Village of Ripley, Ohio
2016
Water Quality Report

Is My Drinking Water Safe?
The Village of Ripley Water Department 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, and how to take part in decisions concerning your drinking water. Unless otherwise noted, data in this table is based on results from the 2016 calendar year. Not all contaminants are required to be analyzed each year. The table lists those contaminants detected most recently within the past 5 years. The Village of Ripley Water Supply had no EPA water quality nor monitoring violations in 2016 and has a current, unconditional license to operate its' water system plant.

Where does your Water Come From?
The Village of Ripley Water Supply obtains it's water from 3 underground aquifer well's located near the Ohio River at 123 Water Works road, in Ripley. The village has an emergency tie-in with Brown County Rural Water if the need arises.

What are the sources of contamination to drinking water?
The sources of drinking both tap water and bottled water includes 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. Contaminates that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from the 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 runoffs, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoffs, 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 runoffs and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

(F) If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from minerals and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Ripley Water Dept. 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 you 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 your drinking water, testing methods, and steps to take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at **http:www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall 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 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 at **(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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Pete Renshaw, Village Administrator, at 937-392-4377. Village of Ripley Council Meetings are on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 6:30pm at the Village Offices.

Village of Ripley Water Supply
Table of Detected Contaminants-2016

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Found	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range	Possible source of contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	No	<0.20	PPM	10	10	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate	No	1.50	PPM	10	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic system tanks erosion of natural factories.
Copper 2014	No	0.08	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine	No	0.99	PPM	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	0.62-1.65	Water additives used to control microbes.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes	No	46.2	PPB	N/A	80	17.40-46.20	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids	No	6.0	PPB	N/A	60	<6.0-6.80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodi-chloromethane	No	11.70	PPB	N/A	N/A	6.11-17.30	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform	No	2.70	PPB	N/A	N/A	2.10-3.31	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	No	8.92	PPB	N/A	N/A	3.44-14.40	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Dibromo-chloromethane	No	8.67	PPB	N/A	N/A	5.74-11.60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCGL): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGL's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Parts Per Million (PPM): 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): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The N/A abbreviation: An abbreviation which means not applicable.

AL: Action Limit or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

BDL: Below Detectable Limit.

The Ohio EPA conducted a Susceptibility Analysis of the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Ripley and concluded that it has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the following reasons:

Water quality results indicate the presence of volatile organic compounds and elevated nitrate concentrations, implying a pathway exists from the ground surface to the aquifer. The depth to water in the buried valley aquifer is less than 30 feet below the ground surface. A layer of sand, silt, and clay approximately 20 feet thick is present between the ground surface and the aquifer, offering minimal protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer. Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area. Copies of the full Susceptibility Analysis by calling the Village Office at 937-392-4377.