

# **City Of Wadsworth Water Treatment Plant Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For Year 2006**

The City of Wadsworth Water Treatment Plant has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Last year, as in years past, Wadsworth water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our water system has never violated a maximum contaminant level on any of these standards. 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.

Here in the City of Wadsworth we receive our drinking water from 12 different wells around the city. Eight of these wells are deep rock wells located in the southeast corner of the city between Broad Street and Johnson Road. Four of our wells are sand and gravel wells located in the valley southwest of the city near the soccer fields and the airport.

### **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

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 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, EPA 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 that 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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Wadsworth Water Treatment Plant regularly conducts sampling for, bacterial, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants. Along with our daily treatment monitoring requirements, samples are routinely analyzed for a total of 123 different contaminants most of which have never been detected in the Wadsworth 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, are more than one year old.

### **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

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*Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Wadsworth's drinking water. Only those contaminants where the reading was greater than zero are listed.*

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Maximum Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
*Lead (ppb)	0	15	25	< 2 -25	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
**Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	410	16 -410	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.10	0.80 – 1.10	NO	2006	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.017	NA	NO	2003	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries;Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	0.06	NA	NO	2006	Runoff from fertilizer use.Erosion of natural deposits.

\*Out of 30 houses sampled 3 had detectable levels of lead after remaining motionless for 6 hours or more in the homes plumbing.

\*\*Out of 30 houses sampled 28 had detectable levels of copper after remaining motionless for 6 hours or more in the homes plumbing.

\*\*Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. It is always a good practice to flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

#### Disinfection By-Products

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Maximum Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	n/a	80	20.7	NA	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	60	<6.0	NA	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination

#### Disinfection By-Products (Trihalomethanes)

Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.9	5.5	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.7	5.2	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.6	1.8	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.5	33	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at the regular meetings of the City Council. Check with the city offices for meeting dates and times.

**For more information on your drinking water contact**  
Larry Ash – Water Treatment Plant Supervisor at [\(330\) 335-2832](tel:330-335-2832)

***Definitions of some terms contained within this 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 Billion (ppb)** or Micrograms per Liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** or Milligrams per Liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per million corresponds to one second in 11.5 days.