

# **2019 Village Of Lordstown Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**

Based on 2018 Data. This report is also available on the Villages website at: <http://www.lordstown.com/ccr>

The Lordstown Water Department has prepared the following report on the drinking water quality from Meander Reservoir. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. For technical water quality information, contact John Nemet at Meander Water (MVSD) at 330-652-3614. For information regarding distribution, service, pressure, lead and copper sampling results or discolored water, contact Darren R. Biggs, Lordstown Water Dept. at 330-824-2481. The Village of Lordstown has a current, unconditional license to operate as a public water system identified as **ID 7804403**.

## **How is the water supplied to customers?**

The M.V.S.D. treats approximately 24 million gallons per day of raw water from Meander Creek Reservoir and pumps it to Youngstown, Niles, and McDonald. These communities distribute the water to residents and surrounding areas. Treatment includes chemical addition for softening, disinfection, fluoridation, taste and odor control, mixing, settling, filtration and pumping. Niles distributes approximately 6 million gallons per day through 100 miles of pipeline to residents and sells water to Girard, Lordstown, Mineral Ridge, and portions of Howland and Weathersfield Township. Lordstown distributes approximately 1.4 million gallons per day through 53 miles of pipeline.

## **Your Drinking Water Supply**

The Meander Water Public Water System uses surface water drawn from the Meander Creek Reservoir. For the purpose of source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are susceptible to contamination. By nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare.

The Meander Water's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to runoff from row crop agriculture and animal feedlot operations, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, road/rail crossings, and new housing and commercial development that could raise runoff from roads and parking lots.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District water system and the City of Niles treat the water to meet drinking water supply quality standards, but no single technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can further be decreased by measures to protect Meander Creek Reservoir and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the M.V.S.D.'s Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling John Nemet at 330-652-3614. To view the approved MVSD Meander Creek Reservoir Drinking Water Source Protection Plan visit [meanderwater.org](http://meanderwater.org) and look under the link for **Administrative Public Records**.

## **How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments regarding water are encouraged at Board of Trustees of Public Affairs meetings scheduled on the third Tuesday of each month at 4 p.m. in the Lordstown Administration Building at 1455 Salt Springs Road. Check [Lordstown.com](http://Lordstown.com) for meeting changes.

## **Who needs to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to contaminants in drinking water. 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on approximate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## **A Word or Two about Lead**

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 the service lines and home plumbing. Lordstown Village Water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Village of Lordstown tests 20 sites on a regular basis. The last testing period was 2016. At that time, the lead concentration at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile was below the 15 microgram per liter action level prescribed by the USEPA. At the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile the sample was found to be below detectable levels.

*The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water 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 or human activity. In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791

**NOTICES – 1. Tampering with or bypassing a meter constitutes a theft offense that could result in the imposition of criminal sanctions. 2. Drawing of water from fire hydrants by unauthorized persons is strictly prohibited. If you see anyone attempting to access our water system please notify the police department immediately.**

## **Contaminants that May be Present in Source Water Include:**

- . **Microbial Contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria, which come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- . **Inorganic Contaminants:** such as salts and metals, this can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- . **Pesticides & Herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff and residential uses.
- . **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff and septic systems.
- . **Radioactive Contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

**Definition of Terms:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant 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):** Both terms are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. Both terms correspond to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

**Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l):** Both terms are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. Both terms correspond to one second in 31.7 years.

**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.

**The “<” Symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A sampling result of <5 means the lowest level that could be detected is 5 and the contaminant in the sample is less than 5.

**N/A:** not applicable, does not apply.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by the average person.

**Table of Detected Contaminates for 2018**

Contamination Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contaminants
<b>Bacteriological</b>							
* *Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.17	.05-.17	NO	2018	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% Sampling Meeting Standard)	N/A	TT	100%	N/A	NO	2018	Soil Runoff
<b>Inorganic</b>							
Nitrate(mg/L)	10.0	10.0	.704	<.10-.704	NO	2018	Runoff from fertilizer & leachate from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(mg/L)	4	4	1.15	.81-1.15	NO	2018	Additive for strong teeth
Barium(mg/L)	2	2	0.010	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Lead (ppb)	Action Level (AL) 15ppb	Individual results over AL 1 at 34.8ppb	90% of tests were less than .00		NO	2016	Household plumbing erosion
1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3ppm	NA	.073		NO	2016	Household plumbing erosion and leaching from wood preservatives
0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm							
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Stage1 TTHMs (ug/l) Total Trihalomethanes	N/A	80	51.55 avg	40.5-56.7	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Stage 1 Haa5's * Halo Acetic Acid(ug/l)	N/A	60	30.55 avg	18.8-35.7	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	1.93667	1.72-2.46	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Organics</b>							
Chloroform (ug/l)	N/A	N/A	54.0	N/A	NO	2018	Water purification by-product
Total Organic Carbon(ppm)	N/A	N/A	3.88	2.88-3.88	NO	2018	From something that has lived

\*Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring on the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Halo acetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in the drinking water, including both THMs and HAAs.

\*\* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Lordstown's water systems highest recorded turbidity result for 2018 was .17NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.