



# Ashville, Ohio

Founded 1882



Village Offices  
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Ashville, Ohio 43103  
740/983-6367  
villageofashville@ashvilleohio.gov

Emergency Contact Numbers  
Police Department 911  
Street Depart. 614/402-9876  
Utility Depart. 614/332-8775

### Special points of interest:

- Mayor's Column
- 2011 Utility Safety Report
- Public Utility (CCR) System Consumer Confidence Report

### Inside this issue:

- General Statement for CCR-Water Sources 2
- Sources of Contamina- 2
- Information for Sensitive People/What is in Our 2
- About Your Drinking 3
- OhioEPA Table 3
- Definitions 3
- Police Beat 4
- The Police Report 4

### Next Month....

◆ Summer

### Ashville Vision Statement

"Remembering our rural heritage, Ashville will be a vibrant & friendly community, offering an enhanced quality of life achieved through planning, progress & collaboration.

It will be a welcoming place where people want to live and businesses prosper."



## Why the Village of Ashville no longer sprays for mosquitos?

For many years before 2006 the Village had provided annually mosquito spraying. We thought since it has been seven (7) years from the time mosquito spray was discontinued it would be a good idea to republish that explanation. In 2006 general fund budget was very tight. We were looking at areas that could result in cost savings. In researching the pros and cons of mosquito spraying, data indicates the benefits are marginal at best and possibly lean toward the negative. The disease burden in areas that do not spray was not appreciably different. Spraying creates resistant mosquitoes, kills beneficial insects (some which act as natural controls for mosquitoes), and may have unintended consequences on ecosystems. Spraying presents a risk to people with respiratory illnesses, chemical sensitivities and asthma. Therefore, it was determined to cut this item from the 2006 appropriation. Trying to maintain a conservative approach to fund use has not changed from 2006. The reasons have not changed. Therefore, the Village never resumed spraying.....but.

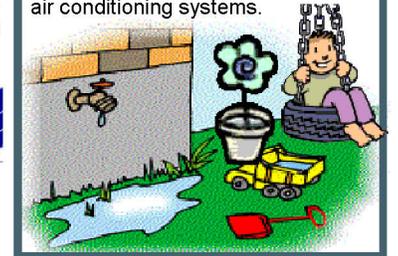
We do recommend public education on keeping back yards clean and taking personal responsibility for areas that could breed mosquitoes. Spraying should be used as a last resort. We will monitor the impact on the community and if needed money could be found and appropriated.

Data from: <http://www.meepe.org/wmv/mass.htm> and <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/>



This article was inspired by this question, "Why does the village do what it does?" If you have a question like this, let us know and you may find it as part of a future article in your favorite local newsletter.

Avoid standing water in anything-flower pots, tires, etc. Fix dripping faucets and eliminate puddles around faucets, downspouts, and air conditioning systems.



## Ashville's 2011 Utility Report

This is a Special Edition of the Ashville Newsletter. Annually we include in our newsletter a report on the quality of water provided to our residents. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) calls this the CCR or Consumer Confidence Report. All community public water systems are required to prepare a CCR annually and distribute the report to their customers. The report contains information on the community's drinking water including the source of the water, contaminants detected, the likely sources of detected contaminants, health effects of the contaminants when violations occur, and availability of source water assessments.

CCR's are required by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Fed-

eral Rule (40 CFR 141.151 through 155) was finalized August 19, 1998. We hope this information will provide you comfort and security. We recognize that water quality is a very important area of operation.

The Village of Ashville processed 90 million gallons of water which was a 4% decrease from 2010.

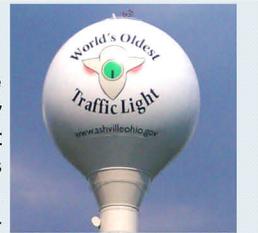
### A word from the Department

Last year the water department focused on the distribution system. The most visible focus was the rehabilitation on our main water storage tanks. This was a major project that began in early summer and extended due to weather and other obstacles through the end of fall. The towers were cleaned and painted, inside and out. There

were many important upgrades as well.

For example, new wiring and aviation lights for on top, safety cables and fall protection were brought up to current standards. Two of the main valves were brought up to grade, and hatch seals were fixed to prevent condensation from building up, which can lead to electrical problems. Lead based paint was removed and the tower repainted.

Last year many fire hydrants were replaced and watch valves installed. Painting of all the hydrants begun and will finish up with the entire village this year.



Continued on page 2



**Safe Drinking Water  
for Our Children.**

“Our goal is, and has always been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.”



NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



**Tap Water is the Safest Water because EPA Rules are Stricter than FDA Rules**

# 2011 Ashville's Public Water System Drinking Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Ohio Environmental Protection Division of Drinking & Ground Waters  
July 2012 Village of Ashville Water Department

## Note From the Utility Department continues from page one:

As many of you have noticed the new installation of the new r900i meters is still ongoing and last year many were installed. These meters will greatly enhance the meter reading process for both the customers and village both. These improvements are costly and time consuming, but are much needed in order to maintain our water system.

Looking to the future this year I am making a commitment to focus on the plant itself and customer service. The filters in the plant which are the heart of the plant need replaced. We are

currently waiting on another bid in order to proceed. Also we are exploring options with the existing aerator and how we can utilize this piece of equipment more efficiently. And painting of the pipe works inside the plant has begun. This will help protect the piping and pressure tanks within and insure the future of use of the water plant.

As I have highlighted many changes have taken place last year and also it is important to note that the village has not had any violations either. Water pressure is good and we have

had very minimal interruptions in service. Little by little each year we have worked on certain projects like the wells, water towers, the water plant, communications, or how we process all the information. The water plant is turning 78 years old this year and still going good. Much more work is to be done and we will continue to strive to provide good consistent water and service to the residents of the Village of Ashville.

**JIM WELSH**

740-983-6367 office  
614-332-8775 mobile

## Introduction

The Ashville Water Department is pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and has always been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The treat-

ment facility is located at 140 Park Street. The water treatment facility removes iron and manganese by oxidation and filtration. The filtered water is softened using an ion-exchange process. The softened water is disinfected with chlorine prior to distribution to our customer. The Village of Ashville's Water Depart-

ment 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.

## Source Water Information and Its Projection

The Village of Ashville's Water Department receives its drinking water from two (2) wells located at the village-owned and operated facility. A third (3<sup>rd</sup>) well is located south of the village on Viking Way. These wells obtain raw water from the Teays Valley Aquifer. Aquifers are porous underground formations (such as sand or gravel) that are saturated with water.

### How are these sources protected?

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has developed a program called Ohio's Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) which is designed to protect our sources of drinking water. Through this program, the Ohio EPA has endorsed "the Delineation and Potential Contami-

nant Source Inventory components of the Village of Ashville's drinking water source protection plan as meeting the requirements of the Ohio Wellhead Protection and Source Water Assessment and Protection Programs". According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Ashville has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following

- presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer,
- shallow depth (less than 50 feet below ground surface) of the uppermost aquifer, and
- presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More specifically this report identified seven (7) potential significant sources of contamination within the one year capture zones. They include: (1) sanitary sewer lines, (2,3,4) source wells, (5) natural gas line, (6) Ashville Park, and (7) municipal road maintenance. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Tom Bouts, Jim Welsh, or Franklin Christman at 740-983-6367.

## Special Precaution Needs

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).

## What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include 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.

## Lead

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. Village of Ashville's Water Department 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 mini-

mize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Ashville's Water Department:

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Chlorine Total (mg/L)	4	4	0.96	0.46-1.36	No	2011	Water Additive to Control Microbes.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.04	0.02-0.06	No	2009	Corrosion of Household Plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives.
None of the samples exceeded the lead Action Level (AL) of 15 (ppb) or Copper Action Level at 1.3 (ppm)							
THHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethane]	No goal for the total	80	16.92	NA	No	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.150	.15-.15	No	2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Total (ppm)	4	4	1.27	1.27-1.27	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.

## About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ashville Water Department conducted sampling for {*bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic*} during 2011. Samples were collected for a total of four (4) different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Ashville Water Department water supply. 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. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

**License to Operate (LTO) Information – We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.**

## 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 (µg/L)** are units

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

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

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**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 disinfect-

ants to control microbial contaminants.

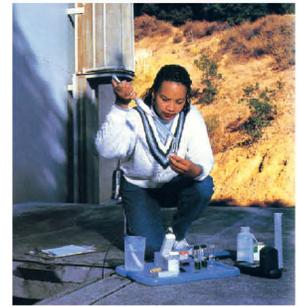
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) millirems per year (mrem/year)pico Curies per liter is a measure of radioactivity = pCi/L.**

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.

**Average Hardness 239 mg/L**

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 (1-800-426-4791).



**The Village of Ashville conducts tests to ensure that we deliver the highest quality water possible.**

## Tier 3 Reporting.

**Average Iron Content 0.14 mg/L**

### How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled Village Council meetings. They are held at 6:30 P.M. on the first and third Monday of each month at 200 East Station Street.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact James Welsh or Franklin Christman 740 / 983 – 6367.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows your water quality and what it means. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean and quality drinking water this year.

