

City of Pataskala, Division of Utility Services, 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

The Consumer Confidence Report is an annual report required by EPA regulations and is designed to provide consumers of community water systems information on their drinking water.

The Pataskala Utility Division's report includes information about water system contacts, water sources and treatment techniques, possible contamination sources, health concerns, water quality test results as compared to EPA maximum contamination levels. The City of Pataskala has a current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Water System Contacts – Please address comments and questions to:

Billing Office -740-927-6275

City of Pataskala – Division of Utility Services

PO Box 1400

Pataskala, Ohio 43062

For **billing** concerns please call 740-964-6275

For information regarding the treatment process, tours, future system plans, or how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water call the Utility Office at 740-964-6275. Concerns about the water system may also be addressed at the City Council meetings, which are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 7:00pm in the council chamber located at 621 W. Broad St., Pataskala, Ohio.

Water Sources and Treatment Techniques

The City of Pataskala draws its water, with wells, from a buried valley that follows the South Fork of the Licking River. These wells are located at 7024 Hazelton-Etna Rd and 8000 Refugee Rd. The water is pumped from the wells to a treatment plant where excess iron is removed; the water is softened and then disinfected using chlorine. The treatment also includes the addition of an orthophosphate that is used to keep dissolved solids sequestered and help keep the water from absorbing any lead or copper, which might be present in your plumbing. The treated water is then pumped through the distribution system to your home or business.

Possible Sources of Contamination

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from sources such as urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff and residential uses; (4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum processes, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Possible Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 infections. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or in their web site at (www.epa.gov/safewater/)

Wellfield Contamination

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Pataskala has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing contaminant sources identified. This does not mean the wellfield will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by

Calling (740-964-6275 or Fax 740-927-0228 Attention: Stephen Kill, Superintendent of Utilities.

Test Results and Comparisons

The table on this page outlines the contaminants and their detected levels as compared to EPA MCL and MCLG levels. It also outlines violations, sample year and some possible sources of the contaminants. The State of Ohio EPA allows us to monitor contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our dates, though representative, are more than one year old.

Contaminant	MCL G	MC L	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>Inorganic Contaminants (units)</i>							
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	1.21	NA	NO	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	10	.79	.34 - .79	NO	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/L) *	1.3	AL= 1.3	.62	NA	NO	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Total Chlorine (mg/L)	MRDL= 4	MRDL G = 4	.84	.45 – 1.41	NO	2010	Water additive used to control microbes
<i>Volatile Organic Contaminants (units)</i>							
Total Trihalomethanes, TTHMs (µg/L)	0	80	18.5	NA	NO	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids, HAA (µg/L)	0	60	.9	< 2.0 - 2.4	NO	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<i>Bromodichloromethane (µg/L)</i>	NA	NA	6.7	4 - 9.4	NO	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	NA	NA	4.9	2.7 - 7	NO	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane (µg/L)	NA	NA	5.9	3.9 - 7.8	NO	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform	NA	NA	1.1	0.8 - 1.4	NO	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<i>Radiological (units)</i>							
Alpha, Total (pCi/L)	0	15	<3	NA	NO	2006	Decay of natural and manmade deposits

Definitions

(MCLG) - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

(MCL) - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that

addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

(mg/l) - Milligrams per Liter - Unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. This unit is equivalent to one part in one **million** parts.

(µg/l) - Micrograms per Liter - Unit of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. This unit is equivalent to one part in one **billion** parts.

(PCi/L) - Picocuries per liter - Unit of measure for the concentration of radio activity.

* - zero out of twenty samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm