

# 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report for the Wilkshire Hills Community Water System Serving Wilkshire Hills, Zoar, Hunters Green Sub-division, Lawrence Township Industrial Park, Crossroads Area of Sandy Township and Sandy Valley Estates

## Public Water system #7901612

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 Wilkshire Hills Community Water System receives its drinking water from ground water. Our water system has two wells located at 1300 Welton Road. We are required to add chlorine to our drinking water. Chlorine is added to insure the water we drink is SAFE. We also add fluoride to benefit dental health

### 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 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 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 9 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Wilkshire Hills 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 Wilkshire Hills Community Water System drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.88	NA	No	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1300	AL= 1300	241 ppb	<40-374 ppb	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppm)	0	AL= 15	<5	<5-5.21	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	NA	80 ppb	.0822 ppb	NA	No	2006	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Barium	2	2	76.9 ug/l	NA	No	2004	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	.989	<0.02-1.43	Yes	2008	Chemical added to the water for dental health and erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	4	4	.58	.22-1.76	No	2008	Chemical added to disinfect the water
Barium (ug/l)	200	200	109	NA	No	2007	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	50	3.07	NA	No	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Radiologicals</b>							
Radium 228	0	5	1.00	NA	No	2007	Erosion of natural deposits

*“one out of 20 samples were found to have levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb” “Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).” (see note 1)*

## **VIOLATIONS**

The Tuscarawas County Water District had several fluoride samples out of the range set by the Ohio EPA, the District is working to correct this fluctuation in our finished water supply. The Tuscarawas County Water District failed to collect the required number of Bacteria samples for the month of September.

### **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 Ave., New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663

### **{141.153(h)(2)}**

For more information on your drinking water contact Chuck Williams. (330) 874-3262 Ext. 306

### **Definitions of some terms contained within this Report. {141.153(c)}**

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. As 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.

### **Aquifer Susceptibility Rating**

Ohio EPA conducted a study of the Wilkshire Hills Community Water System’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 Wilkshire Hills Community Water System has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- the presence of a relatively thin protective layer of sandy loam and Clay overlying the aquifer; -the shallow depth (less than 30 feet) of the aquifer; and

-the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the Protection area

The wellhead protection plan addressing potential contaminate sources within our wellhead protection area and what can be done to protect our source water has been endorsed by Ohio EPA. Information on the wellhead protection plan is available at the TCMDs office located at 9944 Wilkshire Blvd. NE, in Wilkshire Hills or by calling 330-874-3262.

*Note 1: No samples contained lead at or above the “lead action level”. This statement was erroneously entered in this year’s Consumer Confidence Report mailed to users of the Wilkshire Hills Community Water System.*