VILLAGE OF ROAMING SHORES
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2024 The Village of Roaming Shores in 2023 was issued an unconditioned License to Operate {LTO} the Public Water System {PWS} by the Ohio EPA. Unconditioned means there are no pending water quality issues that need to be resolved.

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 Aqua Ohio - Ashtabula water system uses surface water drawn from two intakes in Lake Erie. Ashtabula also has an emergency interconnection with the City of Conneaut. The Ashtabula water system's drinking water source protection area is highly susceptible to contamination from a number of sources such as municipal wastewater treatment discharges, industrial wastewater discharges, runoff from residential and urban areas, and contaminated river sediment. By their nature, surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens with relatively short travel times from source to intake. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie. The treated water travels 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 2023, 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 Rock Creek Village office at 440-563-3992.

What are sources of contamination to drinking 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 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;*** contaminants during 2020. 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.

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

Roaming Shores PWS OH0400611TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.9	0.8-0.9	no	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	31	15-40	no	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	60	33.9 - 98.8	no	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (a)							
Minimum Ratio of % removal to required % removal	**MCL**	**Level Found**		**Range of Ratios**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
1	TT	0.46		0.46 - 1.89	No	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity, NTU (b)	NA	TT	0.48	0.05 - 0.49	No	2022	Soil runoff
Turbidity % meeting standards	NA	TT	99.1%	99.1% - 100%	No	2022	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.8	0.7 - 1.3	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02	NA	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal

							refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.7	0.5 - 0.7	No	2022	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper (c)							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	BDL	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	# samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	.14	NO	2023	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	
	# samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

How to read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table.

Notes:

a) The value reported under "Level Found" is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1.0 indicates a violation of TOC requirements. The Aqua Ohio-Ashtabula PWS has maintained alternative TOC compliance in 2021. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

b) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The turbidity limit set by EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the table, the highest recorded turbidity measurement for 2021 was 0.18 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

c) 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. Roaming Shores PWS 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 cold water 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.

d) Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019, the Ashtabula County Water System participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). For a copy of the results please call Roaming Shores PWS 440.563.3132

Source Water Assessment

The state of Ohio performed an assessment of our source water in 2003. Based on information compiled for this assessment, the Ashtabula drinking water source protection area is susceptible to contamination from municipal wastewater treatment discharges, industrial wastewater discharges, air contamination deposition, runoff from residential and urban areas, contaminated river sediments, oil and gas production and transportation, and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. Although the source water (Lake Erie) for the Roaming Shores PWS was determined to be susceptible to contamination, historically, the treatment plant has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

Please contact The Roaming Shores PWS at 440.563.3132 if you would like more information about the assessment. Should you need to find your Source Water Assessment Information, contact Ohio EPA.

Cryptosporidium Testing

The Aqua Ohio-Ashtabula Water Treatment Plant also monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water during 2018. Cryptosporidium was detected in one out of nine samples collected from the raw water. It was not detected in the finished water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring of source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

PFAS Testing

In 2020, the Aqua Ohio - Ashtabula PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov

DEFINITIONS:

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

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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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 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 a 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.

NA: Not applicable. **ND:** Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.