

**VILLAGE OF PLEASANT HILL OHIO
DRINKING WATER
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2004**

The Pleasant Hill Board of Public Affairs is pleased to bring you our water quality report for 2004. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered to your tap everyday. We want you to know about the steps we take to ensure the quality of your water and our water resources. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water everyday.

Our water comes from three production wells located to the west of the village on Lauver Rd. The water is pumped from these three wells by 30 horsepower submersible pumps at a rate of 290 gallons per minute. It is then chlorinated before being pumped throughout the distribution system. The village uses approximately 100,000 gallons per day.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Pleasant Hill conducted sampling of bacteria, nitrates, synthetic organic chemical contaminants sampling during 2004. Samples were collected for a total of 65 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Pleasant Hill 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.

Stan Fessler
President BPA

Kory Krofft
BPA Member

Jamie Clark
BPA Membe

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Pleasant Hill's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting our drinking water source. According to the study, the aquifer that supplies water to Pleasant Hill has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay covering the aquifer.
- The presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection area; and
- The presence of manmade contaminants in the treated water. Samples collected since 1992 contained nitrate above the concentration of concern of 2.0 mg/l on at least nine occasions, with concentrations ranging from 2.16 to 7.0 mg/l

Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize the risk of future contamination. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect our aquifer is available by calling (937)676-3241.

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.

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 or metals, which can be naturally occurring or a result from urban storm water run-off, 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 agricultural, urban storm water run-off, 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 run-off, and septic systems (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the E.P.A. prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. F.D.A. 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 the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE, as well as more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791. Public Participation is Welcome!!!

You can participate in the decisions regarding your water service by attending a Board of Public Affairs meeting!

These meetings are held the last Tuesday of every month at 7:30 P.M in the clerks office located at 8 W. High St.

Contaminants	mclg	mcl	Level found	Detection Range	Violation	Date Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminates							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.08	>.005	NO	2003	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.7	4.7	NO	2004	Run off from Fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL 1.3	AL 1.3	.160	BDL to .170	NO	2002	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Total Trihalomethane (ppm)	0	100	11.67	11.67	NO	2004	By product of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	0	N/A	9.88	9.88	NO	2004	Disinfection by product
Volatile Organic Compounds (Unregulated Contaminants)							
Bromodichloromethane ppb	N/A	N/A	.72	N/A	NO	2003	Found in most chlorinated water supplies in the U.S. ;typically produced in the treatment process as a result of chlorination
Chloroform ppb	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/A	NO	2000	Found in most chlorinated water supplies in the U.S. ;typically produced in the treatment process as a result of chlorination
Dibromomethane ppb	N/A	N/A	1.2	N/A	NO	2000	Found in groundwater supplies in many areas of the U.S. Typically found in agricultural areas where those compounds have been applied as fumigants
Dibromochloromethane ppb	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	NO	2003	Found in most chlorinated water supplies in the U.S. ;typically produced in the treatment process as a result of chlorination

Definitions for terms used in this report;

BDL: Below detectable limits

MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal- the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow a margin for safety.

MCL: Maximum contaminant level- the highest level that is allowed in the drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

A.L.: Action level- the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

PPM: parts per million- a unit of measurement for concentration of a contaminant. Also known as milligram per liter. 1part per million is like on second in a little over 11.5 days.

PPB: parts per billion- a unit of measurement for a concentration of contaminant. This is also known as a micro gram per liter. This is like one second in 31.7 years.