

CITY OF RITTMAN

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2018



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, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

The report is being delivered to residents and other consumers. This report will also be available on the City of Rittman's website at www.rittman.com. Questions regarding the report may be directed to Ken Mann, Utilities Director at 330-925-2062 or email at kmann@rittman.com.

WATER SOURCE AND TREATMENT PLANT INFORMATION

The City of Rittman receives its drinking water from a productive aquifer groundwater source. In 2018 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. The city's well field is located west of Rittman in Milton Township near Sterling (an unincorporated area). It consists of three (3) 1150 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, sodium hexametaphosphate is fed as a corrosion inhibitor for the water distribution system, hydrofluosilicic acid is fed to bring the natural fluoride content of the water from an approximate 0.50 ppm to a recommended 0.80 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. For more information or a complete copy of the Source Water Susceptibility Report prepared by Ohio EPA, contact Ken Mann at (330) 925-2062 or the Ohio EPA at 614-644-2752.

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.

Rittman City Council has regular scheduled meetings the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7pm. Exceptions are June, July and August when Council will have one regular meeting per month. In December the regular meeting will be held the first Monday and another date to be determined by City Council. Council workshops are scheduled as necessary and are posted on The City of Rittman website at www.rittman.com. Meetings are held in Council Chambers at City Hall located at 30 N. Main St. Public participation in these meetings is encouraged. Please contact (330) 925-2045 for further information.

REQUIRED 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 at (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, can also come from gas stations, and urban and mining activities.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 protections 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 infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html.

REQUIRED 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 Rittman 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. 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>. The City of Rittman conducted its triannual lead testing in 2018.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

On June 12, 2002, the President signed a new law that required all water systems serving a population of 3,300 or more to conduct Vulnerability Assessments. The 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) 927-1551 or 911.

BACK-UP EMERGENCY WELL #5

According to a recent study completed by the Ohio EPA, the City of Rittman's emergency back-up well has a high susceptibility rating for potential contamination. The determination was based on the presence of significant potential sources of contamination in the protection area, the shallow depth of the aquifer and the thin protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer. The well was not used in 2018 and there were no violations in testing of detectable contaminants. For more site-specific details you may contact Ken Mann, Utilities Director, at (330) 925-2062. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to protect the aquifer is available by calling (330) 963-1233.

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	200 – 336	ppm (2018)
Alkalinity	201 – 221	ppm (2016)
pH	7.26 – 7.94	S.U. (2018)
Total Sodium	56.4-60.6	ppm (2016)
Iron (leaving plant)	0.00 – 0.25	mg/L (2018)
Manganese (leaving plant)	0.006 – 0.054	mg/L (2018)

If there are any other specific water quality tests not listed that would be of interest to you please contact Ken Mann, City of Rittman Utilities Director, at (330) 925-2062 or email: kmann@rittman.com.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected from 2014 to 2018. 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 the table is from testing performed January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2018. 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.

Table of Detectable Contaminants at the Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Date Tested	Units	MCL or Action Level	MCLG or AL	Max Level Detected	Range of Detection	Major Source	Violation
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Residual Disinfectants

Chlorine	2018	ppm	4.0	4.0	3.40	0.60-2.60	Chemical additive to control microbial contaminants.	No
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Inorganic Chemicals

Fluoride	2018	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.11	0.70-1.11	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
Barium	8/22/2016	ppm	2	2	0.039	0.039 – 0.039	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Lead	2018	ppb	AL = 15	0	0*	0-0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Zero out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15ppb.								
Copper	2018	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	.311*	0-0.311	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Zero out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm.								

* 90th percentile

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes	8/16/2018	ppb	80	No goal for the total	18.9	9.8-18.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No
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Table of Detectable Contaminants at Back-up Well #5

Inorganic Chemicals

Barium	8/22/2016	ppm	2	2	0.081	0.081 – 0.081	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No
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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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Action Level of (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 are tested for each contaminant.
- **Treatment Technique or (TT):** Means a method for treating water to achieve acceptable levels of the contaminants in lieu of establishing a maximum contaminant level.
- **Not Applicable = (n/a),** Not detectable at Testing Limit + (n/d)
- **Parts per Billion = (ppb)** for example one drop of water in 1,000,000,000drops of water.
- **Parts per Million = (ppm)** for example one drop of water in 1,000,000drops of water.
- **Milligrams per Liter = (mg/L)** same as ppm, one drop of water in 1,000,000drops of water.
- **Gallons per Minute = (gpm)** Hour many gallons flow from a pump or your faucet in one minute.