



The sources of drinking water - both tap 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 also can 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 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 same protection for public health.

The Village of Mechanicsburg routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table included shows the results of our monitoring for the period through December 31st, 2009.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Please note:

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines regarding the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the safe drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.

**EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791
Call for any questions
concerning water quality**

Results							
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Contaminant Source
Inorganic							
Lead	0	AL=15.0	9.28	N/A	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	AL = 1300	1350	127	n/a	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	86.8	n/a	No	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
Total THM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.43	n/a	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	n/a	60	1.7	n/a	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDL G-4	0.92	1.03 - 0.72	No	2007	Water additive used to control microbes

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 Mechanicsburg 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Susceptibility Analysis. This assessment indicates that the Village of Mechanicsburg's source of drinking water has a MODERATE susceptibility to contamination due to:

- presence of a relatively thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities
- presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

The following terms apply to the chart above:

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.

Part per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l): 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 a water system must follow.

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

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Maximum Residual Disinfect Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

The Water We Drink

We are please to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality 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 our water. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The Mechanicsburg Water Treatment Plant located at 420 West main Street receives its drinking water from three wells located north of the water plant. After the water comes out of the wells, we aerate first to increase iron and manganese removal through sand filters. The water is then disinfected with chlorine and then pumped to your house.

The Village has begun using the 400,000 gallon elevated storage unit (water tower). This will allow additional fire protection and will permit adequate distribution maintenance, such as flushing the water mains. The flushing schedule will be spring (before June) and fall (before October).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wendell Cornelison, Village Water and Wastewater Superintendent at (937) 834-3858. You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Council meeting. The Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at 18 North Main Street in Mechanicsburg. Your input is always welcome.

Village of Mechanicsburg
18 N. Main Street
Mechanicsburg, OH 43044



Village of Mechanicsburg

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report