

City of Englewood
2017 Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Englewood had no drinking water violations during 2016 concerning water provided for the community. The City of Englewood collects all water samples required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and has contracted with laboratories in the area to have the majority of analysis performed. All daily monitoring requirements are performed in the City of Englewood's water laboratory. The list of parameters required by the OEPA is quite large. Only parameters that exceed the limits set by the OEPA are required to be listed herein.

The City of Englewood has 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.

Source Water Information

The City of Englewood has a current, unconditional license to operate the water system rewarded by the Ohio EPA, Division of Drinking and Groundwater. Englewood's raw water system consists of three separate well fields. A total of seven (7) production wells provide water for the community. Each of the wells pump water from an underground aquifer that follows the Stillwater River through this area.

The City of Englewood also has a back-up connection with the City of Union located at the intersection of State Route 48 and Sweet Potato Ridge Road. If required, the back-up connection can be activated to provide each community with water in the event of an emergency. During 2016 we used 1.98 million gallons from this connection over 30 hours. On average, this connection is used for approximately < less than 1 day each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the City of Union, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the City of Union at phone number (937) 836-8624.

A Vulnerability Assessment Report was prepared for the City of Englewood's water system by the Ohio EPA. This assessment indicated that Englewood's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to: lack of protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer and shallow depth (less than 14 feet below ground surface) to water. The City of Englewood maintains a current Water Contingency Plan in the event of a water emergency.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water for 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 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, 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).

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes *E. coli* bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no

longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Englewood conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2016. Samples were collected for a total of six different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Englewood’s 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Englewood’s drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminates (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2.14	1.07 – 3.13	No	2016	Water additive for disinfection of drinking water supply
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.88	0.53 – 1.07	No	2016	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.161	N/A	No	2015	Discharge from drilling wastes or metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	0	60	13.86	10.45 – 17.27	No	2016	Byproduct of water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	36.54	27.75 – 45.33	No	2016	Byproduct of water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Contaminates (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than:		Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	15.1	4.57		No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
1 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.179		No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm							

*Secondary Drinking Water Standards							
Contaminates (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Iron (ppm)	-	0.3	0.06	0.05 – 0.15	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	-	0.05	0.005	0.005 - 0.03	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

*Secondary drinking water standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that cause cosmetic and aesthetic effects in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require water systems to comply.

Violation of action level for 2015 lead sampling:

The City of Englewood had an individual action level exceedance during June 2015 for lead. 1 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. The City of Englewood took the following steps to correct the action level exceedance and prevent future violations from occurring:

- Notify resident no later than two business days after the receipt of the laboratory results, by hand delivery or by phone followed by certified mail a consumer notice for any lead results over 15 ppb
- Notify the local health department of these individual results
- Provide information regarding availability of health screenings and testing of lead blood levels
- Within five days of receiving results, inform Ohio EPA using the Consumer Notice Verification Form

Lead Educational Information

Recent news events have highlighted health issues associated with lead and copper contamination. 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 Englewood 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>.

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. If you are

concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions

While reading this report, you may come across terms with which you are not familiar. The following are definitions to help consumers understand the report tables and laboratory results contained herein.

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Below Detectable Level (BDL):** The lowest level that the analysis being performed can be detected by a laboratory.
- **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.
- **Parts per Million (ppm):** Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- **Part per Billion (ppb):** Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- **The < Symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A results of < 5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- **Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meeting of the City of Englewood Council which meets at least one Tuesday per month. For more information on your drinking water contact Plant Superintendent, Tiffany Frazier, at (937) 836-5106 Ext. 471 or at frazier@englewood.oh.us.