Fairfield County Utilities
210 E. Main Street, Room 302
Lancaster, OH 43130

Fairfield County Utilities

Little Walnut Water System

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2008

The Little Walnut Water System 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 Little Walnut Water System receives its drinking water from one underground aquifer, located in Bloom Township, adjacent to the treatment facility. The underground supply is delivered to the treatment facility by wells located throughout the wellfield.

Source Water Assessment

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to Fairfield County's Little Walnut wellfield has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderately sensitive nature of the aquifer in which drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that the aquifer will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources.

Future contamination of the aquifer can be avoided by implementing protective measures. Fairfield County has implemented, and will continue to implement protective measures to prevent contamination of the drinking water sources. Please contact Roger Donnell, Chief Water Operator at 614.864.3370 or Ohio EPA at 614.644.2752 for more information.

Health Related Information

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).

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 Strom 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, USEPA 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.

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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 Little Walnut Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate-nitrogen, radiologicals, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, haloacetic acids 5, and trihalomethanes contaminant sampling during 2008. The samples were tested for these different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Little Walnut 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.

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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The "<" 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.

REGULATED HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS: This table provides health related information about the quality of the water supplied to the water system in 2008 by the Utilities Department. This information is intended to assist our customers in making informed decisions regarding the consumption, protection and conservation of the water supply.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETENTION	SAMPLE YEAR	ARE WE IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
			LITTLE WALNUT WATER				
NITRATE (mg/l)	10	10	<.10 mg/l	<.10 mg/l	2008	YES	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE, LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE, EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
FLUORIDE (mg/l)	4	4	1.12 mg/l	0-1.12 mg/l	2008	YES	WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH
LEAD (ug/l)	0	AL=15	5.0 ug/l	5.0 ug/l	2007	YES	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
COPPER (mg/l)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.95 mg/l	0.05-0.95 mg/l	2007	YES	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
BARIUM (ug/l)	2000	2000	29.3 ug/l	0-29.3 ug/l	2008	YES	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
ARSENIC (ug/l)	0	10	<3.0	<3.0	2008	YES	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
COPPER LEVEL IN DRINKING WATER MAY BE ELEVATED WHEN COPPER SERVICE LINES ARE USED IN A HOUSE OR BUSINESS. ADDITIONALLY, IF YOUR RESIDENCE HAS AN IMPROPER ELECTRICAL GROUND, COPPER LEVELS IN THE DRINKING WATER MAY INCREASE. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON COPPER IN DRINKING WATER, PLESE CONTACT THE WATER DIVISION.							
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
RADIUM 228 (pCi/l)	NA	5	<1.0	<1.0	2008	YES	EROSIN OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES; DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOC'S)							
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ug/l)	NA	NA	6.0	6.0	2008	YES	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
BROMOFORM (ug/l)	NA	NA	0.5	0.5	2008	YES	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
CHLOROFORM (ug/l)	NA	NA	12.2	12.2	2008	YES	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ug/l)	NA	NA	2.60	2.60	2008	YES	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
HALOACETIC ACIDS 5 (ug/l)	NA	60	5.70	2.3—5.7	2008	YES	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (ug/l)	NA	80	20.90	2.6 –20.9	2008	YES	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION

NON-REGULATED HEALTH STANDARDS: Non-Mandatory Water Quality Standards		UNIT	SECONDARY LEVELS	LITTLE WALNUT WATER
IRON	IRON IS NOT A HEALTH RELATED STANDARD BUT IS AESTHETICALLY UNPLEASANT FROM ITS YELLOWISH TO BROWNISH COLOR AND STALE TASTE	mg/l	0.30	0.08
MANGANESE	MANGANESE IS NOT A HEALTH RELATED STANDARD BUT IS AESTHETICALLY UNPLEASNT DUE TO ITS ABILITY TO CAUSE BLACK STAINS	mg/l	0.05	0.03
HARDNESS	PRIMARILY MADE UP OF CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM SALTS. SOFT WATER CREATES SUDS EASIER. WATER TOO SOFT CAN BE CORROSIVE. THE HARDER THE WATER, THE MORE RESIDUAL DEPOSITS. OEPA RECOMMENDS HARDNESS IN THE RANGE OF 120-160 mg/l	mg/l	NA	128
PHOSPHATE	ADDED TO HELP PREVENT LEACHING OF COPPER OR LEAD INTO THE WATER AND SEQUESTER ANY RESIDUAL IRON OR MANGANESE	mg/l	NA	0.79
SODIUM	INFORMATION FOR THOSE WHO MAY BE ON A SODIUM RESTRICTED DIET	mg/l	NA	149
CHLORINE	ADDED TO DISINFECT THE WATER	mg/l	NA	1.15

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Fairfield County Commissioners, which meets weekly on Tuesdays at 10:00 am in the Commissioners Hearing Room, Fairfield County Courthouse, 210 E Main Street, Lancaster, OH.

Contact Information

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If you have any questions regarding your drinking water, please contact Roger Donnell, Chief Water Operator, to discuss your concerns.

Fairfield County Utilities

Certified Drinking Water Operators

Roger Donnell, Class III
Berry McCain, Class III
Brandon Fox, Class III
Ted Schmelzer, Class III
Rick Krueger, Class II
Thomas Bouts, Class I