

Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association Inc.
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
PWS ID # 0300411
2009

Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association Inc. has prepared the following report to provide information to the consumer on the quality of our drinking water. Included is health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water contacts. This is an annual report required by the Ohio EPA. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system

Source Water Information.

Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association Inc. currently gets all of its drinking water from the headwaters of the Muddy Fork of the Mohican River.

Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association Inc. also has an emergency connection with the Rural Lorain Water Authority; during 2009 we used approximately 100,000 gallons of water from this connection. This report does not contain information on the water quality of Rural Lorain Water Authority, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the office in LaGrange at (440) 355-6060.

Protecting our drinking water sources from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate, safe supply of water for future generations.

What are the 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 wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metal, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, 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.

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. Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association, Inc. 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 your water, you may wish

to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing materials, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the EPA prescribes regulations that 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, may 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.* Information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people or with cancer undergoing chemotherapy: have undergone organ transplants: or with HIV/AIDS or 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. Samples were collected for bacteria, inorganic, synthetic organic and volatile organic contaminants during 2009, most of which were not detected in the Cinnamon Lake water supply. The EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than a year old.

The Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association Inc. public water system draws from Cinnamon Lake. For the purposes of source water assessments in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By nature, surface waters are accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with no warning or time to prepare. The Cinnamon Lake drinking water source protection area contains several potential contaminate sources, including agriculture run-off, home construction run-off, oil/gas wells, residential storm water run-off, home fuel oil tanks, and chemical or waste spills along road crossings.

The Cinnamon Lake public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. Implementing measures to protect Cinnamon Lake and Muddy Creek can further decrease the potential for water quality impacts.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations

Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association Inc. had drinking water violations during 2009.

Monitoring requirements were not met for Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association, Inc. in 2009. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contamination on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During July 2009, we “did not monitor or test” or “did not complete all monitoring or testing” for fecal coliform bacteria, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during this time.

What should I do? (1) There is nothing you need to do at this time. (2) This notice is to inform you that Cinnamon Lake Utilities Association, Inc. did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the July 2009 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged. For information about participation or information on your drinking water please feel free to contact Grant Gikas of Cinnamon Lake Utilities at 419 945-2241

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 the 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 corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

The “<” 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.

The following table is information on those contaminants found in Cinnamon Lake drinking water.

Contaminates (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detection	Violations	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Dibromochloromethane µg/l	NA	NA	4.15*	0.5	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Bromodichloromethane µg/l	NA	NA	13.75*	0.5	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Bromoform µg/l	NA	NA	<0.5	0.5	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Chloroform µg/l	NA	NA	35.61*	0.5	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Trihalomethanes, Total avg µg/l	NA	80	51.83*	NA	0	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Dichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	18.04	1	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Trichloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	8.55*	1	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Dibromoacetic Acid	NA	NA	12.5*	1	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Monochloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	1.54	2	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorinating
Haloacetic Acid, Total avg µg/l	NA	60	25.08*	NA	0	2009	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Xylenes, Total µg/l	10000	10000	<1.5	1.5	None	2009	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Inorganic Contaminates							
Nitrate mg/l	10	10	0.75	0.1	None	2009	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride mg/l	4	4	<0.5	0.5	None	2009	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium µg/l	2	2	<25.0	25	None	2009	Drilling waste, discharge from metal refining, erosion of natural deposits
Lead µg/l	0	AI=15.5	7	NA	None	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
No samples were found to have a lead level in excess of the action level of 15.5µg/l.							
Copper µg/l	1350	AI=1350	185	NA	None	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
No samples were found to have a copper level in excess of the action level of 1350µg/l.							
Radioactive Contaminates							
Beta, Total pCi/l	0	AI=50	4.13	1	None	2003	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminates							
Atrazine µg/l	3	3	0.5	0.319	None	2009	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Simazine µg/l	4	4	<4	0.426	None	2009	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Microbiological Contaminates							
TOC TOC Value	NA	NA	2.73*	NA	None	2009	Soil runoff
Turbidity NTU	NA	TT	.12*	.02 - 1.36	None	2009	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%samples meeting standards	NA	TT	100%	100%	None	2009	Soil runoff

* = Average of all 2009 samples

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is indicative of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

The turbidity limits set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

As reported above the Cinnamon Lake Utilities highest recorded turbidity results for 2009 was 0.25 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.