

FORT RECOVERY WATER DEPARTMENT

DRINKING WATER REPORT 2005

The Fort Recovery 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

What's the source of your drinking water?

Fort Recovery Water Department drinking water source is two, deep-drilled wells located in Community Park and on the West side of the village limits. Water is drawn from either of these two wells and pumped to the treatment plant where it is treated for hardness reduction and disinfected prior to being used for drinking water. The use of the wells is rotated every two months.

In the event of an emergency, the Fort Recovery Water Treatment plant has a stand-by generator capable of supplying sufficient power for the pumping, treatment and distribution of safe drinking water. Under normal usage, the elevated storage tanks hold a 48-hour water supply.

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, 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 reasonable 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).

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

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 disorder, 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 EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Fort Recovery Water system has conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, volatile organic contaminants. During 2005 samples were collected for a total of 157 different contaminants, all of which were below detected limits in the Fort Recovery Water supply. The Ohio EPA, in some cases, allows us to sample contaminants less than once per year because levels do not change quickly and/or the levels are very low. In 2005 Fort Recovery tap water met all EPA and State Health Department standards. The Water Department vigilantly safeguards the water supply, treatment components, and the distribution system. An in depth source water assessment of the Fort Recovery groundwater supply has been completed with these results; "The water source for the Village of Fort Recovery is not under the influence of surface water and the possibility of groundwater contamination is low." The minimum number of control and/or monitor analysis that was completed by the Fort Recovery Water system laboratory was approximately 6000 in 2005.

Listed below is information regarding contaminants.

NO CONTAMINANTS WERE DETECTED IN THE ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR 2005 FOR THE FORT RECOVERY WATER SYSTEM.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations

No positive indicators were confirmed for the Village of Fort Recovery in 2005.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Fort Recovery Village Council which meets the first and third Monday evening at 7:30 PM.

For more information on your drinking water contact Charles Perry, Water Superintendent at 419/375-2555.

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 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.

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

Parts per Million (ppm) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) 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.