**Village of Ashville**

**“Keeping  
the  
Peace  
and  
Keeping  
Cool”**



**Drink Plenty  
of Water**



**WE'RE ON THE WEB!**  
**ASHVILLEOHIO.GOV**

**June 2011 Police Beat**

Summer is upon us and so is the hot humid weather. As temperatures rise it is important to stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water to prevent dehydration (lack of water in the body) and hyperthermia (over heating of the body).

Some signs of dehydration are thirst, dizziness, headaches, and nausea. Hyperthermia is characterized by elevated temperature; lack of sweating; red, hot, dry skin; even fainting. If left unchecked, hyperthermia can lead to heat stroke, shock, and can be fatal.

Please remember, if you are working or playing out-of-doors this summer, go slow and drink plenty of water. Have a healthy and safe summer.

**The Police Department Back Page**

**DEFINITIONS: \*Incidents Reports (IR):** Reports that contain criminal offenses as stated in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) chapter 29, and the Codified Ordinances chapter 500.

**Logged Calls (LC):** Activities or contacts that do not require a report (court, services of court documents other than warrants, business checks, etc.)

**\*Incident reports listed below:**

- Day 1: A theft was reported on N. Long St.
- Day 3: A juvenile male was charged with disorderly conduct.
- Day 3: A theft was reported on Lexington Ave.
- Day 3: A theft was reported on Jefferson Ave.
- Day 3: A burglary/B&E was reported on South St.
- Day 3: A theft was reported on N Long St
- Day 3: A theft was reported on Powell St.
- Day 3: A fight was reported on Long St.
- Day 4: An adult male was arrested for possession of drug abuse instruments.
- Day 7: Vandalism was reported on Walnut St.
- Day 7: Menacing was reported on Circleville Ave.
- Day 7: An adult male was charged with a protection order violation.
- Day 7: Vandalism was reported on W. Main St.
- Day 8: A theft was reported on N Long St
- Day 8: A drug offense was reported on Jefferson Ave.
- Day 9: An adult male and female were charged with complicity and theft.

- Day 10: A juvenile male was charged with drug trafficking.
- Day 11: A theft was reported on Dowling Dr.
- Day 11: A theft was reported on Lexington Ave.
- Day 12: A domestic disturbance was reported on Poplar St.
- Day 12: Vandalism was reported on N. Long St.
- Day 13: A juvenile male was charged with a curfew violation.
- Day 13: Harassment was reported on Cromley St.
- Day 13: Harassment was reported on East St.
- Day 14: A domestic disturbance was reported on Jefferson Ave.
- Day 15: Prowlers were reported on St. Rt. 752.
- Day 15: Vandalism was reported on Monroe Dr.
- Day 16: A theft was reported on Ruth Pl.
- Day 17: An adult was arrested for breaking and entering.
- Day 17: An adult female was arrested for receiving stolen property.
- Day 18: Harassment was reported on E. Station St.
- Day 18: A burglary/B&E was reported on N. Long St.
- Day 20: A domestic disturbance was reported on Miller Ave.



- Day 21: Two adult males were arrested for robbery.
- Day 21: Two adult males were charged with disorderly conduct.
- Day 24: A juvenile male was charged with assault.
- Day 26: A burglary/B&E was reported on Jefferson Ave.
- Day 27: An adult male was arrested for disorderly conduct while intoxicated.
- Day 28: A burglary/B&E was reported on Miller Ave.
- Day 28: A theft was reported on Virginia St.
- Day 28: A domestic disturbance was reported on Miller Ave.
- Day 29: An adult male was arrested on a warrant.
- Day 30: A fight was reported on W Main St

**Monthly  
Activity  
Report  
May 2012**

**Have a safe  
July 4<sup>th</sup>  
Holiday**

ACTIVITY	MONTH	YEAR
INCIDENT REPORTS	55	279
LOGGED CALLS	2,210	11,383
CRIMINAL ARRESTS/CHARGES FILED	16	67
WARRANT SERVED/ARRESTS	1	10
TRAFFIC CITATIONS	29	108
PARKING TICKETS	0	2
WARNING CITATIONS	37	242
CRASH REPORTS	6	26
CODE VIOLATIONS	11	18
PATROLLED MILES	6,742	20,647
AUXILIARY HOURS	271	1,376

**May 2012 Auxiliary Report**

Officers were on duty 271 hours in support of the full time staff. Some hours involved training. Mayors Court Bailiff duties were performed as usual. Sgt. Rathburn is now involved in the planning of the July 4th Festival week security. Submitted by Larry Rathburn