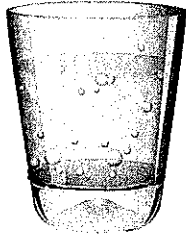


## Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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 infection. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.



### Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. SWLCWSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in the line for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Definitions

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

**DSMRT (Distribution System Maximum Residence Time):** An active point in the distribution system where the water has been in the system the longest.

**EPTDS (Entry Point to the Distribution System):** Sampling point at the water treatment facility where the water enters the distribution system.

<: A symbol which means 'less than'. A result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

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

**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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of residual disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

**pCi/l (picocuries per liter):** A common measure of radioactivity.

**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 the concentration of a contaminant. A ppm is equivalent to 1 second in a little over 11.5 days.

**Public Water System:** A water system with 15 or more service connections or which regularly serves 25 people 60 days out of a year.

**Board of Trustees**  
**Larry Kretzmann, President**  
 (Harrison Township Representative)  
**John Carlisle, Secretary**  
 (Etna Township Representative)  
**Larry Meade, Treasurer**  
 (City of Pataskala Representative)

Public participation and comments are encouraged at Board Meetings which are held at the District Office the 2<sup>nd</sup> and last Tuesday of each month at 1:00 p.m. unless otherwise noted on the website.

**Mailing Address:**  
 P.O.Box 215  
 Etna, Ohio 43018  
**Physical Address:**  
 69 Zellers Lane  
 Pataskala, Ohio 43062

**Phone:** 740.927.0410  
**Fax:** 740.927.4700

**Email:**  
[customerservice@swlcws.com](mailto:customerservice@swlcws.com)  
**Website:**  
[www.swlcws.com](http://www.swlcws.com)

The EPA approves the District to operate a public water system under license #OH-4505412. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

**Certified Operators**  
 Mel Weaver, Class III  
 CJ Gilcher, Class III  
 Chad Sims, Class III  
 Matt Pennington, Class I  
 Rick Mourne, Class I  
 Josh Smith, Class I  
 Sawyer Hill, Class I

**General Manager**  
 Donald S. Rector, P.E.

For billing inquiries, please call  
 740-927-0410.

Office hours are Monday through Friday,  
 8:00a.m. to 4:30p.m.

District Inspectors are on-call 24 hours a day  
 for emergencies.

## Quality on Tap

### 2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



The Southwest Licking Community Water and Sewer District has prepared this report to provide information on the quality of water supplied to our customers between January 1 and December 31, 2015. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

If you have any questions regarding the information provided in this report, please contact  
 Chad Sims ~ Water Treatment Supervisor  
 at 740-927-0410, extension 106.

## Source Water Information

Presently, the Southwest Licking Community Water and Sewer District operates one 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 two million gallons per day. Groundwater is drawn from our well field adjacent to the treatment facility and delivered to the treatment facility by six wells located throughout the well field. The water is treated using Aeration and Oxidation for iron removal, followed by Gravity Filtration and Ion Exchange to soften the water. Chlorine is then added to the treated water to protect against possible contamination from outside sources. The water system has four elevated water storage tanks (400,000 gallons each) and one-one million gallon tank providing system pressure and water storage capacity for fire protection.

For emergency purposes, such as line breaks or droughts, the District also has two emergency connections with Fairfield County Utilities and the Jefferson Water and Sewer District. During 2015, the District did not have to utilize any of our emergency connections. If you have any questions regarding the water quality from these connections, a copy of the Fairfield County Utilities Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained by contacting Roger Donnell at 614-322-5200. A copy of the Jefferson Water and Sewer District's Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained by contacting Russ SeEVERS at 614-864-0740.

The Ohio EPA completed a study of the District's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. This study concluded, the aquifer (water-rich zone) has a high susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion was based on the following criteria:

- The lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer
- The shallow depth (less than 10 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer
- The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area

More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to protect the aquifer is available by contacting Christopher (CJ) Gilcher ~ Utilities Superintendent at 740-928-2178, extension 225.



More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## Health Information

The sources of drinking water, both taps and bottles, 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:

- **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
- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile 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
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural and residential uses and runoff, and urban storm water.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring in the ground, or the result of oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants	Year Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INFORMATION			Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
					Level Found	Range	Range		
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>									
Barium	2015	ppm	2	2	0.036	N/A	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
Copper*	2013	ppb	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.258	N/A	N/A	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	2015	ppm	4	4	0.99	0.81 - 1.12	NO	NO	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes healthy teeth Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead*	2013	ppb	AL = 15	0	<4.0	N/A	NO	NO	Erosion of natural deposits Runoff from fertilizer use Leaching from septic tanks
Nitrate	2015	ppm	10	10	0.142	N/A	NO	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
*Out of thirty (30) samples collected for copper and lead, zero (0) samples exceeded the action level									
<b>BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>									
Total Coliform	2015	+ or - 1 + sample per month	0	0	1	0 - 1	NO	NO	Naturally present in the environment
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>									
Alpha Emitters	2015	pCi/l	15	0	6.16	N/A	NO	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>									
Chloroform	2012	ppb	N/A	N/A	3.1	N/A	NO	NO	By-product of Chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	2012	ppb	N/A	N/A	3.8	N/A	NO	NO	By-product of Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	2012	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	NO	NO	By-product of Chlorination
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>									
HAAS	2015	ppb	60	N/A	14.6	7.8 - 21.4	NO	NO	By-product of Chlorination
Trihalomethanes, Total	2015	ppb	80	N/A	35.7	20.2 - 51.2	NO	NO	By-product of Chlorination
<b>RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS</b>									
Total Chlorine	2015	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.25	0.62 - 2.05	NO	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING**</b>									
Molybdenum (EPTDS)	2013	ppb	N/A	N/A	27.0	27.0 - 27.0	NO	NO	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria
Sironium (EPTDS)	2013	ppb	N/A	N/A	2300	2200 - 2300	NO	NO	Naturally occurring element Used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in the manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
1,4 Dioxane (EPTDS)	2013	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.10	0.09 - 0.10	NO	NO	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria
Molybdenum (DSMRT)	2013	ppb	N/A	N/A	33.0	26.0 - 33.0	NO	NO	Naturally occurring element
Sironium (DSMRT)	2013	ppb	N/A	N/A	2800	2200 - 2800	NO	NO	Naturally occurring element

\*\*Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.