

CITY OF RAVENNA – WATER TREATMENT PLANT
 Ravenna, