The Tussing Road Water Treatment System receives its drinking water from two distinct underground aquifers located within the County-owned Violet Township wellfield adjacent to the treatment facility. The groundwater supply is delivered to the treatment facility by nine wells located throughout the wellfield.

The Tussing Road Water Treatment System also has emergency connections with the City of Columbus, City of Pickerington, and Southwest Licking County Water and Sewer District. This report does not contain information on the water quality of these other systems. A copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting them.

The shallow aquifer that supplies drinking water to Fairfield County’s Violet wellfield has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderately sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that the shallow aquifer will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the groundwater could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. The deep aquifer that supplies drinking water to Fairfield County’s Violet wellfield has a low susceptibility to contamination, due to the low sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that the deep aquifer cannot be contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low.

Future contamination of the shallow and deep aquifers 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. More information is available by contacting Roger A. Donnell, Chief Water Operator, at (614) 322-5200 or Ohio EPA at (614) 644-2752.

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, 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.

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).

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).
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Tussing Road Water Treatment System conducted sampling for bacteria; haloacetic acids; total trihalomethanes; lead and copper; nitrate; and fluoride during 2012. Of the contaminant sampling conducted, most were not detected in the Tussing Road Treatment Water Treatment System water supply. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Tussing Road Water Treatment System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [http://www.epa.gov/](http://www.epa.gov/).

We have a current unconditioned license to operate our drinking water system.

Listed are the results from the sampling conducted in 2012 on the Tussing Road Water Treatment System as required by the EPA. Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DPBR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAS). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfection byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAAs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Contaminants</th>
<th>MCL G</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Level Found</th>
<th>Range of Detention</th>
<th>Sample Year</th>
<th>Are We in Compliance?</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NITRATE (mg/L)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE, LEACHING OF SEPTIC TANKS, SEAWATER, EROSION OF NATURAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUORIDE (mg/l)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.96-1.17</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLORINE (mg/l)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.9-1.4</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>ADDED TO DISINFECT THE WATER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAD (ug/l)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>&lt;5.0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPPER (ug/l)</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>AL =135</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>30-1040</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARUM (mg/L)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regulated Health Related Standards:** This table provides health related information about the quality of the water supplied to the water system in 2012 by the Utilities Department. This information is intended to assist our customers in making informed decisions regarding the consumption, protection and conservation of their water supplies.

**Non-Regulated Secondary Standards:** Non-Mandatory Water Quality Standards

| Iron (mg/L)             | N/A   | 0.30  | <0.8     | N/A           | 2012 | YES | IRON IS NOT A HEALTH RELATED STANDARD BUT IS AESTHETICALLY UNPLEASANT FROM ITS YELLOWISH TO BROWNISH COLOR AND STALE TASTE |
| MANGANESE (mg/L)        | N/A   | 0.05  | <0.3     | N/A           | 2012 | YES | MANGANESE IS NOT A HEALTH RELATED STANDARD BUT IS AESTHETICALLY UNPLEASANT FROM ITS YELLOWISH TO BROWNISH COLOR AND STALE TASTE |
| Hardness (mg/L)         | N/A   | 124   | 100-144   | 2012 | YES | PRIMARY MADE UP OF CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM ION. SOFT WATER CREATES SUDS EASIER. HARDER WATER TOO SOFT CAN BE CORROSIVE. THE HARDER THE WATER, THE MORE RESIDUAL DEPOSITS. OEP RECOMMENDS HARDNESS IN THE RANGE OF 120-160 mg/L |
| Phosphate (mg/L)        | N/A   | 0.70  | 0.56-3.87 | 2012 | YES | ADDED TO HELP PREVENT LEACHING OF COPPER OR LEAD INTO THE WATER AND SotteKANY ESTER ANY RESIDUAL IRON OR MANGANESE |
| Sodium (mg/L)           | N/A   | 174   | 127-188   | 2012 | YES | INFORMATION FOR THOSE WHO MAY BE ON A SODIUM RESTRICTED DIET |

**Additional Information:**

- If you are concerned about lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [http://www.epa.gov/](http://www.epa.gov/).
- We have a current unconditioned license to operate our drinking water system.
- Listed are the results from the sampling conducted in 2012 on the Tussing Road Water Treatment System as required by the EPA.

Contact Information

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Roger A Donnell
Chief Water Operator
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For more information on the Tussing Road Water System drinking water contact Roger A. Donnell at (614) 322-5200.

Certified Drinking Water Operators

Roger Donnell, Class III
Rick Krueger, Class II

Berry McCain, Class III
Chad Sims, Class II

Ted Schmelzer, Class III
Josh Anders Class II

Fairfield County Utilities