los Angeles tap water, which tasters described as "pool water" and "disgusting."

However, this result is actually the exception rather than the norm. In most blind taste tests, tap water easily holds its own against bottled waters, even the pricey ones. You can see the same result in numerous cities, both in the U.S. and abroad:

Safety

Many people choose bottled water because of concerns about the safety of their tap water. In many cases, these fears are perfectly reasonable.

Environmental writer Elizabeth Royte, author of the new book, "Bottlemania: How Water Went on Sale and Why We Bought It," points out in an interview with NPR that more than 10% of the community water systems in the U.S. don't meet the standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Also, about 10% of all Americans get their water from private wells, which aren't covered under the SDWA. That means about 60 million Americans are getting tap water that may or may not be safe to drink.

However, choosing bottled water isn't really a solution. According to the EPA, the standards for bottled water in the U.S. are exactly the same as those for tap water – and bottled water isn't subject to the same reporting standards as tap water. Under the SDWA, municipal water systems must send users a consumer confidence report once per year telling them where their water comes from and whether it meets federal standards.

Bottled water, by contrast, is considered a food product and regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Under FDA rules, bottled water doesn't usually have to state what source it comes from or what methods were used to treat it. A 2009 investigation by the U.S. Government Accountability Office found that only "a small percentage" of all bottled water companies give their customers access to the same information about their water that municipal water suppliers are required to provide.

The FDA monitors and inspects water bottling plants, but it considers this job a "low priority" and doesn't do it on any kind of regular schedule. Moreover, if a bottler fails to meet federal safety standards, it can still sell the water. All it has to do is put a statement on the label, such as "contains excessive bacteria" or "excessively radioactive." In 1999, the National Resources Defense Council, an environmental group, tested 1,000 bottles of water from 103 different brands and found that for about one-third of them, at least one sample was over the allowable limits for synthetic organic chemicals, bacteria, or arsenic.

Germs are particularly likely to cause problems in bottled water. As the World Health Organization explains in its 2008 Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality, "Some microorganisms that are normally of little or no public health significance may grow to higher levels in bottled water." Food Safety News reports that in June 2015, 14 different brands of bottled water had to be recalled because of possible contamination with E. coli bacteria.

Fortunately, no one was sickened by this water, but problems with bottled water aren't always caught in time. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention lists 14 outbreaks of acute gastrointestinal illness caused by bottled water between 1973 and 2010.

Sustainability

When it comes to taste and safety, bottled water isn't necessarily worse than tap water – it just isn't better. However, when it comes to its environmental impact, tap water is definitely far greener.

The environmental costs of bottled water include the following:

- **Water Scarcity**. Fiji Water isn't the only brand that comes from a place where water resources are limited. Many American brands get their water from drought-ridden California. Arrowhead and Crystal Geyser tap natural springs in the California mountains, while Aquafina and Dasani draw on the municipal water supply in California cities, according to an investigation by The Desert Sun. In fact, The Desert Sun reports that Nestle Waters North America gets its Arrowhead water from a spring in the San Bernadino National Forest using a permit that officially expired in 1988. To add insult to injury, the companies use still more water in the manufacturing process. A representative of the Coca-Cola company admitted to Mother Jones that its plants use 1.63 liters of water for every liter of bottled beverages they produce in California – including Dasani bottled water.
- **Toxic Chemicals**. Most water bottles are made from a kind of plastic called polyethylene terephthalate, or PET. Manufacturing this type of plastic produces a variety of toxic chemicals into the air, including nickel, ethylbenzene, ethylene oxide, and benzene. According to a report by the Berkeley Plastics Task Force, making a 16-ounce bottle out of PET creates more than 100 times as much air and water pollution as making the bottle out of glass. Worse still, some of the toxic chemicals in the plastic can leach out over time into the water inside – particularly if the bottle is rinsed and reused.
- **Energy Use**. Bottled water uses energy at every stage of production: treating the water, manufacturing the bottles, filling them, shipping them, and keeping the water cold. The Pacific Institutecalculated in 2007 that just producing the bottles for the bottled water Americans drink used the equivalent of more than 17 million barrels of oil. A 2009 Pacific Institute report, published in the peer-reviewed journal Environmental Research Letters, concludes that across its entire life cycle, bottled water takes anywhere from 1,100 to 2,000 times as much energy to produce as tap water.
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**. Anything that uses fossil fuels also creates greenhouse gases. The Pacific Institute estimates that the manufacturing of plastic water bottles alone produced more than 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide in 2006 – not even counting the emissions from shipping the bottles. According to the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator, that gives water bottles a carbon footprintequal to more than half a million passenger vehicles.
- **Packaging Waste**. The Pacific Institutecalculates that about 3.8 million tons of PET are used each year to make water bottles – and only about 31% of that PET gets recycled, according to a 2012 EPA fact sheet. The rest ends up in landfills or gets burned (releasing toxic chemicals such as dioxin in the process), or simply gets tossed aside as litter. Many discarded plastic bottles eventually make their way into the oceans, where they can prove deadly to fish, seabirds, and other creatures that swallow them.

