

VILLAGE OF ROAMING SHORES

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2013

The Village of Roaming Shores 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.

What's the source of your drinking water?

The Village of Roaming Shores receives its drinking water from a bulk water agreement with Aqua Ohio. Aqua-Ohio Water Company treats water drawn from the waters of Lake Erie. The waters of Lake Erie are considered a surface water source and require extensive treatment before it can be used as a drinking water. They treat water prior to traveling through part of more than 1,550 miles of distribution system to your homes.

(Source: LAKE ERIE – Ashtabula)

Our Emergency Water Supply

The Village of Roaming Shores also has a *back-up* connection with the Village of Rock Creek. During 2013, we used – 0 - gallons from this connection over – 0 - days. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Village of Rock Creek, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the Village office at [440-563-3992](tel:440-563-3992).

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 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

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](tel: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](tel:1-800-426-4791)).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Roaming Shores conducted sampling for *bacteria, chlorine residual* and Aqua- Ohio conducted sampling for *inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic; radiological;* contaminant sampling during 2013. Samples were collected for a total of more than 160 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Aqua- Ohio water supply. 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, is more than one year old.

The Village of Roaming Shores in 2013 was issued a License to Operate {LTO} the Public Water System {PWS} by the Ohio EPA.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Roaming Shores Drinking Water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Total Coliform Negative	<u>Total Coliform Negative</u>	0	Negative To Positive	No	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units) of Violation Sample Year	MCGL Typical Source of Contaminants	MCL	Level Found	Range Detection's			
Lead, (ppb)		15	AL=15	< 2.0	NA	2010	Corrosion

							of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits
Copper, (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	98.0	NA	No	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Inorganic Contaminants – continued.

Contaminants (units) of Violation	MCGL Sample	MCL Typical Source of Contaminants	Level Found	Range Detection's			
Year							

Asbestos(MFL)	7	7	<0.16	NA	No	2011	Decay of asbestos cement water main,erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride, (ppm)	4	4	1.03	0.82-1.18	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from

							fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate, (ppm)	10	10	.88	0-0.-0.88	No	2013	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

I.D.S.E. values are the range of results for individual sample results from an individual distribution system evaluation (IDSE),A required one-time monitoring program to provide information to select sampling sites for future compliance monitoring site

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant (Units) of Violation	MCLG Sample	MCL Typical Source of Contaminates	Level Found	Range Detection's		Year	
Haloacetic Acid For I.D.S.E. (ppb)	NA	60	NA	17.7- -- 38.0	No	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM's I.D.S.E (ppb)	NA	80	NA	18.3- -- 59.7	No	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM's [Total trihalomethane] (ppb)	NA	80	79.2	48.9- 110. 7	Yes	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	60	32.3	17.7- 40.7	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	.78	.64-- 1.0	No	201 3	Water additive used to control microbes

Additional information on the trihalomethanes can be found on the 4th page of this document.

The Village of Roaming Shores provides additional treatment. Does not apply to Non-Village Residents

The Village water department provides additional chlorination to the water received from Aqua Ohio, Inc to ensure water quality in the distribution system. The Ohio EPA recommends that free chlorine residuals be maintained at 1.0-0.5 ppm and no less than 0.2 ppm in the distribution system.

The Village performed over 365 chlorine residual tests last year and continually monitors feed 24 hours a day to ensure water quality and safety. The results of our chlorine tests for the year 2013, are as follows: Average chlorine residual 0.865ppm. Maximum chlorine residual 1.40 ppm and minimum chlorine residual 0.2 ppm.

The Public is invited to participate in making decisions concerning your drinking water.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Village of Roaming Shores Utility Study Commission which meets on the forth Monday of every month at 6:30PM at the Village Hall on Hayford Road.

For more information on your drinking water report contact Victor Virmala at the Village of Roaming Shores Office, Phone number [\(440\)563-3520](tel:4405633520), or by mail at P.O. Box 237, Roaming Shores, Ohio 44084.

Definitions and Notes of some of the terms and items contained within the 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 year

Action Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was five and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

N/A- Not applicable

Level Found – This column represents average of the samples results collected, in some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Chlorine Residual- The amount of chlorine (combine and free available chlorine) remaining in water at the end of a specified contact period following chlorination.

Range of Detection's– This column represents a range of individual samples results, from the lowest to highest that were collected during the year.

Nitrate – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause Blue Baby Syndrome. Nitrate level may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you care for an infant you should ask for advice from a health care provider.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) – Sum of Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chlorodibromomethane, and Chloroform. 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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Copper – is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the Action Level over a relatively short timer could experience gastrointestinal distress or suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor.

Lead – Infants and children who drink water in excess of the Action Level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. Village of Roaming Shores 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 [1-800-426-4791](tel:1-800-426-4791)
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Fluoride – Some people who drink water containing fluoride well in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease including pain in tenderness of the bones.

Additional information on Trihalomethanes

The Village of Roaming Shores had exceeded the Operational Evaluation Level {OEL} for Total Trihalomethanes {TTHM} during the 3rd quarter of 2013 {July-September}. The OEL is

calculated by using the three most recent quarters. The high level of TTHM'S in August of the third quarter raised our average TTHM'S over the Maximum Contaminant Level {MCL} of 80 ug/l to 81 ug/l. A report was submitted to the EPA explaining our drinking water distribution system and our plans to reduce TTHM'S in the system. In the 4th quarter of 2013 {October-December} we exceeded the OEL again do to the high level recorded in August. A report was submitted to the EPA on our progress in lowering TTHM'S.

The production of TTHM'S is a result of Chlorine used for disinfection reacting with organics in the water. The water age is a factor in the level of TTHM recorded. The water we use in Roaming Shores travel from Ashtabula to Jefferson down Forman road to Roaming Shores. By this time the water is several days old. We add chlorine to the water to maintain the minimum EPA required levels. From our rechlorination building the water travel through our distribution system to the tower. In the tower the water temp can rise , this is another factor in TTHM production.

As I reported to the EPA Roaming Shores is working with Utility Services which is a company that specializes in TTHM removal. Roaming Shores is now under contract with Utility Services to install a tower mixer, a ventilation system and an aeration system inside the tower . The engineered plan will remove 60% of the TTHM'S it the water which will lower the TTHM'S well below the EPA limit. Once the EPA approves the engineered plan the installation will be scheduled. The date of installation should be mid July 2014.

The levels of TTHM'S do not pose an immediate risk to your health. However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL of 80 ug/l's over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or their central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

If you have any question about the information in this document feel free to contact me by phone or e-mail.

[1-440-474-2302](tel:1-440-474-2302) wwtp@roamingshoresOH.gov

Thank You,

Victor Virmala Utility

Supervisor