

CITY OF WAPAKONETA
701 Parlette Court
P.O. Box 269
Wapakoneta, OH 45895

Dear Customer

*CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT*
Annual Water Quality Report 2002

*CITY OF WAPAKONETA
WATER TREATMENT PLANT*
PROVIDING WATER SINCE 1895

**CITY OF WAPAKONETA
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2002**

The City of Wapakoneta 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 and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Water Supply and Treatment

The City of Wapakoneta is fortunate to have a supply of exceptional quality ground water. Our ground water source consists of seven deep wells, located in two well fields. The untreated well water is pumped into the treatment plant and goes through a four-stage treatment process which includes aeration, filtration, chlorination and sodium ion-exchange softening, producing a high-quality finished drinking water for the community. Certified city water plant operators check water quality daily at every stage of the treatment process to ensure that safe, quality water is delivered to the customer.

Water System Improvements (2002 - 2003)

Supply & Treatment: Poggemeyer Design Group continues to design the new satellite water plant. Drilling for new wells will resume in the spring of 2003.

Distribution: Major street projects included installation of 4,944 feet of new water main

About Your Drinking Water

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Wapakoneta conducted sampling Bacteriological, Inorganic, Unregulated, Radioactive, Synthetic Organic and Volatile Organic Contaminant sampling during 2002. All required samples were collected, most of which were not detected in the City of Wapakoneta 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.

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 under-going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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 at 1-800-426-4791

To Learn More

To learn more about drinking water quality and water resources:

- * Water Plant – 738-7439 (7:30 am – 4 pm)
Ronald T. Klima, Water Supt.
- * City Hall – 738-6111 (8 am – 5 pm)
- * E-Mail – wapakwtr@bright.net
- * Internet – www.wapakoneta.net

Participating in decision making:

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the City Council, which meets on the first and third Monday of each month at City Hall, 7:30 pm

Other Sites of Interest:

Ohio's Water Professional Organizations
(www.ohiowater.org)
American Water Works Association
(www.awwa.org)

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 contaminant, 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791

Definitions of Some Terms Contained Within This Report

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) -- 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) -- 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.

ppm (Parts Per Million) or mg/l (Milligrams per liter) -- Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

ppb (Parts Per Billion) or ug/l (Micrograms per liter) -- Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

AL (Action Level) -- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of 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.

pCi/L -- picocuries per liter is a measurement for radioactivity.

The City of Wapakoneta has been providing drinking water since 1895

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the CITY OF WAPAKONETA Drinking Water

| CONTAMINANTS (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detection | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | <5.00 | N / A | no | 2001 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 0.256 | <0.020 – 0.591 | no | 2001 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.52 | N / A | no | 2002 | Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.30 | N / A | no | 2002 | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Chloroform (ppb) | N / A | N / A | 4.74 | N / A | no | 2002 | By-Product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | N / A | N / A | 5.62 | N / A | no | 2002 | By-Product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | N / A | N / A | 3.50 | N / A | no | 2002 | By-Product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM's (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes) | 0 | 100 | 38.9 | 18.9-44.8 | no | 2002 | By-Product of drinking water chlorination |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Alpha, Total (pCi / L) | 0 | 15 | 4.73 | N / A | no | 2002 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Optional Section: The parameters in this section are monitored to ensure water quality.

| SODIUM (ppm) | Average | Range of Detection | No. of Samples | Source |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|----------------|--|
| | 200 | 153 ~ 228 | 48 | Ion-Exchange Softening |
| HARDNESS (ppm) | 135 | 100 ~ 450 | 365 | Dissolved Naturally Occurring Minerals |