

The Southwest Licking Community Water & Sewer District currently has 4364 water connections, with approximately 300 new customers connecting in 2004.

A Closer Look At The Water We Use

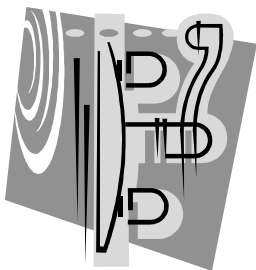
The EPA requires regular sample monitoring to ensure drinking water safety. The District conducted sampling for Bacteria, Inorganic, Organic, Radiological, Synthetic, and Volatile Organic contaminants during 2004.



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 1st, 3rd and 4th Tuesday at 1:00 p.m. at the administration building: 69 Zellers Ln. Pataskala, Ohio.
 Contact Person-Al Carrelli
 Phone 740-928-2178
 For Billing Questions Please Call 740-927-0410.

Contaminant	Year	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	2003	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.031	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	no
Lead	2004	ppb	AL=15	N/A	5.1	N/A	Corrosion of house plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	no
Copper	2004	ppm	AL=1.3	N/A	0.150	N/A	Corrosion of house plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	no
Fluoride	2003	ppm	4	4	0.58	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes healthy teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	no
Nitrate	2003	ppm	10	10	0.26	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.	no
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS								
Bromodichloromethane	2003	ppb	3600	N/A	1.9	N/A	By-product of Chlorination	no
Dibromochloromethane	2004	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.3	N/A	By-product of Chlorination	no
Trihalomethanes, Total	2004	ppb	80	0	6.0	N/A	By-product of Chlorination	no
Chloroform	2004	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.8	N/A	By-product of Chlorination	no
Halo acetic Acid	2004	ppb	60	N/A	1.2	N/A	By-product of Chlorination	no
Total Chlorine	2004	ppm	4.0	4.0		N/A	Water additive used to control microbes	no
Radium 228	2003	pci/L	5		1.65	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	no

Consumer Confidence Report 2004



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

SOUTHWEST LICKING COMMUNITY WATER & SEWER DISTRICT

Source Water Information

Presently, Southwest Licking Community Water & Sewer District operates one (1) water treatment facility located at 69 Zellers 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 drawn from our well field adjacent to the treatment facility. The groundwater supply is delivered to the treatment facility by four (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 (2) two-700 gpm iron and manganese removal filters, (3) three-225 gpm ion exchange units and (1) 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 (Pico curies 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**)

Health Information-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 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 listed above.