We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our source of water is provided through four wells, three on the west end of town, and one on the east end of town. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Recently the Village of St Paris along with the Ohio EPA completed a study of St. Paris's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to St. Paris has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants 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. This 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 Joe Sampson at 663-5523.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Board of Public Affairs meeting. The board meets on the Second Tuesday after the first Monday of each month at 454 Huffman Drive, Wastewater Treatment Plant @ *7:30 p.m.*

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791
For any questions dealing with water quality

Village of ST. Paris
P.O. Box 572
ST. Paris, Ohio 43072

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Village of ST. Paris

2006 DATA

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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 infections. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Village of ST. Paris routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2006.** Some data may be older than one year due to our monitoring schedule. *All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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)*If you have questions regarding this report please contact:

Joe Sampson, Water Operator @ 663-5523

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.233	N/A	**No**	2005	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.98	N/A	**No**	2005	Naturally occurring; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Copper (ppb)	1300	AL = 1300	147	<50 - 152	**No**	2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of ten copper samples exceeded the Action Level of 1300 ppb.						
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	10	6.0	N/A	**No**	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	7.6	<5 - 8.2	**No**	2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	Zero out of ten lead samples exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL =4	0.76	0.45 - 1.62	**No**	2006	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	0.66	N/A	**No**	2006	By product of drinking water chlorination.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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

Parts per Million (ppm) or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of 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

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 the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not Applicable **Less than** = <