

Gallia Rural Water Association
308 Burnett Road
Gallipolis, Ohio 45631

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Gallia County Rural Water Association

Consumer Confidence Report
Volume 17, Issue 1
January 2015

2014 DATA

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater from 9 wells located in Gallipolis and Addison Townships of Gallia County. The water is drawn from the Ohio River Valley Aquifer. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Board Meeting.

The board meets at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month at our business office. We are located at 308 Burnett Road, Gallipolis, OH 45631. Any questions regarding the meetings contact:

Brent Bolin's Office #740-446-9221
or
Email: brentbolin@galliah2o.com

Gallia Rural Water FACTS

We serve an estimated population of 21,000 in the five counties of Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Lawrence, & Vinton.

Our Ohio EPA Class II Water Treatment Plant operates 24 hrs a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Our current License to Operate (LTO) is GREEN—unconditional LTO.

The average daily production in 2014 was 2.004 million gallons per day.

We have 19 booster pump stations and 33 tanks with a total storage capacity in excess of 6 million gallons.

Notice to Members

Section 4933.19 Ohio Revised Code
This code mandates that utility customers be advised on an annual basis of the consequences of tampering with or by-passing a metering device as set forth in Section 4933.18 of the Oh Revised Code.

Section 4933.18 Oh Revised Code

No Person shall knowingly, without the utility's consent, with intent to violate Section 4933.18, 4933.19 and 4933.22 of the Oh Revised Code: (A) Tamper with a gas, electric, steam or water meter, conduit or attachment of a utility that has been disconnected by the utility.

Section 4933.99 OH Revised Code

Penalties—Whoever violates Section 4933.18 and 4933.22 of the Oh Revised Code is guilty of tampering with utility equipment. Whoever violates these sections shall make restitution to the utility for the cost of repair or replacement of meters, conduits or attachments damaged and for the value of the gas, electricity, steam or water consumed.

A misdemeanor of the first degree provides for imprisonment of not more than six months and a fine of not more than \$1,000.00.

A felony of the fourth degree under these codes provides for a prison term or six months, 1 year or 18 months and a fine of not more than \$2,500.00.

In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, religion, sex, or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD).

Thank you...
For allowing Gallia County Rural Water Association to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

This document created as a member benefit for Ohio Rural Water Association members of which GRWA is of good Standing. For details contact ORWA at 800-589-7985 or on the web www.ohioruralwater.org

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these does not necessarily pose 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).

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Gallia Rural Water Association's #1 Well Field has (according to the OIPEA) a high susceptibility to contamination, as indicated by the fact that ground water contamination by volatile organic chemicals was detected in the raw water in the early 90's. Future contamination can possibly be avoided by implementing protective measures. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Gallia Rural Water Association's #2 Well Field has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitivity of the aquifer in which the wells are located and the existence of several potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. More information is available by contacting Gallia Rural Water at (740) 446-9221.

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.

Gallia Rural Water Association 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>.

Definition of Terms

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 a 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.

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

Microfibers per Liter (mf/L) 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 11.5 days.

NA: Not Applicable
Less Than = <

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfect Level Goal

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Gallia Rural Water Association 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, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. If you have questions regarding this report, or any other matter regarding our drinking water, you may contact Brent Bolin, General Manager at (740) 446-9221.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
TTHM (ppb)	80	80	14.55	7.3-24.5	N	2014	By product of chlorine disinfection process
Asbestos (mf/l)	7.0	7.0	<0.17	N/A	N	2011	Erosion from concrete asbestos pipes
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	76.3	N/A	N	1995	Naturally occurring in the environment
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.39	N/A	N	2014	Runoff from fertilizers use, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.29	.32-1.29	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	245	50-352	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from road pressure pipes
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	5.3	5 - 9.9	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4.0 mg/l	MRDL 4.0 mg/l	1.77	.56-1.77	N	2014	Water Additive used to Control Nitrates
Coliform Bacteria (TC)	0	0	0	N/A	N	2014	Naturally present in Environment
Barium (ppb)	2,000	2,000	63.7	N/A	N	2014	Discharge drilling wastes/metal refineries
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	60	<6	<6	N	2014	By product of chlorine disinfection process

2014 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE OF RIO GRANDE WATER SYSTEM

VILLAGE OF RIO GRANDE
Water Department
P.O. Box 343
Rio Grande, OH 45674

The Village of Rio Grande Water System has prepared the following report 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system.

The Village of Rio Grande no longer produces its own water. The Village of Rio Grande buys their water from Gallia County Rural Water. In 2014 Rio Grande purchased 21.2 mgs from Gallia County Rural Water. The Village of Rio Grande had a 5.7% water loss for the calendar year of 2014. Gallia County Rural Water obtains their water from 8 wells.

The sources of drinking water both tap and bottled water, includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive minerals 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 results from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, 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; (D) Radio-active contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the 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)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 or 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. The Village of Rio Grande Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, synthetic organic, volatile organic contaminants sampling during 2014. 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, is more than one year old.

The Village of Rio Grande had no violations for the 2014 year with an active License to Operate.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? The Board of Public Affairs meets the second Monday of each month to take care of water and sewer business. The date, time and place are placed in the local newspaper. Public participation is encouraged.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Tim Seagraves 1-740-245-5089 at the Rio Grande Municipal Building.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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.
Parts per Million (PPM) or Milligrams per Liter (MGL): 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 (UGL): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
The <Symbol> A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5. This means that the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
Million Gallons (MG): Stands for million gallons of water.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants Units	MCLG	MCL	Found Level*	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
LEAD (PPB)	NA	AL=15	8.1	<2.0 TO 100	NO	2012	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
COPPER (PPB)	NA	AL=1300	190	26 TO 900	NO	2012	
HAA5	60	60	<6.0	<6.0	NO	2014	BY PRODUCT OF CHLORINE DISINFECTION PROCESS
TTHM	80	80	31.1	3.0 ug/L to 12.6 ug/L	NO	2014	
ASBESTOS	7.0	7.0	<0.17	NA	NO	2011	EROSION FROM CONCRETE ASBESTOS PIPES
CHLORINE (PPM)	MRDLG 4.0 mg/L	MRDLG 4.0 mg/L	1.1 mg/L	0.9 TO 1.3	NO	2014	ADDITIVE USED TO TREAT MICROBES