

Consumer Confidence Report

2016 Data

Village of Williamsburg Water Service Customers ~

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence 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 purchased water from Clermont County.

This report shows our and their water quality and what it means.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Council meeting. The Village Council meets the second Thursday of each month at 5:30 p.m. 107 West Main Street (Village Offices/Community Center)

**Village Office/Community Center Hours:
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday**

Phone: 724-6107

Department of Public Works Staff

**Utilities Clerk: Sheila Sellers
Public Works Supervisor: Kyle Cribbet
Crew Members: Chris Wright
Ean Young
Matt Ernst**

Conservation Corner...

Only 1% of the earth's water can be used for drinking.

Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth and shaving.

Water your lawn in the cooler part of the day and never when it's windy.

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Williamsburg 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.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The Village of Williamsburg receives its drinking water from Clermont County, Harsha Lake. The Village of Williamsburg has an emergency connection with the Brown County Rural Water Association. We do use the Brown County Rural Water Association connection as needed. We have a current unconditioned license to operate our water system. This report contains information on the water quality received from Brown County Rural Water Association, but a copy of their Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained by contacting Brown County Rural Water Association at 937-375-4106.

WHAT ARE POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION?

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be presenting 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, USEPA 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 healthcare 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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for a total of one contaminant which was not detected in the Village of Williamsburg 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.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	27.7	8.0-47.6	N	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM (ppb)	0	80	63.1	28.3-107	N	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead & Copper							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<2.0	<2.0-3.9	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	1.3	AL=1.3	<0.05	<0.01-0.59	N	2014	

Action which a water **Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements system must follow.

Parts per Million (ppm) or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

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

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.

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 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.

Less than = < pci/L = pico curies per liter

LEAD CONTAMINANTS

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 Williamsburg 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

OTHER INFORMATION

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.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Williamsburg Council, which meets the second Thursday of every month at 5:30 P.M. at the Community Building, 107 West Main Street, Williamsburg, Ohio 45176.

For more information on your drinking water contact Kyle Cribbet at 513-724-6107.

Clermont County Results

Regulated Substances							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2016	2	2	29.9	29.9- 329.9	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	[4]	[4]	1.0	0.2-2.8	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	4	4	0.99	0.69- 1.30	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	10	10	0.91	0.10- 1.60	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Halocetic Acid (HAA) - Stage 1 DDBP (ppb)	2016	60	NA	46.0	ND- 57.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Stage 1 (ppb)	2016	80	NA	76.5	13.2- 107	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ** (NTU)	2016	TT	NA	0.269	0.029- 0.269	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity(Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2016	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil Runoff
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Sites aBove AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	1.3	0.365	0/50	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	0	<5.0	0/50	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

2016 BCRWA Water Quality Report

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination	
Inorganic							
Barium (ppm) 2014	2	2	< 0.30	< 0.30	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Nitrate (ppm) 2016	10	10	0.67	nd - 0.67	NO	Runoff from fertilizers, erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppm) 2016	4	4	1.11	0.72- 1.11	NO	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.	
Organic							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) 2016	0	80	nd	nd	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) 2016	na	60	nd	nd	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Unregulated							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	na	5.3	nd - 9.7	NO	EPA regulations require us to monitor these contaminants while EPA considers setting limits on them. The contaminants are by-products of drinking water chlorination.	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	na	7.6	nd - 11.6	NO		
Chloroform (ppb) 2016	na	na	1.61	1.27- 2.51	NO		
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	na	10.43	nd - 14.8	NO		
Lead and Copper		AL	90th percentile	# of sites found above the AL	Range of detections		
Lead (ppb) 2014	0	15	< 5.0	0 of 30	nd - 11.8	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppb) 2014	1.3	1.3	< 0.05	0 of 30	nd	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Radionuclides							
Alpha particles (pCi/L) 2011	0	15	< 3	< 3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals.	
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm) 2016	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.92	0.73- 1.00	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria 2016	0	2 or > per month	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.	

Definitions and Abbreviations

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 technology.

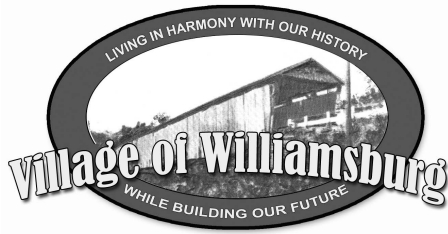
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppb (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l). **ppm (parts**



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**Annual Water System
Consumer Confidence Report
Enclosed
Please Review!**

**EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791**

FOR ANY QUESTIONS DEALING WITH WATER QUALITY