

CITY OF RAVENNA – WATER TREATMENT PLANT
Ravenna, Ohio (www.ci.ravenna.oh.us)
2005 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water
This report is also available on the World Wide Web at: www.ci.ravenna.oh.us

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City of Ravenna - Water Treatment Plant is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. The water is tested using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. City of Ravenna – Water Treatment Plant water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual “Consumer Confidence Report,” required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what the tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

We are again proud to report that the water provided by the City of Ravenna – Water Treatment Plant meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.

Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water.

Overview

In 2005, your water department distributed 597.22 million gallons of water to Greater Ravenna customers, 130.54 million gallons to the Rootstown Water Service Company and 137.54 million gallons to Portage County for a total of 865.66 million gallons. In 2005 the emergency water line with Kent was operational and was regularly tested to ensure that water can be provided from one community to the other community in an emergency.

Water Source

City of Ravenna – The City of Ravenna public water system uses surface water drawn from Lake Hodgson. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by various methods in a short period of time. The City of Ravenna’s source water protection area contains a moderate number of potential contaminant sources, which include agricultural run-off, private septic systems, oil and gas wells, run-off from construction sites and road crossings. The City of Ravenna public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. More detailed information is provided in the City of Ravenna’s Drinking Water Source Assessment report (SWAP), which can be discussed by calling the Water Treatment Plant Superintendent at (330) 296-2741.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

This report is based upon tests conducted in the year 2005 by the City of Ravenna Water Treatment Plant. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Key to Table

AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
pci/L = picocuries per Liter (a measure of radiation) ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter ARA = Annual Running Average
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter TT = treatment technique 90% = 90th percentile NA = Not Applicable

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	2005	ppm	10	10	0.26	0.10- 0.26	Runoff from fertilizer, Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits	NO
Fluoride	2005	ppm	4	4	1.17	0.77-1.17	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive.	NO
Arsenic	2005	ppb	50	NA	<3.0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper	2003	ppm	1.3 AL	1.3	0.32	0-1.11	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO
No samples exceeded AL					90%-0.32		Erosion of natural Deposits	
Lead	2003	ppb	15 AL	0	4.5	0 –11.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	NO
No samples exceeded AL					90%-4.5		Erosion of natural Deposits	
Barium	2005	ppb	2000	2000	<10	NA	Discharge of drilling wastes; Metal refineries or Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chlorine, Total	2005	ppm	4	4	2.7	0.5-2.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorite	2005	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2-0.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Asbestos	2004	MFL	7	7	<0.2	NA	Decay of asbestos water mains. Natural deposits	NO

Microbiological Contam.

Contaminant	Date tested	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major sources	Violation
Turbidity	2005	NTU	0.5	TT	0.31	0.06-0.31	Soil runoff	NO
Total Coliform Bacteria	2005			0	0	0-0	Naturally present in Env.	NO

Radioactive Contam.

Total Beta	2004	pci/L	50	0	4.4		Decay of natural & man made deposits	NO
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Volatile Organic Contaminants

Bromodichloromethane	2005	ppb	NA	NA	18.0	NA	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
Chlorodibromomethane	2005	ppb	NA	NA	13.0	NA	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
Chloroform	2005	ppb	NA	NA	23.0	NA	Byproduct of chlorination	NO

Trihalomethanes

TTHMs(Total trihalomethanes)	2005	ppb	80 ARA	0	73.9	49.8-73.9	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
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Haloacetic Acids

Total Haloacetic acids	2005	ppb	60 ARA	NA	50	42-50	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
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Total Organic Carbon

Alternate Criteria using Suva	2005		TT	NA	1.10	0.92-1.10	Naturally present in Env.	NO
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Pesticides and Herbicides

Alachlor	2005	ppb	2	0	<0.2		Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.	NO
Atrazine	2005	ppb	3	3	<0.3		Runoff from herbicides used On row crops	NO
Simazine	2005	ppb	4	4	<0.4		Herbicide runoff	NO

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of filtration. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is (0.5 or 1.0 NTU) in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. As reported above the City of Ravenna's highest turbidity result for 2005 was 0.31 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 100%.

The value reported under "detected" for **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** is the lowest ratio of TOC removal based on Suva testing. A value of greater than (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements.

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 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 your tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Explanation of Violations

Duration: NONE

Health Effects: NONE

Action Taken: NOT APPLICABLE Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water

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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, 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 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 natural-occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared by Carl Ganocy, Utilities Director City of Ravenna with technical assistance provided by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. For more information call Mark Bregant, Superintendent at the Ravenna Water Treatment Plant at (330) 296-2741 or, City of Ravenna – Carl Ganocy, Utilities Director at (330) 297-2168 (cganocy@ci.ravenna.oh.us).

Visit the City of Ravenna on the Internet at www.ci.ravenna.oh.us

