

City of Streetsboro



2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Billing information: (330) 626-4942

Customer service: (330) 626-2856

24 hour emergency: (330) 626-4976

Website: www.cityofstreetsboro.com

Mayor of Streetsboro: Mr. Glenn Broska

Service Director: Mr. William Miller

Operator of Record: Mr. Geoffrey Willa

Operator of Record: Mr. Thomas Weidele

Introduction:

The **City of Streetsboro** 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. We would like to thank you for taking the time to read our annual water quality report.

COMPLIANCE WITH DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS:

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

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.
- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.

Source Water Susceptibility:

In 2016 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, and small sewage treatment plants.

Straight to the tap, the source of your drinking 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 at 9750 Coit Road Ravenna, Oh, 44266. 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.

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.

The Sources of Drinking Water (both tap and bottled 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 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, USEPA 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 **Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

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 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 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 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 is required to take 15 total coliform samples each month. In addition to the 15 samples we take an additional 3 samples a month to help insure quality drinking water to our consumers. 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. We also monitor for disinfectant byproducts 4 times a year and conducted 120 lead and copper samples for 2016. 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.

Lead Educational 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 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 methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 and inquiries about public participation and policy decisions can be made by calling the Water Department at **(330) 626-2856**. The City of Streetsboro also holds City Council meetings that are open to the public on the second and fourth Monday of every month starting at 7:00 p.m.

Table 1

Streetsboro Distribution Treated Water Sampling Results

Listed below is information on any regulated contaminant that were found in **The City of Streetsboro** drinking water.

SUBSTANCE We detected (units)	Year Tested	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Ideal Goals EPA MCLGs	Level Detected	**Range of Detections	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
Asbestos	2013	7 MFL	7MFL	<LOD	<LOD	NO	Decay of Asbestos Cement Water Mains
Lead ppb	Jan-June 2016	Action Level 15	0	0 90th %	0-3.6	NO	Customer Plumbing and Service Connection
Lead ppb	July-Dec 2016	Action Level 15	0	2.4 90th %	0-197	NO	Customer Plumbing and Service Connection
Copper ppm	Jan-June 2016	Action Level 1.3	1.3	.211 90th %	0-0.987	NO	Customer Plumbing and Service Connection
Copper ppm	July-Dec 2016	Action Level 1.3	1.3	.246 90th %	0-0.433	NO	Customer Plumbing and Service Connection
Total Coliform	2016	N/A "TT triggers"	0	0 positive	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Total Chlorine ppm	2016	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	1.18	0.47-1.60	NO	Protective Disinfectant
TTHM's ppb Ds201	2016	80	80	62.19	40.74-82.92	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5 ppb Ds201	2016	60	60	13.64	10-18.59	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
TTHM's ppb Ds202	2016	80	80	53.45	42.89-64.66	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5 ppb Ds202	2016	60	60	12.63	10.3-14.93	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
TTHM's ppb Ds203	2016	80	80	69.82	49.76-94.68	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5 ppb Ds203	2016	60	60	12.0	4.48-15.84	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
TTHM's ppb Ds204	2016	80	80	69.28	51.13-99.6	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5 ppb Ds204	2016	60	60	10.98	4.37-15.3	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination

Table 2

Shalersville Plant Treated Water Sampling Results

The following table represents the information on any regulated contaminant that was found to be present in Portage County Shalersville Water Plant.

Substance we detected (Units)	Year Tested	Maximum Containment Level (MCL)	Ideal Goals EPA MCLG'S	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2016	2	2	.033	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
Copper (ppm)	2016	AL=1.3	1.3	.22 90%	<0.10 -0.36	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2016	AL=15	0	<2.0 90%	<2.0-25.0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	4	4	1.06	0.88-1.14	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth
Bromodichloro Methane (ppb)	2016	N/A	N/A	13.3	N/A	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	2016	N/A	N/A	8.4	N/A	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chloroform	2016	N/A	N/A	5.7	N/A	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Dibromochloro Methane (ppb)	2016	N/A	N/A	19.4	N/A	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Gross Alpha	2016	15	0	6.38	N/A	NO	Decay Of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2016	5	0	0.04	N/A	NO	Decay of Natural Deposits
TTHM (ppb) DS 201	2016	80 ARA	80	46.8	N/A	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) DS 201	2016	60 ARA	60	9.2	N/A	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
TOTAL CHLORINE (ppm)	2016	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.37	0.90-1.40	NO	Water additive to control microbes