DOYLESTOWN WATER SUPPLY
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR 2009

The **Doylestown** Water supply has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The **Doylestown** Water Supply receives its drinking water from a ground water source. We have 4 deep rockwells on our North well field, one well on our south well field on Galehouse Rd and we treat the water through an iron and manganese removal treatment plant. The plant and North wells are located at 144 Clinton Rd. at the intersection of State Rt. 585 and Clinton Rd.

What are sources of contamination in drinking water?
The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water can be from 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, 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 stations, 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 regulations 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.

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 water poses 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Doylestown** Water Supply has conducted sampling for ***{bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic}*** contaminant sampling over the past several years. Samples were collected in 2009 as required by EPA and contaminants from those samples were not detected in the **Doylestown** 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. The Doylestown water supply had some iron and manganese secondary violations in 2006 and to solve the problem we have switched to our south well field for EPA compliance and much better water quality.

Wellhead Protection Plan
Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Doylestown's source drinking water, to identify potential contamination sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Doylestown has a moderate susceptibility to contamination.

This is determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a moderately thick protective layer of shale overlying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminates from human activities.
- Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. The likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Randy Danford 330-690-3036.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the **Doylestown Board of Public Affairs. The Board of Public Affairs meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays on each month at 7:30 PM at the Village Hall located at 24 South Portage St. Doylestown.**

For more information on your drinking water contact **Randy Danford Public Utilities Manager at 330-690-3036 Monday thru Friday 7:00AM to 3:30PM**

Definitions of some terms contained within this report for the following page.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

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

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. The Village of Doylestown 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 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 y our 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

LISTED BELOW IS INFORMATION ON THOSE CONTAMINATES THAT WERE FOUND IN THE VILLAGE OF DOYLESTOWN DRINKING WATER

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ug/l)	0	AL=1300	692	11-692	No	2006	Corrosion from household plumbing, Natural erosion of deposits.
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0349	0-0.0349	No	2007	Discharge of drilling wastes; Natural erosion; Discharge from metal refineries.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	0.05	0-0.05	No	2007	Water additive to promote strong teeth. Natural deposits from erosion.
Iron (ug/l)	300	300	1250	10-1250	Yes	2007	Natural deposits from erosion.
Manganese (ug/l)	50	50	270	0-270	Yes	2007	Natural deposits from erosion.
Copper	0	AL=1300	807	11-692	No	2008	Corrosion from household plumbing, Natural erosion of deposits.
Lead	0	AL=15	33.2	N/A	No	2008	Corrosion from household plumbing, Natural erosion of deposits.
Additional Contaminants							
Dibromochlormethane (mg/l)		NA	0.5	0-0.5	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Total Trihalomethanes (mg/l)		NA	5.16	0-5.16	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Dibromoacetic acid (mg/l)		NA	1.71	0-1.71	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Bromodichlormethane (mg/l)		NA	3.13	0-3.13	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Tricloroacetic acid (mg/l)		NA	0.45	0-0.45	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Bromoform (mg/l)		NA	1.81	0-1.81	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Divloroacetic acid (mg/l)		NA	1.12	0-1.12	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Dibromomethane (mg/l)		NA	0.96	0-0.96	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Chloroform (mg/l)		NA	2.03	0-2.03	No	2007	Disinfection Bi-product
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	NA	<0.10	0-1.71	No	2008	Run off from fertilizers leaching from septic tanks. Erosion from natural deposits.