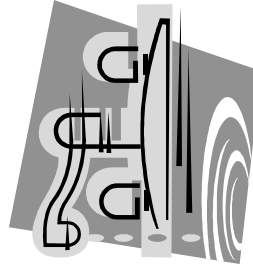


QUALITY ON TAP

Consumer Confidence Report 2003

S O U T H W E S T L I C K I N G & S E W E R D I S T R I C T C O M M U N I T Y W A T E R



Tel: 740-927-0410
Fax 740-927-4700

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Copper	2002	ppm	AL=1.3	0	0.042	0-0.03	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	no
Out of 20 Lead & Copper samples collected none of them exceeded the action level.								
Fluoride	2003	ppm	4	4	0.58	0-0.87	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes healthy teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	no
Nitrate	2003	ppm	10	10	.26	N/a	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.	no
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS								
Bromodichloromethane	2002	ppb	3600	N/a	1.3	N/a	By-product of Chlorination	no
Chloroform	2002	ppb	N/a	N/a	1.3	N/a	By-product of Chlorination	no
Dibromochloromethane	2002	ppb	24	N/a	.08	N/a	By-product of Chlorination	no

The Southwest Licking Community Water & Sewer District currently has 5572 customers, with approximately 300 new customers connecting in 2003.

A Closer Look At The Water We Use

The EPA requires regular sample monitoring to ensure drinking water safety.

The District conducted sampling for Bacteria, Inorganic, Organic, Radiological, Synthetic, and Volatile Organic contaminants during 2003.



Public participation and comments are encouraged at Board Meetings which are held on the second Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. and the last Tuesday at 1:00 p.m. at 69 Zellers Lane, Pataskala, Ohio. For questions about this Report, please call Al Carrelli at 740-927-0410. For Billing questions, please call 740-927-0410 and ask for the Billing Department.

Source Water Information

Presently, Southwest Licking Community Water & Sewer District operates one (1) water treatment facility located at 69 Zellars Lane, which serves Etna Township, Harrison Township, and portions of the city of Pataskala. The treatment facility is capable of producing 2.01 million gallons per day by utilizing the gravity filtration ion exchange water treatment process. The water source is a groundwater supply withdrawn from our well field adjacent to the treatment facility. The groundwater supply is delivered to the treatment facility by 4 wells located throughout the well field. The water system has four (4) elevated water storage tanks (450,000 gallons each) providing system pressure and water storage capacity for fire protection.

Our water treatment process consists of two-700 gpm iron and manganese removal filters, three-225 gpm ion exchange units and one-450 gpm ion exchange unit. Chlorine is then added to the filtered water to protect against possible contamination from outside influences.

Definitions

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

MCLG (Maximum Contamination Level Goal) - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL (Maximum Contamination Level)-The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as possible, using the best available treatment technology.

N/A (Non-Applicable)— Does not apply to the item.

pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter)-A metric system measurement for an extremely small amount of a radioactive contaminant in liquids. (point and 12 zeros)

ppb (Parts Per Billion) - or Micrograms per liter, are units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A ppb is equivalent to 1 second in 31.7 years.

ppm (Parts Per Million)- or Milligrams per liter, are units of measure for concentrations of a contaminant. A ppm corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Public Water System— A water system with 15 or more service connections or, regularly serves 25 people 60 days out of the year.

Health Information

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, 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 and farming **C. Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, 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 in ground, or, be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establishes 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 a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (**1-800-426-4791**)

Violations

Southwest Licking Community Water & Sewer District constantly monitors for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2002 we collected 106 samples, with two (2) positive samples resulting in a violation. These two sites were immediately retested and found to be absent of contamination.

Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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 advise about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium