

Source Water Susceptibility:

In 2014 The City of Streetsboro received water from Portage County. Portage County has a high susceptibility to contamination as determined by a susceptibility analysis. Some of the types of potential contaminants that are present are asphalt plants, sand and gravel mining operations, brine injection wells and abandoned dumps. Small sewage treatment plants.

Definitions: **PPB:** parts per billion **PPM:** parts per million

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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology."

Action level: The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

MRDL: Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level or 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

MRDLG: Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level Goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter

BDL: Below Detection Limits

LOD: Level of Detection

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter

Turbidity: Muddiness created by stirring up sediment or having foreign particles suspended

Customer Views Welcome

If you are interested in learning more about the water department and water quality or participating in the decision-making process, there are a number of opportunities available. Questions about water quality can be answered by calling our Customer Service office at 330-626-2856. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions can be made by calling the Water Superintendent at (330) 626-2856. The City of Streetsboro City Council meetings are open to the public.

Need to know more?

Additional information concerning the extensive quality testing done by Portage County Water Resources may be obtained by calling (330) 297-3685.



City of Streetsboro

*2014 Consumer
Confidence Report*

Billing Information: 330-626-4942

Customer Service: 330-626-2856

24 Hour Number: 330-626-4976

*Streetsboro Service Dept.
2094 State Route 303
Streetsboro, Ohio 44241*

*John Kuklisin
Water Superintendent*

This annual “Consumer Confidence Report,” required by the Safe Water Drinking Act, acquaints you with where your water comes from, what test results show about it, and other information you should know about your water. **We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.**

Straight to the tap, the source of your water

The City of Streetsboro is committed to providing its customers with a safe, reliable supply of high quality drinking water. The water meets both state and federal standards for quality and safety. The City of Streetsboro purchases water from Portage County Water Resources which in turn derives its water from a well field located on Coit Road. The water is treated at the Shalersville Water Treatment plant. Portage County supplies water to the Cities of Aurora and Streetsboro, as well as Shalersville Township, from this plant. In 2003, Portage County Water Resources started to supplement the water system by purchasing water from Ravenna. In November of 2013 Portage County stopped receiving water from Ravenna.

The Sources of Drinking Water (both tap and bottled water)

- (a) Includes 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 and human activity.
- (b) Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
 - (i) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage, treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
 - (ii) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production mining, or farming;
 - (iii) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
 - (iv) Organic chemical contaminants, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of the industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
 - (v) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- (c) In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and drug administration regulations which shall provide the same protection for the public health.
- (d) 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. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the well field has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer and potential contamination sources. Portage County Water Resources, who vigilantly safeguards its ground water supplies, has never had a violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard, and plans to continue implementing protective measures to avoid future contamination. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not indicate that 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 Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.**

Portage County Water Resources has actively monitored the area around its well field for thirty (30) years to protect it from potential pollution. The Shalersville “Wellhead Protection Area Delineation” and “Potential Pollution Source Inventory” have both been approved by the OHIO EPA and will allow better monitoring to protect our source of water. There are presently no known sources of pollution affecting Portage County’s ground water which is constantly monitored to protect your source of water. Portage County and the City of Streetsboro will continue using public education and constant monitoring to improve the protection program. We need the cooperation of everyone living and working in the area where the water originates to prevent contamination, more information is available by calling customer service.

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

Keeping tabs on the Quality

The EPA requires public water systems to perform routine testing and prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in drinking water provided by a public water system. The City of Streetsboro conducts routine bacteria sampling monthly, and took a total of one-hundred and forty two samples this year. Daily Chlorine residual samples are conducted to ensure that water distribution system is maintaining an acceptable level to control bacteria. The Hardness is tested daily at the entry point of the city to ensure that it is at an acceptable level.

Compliance with drinking water regulations

City of Streetsboro Water Department has a current License by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency to operate our water system.

Streetsboro Distribution Treated Water Sampling Results

Table A 2014 Detected Contaminants

SUBSTANCE	Year Tested	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Ideal Goals EPA MCLGs	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
Asbestos	2013	7 MFL	7 MFL	<LOD	< LOD	No	Decay of Asbestos Cement Water Mains
Lead	2013	15 PPB Action Level	0 PPB	BLD (90 %)	n/a	No	Customer Plumbing and Service Connection
Copper	2013	1300 PPB Action Level	1300 PPB	.325 PPB (90%)	.008-.629 PPB	No	Customer Plumbing and Service Connection
Total Coli form	2014	> 5% / Month Streetsboro is required to take 15 samples per month	0	0 Positive	0 - 0 Tests	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Chlorine	2014	MRDL 4.0 PPM	MRDLG 4.0 PPM	.80 PPM	25-1.34 PPM	No	Protective Disinfectant
TTHM's PPB DS201	2014	80	80	63.58 PPB	35.05-69.38 PPB	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5 PPB DS201	2014	60	60	14.96 PPB	4.81-19.09 PPB	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination

** The Range difference is from lowest detected result to highest detected result.*

Lead-Specific Information

*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 City of Streetsboro 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 thirty seconds to two 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. A list of laboratories certified in the state of Ohio to test for lead may be found at www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4719** or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

Shalersville Plant Treated Water Sampling Results

SUBSTANCE	Year Tested	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Ideal Goals EPA MCLGs	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
Barium	2013	2.0 PPM	2.0 PPM	.032 PPM	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries
Copper	2013	AL-1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	.550 PPM	<0.10-.810 PPM	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2013	AL-15 PPB	0	4.45 PPB	<2.0-8.9 PPB	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2014	4 PPM	4PPM	1.08 PPM	<0.95-1.14 PPM	No	Erosion from natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth
Bromodichloro Methane (PPB)	2014	NA	NA	6.1	NA	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Bromoform (PPB)	2014	NA	NA	2.4	NA	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chloroform	2014	NA	NA	2.4	NA	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Dibromochloro Methane (PPB)	2014	NA	NA	8.2	NA	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Gross Alpha	2013	15	0	6.38	NA	No	Decay of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2013	5	0	0.04	NA	No	Decay of Natural Deposits