CITY OF RITTMAN

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2009

INTRODUCTION

Water suppliers, states, and EPA are all working to educate consumers about the sources and quality of their drinking water. In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report.

The City of Rittman has prepared a report to provide information to you, the consumer, regarding how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, general health information, water quality test results, and water system contacts. This report includes data from January 1 – December 31, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

The report is being mailed to residents and other consumers. This report will also be available on the City of Rittman's web site at

www.Rittman.com

and a copy may also be received at:

Rittman City Hall
30 North Main Street

If you have any questions regarding the report please contact Cary Metcalf at (330) 925-2062 or (330) 925-2045, or CMetcalf@Rittman.com

WATER SOURCE AND TREATMENT PLANT INFORMATION

The City of Rittman receives its drinking water from a productive aquifer groundwater source. The city's well field is located west of Rittman in Milton Township near Sterling (an unincorporated area). It consists of three (3) 750 gpm pumps which supply water to a 120,000 gallon clearwell. The treatment plant consists of iron and manganese filtration which involves removing iron, manganese and arsenic from the source water. Three chemicals are presently fed into the clearwell: chlorine is fed to disinfect the treatment plant clearwell and distribution system from possible contamination, sodiumhexametaphosphate is fed as a corrosion inhibitor for the water distribution system, hydrofluosilicic acid is fed to bring the natural flouride content of the water from an approximate 0.50 ppm to a recommended 1.00 ppm for prevention of tooth decay and bone development in children.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Rittman has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderate sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located, and the existence of several potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. This DOES NOT mean that this wellfield will become contaminated, but only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Cary Metcalf at (330) 925-2062 or the Ohio EPA.

The city has a back-up well identified as Well #5 entry point EP002. This well is separate from the Water Treatment Plant in Sterling. It is located off of Industrial Street behind the softball fields north of Landis Ditch and west of River Styx. The well has had water quality testing performed according to OEPA requirements and can produce approximately 500 gpm. It can be used during emergencies, and situations of increased water demand in the distribution system.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

Rittman City Council has regular meetings in the Council Chambers at City Hall, 30 North Main St. The meetings are held the second and fourth Monday of each month. Exceptions are June, July and August when Council will have at least one regular meeting per month. In December the regular meeting will be held the first Monday and another date in that month determined by City Council. Council workshops are scheduled as necessary and are posted on The City of Rittman's web site at **www.Rittman.com**.

Public participation in these meetings is encouraged. Call **(330) 925-2045 for further specific information.**

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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, 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:

* Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
* 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.
* Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
* 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.
* Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

ARSENIC INFORMATION

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Starting in January 2006, the MCL for Arsenic was lowered from 50 ppb to 10 ppb. The City of Rittman has added improvements at the water treatment plant to comply with the new regulation. All testing of arsenic in 2009 was in compliance with the new regulation.

HEALTH CONCERNS

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. The Food and Drug Administration 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 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects and EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or EPA's web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html.

TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS USED IN WATER QUALITY TABLE

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Action Level or (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **90th Percentile:** Calculated by assigning a number to each lead and copper sample from the lowest to the highest sample testing results. The total number of samples taken is multiplied by 0.9 to arrive at the sample number that represents the 90th percentile.
- **Level Found:** The average level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.
- **Range:** The range for all values for samples tested for each contaminant.
- **Treatment Technique or (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Not Applicable = (n/a), Not detectable at Testing Limit = (n/d)**
- **Parts per Billion = (ppb)**
- **Parts per Million = (ppm)**

WATER QUALITY DATA

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during 2009. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing performed January 1-December 31, 2009. The OEPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

On June 12, 2002, the President signed a new law that requires all water systems serving a population of 3,300 or more to conduct Vulnerability Assessments. The new law also requires these water systems to prepare or revise an Emergency Response Plan that incorporates their Vulnerability Assessment, and certify to the USEPA that the system has completed such a plan. We do not have any information to indicate our public water system may be at risk. However, you the public may assist us by reporting anything unusual or questionable around city water facilities or fire hydrants to the Rittman Police Department 24 hours a day at (330) 925-8040.

ADDITIONAL MONITORING INFORMATION

Many times, customers have requested information concerning various water quality testing, due to the installation of home water softeners, filters, dishwashers, fish tanks, etc., The following are testing results representative of our water characteristics:

Total Hardness	148-310 ppm
Alkalinity	155-215.0 ppm
pH	7.53-7.95 S.U.
Total Sodium	54.0 ppm

If there are any other specific water quality testings not listed that would be of interest to you, please contact **Cary Metcalf at (330) 925-2062 or CMetcalf@Rittman.com.**

Table of Detectable Contaminants at the Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Major Source	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2007	ppb	2000	2000	52	52-52	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	2009	ppm	4.00	2.00	1.17	0.86-1.17	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
Copper	2007	ppb	1300	1300	237	7.1-264	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Arsenic	2009	ppb	10.0	10.0	8.20	8.20-8.20	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from orchards; run-off from glass and electronics production wastes.	No
Nitrate	2008	ppm	10.0	10.0	0.117	0.117-0.117	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine	2009	ppm	4	4	3.6	1.1-3.6	Chemical additive to control microbial contaminants.	No

Table of Detectable Contaminants at Back-up Well #5

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Major Source	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2007	ppb	2000	2000	93.1	93.1-93.1	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Arsenic	2008	ppb	10.0	10.0	7.69	5.4-7.69	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from orchards; run-off from glass and electronics production wastes.	No

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Date Tested	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological Contaminant							
Total Coliform	2009	1	0	2	2-2	Yes	Bacteria naturally present in the environment.

Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Fecal coliform, or E. Coli, which are bacteria of greater concern, were not detected in the follow-up testing. The problem was confirmed to be from a single outside spigot, from a single residence. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-462-4791.

CITY OF RITTMAN
30 N. Main Street
Rittman, OH 44270

RESIDENT

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