Annual Drinking Water Report

Leetonia Water Treatment Plant

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ***three deep wells that draw from the Glacial Till Aquifer.*** This report shows our water quality and what it means. The sources of drinking water both tap and bottle water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, and in some cases, radioactive material, and 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 plant, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, which can be natural-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 station, 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 regulation, 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.

The Village of Leetonia's Water Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2001. All drinking water, including **bottled drinking water,** may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 at 1-800-426-4791. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 litters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing systems 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 lesson the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline listed above.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Less Than = <
More Than = >
Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.
THM'S or Thihalomethanes – types of volatile organic chemicals; the combined sum of four THM'S can not exceeds 80 ppb. (Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, and Dibromochloromethane are the four THM'S contaminants)

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Range of Detection's	Date of Sample	MCL	Likely Source of Caonamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper	No	1300	ppm	1300	<30-1400	9-23-99	Action Level = 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	1.26	ppm	4.0	0.295 to 1.26	3-13-01	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	No	6.0	ppb	0	<3.0 – 13.0	9-23-99	Action Level = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	3.4	ppb	50	N/A	1998	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Chloromethane	No	0.70	ppb	N/A	N/A	6-14-01	N/A	Used as a refrigerant
Bromomethane	No	0.80	ppb	N/A	N/A	6-14-01	N/A	Manufactured Chemical found in pesticides and solvents
Methylene Chloride	No	1.00	ppb	N/A	N/A	6-14-01	N/A	Chemical solvent most commonly used in paint remover chemicals
Chloroform (THM)	No	0.60	ppb	N/A	N/A	6-14-01	80ppb (THM'S)	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Bromodichloro methane (THM'S)	No	2.10	ppb	N/A	N/A	6-14-01	80ppb (THM'S)	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Bromoform (THM'S)	No	24.0	ppb	N/A	N/A	6-14-01	80 ppb (THM'S)	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dibromochloro methane (THM'S)	No	7.2	ppb	N/A	N/A	6-14-01	80 ppb (THM'S)	By-product of drinking water chlorination

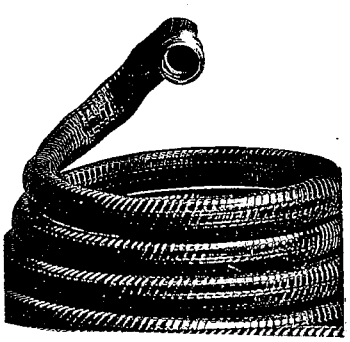
As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. For a complete sampling and testing schedule for 2001, please contact Butch Donnalley at the Water Treatment Plant.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Butch Donnalley at our Water Plant 330-427-8087 or Ronda Illig at the Water Office in City Hall 330-427-6720. 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. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, our children's future.

Caution!

Your Hose May Be Hazardous To Your Health!



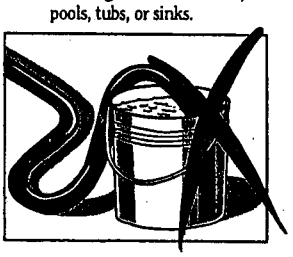
When water flows backward through the water supply system, it is called backsiphonage or backflow. When that water is accidently mixed with hazardous chemicals or bacteria, it is called dangerous!

The danger comes when the hose — any hose — is connected to a harmful substance. If the pressure in a water main drops while your hose is submerged in polluted or contaminated water, then the water (and whatever is in it) could be sucked back into your pipes and your drinking water supply. Water pressure drops are not uncommon. They can happen when firefighters battle a nearby blaze or before a city crew repairs a broken water main.

Some harmful substances you should be wary of are the chemicals used to fertilize your grass or the weed killer used on your lawn. The cleanser used on your kitchen sink could be hazardous if swallowed, as could the bacteria in the water from your wading pool or waterbed.

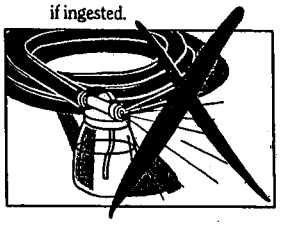
Fortunately, keeping your water safe from these contaminants is easy. Take the following precautions to protect your drinking water:

☐ ***Never***
submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, or sinks.



☐ ***Always***
keep the end of the hose clear of possible contaminants.

☐ ***Do not***
use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device. The chemicals used on your lawn are toxic and can be fatal if ingested.



☐ ***Do***
buy and install inexpensive backflow prevention devices for all threaded faucets around your home. They are available at hardware stores and home-improvement centers.