Back Flow Prevention

Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

If a potential or actual cross-connection contamination hazard is identified, the customer will be required to eliminate the hazard and/or install an appropriate backflow preventer at the service connection and/or at the hazard.

Special Conditions

Auxiliary Water Systems

What is an auxiliary water system?

It is any water system on or available to your property other than the public water system. Used water or water from wells, cisterns or open reservoirs that are equipped with pumps or other sources of pressure, including gravity are examples.

What protection is required?

- The auxiliary water system must be completely separated from water supply plumbing served by a public water system; and
- An approved backflow preventer must be installed at the service connection (where the public water system connects to the customer's plumbing system).

OR

- The auxiliary water system must be eliminated.

Are there exceptions?

At their discretion, the water supplier may waive the requirement for a backflow preventer at the service connection if all the following conditions are met:

- All components of the auxiliary water system, including pumps, pressure tanks and piping, are removed from the premises, which are defined as all buildings, dwellings, structures or areas with water supply plumbing connected to the public water system.
- The possibility of connecting the auxiliary water system to the water supply plumbing is determined by the water supplier to be extremely low.
- No other hazards exist.
- The customer enters into a contract with the water supplier, as described below.

The contract will require the customer:

- To understand the potential hazard of a cross-connection.
- To never create a cross-connection between the auxiliary water system and the public water system.
- To allow an inspector to survey their property for hazards as long as the contract is in effect.
- To face loss of service and other penalties if the contract is violated.

The water supplier must perform an annual inspection of the customer's contract-regulated property to verify the conditions have not changed, which would warrant installation of a backflow preventer. The water supplier must, by law, do everything reasonably possible to protect the water system from contamination.

Booster Pumps

What is the concern?

Booster pumps connected to plumbing systems or water mains can cause backsiphonage by reducing the water mains. The following requirements are in place to help prevent backsiphonage:

- Booster pumps, not used for fire suppression, must be equipped with a low suction cut-off switch that is tested and certified every year;
- Alternately, when a booster pump is necessary for one-, two- and three-family dwellings, it is preferred that the booster pump draw from a surge tank filled through an air gap; and
- Booster pumps, used in a fire suppression system, must be equipped with either a low suction throttling valve on the discharge side or be equipped with a variable speed suction limiting control system. Low-pressure cut-off devices will suffice for fire pumps installed prior to August 8, 2008, until a significant modification is warranted, at which point the minimum pressure sustaining method must be updated. Each of these methods must be tested and certified each year.

Contacts

Need more information?

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control may be directed to your local water department or to your local Ohio EPA District Office at the following numbers:

Northwest District	**(419) 352-8461**
Northeast District	**(330) 963-1200**
Southwest District	**(937) 285-6357**
Southeast District	**(740) 385-8501**
Central District	**(614) 728-3778**

Questions regarding internal plumbing in the home may be directed to your local plumbing authority or to the Ohio Department of Commerce, Plumbing Administrator, at (614) 644-3153.

