



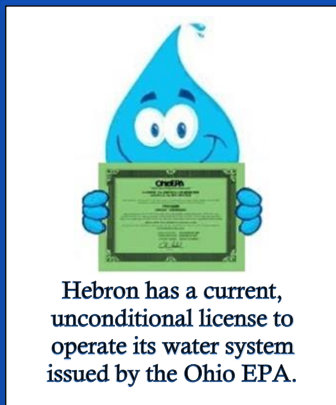
Village of Hebron

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2015 Edition

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Hebron has a current, unconditional license to operate its water system issued by the Ohio EPA.

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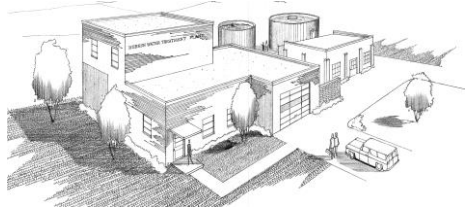
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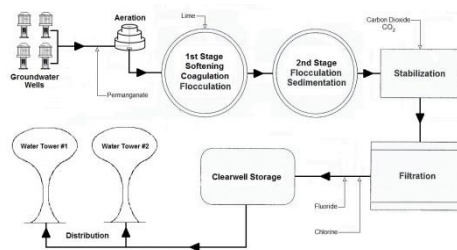
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The Village of Hebron, Division of Water has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water.

Source Water Information:

The drinking water supplied to the Hebron customers is sent through several complex processes to ensure safety and desirable water quality. First, groundwater is pumped from four wells located on the treatment plant property. These wells range in depth from 150 to 320 feet. Next, the water flows over a cascade aerator to release gases and add oxygen. The aerated water is sent to large tanks where softening occurs using Lime.



Then, the soft water is stabilized by adjusting the pH with the addition of Carbon Dioxide. The stable water then flow through sand filters, which removes all remaining particles. Following the filtration process is Fluoridation and Disinfection. The finished water will be held at the treatment plant until it is pumped in the water towers. The Ohio EPA completed a study of Hebron's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. The May 2005 study concluded the aquifer has a low susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion was based on the following criteria:

- The presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
- The significant depth (over 100 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer; and
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. For more information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer, contact the Village Hebron Division of Water.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- 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;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- 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;
- 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. 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).



Lead in Drinking Water- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Hebron Water Treatment Plant 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 to 120 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead>.

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 Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. 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. In 2015, samples were collected and analyzed for: Arsenic, Inorganic Chemicals, Nitrate, Radiologicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Total Coliform, Total Chlorine Residual, and Disinfection Byproducts.

Monitoring and Reporting Violation:

During the month of July, 2015 the Village of Hebron, Division of Water failed to submit monthly operating reports on time due to the operator or responsible charge being on medical leave.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular council meetings, which occur on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month, at the Hebron Municipal Building, located at 934 West Main Street, beginning at 7:00 pm.

Should I be worried about that drip from my faucet?

- The average household's leaks can account for more than 10,000 gallons of water every year, which equals the amount of water needed to wash 270 loads of laundry.
- The most common leaks found in homes are worn toilet flappers, dripping faucets, and leaking valves. All are easily correctable.

WHAT'S IN MY WATER?

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (regulated & monitored at the water treatment plant tap)

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION LOW	RANGE OF DETECTION HIGH	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	3.3	<3.0	3.3	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits in the earth's crust; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.033	N/A	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits in the earth's crust
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.1	0.8	1.1	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits in the earth's crust; water additive for stronger teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	NO	2015	Runoff from fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, natural deposits in the earth's crust

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (regulated & monitored at customer taps)

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION LOW	RANGE OF DETECTION HIGH	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Lead	ppb	0	AL>=15	<5.0	N/A	N/A	NO	2013*	Corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposits in the earth's crust
NOTE: 0 / 10 samples were found to have levels that exceeded the action level of 15 ppb Lead									
Copper	ppm	<1.3	AL>=1.3	0.105	<0.050	0.239	NO	2013*	Corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposits in the earth's crust
NOTE: 0 / 10 samples were found to have levels that exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppb Copper									

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS (regulated & monitored in the distribution system)

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION LOW	RANGE OF DETECTION HIGH	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine, Total Residual	ppm	MRDL>=4	MRDLG>=4	1.3	0.2	1.3	NO	2015	Water additives used to control microbes
HAA5	ppb	N/A	60	8.6	<6.0	8.6	NO	2015	By-product of chlorination
TTHM	ppb	N/A	80	38.9	22.3	38.9	NO	2015	By-product of chlorination

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (average and range are shown for distribution system samples)

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION LOW	RANGE OF DETECTION HIGH	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	N/A	10.4	7.1	10.4	NO	2015	By-product of chlorination
Bromoform	ppb	0	N/A	8.6	3.3	8.6	NO	2015	By-product of chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	70	N/A	6.2	4.3	6.2	NO	2015	By-product of chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	N/A	13.6	7.4	13.6	NO	2015	By-product of chlorination

MONITORED CONTAMINANTS NOT DETECTED

Inorganic Chemical Contaminants (ppb)

Antimony, Total; Beryllium, Total; Cadmium, Chromium; Cyanide; Mercury; Nickel; Selenium; Thallium, Total

Radiological Contaminants (pCi/L)

Gross Alpha, Incl Radon & U; Radium-228

Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminants (ppb)

Benzene; Carbon Tetrachloride; Chlorobenzene; O-Dichlorobenzene; P-Dichlorobenzene; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Ethylbenzene; Styrene; Toluene; 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane; Trichlorobenzene; Tetrachloroethylene; 1, 2, 4-Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Dichloromethane; 1,2-Dichloropropane; Trichloroethylene; 1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane; Vinyl Chloride; Total, Xylenes

*Most Recent Data (2013); Not required to monitor in 2015

ppm = parts per million ppb = parts per billion N/A = not applicable <= less than or equal to >= greater than or equal to > greater than < less than ND = Not detected

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements for a water system.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. 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.