Village of Botkins Water Treatment
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2008

The Village of Botkins 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.

Source Water Information.
The Village of Botkins receives its drinking water from ground water, through four wells, two located at 220 Hickory Street, the other two ¾ mile northwest of the water plant. The aquifer that supplies to the Village of Botkins has a moderate susceptibility because potential significant sources of contamination exit. This does not mean that the wells will be contamination, only the liklihood is moderate.
More information is available by calling 937-693-4368.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?
The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water 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, 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. 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 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 Village of Botkins Water Treatment conducted sampling for ***{bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic}*** contaminant sampling during 2008. Samples were collected for numerous different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Botkins 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Botkins drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfecants							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	4	4	1.42	.93 - 1.99	No	2008	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<5.0	NA	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppb)	1300	Al= 1300	602	NA	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.42	NA	No	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs ug/l	N/A	80	28.5	N/A	no	2008	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Volatile Organic Contaminants - Non Regulated							
Dichloroacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	no	2008	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid ug/l	N/A	N/A	3.6	N/A	no	2008	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chloroform ug/l	N/A	N/A	15.4	N/A	no	2008	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Bromodichloromethane ug/l	N/A	N/A	9.6	N/A	no	2008	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane ug/l	N/A	N/A	3.6	N/A	no	2008	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

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 Botkins Water Treatment Plant is responsible for providing high quailty 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 concern about lead in your water, you ma 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 (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Botkins Service Committee which meets The First Tuesday each month At 7:00 PM at 112 E. Lynn St.

For more information on your drinking water contact Service Director Robert Drees 937-693-4368

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to t MCLGs 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 c responds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

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.