

**Annual Drinking
Water Quality
Report**

**Village
Of
West
Alexandria**

2008 Data

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is ground water that is obtained from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer System. We have three wells, two of the wells and the water plant are located at the Smith Street Park , and the third well is located at the ball park located at Oak Street and Michael Avenue.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Village of West Alexandria Council encourages anyone interested in participating in the decision making process concerning our community's drinking water to attend our meetings. The Council meets at 7:00 on the third Monday of every month, at the Town Hall in the council room, at 16 North Main Street. Any questions contact Chris Day at 839-4151 or visit our web site at www.walexpreb.org.

Is the water safe to drink? "ABSOLUTELY"

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. 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.

**EPA Safe Drinking Water
Hotline
1-800-426-4791
www.epa.state.oh.us**

This document created as a member benefit for Ohio Rural Water Association members of which West Alexandria is of good standing. For details contact ORWA @ 800-589-7985 or on the web www.ohiowater.org/orwa

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SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

The sources of drinking water, both tap water, 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

The Village of West Alexandria 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 1st to December 31st, **2008**. 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).

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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).

September 14, 2008 was the day that most of us will not forget for many years. This was the day that we were subjected to the affects of Hurricane Ike. As most of you remember our community was without power for several days. During this time of emergency the water department continued to provide our customers with service as usual. With the recent upgrades to the water plant we were able to continue day to day operations and provide a product to our customers that was safe and plentiful in a time of crisis. This facility also became the emergency command center for our community's Emergency Services. The Village of West Alexandria Water Department is committed to providing "You" the customer with safe water and dependable service.

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by West Alexandria Water Department. It meets the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. Water quality and analysis data are available at the Town Hall office, located at 16 North Main Street. Should you have any questions concerning this report or information concerning the West Alexandria water system, please contact Chris Day, Superintendent of Water & Wastewater Department at 839-4151.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of West Alexandria's source of drinking water, to determine its susceptibility. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of West Alexandria has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility rating means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 937-839-4151.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	N	791	ppm	300	<0.05 - 0.39	3/23/07	300	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge of metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	1.14	ppm	4	0.88 - 1.24	3/23/07	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	N	939	ppb	0	N/A	10/24/08	UgL=1300	One out of ten samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.

Contaminant Monitoring Definitions

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Less Than = <

More Than = >

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. **Not Given In Ohio**

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.