

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

MAY 2001

Sec. 1

Village of Forest Water Works Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For Year 2000

Sec. 2

The Village of Forest Water Works 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.

Sec. 3: Source Water Information. {141.453(b)}

The Village of Forest Water Works receives its drinking water from 2 wells that are drilled into the Silurian Lockport aquifer.

These wells are located on the property that the Water Treatment Plant occupies, which is located at 411 E. Zimmerman St.

Sec. 4: 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, 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 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).

Sec. 5: Who needs to take special precautions? {141.154}

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).

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the 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 thirty seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Sec. 6: About your drinking water. {141.153(d)}

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Forest Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria and nitrate contaminant sampling during 1998. Samples were collected for a total of 2 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Forest Water Works 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.

Sec. 7: Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Forest Water Works drinking water. {141.153(d)(6)}

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	0.73 mg/l	0-0.73 mg/l	NO	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Chloroform	N/A	0.03 mg/l	0.0021 mg/l	0-0.0021 mg/l	NO	2000	
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	0.03 mg/l	0.002 mg/l	0-0.002 mg/l	NO	2000	
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	0.03 mg/l	0.0014 mg/l	0-0.0014 mg/l	NO	2000	
Other Contaminants							
Lead	.015 mg/l	.015 mg/l	0.011 mg/l	0-.033 mg/l	NO	1999	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	.12 mg/l	0-.48 mg/l	NO	1999	Erosion of natural deposits: Corrosion of household plumbing

Sec. 8: How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? {141.153(h)(4)}

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Village of Forest, which meets on the second, and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 in the council chambers located at 211 W. Lima St.

{141.153(h)(2)}

For more information on your drinking water contact Charles Brunhart @ (419) 273-2505

Sec. 9: Definitions of some terms contained within this report. {141.153(c)}

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.

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.