FACILITIES

The Village of Byesville operates one water treatment facility. All water that is purveyed by the Byesville Water Department is produced utilizing the Wetzler/Haynes Water Filtration Plant. The Wetzler/Haynes Water Filtration Plant received its water from underground mine fed aquifers. The water is processed through a state of the art microfiltration process. This process is capable of filtering solid particles that are greater than 0.2 microns, or 1/300th the diameter of a human hair, out of the water. The Byesville Water Department also has an emergency connection with the City of Cambridge. This connection is used only for emergencies and is not the sole source of your water. If you have any questions concerning the City of Cambridge's water contact the Cambridge Engineer at (740) 432-3601.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

The sources of drinking water 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- 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;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- 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;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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 similar protection for public health.

LEAD EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 Byesville 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

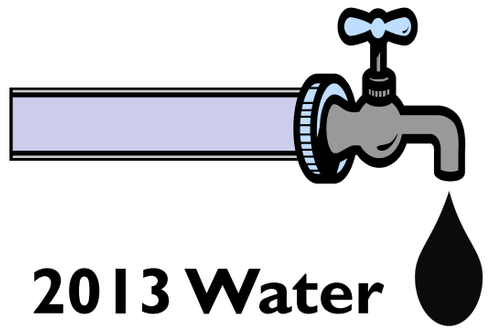
Byesville Water Department
59870 Vocational Road
Byesville, Ohio 43723

«NAME»

«ADDRESS 2»

«CITY», «STATE» «ZIP»

Wetzler/Haynes Water Filtration Plant Byesville, Ohio



2013 Water Quality Report

Commitment to Quality

The Byesville Water Department has prepared and is pleased to provide you, the water consumer, the 2013 Water Quality Report. This report is designed to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Village of Byesville Water Department
59870 Vocational Road
Byesville, Ohio 43723
Phone: 740-685-2816
Fax: 740-685-0106

www.byesville.us

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Byesville's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the source water area that supplies water to the Village of Byesville has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the sand and gravel aquifer next to the western mine complex;
- Shallow depth (approximately 12 feet below ground surface) of the sand and gravel aquifer;
- The presence of airshafts, mine openings, strip mines, and collapse features which are a potential pathway for contaminants to enter source water producing underground mines;
- The detection of E-coli coliform from raw water samples collected from the eastern mine complex (Plant #2, well #1); and
- The presence of significant numbers of potential contaminant sources in all the protection areas.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated in the future is relatively high. 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 (740) 685-2816.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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).

TURBIDITY INFORMATION

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in this report, the Village of Byesville's highest recorded turbidity result for 2013 was 0.697 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

License to Operate

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system

AVAILABILITY AND LOCATION OF DATA

All water quality and analysis data for the Byesville Water System is available at the Wetzler/Haynes Water Treatment Plant, located at 59870 Vocational Road, Byesville, Ohio. Any questions regarding this information can be obtained by calling (740) 685-2816.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by contacting the treatment plant at (740) 685-2816, contacting the Village Administrator at (740) 685-0800 or by attending a Village Council meeting. The Village Council meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 221 East Main Avenue, Byesville, Ohio at 5:30 p.m. Any questions regarding the meetings contact the village clerk at (740) 685-5901.

Table of Detected Contaminants
For: Village of Byesville

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.7	.8 - 1.7	No	2013	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	77	42.1—77	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	60	18.2	10.3—18.2	No	2013	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.9	.92 - .92	No	2013	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0386	.0386 - .0386	No	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants	**90th Percentile**	**# of Samples over AL**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	6.4	1	0	15	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.32	1	1.3	1.3	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE OF ACRONYMS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: 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.

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

Per Section 4933.19 of the ORC, our customers are hereby notified that tampering with or bypassing a meter constitutes a theft offense that could result in the imposition of criminal sanctions. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.