

Village of Forest Water Works Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For Year 2001

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.

Source Water Information

The Village of Forest Water Works receives its drinking water from two 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.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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).

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 Village of Forest Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate and lead and copper contaminant during 2001. Samples were collected for a total of 4 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, is more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Forest drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.73 ppm	0-0.73 ppm	NO	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Chloroform	N/A	3.00 ppb	2.1 ppb	0-2.1 ppb	NO	2000	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	3.00 ppb	2.0 ppb	0-2.0 ppb	NO	2000	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	3.0 ppb	0.9 ppb	0-0.9 ppb	NO	2000	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Other Contaminants							
Lead	0 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	<5.0 ppb	0 sites exceeded AL	NO	2001	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1300 ppb	AL=1300 ppb	<50.0 ppb	0 sites exceeded AL	NO	2001	Erosion of natural deposits: Corrosion of household plumbing

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

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

For more information on your drinking water contact Charles Brunkhart @ 419 273-2505

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. 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.

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

The < symbol: A symbol meaning 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.