

# City of Streetsboro

## 2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Billing information:	<b>(330) 626-4942</b>
Customer service:	<b>(330) 626-2856</b>
24 hour emergency:	<b>(330) 626-4976</b>
Website:	<a href="http://www.cityofstreetsboro.com">www.cityofstreetsboro.com</a>
Mayor of Streetsboro:	<b>Mr. Glenn M. Broska</b>
Service Director:	<b>Mr. William Miller</b>
Water Operator 1:	<b>Mr. Geoffrey Willa</b>
Water Operator 1:	<b>Mr. Thomas Weidele</b>

PWS ID: OH6705003

In 2020 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.



## **Introduction**

The **City of Streetsboro** welcomes you to our 2020 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 customers.

## **Upcoming News**

There are a few things on the agenda for 2021 that we would like to share with you.

1. Three year scheduled cleaning of the interior of the Water Tower to remove any sediment. We also are having the exterior paint touched up on the Tower.
2. We have added a new method to view and make payments. You can now view your account and pay online by signing up on our website.

## **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 2020 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 (both tap and bottled 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 Strom 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)**.

## 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 customer'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 but, **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.** 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](http://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 please call the water department at (330)-626-2856.

## **Customer Views Welcome**

If you are interested in learning more about the Water Department and water quality or participating in the decision-making process, there are a number of opportunities available. Questions about water quality and inquiries about public participation and policy decisions can be made by calling the Water Department at **(330) 626-2856**. The City of Streetsboro also 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.

## **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 2020. 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 insure quality drinking water to our consumers. I am proud to say that all 216 routine samples were negative for bacteria in 2020. 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 144 ppm for 2020. Orthophosphate, which is an additive in the water that puts a protective coating on the distribution and service lines to help alleviate the corrosion of metal pipes which helps reduce the leaching of lead and copper in drinking water, is another test we conduct twice a day at 2 separate locations to make sure the levels are meeting water quality standards. We also monitor for disinfectant byproducts 4 times a year at designated areas in the 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)	2020	[4.0]	[4.0]	1.04	0.92-1.20	NO	Protective Disinfectant; Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)	2020	80	N/A	63.5	41.5-85.3	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2020	60	N/A	18.4	7.6-29.1	NO	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection

### Lead and Copper results throughout our distribution system

Substance (Units measured)	Year Tested	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected 90 <sup>th</sup> %tile	Individual sites above AL/ Total Sites	Violations	Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.190	0/30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0	< 2.0	0/30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Streetsboro Distribution Sampling Results

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

SUBSTANCE (Units measured)	Year Tested	Average Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Location	Source of Contamination
Manganese55 (ppb)	2020	2.8	N/A	Entry Point	Naturally Occurring Element
Total HAA5 (ppb)	2020	10.13	9.3-10.6	Distribution	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Total HAA6 (ppb)	2020	15.3	14.1-16.1	Distribution	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Total HAA9 (ppb)	2020	22.10	20.4-23.1	Distribution	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection

### Public Notice

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 2020, The City of Streetsboro, participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). The table above represents only the contaminants that were detected. For a complete copy of the results please call the **Water Department at (330) 626-2856**.

## 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)	2019	2	2	0.100	0.033- 0.100	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	[4]	[4]	1.12	1.00-1.24	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Cadmium (ppb)	2019	5	5	<0.50	N/A	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	4	4	1.06	0.88-1.16	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2020	60	N/A	16.1	13.5-16.1	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)	2020	80	N/A	63.5	30.0-63.5	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 <sup>th</sup> %tile)	Range Low- High	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.880	<0.01-1.2	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.
- **(TT)** Treatment Techniques: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **(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.
- **(pCi/L)** Picocuries per liter: A common measure of radioactivity.
- **(<) 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:
- **(BDL)** Below detectable limits
- **(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 LRRAs.