

Fort Recovery Village Public Water System

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2009

The Fort Recovery Village PWS 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. The Fort Recovery Village PWS operates under a license from the Ohio EPA. Our Public Water System Identification (PWSID) is OH5400212 and is valid until January 30, 2011.

What's the source of your drinking water?

The Village of Fort Recovery is a community public water system serving 1,273 people. This system operates two wells (one located in the community park and the other on the west side of the village limits) that pump approximately 106,000 gallons of water per day from a carbonate aquifer (water-rich zone). Water drawn is alternated every month between the two wells and pumped to the treatment plant where it is treated for hardness and disinfected. The treated water is then pumped through the distribution system to you the consumer and to the Village's elevated storage tanks. Under normal usage, the elevated storage tanks hold a 48-hour water supply.

Source Water Assessment Information.

On January 13, 2003, an inventory of potential contaminant sources located within the drinking water source protection area was conducted by the Ohio EPA with the assistance of the Village of Fort Recovery personnel. Thirty types of potential sources of contamination were identified within and surrounding the protection area. These facilities or activities are listed as a potential contaminant source if it has the potential to release a contaminant, based on the kinds and amounts of chemicals typically associated with that type of facility or activity. This assessment indicated that the Village of Fort Recovery's source of drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination due to:

- presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- significant depth (over 55 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities,
- no apparent potential contaminant sources in the protection area

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

For more information about source water assessment and to access a report visit:

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagt/swap.aspx

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 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. 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Fort Recovery Village PWS conducted sampling for Bacteria’s, Inorganic, Nitrate, Radiologicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Lead and Copper, Total Haloacetic acids, and Total Trihalomethanes contaminant sampling during 2009. Samples were collected for a total of over 100 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Fort Recovery Village PWS 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Fort Recovery Village PWS drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Flouride (ppm)	4ppm	4ppm	0.75 ppm	NA	NO	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5 ppb	5 ppb	0.213 ppb	NA	NO	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony, Total (ppb)	6 ppb	6 ppb	3.74 ppb	NA	NO	2009	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	2.42 ppb	1.26 - 2.42 ppb	NO	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	4.58 ppb	0.76 – 4.58 ppb	NO	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	2.37 ppb	0.85 – 2.37 ppb	NO	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	3.07 ppb	2.21 – 3.07 ppb	NO	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	NA	NA	1.626 ppb	NA	NO	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic (ppb)	NA	NA	2.457 ppb	NA	NO	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes(ppb)	NA	80 ppb	9.52 ppb	NA	NO	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids(ppb)	NA	60 ppb	4.083 ppb	NA	NO	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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 Fort Recovery Village PWS 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Fort Recovery Village Council (located in the Village Hall) which meets the first and third Monday evening of each month at 7:30 pm. For more information on your drinking water contact Ryan Thien, Village of Fort Recovery Utility Superintendent, 316 Water Street, P.O. Box 340 Fort Recovery, Ohio 45845-340 419/375/2555 frwater@fortrecovery.org

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. MCLG’s 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.

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 disinfectants 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.