About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure water safety. The City of Nelsonville Water Treatment Plant conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of this data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Detection Date	Level of Detection	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	2018	17.75	n/a	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	2018	85.7	35.4-117	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Compounds	**Collection Date**	**Level of Detection**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride	2018	0.961	0.23-1.52	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.91	n/a	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

The EPA requires additional sampling after the potable water is purchased from the City of Nelsonville. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in The Buchtel Water District drinking water. The Buchtel Water District samples chlorine levels on a daily basis to endure drinking water safety. We are also required to sample one bacterial sample monthly with results in 2018 being safe.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Detection Date	Level of Detection	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	2018	11.4	6.0-19.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	2018	83.8	51.4-108	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead and Copper	**Collection Date**	**90th Percentile**	**# of Samples Over AL**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2016	556	0	1350	1350	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	5.0	1 (19.2)	0	15.5	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Level**	**# of Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Chlorine Residual	2018	0.6	12	4MRDLG	4MRDL	0.5-0.7	N	Drinking water chlorination.

**See next page for definitions.

Violations and Exceedances

MCL VIOLATION

The Buchtel Water District exceeded the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes in the third and fourth sampling quarters of 2018. 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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The Nelsonville Water Treatment Plants feeds chlorine to the raw water to oxidize and filter out iron and manganese from the water. When chlorine is added to the water it reacts with certain precursors to form Total Trihalomethanes.

We are actively working with the Nelsonville Treatment Plant in evaluating and adjusting water distribution practices, water storage capacity, and possible treatment changes to minimize future exceedances.

MONITORING VIOLATION

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indication of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the Second Quarter of 2018 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5).

This notice is to inform you that ATHENS CO BUCHTEL WATER did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Second Quarter of 2018 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

Upon being notified of this violation, the water system was required to have the drinking water analyzed for HAA5. A sample was collected on September 11, 2018 with results within acceptable ranges. We will continue to monitor for HAA5 on a quarterly schedule.

For additional information: Contact Person: Rich Kasler Phone Number: 740-593-7146
Mailing Address: 11308 Jackson Drive, The Plains, OH 45780

Definitions of Terms

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 or 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.

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.