

# Leetonia Utilities Department, Village of Leetonia, Ohio

August 18, 2008 thru December 31, 2008

## *Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2008*

*This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Salem Utilities Department, City of Salem, Ohio.*

The Village of Leetonia, OHIO PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY has prepared the following report to provide information for 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.

**Safe Water is vital to our community.**

**Please read this report carefully. If you have questions, call those numbers listed below.**

### WATER SOURCE

#### **Cold Run Creek, Cold Run Creek Water Well Field, East Cold Run Reservoir, Spring Valley Reservoir**

The Village of Leetonia started receiving all its drinking water from the City of Salem, Ohio on August 18, 2008 which is treated surface water from Cold Run Creek, Salem East Cold Run Reservoir, Spring Viley Reservoir and three ground water wells. Our drinking water is purchased on a daily basis through a master meter located at the intersection of Butcher Road and Lisbon Canfield Road. For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drining water intakes with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Salem Public Water System treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminates. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect our water sources.

Potential contamination sources within the City of Salem's protection areas include agricultural runoff, cattle grazing with direct access to the surface waters, failing on-site septic systems, wastewater treatment plants discharge, oil/gas production activities, and commercial sites. In addition, the source water is susceptible to contamination through motor vehicle accidents or spills at sites where streams are crossed by roads.

The Village of Leetonia , Ohio Public Water Supply meets or exceeds established "Water Quality Standards" of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and the report contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the public health risks associated with the constituents if found in violation of the federal and state standards as mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully and if you have any questions, call the person(s) at the numbers listed below.

#### KEY TO TABLE ABBREVIATIONS

MCL = Maximum Contamination Level \*

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal \*\*

AL = Action Level

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radio activity)

ppm = parts per million [ milligram per liter (mg/l) ]

ppb = parts per billions [ microgram per liter (µg/l) ]

N/A = Non- Applicable

\* The Maximum Contaminate Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

\*\* The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

#### **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Major Sources	Violation
Barium	5/16/2007	µg/l	2000	2000	22.00	-	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge waste	No
Fluoride	2008	ppm	4	4	1.59	0.80 - 1.59	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
Nitrate	2008	ppm	10	10	1.24	0.19 - 1.24	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrite	2008	ppm	10	10	< 0.1	-	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Lead	2008	µg/l	AL = 15	0	< 5.0	<5.0 - 10.7	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	No
Copper	2008	µg/l	AL = 1300	1300	424	<50 - 786	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	No

#### **ASBESTOS**

Contaminant	Date Tested	MCL	Detected Level	Major Sources	Violation
Asbestos	3/9/2004	7 million fibers/liter longer than 10 µm	< limit of Detection	Deterioration of Asbestos-Cement Water Mains	No

#### **MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Major Sources	Violation
Total Coliform	2008	Sample	0	0	0	0-0	Naturally present in the environment	No
E. Coliform	2008	Sample	0	0	0	0-0	Naturally present in the environment	No
Turbidity	2008	NTU	0.30	N/A	0.158	0.054 - 0.158	Soil Runoff	No

#### **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Major Sources	Violation
Alpha emitters	4/9/2008	pCi/l	15	0	<3.0	<3.0	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Beta/proton emitter	4/16/2003	pCi/l	50	0		4.30	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	No
Radium 228	4/9/2008	pCi/l	5	0	<1	<1		No
Radon	[ Unregulated Contaminant ] Testing is not required.							No

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**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, including PESTICIDES and HERBICIDES**

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Major Sources	Violation
Alachlor, Atrazine, Simazine	2008	µg/l	3.00	3.00	Not Detected	Not Detected	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	No

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Major Sources	Violation
Regulated Contaminants	5/14/2008	µg/l			Not Detected			No

**ORGANIC DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS**

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Major Sources	Violation
Total Trihalomethanes [ TTHM'S ]	2008	µg/l	80	N/A	73.0	40.7 - 82.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acid [ HAA'5 ]	2008	µg/l	60	N/A	49.1	22.4 - 53.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Total Organic Carbon	2008	ratio		N/A	1.6	0.69 - 2.22	Naturally present in the environment	No

**REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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 (800-426-4791)**.

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 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 the result from urban storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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, EPA 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under going chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. 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 are available from **the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

**NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION COMPLIANCE**

For more information, call Larry K. Sebrell, Salem Water Treatment Plant Manager at (330) 222-1531 or Donald R. Weingart, Superintendent of Utilities (330) 337-8723.