

Village of Ripley, Ohio

2017

Water Quality Report

Is My Drinking Water Safe?

The Village of Ripley Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to take part in decisions concerning your drinking water. Unless otherwise noted, data in this table is based on results from the 2016 calendar year. Not all contaminants are required to be analyzed each year. The table lists those contaminants detected most recently within the past 5 years. The Village of Ripley Water Supply had no EPA water quality nor monitoring violations in 2016 and has a current, unconditional license to operate its' water system plant.

Where does your Water Come From?

The Village of Ripley Water Supply obtains its water from 3 underground aquifer well's located near the Ohio River at 123 Water Works road, in Ripley. The village has an emergency tie-in with Brown County Rural Water if the need arises.

What are the sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking 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. Contaminates that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from the 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 runoffs, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoffs, and residential uses; (D) 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 runoffs and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

(F) If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from minerals and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Ripley Water Dept. 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 you 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 your drinking water, testing methods, and steps to take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe**

Drinking Water Hotline at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall 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 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 at **(800-426-4791)**

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 undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. 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.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Pete Renshaw, Village Administrator, at 937-392-4377. Village of Ripley Council Meetings are on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 6:30pm at the Village Offices.