Mike DeWine, Governor
Laurie A. Stevenson, Director

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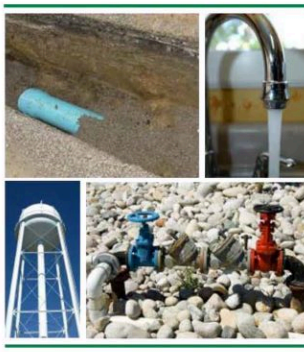
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

Protecting our Public Water System

August 2015



Division of Drinking and Ground Waters
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
(614) 644-2752
www.epa.ohio.gov

What is a cross-connection?
Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?
It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why be concerned?
- ALL cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing. Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are legally responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate drinking water, either your own or someone else's. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

What causes backsiphonage?
Backsiphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls to a level lower than the source of contamination. This condition, which is similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?
Backpressure occurs when a higher opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What can I do?
- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow preventers on lawn irrigation systems.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?
- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed lawn and shrub herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically treated heating systems.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Feed lots/livestock holding areas or barnyards fed through pipes or hoses from your water supply plumbing.

What are examples of cross-connection and backflow scenarios?
- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- Pool water backsiphons into the water supply plumbing through a hose submerged in a swimming pool.
- Fertilizers/pesticides backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer/pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into the water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Bacteria/chemicals/additives in a boiler system backsiphon into the water supply plumbing.
- Unsafe water pumped from a private well applies backpressure and contaminates the public water supply through a connection between the private well discharge and the potable water supply plumbing.

What must be done to protect the public water system?
The public water supplier must determine potential and actual hazards. If a hazard exists at a customer's public water supply service connection, the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow preventer* at the meter and/or at the source of the hazard.

*Check with your water supplier to verify which backflow preventer is required before purchase or installation.

Who is responsible?
In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowner's or other customer's responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

What is the law?
Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of their water customers' property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.

Final Word

Water is a necessity of life. In a world where so many people have to trek miles every day to fetch their water from the nearest stream, Americans are very lucky to live in a country where clean, safe water is available at the turn of a tap. It's just common sense to take advantage of this great privilege, instead of shelling out money for something that comes into our homes practically free.

That's not to say that drinking bottled water is always a bad idea. For instance, when a flood or a broken pipe interrupts the local water supply, bottled water can be a literal lifesaver. Similarly, if you're out at a concert or a ball game and you need to buy a drink, choosing a bottle of water instead of a bottle of soda is definitely the right choice for your health. However, when you have a choice between bottled water and tap water, either filtered or unfiltered, drinking from the tap is a better choice for your wallet and for the planet.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

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 approximately 11.5 days.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb)** 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.
- **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG)**: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** millirems per year (mrem/year)pico Curies per liter is a measure of radioactivity = pCi/L.

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

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled Village Council meetings. They are held at 6:30 P.M. on the first and third Monday of each month at 200 East Station Street.

For more information on your drinking water contact James Welsh or Franklin Christman (740) 983–6367.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows your water quality and what it means. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean and quality drinking water this year.

Lead Mapping of Water Distribution System

Lead Mapping of Water Distribution System

In 2017 the OhioEPA required municipalities to develop a Lead Water Distribution Map, click below:

Map of Lead for Distribution System

Narrative on the creation of the Map of Lead of Lead for Distribution System

Lead and Copper Monitoring Report

Past Consumer Confidence Reports

2021 CCR published in June 2022	2022 CCR published in June 2023	
2020 CCR published in June 2021	2016 CCR published in July 2017	2012 CCR published in July 2013
2019 CCR published in April 2020	2015 CCR published in July 2016	2011 CCR published in July 2012
2018 CCR published in July 2019	2014 CCR published in July 2015	2010 CCR published in July 2011

2017 CCR published in July 2018	2013 CCR published in July 2014	2009 CCR published in July 2010

For more month to month and annual utility department information click on the the image to the right to access the **2023 Water Utility Department Report.**	
For the **Special Environmental Projects (SEP's)** completed in 2014 click on the the image to the right to access that information.	
For the information about the **Water Resources Recovery Facility (WRRF)** click on the the image to the right to access that information.	

You may also contact Ashville's Water and Sewer Utility at:
200 East Station Street
Ashville, OH 43103
Phone: (740) 983-6367