

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report for the Dundee Community Water System Public Water System: #7902012

The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District (TCMSD) Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report was required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and was required to be delivered to the consumer by July of 2009. 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 Dundee Community Water system receives its drinking water from ground water. Our water system has two wells located at 7124 State Route 93. We are required to add chlorine to our drinking water. Chlorine is added to insure the water we drink is SAFE.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water? {141.153(h)(1)}

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

These 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 the 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 bottles 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 can be obtained by calling the environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Who needs to take special precautions? {141.154}

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 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. {141.153(d)}

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The TCMSD District Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria and inorganic contaminants sampling during 2008. Samples were collected for a total of 4 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Dundee Community Water system 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 contaminants that were found in the Dundee Community Water system drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppb)	1300	AL= 1300	260ppb	<15 -364 ppb	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching From wood preservatives
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	4	4	.82	.21-2.20	No	2008	Chemical added to disinfect the water
Fluoride (mg/l)	4		0.327	NA	No	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum Factories
Barium (ug/l)	2000	2000	62.0	NA	No	2007	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Bromaform	NA	NA	2.5 Ppb	NA	No	2004	Bioproduct of chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	NA	60 ppb	.002	NA	No	2004	Byproduct of drinking water Disinfection
Radioactive							
Radium 228	0	5	1.43	NA	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits

VIOLATIONS

The Dundee Water System did not have a violation during 2008.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? {141.153(h)(4)}

Public participation and comment are encouraged at Regular board meetings of the Tuscarawas County Commissioners, 125 East High Avenue, New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663.

{141.153(h)(2)}

For more information on your drinking water contact Chuck Williams. (330) 874-3262 Ext. 17

Definitions of some terms contained within this Report. {141.153©}

Maximum contaminant Level Goal (MCL): 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 (ug/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.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contamination in drinking water. The “<” symbol: a symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 in the sample was not detected.

Susceptibility to Contamination

Ohio EPA conducted a study of TCMSD-Dundee’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 TCMSD-Dundee has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- presence of a thick protective layer of bedrock overlying the aquifer,
- significant depth (over 100 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, and
- no apparent 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 low. This likelihood can be further minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 330-874-3262.

The County is currently preparing a Source Water Protection Plan. It will be completed in 2009.