

# Village of Middleport

## Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2010

### Middleport Public Works Dept.

237 Race Street  
Middleport Ohio 45760  
740-992-5571  
May 2011

#### VILLAGE OF MIDDLEPORT MIDDLEPORT PUBLIC WORKS

237 Race Street  
Middleport , OH 45760

“Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards in 2010”.

Phone 740-992-5571/Fax 992-1017

The **Middleport Public Works** 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 results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

#### Source Water Information.

The **Village of Middleport** receives its drinking water from an underground aquifer, which lies in the Ohio River Valley.

The **Village of Middleport** has two production wells, Well #4 and Well #7, both wells are currently in use. In 2010, the **Village of Middleport** had an average daily water use of 188,600 gallons.

The **Village of Middleport** water system also has a *back-up connection* with the **Village of Pomeroy**. During 2010, it was not necessary for the village to use the back up connection. A copy of Pomeroy’s CCR can be picked up at

their office located at 660 East Main Street, Suite A, Pomeroy, Ohio 45769.

#### Source Water Assessment Information

The Ohio EPA conducted a source water assessment of all public water system sources in the State of Ohio. A summary of Middleport's source water assessment may be found at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx> .

#### 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 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 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).

### **About your drinking water.**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Middleport Village PWS** conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, nitrite, synthetic organic chemicals, radiologicals, and volatile organic contaminant sampling during 2010. Samples were collected for many different contaminants most of which were **not detected** in the **Middleport Village PWS** water supply. The **Ohio EPA** requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

### **Nitrate Educational Information**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. \_

### **Lead Education 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 Middleport 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

### **License to Operate (LTO) Information**

All community public water systems are required to report the status of their License to Operate (LTO) in the CCR for that given year. One of four possible situations describes the status of a License to Operate and it must be included in the Consumer Confidence Report. A green License to Operate is issued without any conditions. The Middleport Village PWS have a current, unconditional License to Operate our water system.

### **Public Participation Information: How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at the regular meetings of the **Middleport Village Council**. Regular meetings are scheduled for the **second and fourth Monday** of each month at **7:00 p.m.** in the **Council Room** at the **Village of**

**Middleport Hall.** Mayor J. Michael Gerlach  
740-992-2705, Council members are: Julia  
Houston, Craig Wehrung, Rae Moore, Sandra

Brown, Emerson Heighton, and Shawn Rice.  
Faymon Roberts, Jr. is the Village  
Administrator 740-992-5571.

For more information on your drinking water  
contact the **Public Works Office at**  
**740-992-5571.** Check out our website:  
[water@village.middleport.oh.us](mailto:water@village.middleport.oh.us)

### Village of Middleport 2010 Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppb)	1,300 ppb	Action Limit = 1,300 ppb	141 ppb	< 50 ppb – 153 ppb	No	2008*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0 ppb	Action Limit = 15 ppb	<5.0 ppb	< 5.0 ppb – 7.2 ppb	No	2008*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	6.33 ppm	1.28 ppm – 6.33 ppm	No	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	2,000 ppb	2,000 ppb	35.5 ppb	27.5 ppb – 35.5 ppb	No	2009*	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0 ppb	5 ppb	1.3 ppb	<0.50 ppb – 1.3 ppb	No	2010	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Total Trihalomethane TTHM's (ppb)	N/A	80 ppb	7.37	7.37	No	2009*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Running Annual Average for Total Chlorine Residual, ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.24	0.93 ppm - 1.24 ppm	No	2010	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha, inc Radon & U pci/L	0 pci/L	15 pci/L	3.56 pci/l	3.56 pci/L	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits

The <A 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.

\*NOT REQUIRED IN 2010

#### 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 a little over 11.5 days.

##### **Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l)**

are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.