

**WHITETAIL RUN
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2006**

Whitetail Run is providing the following general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in the decisions concerning your drinking water, and the water system contacts, to each resident.

Whitetail Run receives its drinking water from three (3) deep wells located near the water treatment plant. The source of drinking water, both tap, and bottled water includes: rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 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 run off; industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, and gas production, mining and farming. (C) pesticides, and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as, agriculture urban storm 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 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 assure that tap water is safe to drink, *USEPA* prescribe 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 the 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 Hotline@ 1-800-426-4791*. 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 particular at risks from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. *EPA/CDC* guide lines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cyrtosporidium*, and other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 1-800-426-4791*. The *EPA* requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Whitetail Run conducted sampling for: **bacteria, inorganic and radiological** contaminants during 2006. Samples were collected for contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Whitetail Run's water supply. The *EPA* requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though accurate are more than one year old.

In December, the third high service pump was installed, and placed in service, this provides for additional pressure, and emergency use. The cascade aerator was replaced with a PVC style which will enhance iron removal. Whitetail Run produced 6.7 million gallons of drinking water for the residents of our community.

WHITETAIL RUN 2006 TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
BACTERIOLOGICAL							
RADIOACTIVE (pCi/L)							
TOTAL ALPHA RADIUM-228	NA	NA	<1	NA	NO	2003	NA
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
NITRATES (ppm)	10	10	0.55	NA	NO	2006	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion from natural deposits.
FLUORIDES (ppm)	10	10	0.40	NA	NO	2003	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive, which promotes strong teeth. discharge from fertilizer, and aluminum factories.
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.040	0.010-0.050	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservative
LEAD (ppm)	0	AL=15	none	<2-5	NO	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
IRON (ppm)	NA	NA	0.19	0.01-0.11	NO	2006	Naturally occurring deposits
MANGANESE (ppm)	NA	NA	0.02	<0.01-0.04	NO	2006	Naturally occurring deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
PESTICIDES HERBICIDES							
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
HAA5 (ppb)							By-products of chlorination
HALOACETIC ACID	NA	60	3.20	NA	NA	2006	
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	NA	NA	1.36	NA	NA	2006	"
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	NA	NA	1.84	NA	NA	2006	"
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	2006	"
TTHM (ppb)							Not naturally occurring
TRICHALOMETHANES	NA	80	9.09	NA	NA	2006	
BROMOFORM (ppb)	NA	NA	1.09	NA	NA	2006	Not naturally occurring
BROMODICHLORO METHANE (ppb)	NA	NA	2.94	NA	NA	2006	Not naturally occurring
DIBROMOCHLORO METHANE (ppb)	NA	NA	3.69	NA	NA	2006	Not naturally occurring
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	NA	NA	1.37	NA	NA	2006	Not naturally occurring

EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles

iron and manganese have only secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCL)

SMCL for iron = 0.30 ppm

SMCL for manganese = 0.050 ppm

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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 MAXIMUM MARGIN OF SAFETY

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT THAT IS ALLOWED IN DRINKING WATER. MCLS ARE SET AS CLOSE TO THE MCLG AS FEASIBLE USING THE AVAILABLE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY.

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 MEASURE FOR CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT. A PART PER MILLION CORRESPONDS TO ONE SECOND IN 11.5 DAYS.

PARTS PER BILLION (ppb) OR MICRO GRAMS PER LITER (ug/L): ARE UNITS OF MEASURE FOR A CONTAMINANT. A PART PER BILLION, CORRESPONDS TO ONE SECOND IN 31.7 YEARS.

THE "<" SYMBOL WHICH MEANS LESS THAN. A RESULT OF <5 MEANS THAT THE LOWEST LEVEL COULD NOT BE DETECTED WAS 5 AND THE CONTAMINANT IN THAT SAMPLE WAS NOT DETECTED

NA: NOT APPLICABLE

PICOCURIES PER LITER (pCi/L) A MEASURE OF RADIATION

MILLIONS OF FIBERS PER LITER (MF/L): A MEASURE OF ASBESTOS

USEPA: UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FDA: FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

CDC: CENTER OF DISEASE CONTROL

EPA: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

For a complete list of contact names and scheduled meetings contact: **Continental Management**
2012 WEST 25TH. STREET #810
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113
216-664-1919

Sincerely,

Eugene F. Davis- Chief Operator
Ohio EPA Certificate # WS 3-77-12
4904 SPRING RUN COURT F
Stow, Ohio 44224
Email: gfdavi2000@yahoo.com
216-695-1794
January 5, 2007