

**PORTAGE COUNTY WATER RESOURCES
SHALERSVILLE SYSTEM**

2006 ANNUAL CONSUMER WATER QUALITY REPORT

**Billing Information: 330-297-3670
Customer Service: 330-297-3685
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This report is also available on our web site: www.portageco.com/waterresources.htm

Water Quality Exceeds Mark

Portage County Water Resources is committed to providing our customers with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. The water meets both state and federal standards for quality and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Water Drinking Act, explains where your water comes from, what the tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

Water Source

The Shalersville Water Treatment Plant (WTP), which provides drinking water to Portage County, Aurora, Streetsboro, and Ohio American customers, uses ground water as its source. The plant produced an average of 2.6 million gallons water per day (MGD) in 2006.

In addition, measures have been taken to assure a constant water supply. Supplemental water was purchased from Ravenna at an average of 0.385MGD. The City of Ravenna water system uses surface water drawn from Lake Hodgson. At present, there is an emergency connection to Cleveland for back-up water to be used for line breaks and other emergencies; the water is drawn from Lake Erie. Both Cleveland and Ravenna are surface water supplies and meet all state and federal standards.

Source Water Protection

The sources of drinking water, for 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. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Shalersville well field has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer and potential contamination sources. By their nature, surface waters such as Ravenna and Cleveland are readily accessible and can be contaminated by various methods in a short time, therefore all Ohio surface waters are considered susceptible to contamination. Portage County Water Resources vigilantly safeguards its ground water supplies, has never had a violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard, and plans to continue implementing protective measures to avoid future contamination.

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)).

Contaminates which may become present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural or 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 runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can come from industry, 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.

Portage County Water Resources has actively monitored the area around its well field for thirty two (32) years to protect it from potential pollution. The Shalersville “Wellhead Protection Area Delineation” and “Potential Pollution Source Inventory” have both been approved by Ohio EPA and will allow better monitoring to protect our source water. There are presently no known sources of pollution affecting our ground water and we intend to use public education and constant monitoring to continually improve our protection program. We need the cooperation of everyone living and working in the area where our water originates to prevent contamination, more information is available by calling customer service.

Special Information available

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 (800-426-4791). 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Tables

The following two tables present the information on any regulated contaminant that was found to be present in any amount in the drinking water. Table A is for the water produced by the Shalersville WTP and would normally be in the distribution system serving the Streetsboro, Aurora, and Ohio American areas. Table B is for the water produced by the Ravenna WTP and purchased as supplemental water for the Shalersville system, normally in the eastern portion of the County distribution system, and blended up to 30% with the Shalersville water in the hot high demand periods.

Definitions: PPM: part per million PPB: part per billion ARA: Annual running average
 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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.”

2006 Shalersville Treated Water Quality
 Table A 2006 Detected Contaminants

Substance	Year	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Sources of Contaminate	Violation
Fluoride	2006	PPM	4	4	1.12	0.87-1.38	Natural Geology & Supplement	No
Lead	2006	PPB	15	0	2.7 90%	0.0-3.1	Customer Plumbing & Service Connections	No
Copper	2006	PPM	1.3	1.3	.765 90%	0.150-0.940	Customer Plumbing & Service Connections	No
Barium	2004	PPM	2.0	2.0	.029	NA	Erosion or drilling	No
Nitrate	2006	PPM	10	10	< 0.10	NA	Fertilizer runoff Leaching from septic	No
Chlorine, Total	2006	PPM	4	4	1.73	0.4-2.2	Disinfection Byproduct	No
Trihalomethane TTHM (Total)	2006	PPB	80	0	56.5	17.6-56.5	Disinfection Byproduct West of Shalersville & to Bulk Customers	No
Haloacetic Acid (Total)	2006	PPB	60	0	22.5	2.4-29.1	Disinfection Byproduct West of Shalersville & to Bulk Customers	No
Trihalomethane TTHM (Total)	2006	PPB	80	0	82.8	24.4-104.0	Disinfection Byproduct SR 303 & Turnpike	No
Haloacetic Acid (Total)	2006	PPB	60	0	26.0	11.9-87.4	Disinfection Byproduct SR 303 & Turnpike	No

2006 Ravenna Treated Water Quality
Table B 2006 Detected Contaminants

Substance	Year	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Sources of Contaminate	Violation
Fluoride	2006	PPM	4	4	1.01	0.88-1.18	Natural Geology & Supplement	No
Lead	2006	PPB	15	0	5.0 90%	0.0-9.8	Customer Plumbing & Service Connections	No
Copper	2006	PPM	1.3	1.3	0.21 90%	0-0.46	Customer Plumbing & Service Connections	No
Nitrate	2006	PPM	10	10	0.52	0.10-0.52	Fertilizer Runoff, Leaching from septic.	No
Arsenic	2006	PPB	50	NA	<3.0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Asbestos	2005	MFL	7	7	<0.2	NA	Decay of asbestos water mains	No
Barium	2006	PPM	2.0	2.0	< .01	NA	Erosion or Drilling	No
Total Beta	2004	Pci/L	50	0	4.4		Decay of natural and manmade deposits	No
Chlorite	2006	PPM	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4-0.8	Byproduct of Chlorination	No
Turbidity 98% of samples were Below the TT value of 0.3	2006	NTU	0.5	TT	0.42	0.06-0.42	Soil Runoff	No
Chlorine, Total	2006	PPM	4	4	1.1	0.3-2.6		
Bromodichloro methane	2006	PPB	NA	NA	14.0	NA	Byproduct of Chlorination	No
Chloroform	2006	PPB	NA	NA	31.0	NA	Byproduct of Chlorination	No
Chlorodibromo methane	2006	PPB	NA	NA	3.5	NA	Byproduct of Chlorination	No
Trihalomethane TTHM (Total)	2006	PPB	80 ARA	0	82.0	30.2-82	Byproduct of Chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acid (Total)	2006	PPB	60 ARA	NA	51.4	10.3-51.4	Byproduct of Chlorination	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2006	Suva	TT	NA	1.10	0.47-1.33	Naturally present in environment	No
Alachlor	2006	PPB	2	0	<0.2		Herbicide runoff	No
Atrazine	2006	PPB	3	3	<0.3		Herbicide runoff	No
Simazine	2006	PPB	4	4	<0.4		Herbicide runoff	No

Listed above are the analyses for which contaminants were detected. Not listed are the other contaminants for which we test that were not detected.

Action level : “The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.”

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 can be answered by calling our Customer Service office at 330-297-3685. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions can be made by calling the main office at 330-297-3670. The Board of Commissioners meetings are Tuesday at 10:00 am and open to the public.