

2009
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Ayersville Water and Sewer District
Defiance, Ohio

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 your water. Our water source is surface water taken from the Maumee River. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the office at (419) 395-1733. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular scheduled Board meetings. They are held every third Thursday at 7:00 pm in the Ayersville Water and Sewer Building at 13961 Fruit Ridge Road, Defiance, Ohio.

The Ayersville Water and Sewer District is a satellite district of Defiance. Therefore, the Ayersville Water and Sewer District is influenced by Defiance's test results. In accordance with the Federal and State laws, we routinely monitor for chlorine, daily; bacteria, monthly; total trihalomethanes, quarterly; and lead and copper, annually. The table on page four shows the results and violations of the Defiance Water Treatment Plant monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009.

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: (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 septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil 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 (1-200-426-4791).

In the table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Non-detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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

Pico curies per liter (pCi/l)- Pico curies per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in the water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr)- measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per liter (MFL)- million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Less Than = <

More Than = >

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)- nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT)= A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's 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.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. The organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water-containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-million chance of having the described health effect.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Ayersville Water and Sewer District 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>.

As a precaution Defiance always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

Please call our office if you have any questions. We, at Ayersville Water and Sewer District work around the clock to provide top quality to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Ayersville Water and Sewer District
13961 Fruit Ridge Rd.
Defiance, Ohio 43512
(419) 395-1733

2009 TEST RESULTS FOR CITY OF DEFIANCE WATER DIVISION							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.38	0.00 - 0.38	No	2009	Soil Water Runoff
Turbidity (% Samples meeting standard)	N/A	TT=95%	100%	100%	No	2009	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	11	N/A	2.2	2.1 - 2.7	No	2009	Naturally present in the Environment
The value reported under "Level Found" for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.							
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.4	1.2 - 1.5	No	2009	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.174	<0.05 - 1.65	No	2007	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	One out of thirty samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm						
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	14	<5.0 - 248	No	2007	plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Three out of thirty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15ppb.						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.04	0.85 - 1.2	No	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.1	0.7 - 3.1	No	2009	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007	0.007	No	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides & Herbicides							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	1.4	0.67 - 1.4	No	2009	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	51.18	26.88 - 81.62	No	2009	By product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM results from IDSE Study (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.39 - 89.83	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	18.55	7.09 - 26.60	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 results from IDSE Study (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.21 - 25.10	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2009 TEST RESULTS FOR AYERSVILLE WATER & SEWER DISTRICT							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.1	1.0-1.2	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	<50	0 - 0.08	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0	AL = 15	<5	0.0 - 94.5	No	2009	
Lead (ppb)	Two out of thirty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15ppb.						Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppm)	N/A	80	42.6	24.7-89.2	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppm)	N/A	60	17.8	12.4-28.8	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination

CERTIFICATION THAT THE CCR WAS DISTRIBUTED

Mail a copy of your CCR and this form to your Ohio EPA District Office only

I hereby certify that the attached CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT was distributed to all customers on the public water system and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Ohio EPA.

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	Required Methods of Distribution	Actual Methods of Distribution <small>Fill in all appropriate blank(s)</small>
1	Mail or hand deliver a copy of the CCR to each customer (service connection) and make the CCR available upon request.	Date(s) of mail delivery: <u>6/17/10</u> or Date(s) of hand delivery: _____
2	Keep CCRs on hand so they are available upon request.	Contact name: <u>Dan Limber</u> Contact phone no. of contact for requests: <u>(419) 395-1733</u> Location(s) where CCRs are kept on hand: <u>13961 Fruit Ridge Defiance OH 43512</u>
3	Publish CCR on the Internet. (Systems with a population of 100,000 or more.)	Date CCR posted on the Internet: _____ Web site address: _____
4	Make "Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. (Check all that apply.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR on the Internet @ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (Attach zip codes used.) <u>43512</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Advertise availability of the CCR in news media. (Attach copy of the announcement.) <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy). <input type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations). <input type="checkbox"/> Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses serving many people i.e., apt. bldgs, businesses, lg. private employers. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
5	Wholesalers	Date information was delivered to each master metered community public water system _____
6	Include public notification in CCR to satisfy a Tier 3 monitoring violation or the fluoride secondary MCL	Contaminant for which public notification was included _____ Date or date range of violation _____

Signature of Responsible Official
Dan Limber, Manager
Printed Name and Title of Responsible Official

Ayersville Water & Sewer District
Name of Public Water System
2000903
PWS ID
Defiance
County

Date 6-22-10
For Calendar Year 09
CCRCertForm02/09/10

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Date received	_____
Date reviewed	_____
Reviewer	_____