

City of Streetsboro



2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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Service Director:	Mr. William Miller
Water Operator 1:	Mr. Thomas Weidele

PWS ID: OH6705003

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Introduction

The **City of Streetsboro** welcomes you to our 2023 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 consumers.

Straight to the tap, the source of your drinking water

The City of Streetsboro purchases its water supply from Portage County Water Resources. The water that we receive is ground water that meets all state and federal guidelines for quality and safety. The water is derived from a well field located on Coit Rd. in 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 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 2023 there was no need to use these connections and we received 0 gallons from these entities.

Source Water Susceptibility

The City of Streetsboro purchases its water from Portage County Water Resources. According to their Source Water Assessment Report conducted by the Ohio E.P.A., the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Shalersville wellfield has a high susceptibility to contamination as determined by a susceptibility analysis. This report is an assessment of the delineated area around The Shalersville Wellfield where potential contamination could migrate overtime into the wellfields. Some potential sources of contamination are from asphalt plants, sand and gravel mining, brine injection wells, and abandoned dumps. There is no evidence at this time that any contamination is present. Portage County strives to protect the area around the wellfield to keep potential contaminants from reaching our source water. A Source Water Protection Plan has been developed and maintained by Portage County in order to help protect our source water from contamination. We will continue to use public education and monitoring to protect your source water. We need the cooperation of everyone living and working in the area where the water originates to prevent contamination. For more information on how to request a copy of the Source Water Report, please contact Thomas Weidele at (330) 626-2856.

Sources of Contamination in 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)**.

Customer Views Welcome

The City of Streetsboro values our customer's questions and concerns and any opinion on how to improve our water system. If you would like to participate in any decision making or voice your concerns, The City of Streetsboro 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. Meetings are held at City Hall located at 555 Frost Rd.

For more information about this report, water quality, or other inquiries about public participation can be made by calling Thomas Weidele at **(330) 626-2856**.

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>.

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 consumer'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 however, **homes with lawn irrigation must have a backflow device and must be maintained annually.** To help us track all of our backflow prevention devices, The City of Streetsboro uses **Backflow Solutions Inc (BSI Online)** to help track tests, make sure plumbers are up to date on their certifications, and mail out 30-day notices for when your device is to be tested. 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, or to report any cross connections or backflow violations, please call the Streetsboro Water Department at (330)-626-2856. We have also added an educational brochure to our website that contains additional information about backflow and cross-connection control and how everyone can do their part to help keep our drinking water safe.

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. Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards in 2023. 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 ensure quality drinking water to our consumers. I am proud to say that all 216 routine samples were negative for bacteria in 2023. Daily chlorine residual samples are conducted at the entry point and throughout the distribution system to ensure that the 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. The average level at the entry point for hardness was 153 ppm for 2023. Orthophosphate testing is conducted at 10 specific locations through out our distribution system weekly. Lastly, we sample for disinfectant byproducts quarterly at designated areas in our distribution system.

Streetsboro Distribution Sampling Results

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. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Streetsboro drinking water. 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.

Regulated Contaminants that were detected in the City of Streetsboro's drinking water

SUBSTANCE (Units measured)	Year Tested	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.94	0.82 – 1.05	NO	Protective Disinfectant; Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)	2023	80	N/A	43.35	23.5 - 49.6	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2023	60	N/A	15.875	8.1 – 19.0	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection

Lead and Copper results throughout our distribution system

Substance (Units measured)	Year Tested	AL	MCLG	90% of test levels were less than	Individual sites above AL/ Total Sites	Individual Results over the AL	Violations	Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2023 June-Sept	1.3	1.3	0.570	0/30	N/A	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023 June-Sept	15	0	< 2.0	0/30	N/A	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Portage County Sampling Results

Regulated Contaminants detected in Portage County's distribution system

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.120	0.027 - 0.120	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	1.10	0.77 – 1.25	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2023	100	100	<10	N/A	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	1.07	0.15 - 1.22	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids HAA5- Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	60	N/A	16.4	15.4 – 16.4	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's- Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	80	N/A	39.2	36.3 – 39.2	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper results throughout Portage County's distribution system

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90 th %ile)	Range Low- High	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.80	0 – 0.92	0/20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	<2.0	<2.0 – 4.3	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.
- **(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.
- **(<) 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:
- **(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 LRAA.
- **90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.