

CITY OF NELSONVILLE

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2007

The Nelsonville Public Water Supply 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

The Nelsonville Public Water Supply obtains its source water from three wells that are located on the northern side of the water treatment plant near the Hocking River. These wells draw water from the Hocking River Aquifer.

The approximate average daily production for this reporting period was 673,000 gallons per day. The design flow of the plant is 1,080,000 gallons per day which places production at 62.3% of the water plants maximum capacity. This is 4 % lower than the 2005 reporting period and unchanged from the 2006 reporting period.

This water system serves approximately 9,850 residents in Nelsonville and the Village of Buchtel.

Ohio EPA completed a study of Nelsonville's source water supply of well water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on how to protect the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Nelsonville water system has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- the lack of a protective layer of clay or shale overlying the aquifer,
- a shallow depth (less than 10 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
- the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area,
- the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water.

This susceptibility rating means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood that the aquifer may become contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures such as the recycling of used oil and proper disposal of pesticides, herbicides, paints, and other hazardous materials. Reporting of hazardous material spills should be made to your water department or Ohio EPA. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 753-1314.

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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish similar limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same level of 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA'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. Environmental Protection Agency / Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Environmental Protection Agency requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Nelsonville public water supply conducted sampling for fluoride, chlorine, bacterial, and volatile organic contaminants during this report period. Of the many contaminants sampled for during 2007, most were not detected in the Nelsonville water supply. Those that were detected were found to be present in concentrations well below the maximum contaminant levels. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Therefore some data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

The table within this report shows information on those contaminants found in the Nelsonville water supply for this reporting period.

During the month of July 2007, the Nelsonville water supply collected only 8 of the 10 bacteria samples required for compliance with the Total Coliform Rule. You may remember receiving a written public notice of this violation. The Nelsonville public water system returned to compliance with bacteria monitoring requirements the following month. If you would like a copy of the public notice please call (740) 753-1314.

Customers not receiving this report by direct mail will find it posted in the public library, post office, bank lobbies, and city hall.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Nelsonville City Council. Meetings are on the second and fourth Monday of each month in the City Council room located at 211 Lake Hope Drive in Nelsonville.

For more information on your drinking water contact Bruce Stumbo at (740) 753-1314.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.08	0.27 - 1.31	NO	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	4.3	NA	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits One out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	<0.05	NA	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits Zero out of 20 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 mg/l
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	MRDL= 4	1.09	0.93 - 1.30	NO	2007	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	9.1	NA	NO	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	74.7	NA	NO	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Definitions of Terms Contained Within This Report

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

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.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l): This is a unit of measure for a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts Per Million (PPM) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l): This is a unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

"<" 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.