

BELMONT COUNTY WATER & SEWER DISTRICT - BRIDGEPORT CONNECTION
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NO. OH0701803
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2022

The *Belmont County Water & Sewer District* 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. Belmont County Water and Sewer-Bridgeport Connection purchases their water from the Village of Bridgeport. The Village of Bridgeport purchases water from the City of Martins Ferry.

What is the source of your drinking water:

The Village of Bridgeport now receives its drinking water from the City of Martins Ferry. The source of Martins Ferry drinking water is ground water received from eight wells located at the north end of First Street, between the Ohio River and State Route 7 in Martins Ferry. The Village of Bridgeport also has an emergency connection with the Belmont County Water System. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from The City of Martins Ferry, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the City of Martins Ferry 740-633-1378.

Source Water Susceptibility Report

The Ohio EPA completed a study of the Martins Ferry Public Water Supply's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to Martins Ferry has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- * The lack of a protective layer of clay or shale overlying the aquifer.
- * A relatively shallow depth (approximately 30 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- * The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area due to the proximity of businesses within our aquifer boundaries.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of this aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. The City will do everything that they can do to minimize any contamination, and properly test the water to detect any contamination that would occur. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Donnie Neavin or Bill Suto at the Martins Ferry Water Plant at (740) 633-1378.

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: (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 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 runoff, and septic systems; (E) 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, 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 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 EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Bridgeport Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants. Samples were collected for a total of 75 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Bridgeport water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

None

On the following page is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Bridgeport drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
RESIDUAL DISINFECTS							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.629	0.46-0.80 ppm	NO ppm	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.00 ppm	0.81-1.19 ppm	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from, fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.34 ppm	NA	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) Action Level (AL)	0	AL=15 ppb	90th % 2.6 ug/L	0.6-5.3 ppb	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) Action level (AL)	AL=1.3 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	90th % .326 ppm	.04-514 ppm	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Barium (mg/L)	2	2	0.0444 (mg/L)		NO	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refinery Erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS							
TTHMs, (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	NA	80	35.4 ug/L	23.6-35.4 ug/L	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	6.0ug/L	0-6.0 ug/L	NO	2022	By product of drinking water chlorination.
<p>The Belmont County Water & Sewer District purchases water from the Village of Bridgeport. Because we maintain our own distribution system BCWSD tests for Triahlomethanes (TTHMS), HaloAcetic Acid and Lead & Copper.</p> <p>The following are the results from samples taken from District 1B.</p>							
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.10	0.20-1.62	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	70.2	7.96-39.5	No	2022	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	24.2	3.55-9.40	No	2022	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.89	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	
0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm.							
Lead (ppb)	15ppb	N/A	1.46 ppb	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	
0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15ppb							

Lead Educational Information

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

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2022 we have a current unconditioned license to operator our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

While we don't hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate. To participate or for more information on your drinking water contact the Belmont County Water & Sewer District at 740-695-3144.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

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

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 (mg/L): Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Non-Applicable (N/A): Is an indication that information is not available.