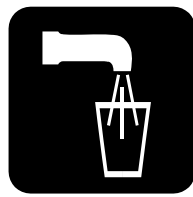


# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Year 2005

## Village of Crooksville



### 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Consumer Confidence Report

July 2006

We're pleased to present this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is treated surface water from the following reservoirs.

- 1.) Crooksville #1 and #2 reservoirs in Morgan County.
- 2.) Crooksville #3 reservoir in Perry County.
- 3.) Crooksville #4 reservoir in Perry County.
- 4.) Crooksville #5 reservoir in Perry County. This water source is an emergency water source that the Village is in the process of obtaining.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

#### **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.



Crooksville Water Treatment Plant

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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 Crooksville conducted

sampling for (**bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic**) contaminant sampling during 2005. Samples were collected for different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Crooksville 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Crooksville Water Department's Drinking Water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	N/A	4	1.3	0.8-1.3	NO	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0243	NA	NO	2005	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	0.36	<0.1-0.36	NO	2005	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	NA	AL=15	<5.0	NA	NO	2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Zero 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	0.065	NA	NO	2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 ppm.							
<b>Microbiological Contaminants (no bac. Detects in 2000)</b>							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.27	0.03-0.27	NO	2005	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	NA	NO	2005	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.58	1.12-1.95	NO	2005	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	NA	78.6	37.2-102	NO	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	NA	38.3	12.6-52.4	NO	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL=4	1.6	1.16-1.78	NO	2005	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the Village of Crooksville Water Department highest recorded turbidity result for 2005 was .27 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

The Village of Crooksville is concerned about our citizen's health and well being. Water is one of the most important necessities for sustaining life and health. We strive to provide the highest quality of water possible for our residents. Our modern Class III treatment facility treats and purifies an average of about .4 million gallons per day.

We test our water for over one hundred contaminants amounting to well over 29000 analyses per year. This averages over 80 tests per day. This helps us maintain EPA compliance and meet our own rigid standards.

This high standard is costly for the Village. Sometimes we have to slightly adjust our consumer rates to help offset the cost of analysis, treatment supplies and overhead. Our commitment to our consumers is to provide a dependable source of fresh pure water at the fairest rate possible.

The Village of Crooksville water system uses surface water drawn from Crooksville's four reservoirs (and emergency reservoir). For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals

and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare.

The Village of Crooksville's drinking water source protection area contains a minimal number of potential contaminant sources, which include agricultural run-off, oil and gas wells, and road crossings.

The Village of Crooksville public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the reservoirs. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Crooksville's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Thomas W. Collins at 740-982-2712 Ext 101.

### **How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.



New Dewatering Lagoon at Water Treatment Plant

**If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Thomas W. Collins at 982-9870 or contact the billing office at 982-2712 for direction. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The Village Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays monthly at 7:00 p.m. at the Heritage Hall located at 14 West Main Street across from Reeds Station Park.**

### **Definitions of Terms Contained in 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.

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

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** 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 that 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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/l):** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.