

City of Streetsboro

2018 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

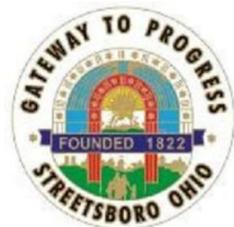
Service Director: Mr. William Miller

Water Operator 1: Mr. Geoffrey Willa

Water Operator 1: Mr. Thomas Weidele

PWS ID: OH6705003

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



Introduction

The **City of Streetsboro** welcomes you to our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report. We want to thank all of our customers foremost for all of the positive as well as any concerns on our drinking water. We take all concerns very seriously and are diligent in solving any problems our customers experience. We have 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. We look forward to providing you with safe, high quality drinking water. As our system continues to grow every year with new developments and businesses we are dedicated and up to the challenge to continue to delivery high quality drinking water to our customers.

Upcoming News

There are a few things on the agenda for 2019 that we would like to share with you.

1. We will be conducting hydrant flushing 2 times this year once in the spring and again in the fall to help with the water quality.
2. We are conducting a water quality study in conjunction with Portage County Water Resources through a company called AECOM. This study is to provide data on our current drinking water and ways to help improve the quality of the drinking water in the future.
3. Please visit our website under the water department tab for any other addition news coming up in 2019 at www.cityofstreetsboro.com

Straight to the tap, the source of your drinking water

The City of Streetsboro has been purchasing its water supply from Portage County Water Resources since 1973. The water that we receive is ground water and meets all state and federal guidelines for quality and safety. The water is derived from 9 wells located throughout Portage County before the treatment process starts. Once the treatment has begun The City of Streetsboro primarily receives its domestic water from the Shalersville Water Treatment Plant where the water is filtered, treated, and then softened before being distributed to our community. In addition to the Streetsboro Water Tower there are two other water towers known as the Halstead Tower and The Portage County Jail tank that are also utilized to help distribute water to our community. Portage County also opened up a new plant in the Brimfield area that could be used to distribute water to our community if need be. Portage County also has interconnections with Cleveland, Ravenna, and the City of Tallmadge which are surface water systems and meet all federal and safety standards. These connections can be used to help supplement the water supply in the event of an emergency. In 2018 there was no need to use these connections and we received 0 gallons from these entities.

Source Water Susceptibility

In 2018 The City of Streetsboro purchased its water from Portage County. According to their Source Water Assessment Plan Portage County has a high susceptibility to contamination as determined by a susceptibility analysis. Portage County now has a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) that is available at Portage County office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. For more information please contact their office during normal business hours at (330) 297-3670.

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. I am proud to say that all of the routine samples were negative for bacteria. 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 and two other designated areas of the city to ensure that it is at an acceptable level. Orthophosphate, which is a chemical in the water that puts a protective coating on the distribution lines to help alleviate the leaching of lead and copper, is another test we conduct twice a day at 2 separate locations to make sure the levels are more than sufficient. We also monitor for disinfectant byproducts 4 times a year and conducted 30 lead and copper samples for 2018, all of which were under the action level for lead. 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, may be 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>.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

Backflow Prevention

Backflow can be described as the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances, into the distribution pipes of a potable water supply, from any source other than the intended source of the potable water supply. With this in mind we need every customer's cooperation, commercial and residential, to help out and keep our water safe by having their backflow devices tested every year to help insure this does not happen. Not all residential homes are required to have backflows at this time but, homes with lawn irrigation must have a backflow and must be maintained. To help us track all of our backflow prevention devices the City is currently using a company called **BSI** to help track tests, make sure plumbers are up to date on their certifications, and mail out notices. This will be our third year using them and are pleased with their services. All devices must be tested by a certified plumber and submitted to **BSI**. The website for **BSI** is www.bsionlinetracking.com and phone number (800)-414-4990. For all reporting and tracking questions please contact BSI, and for any other questions or guidance on how to help with backflow prevention please call the water department at (330)-626-2856.

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.

Streetsboro Distribution Sampling Results

Table 1 contains information on any **regulated** contaminant that were found in **The City of Streetsboro's** drinking water.

SUBSTANCE (Units measured)	Year Tested	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDGL]	Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.99	0.80-1.12	NO	Protective Disinfectant; Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)	2018	80	0	68.3	38.7-90.5	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2018	60	0	14.38	9.10-19.60	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection

Table 1

Table 2 contains the analysis for our **Lead and Copper** sampling throughout our distribution system.

Substance (Units measured)	Year Tested	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected 90 th %tile	Individual sites above AL/ Total Sites	Violations	Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.230	0/30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0	< 2.0	0/30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Table 2

Portage County Sampling Results

Table 3 represents the information on any **regulated** contaminant that was found to be present in Portage County distribution system.

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2016	15	0	6.38	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2016	2	2	0.091	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[4]	[4]	1.30	0.70-1.40	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2016	5	0	0.04	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	1.15	0.80-1.33	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2018	60	N/A	17.2	13.80-17.20	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	< 0.10	N/A	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)	2018	80	N/A	73.50	51.60-73.50	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Table 3

Portage County Sampling Results

Table 4 represents the information on any **unregulated** contaminant that was found to be present in Portage County distribution system.

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Violation	Typical Source
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2016	13.3	N/A	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	2016	8.4	N/A	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	2016	5.7	N/A	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2016	19.4	N/A	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination

Table 4

Table 5 represents the information for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout Portage County community.

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90 th %tile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.630	0/40	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0	<2.0	0/40	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5

Definitions contained in the contaminant tables

- **(MCLG)** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
- **(MCL)** Maximum Contaminant level: 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.
- **(MRDL)** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.
- **(AL)** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **(TT)** Treatment Techniques: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **(ppm)** Parts per Million 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.
- **(ppb)** Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- **(pCi/L)** Picocuries per liter: A common measure of radioactivity.
- **(<) symbol** Less than: A symbol which means less than. A result of <2 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 2 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- **(N/A)** Not applicable:
- **(BDL)** Below detectable limits
- **(LRAA)** Location Running Annual Average: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. The Amount Detected values for THHM's and HAA5's are reported as the highest LRRAs.