Village of Ripley Water Supply
Table of Detected Contaminants-2017

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Found	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range	Possible source of contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	No	0.21	PPM	10	10	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate	No	1.56	PPM	10	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic system tanks erosion of natural factories.
Copper 2017	No	0.08	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine	No	0.96	PPM	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	0.62-1.65	Water additives used to control microbes.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes	No	25.3	PPB	N/A	80	22.60-28.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids	No	<6.0	PPB	N/A	60	<6.0-6.00	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodi-chloromethane	No	8.12	PPB	N/A	N/A	7.22-9.02	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform	No	3.59	PPB	N/A	N/A	3.33-3.86	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	No	5.74	PPB	N/A	N/A	4.81-6.66	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Dibromo-chloromethane	No	7.85	PPB	N/A	N/A	7.22-8.48	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCGL): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGL's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts Per Million (PPM): 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): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The N/A abbreviation: An abbreviation which means not applicable.

AL: Action Limit or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

BDL: Below Detectable Limit.

The Ohio EPA conducted a Susceptibility Analysis of the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Ripley and concluded that it has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the following reasons:

Water quality results indicate the presence of volatile organic compounds and elevated nitrate concentrations, implying a pathway exists from the ground surface to the aquifer. The depth to water in the buried valley aquifer is less than 30 feet below the ground surface. A layer of sand, silt, and clay approximately 20 feet thick is present between the ground surface and the aquifer, offering minimal protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer. Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area. Copies of the full Susceptibility Analysis by calling the Village Office at 937-392-4377.