

VILLAGE OF ROCK CREEK

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2016

The Village of Rock Creek 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.

The Village of Rock Creek receives its drinking water from a bulk water agreement with Ashtabula County Department of Environmental Services.

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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Rock Creek conducted sampling for ***bacteria, chlorine residual*** and Aqua Ohio conducted sampling for ***inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic; radiological***; contaminant sampling during 2015. 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.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Organic Carbon ^[1]	NA	TT	0.76	0.21 - 0.91	Yes	2016	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity (NTU) ^[2]	NA	TT	0.08	0.03 - 0.08	No	2016	Soil runoff	
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	100	100 - 100	No	2016	Soil runoff	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.04	0.75 - 1.12	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.70	0.50 - 0.70	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	2	3	0.019	NA	No	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.000	NA	No	2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
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) ^[3]	15	0	2	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
	0 out of 10		samples exceeded the action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.26	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives		
	0 out of 10		samples exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppm.					
Disinfection Byproducts								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	NA	80	68.8	26.6 - 94.9	No	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	NA	60	33.6	3.2 - 46.4	No	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Chloroform	NA	NA	5.6	NA	No	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Bromodichloromethane	NA	NA	4.8	NA	No	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Dibromochloromethane	NA	NA	1.8	NA	No	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	1.1	0.4 - 1.5	No	2016	Water additive used to control microbes	
Unregulated Contaminants (Plant Tap)								
Chlorate (ppb)			193	ND - 290			Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.	
Chromium (total) (ppb)			0.07	ND - 0.79				
Chromium-6 (ppb)			0.090	0.076 - 0.097				
Molybdenum (ppb)			1.2	1.1 - 1.2				
Strontium (ppb)			155	140 - 160				
Vanadium (ppb)			0.15	<0.2 - 0.24				
Unregulated Contaminants (Distribution System)								
Chlorate (ppb)			176	160 - 280				
Chromium (total) (ppb)			0.20	<0.2 - 0.74				
Chromium-6 (ppb)			0.10	0.09 - 0.12				
Molybdenum (ppb)			1.20	1.10 - 1.30				
Strontium (ppb)			170	160 - 180				
Vanadium (ppb)			0.24	0.21 - 0.26				

^[1] The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percentages of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. Our water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements if the value is greater than one (1). A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

^[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the highest recorded turbidity result for 2015 was 0.21 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100.0%.

^[3] 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 Fremont's Water Treatment Plant 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Aqua Ohio - Ashtabula Water Treatment Plant also monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water during 2010. Cryptosporidium was detected in one sample of three 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.

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.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.05 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. As reported above the *Aqua Ohio* highest recorded turbidity result for 2012 was 0.23 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

The Village performed over 365 chlorine residual tests last year and monitors quality and safety. The results of our chlorine tests for the year 2016, are as follows : Average chlorine residual .17 ppm. Maximum chlorine residual .47 ppm and minimum chlorine residual 0.04 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 Rock Creek Village Council which meets on the Third Monday of every month at 7:00PM at the Village Hall on West Water Street.

For more information on your drinking water report contact David Caskey at the Village of Rock Creek Office, Phone number (440)563 -3992, or by mail at P.O. Box 92, Rock Creek, Ohio 44084.

Definitions and Notes of some of the terms and items contained with in 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.

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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Public participation and comment are encouraged.

For more information on your drinking water contact Village Administrator David Caskey at 440-563-3992

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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 years.

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 result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 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 are caring for an infant you should ask for advice from a health care provider.

Turbidity- A measure of the cloudiness of water and indication of filtration effectiveness. 95% of daily samples must be less than 0.5 NTU (unit of measure) and turbidity must not exceed 5 NTU.

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.

Barium – Some people who drink water containing Barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience and increase in their blood pressure.

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.

It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in your community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

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.

Picloram – Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Selenium – Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with circulation.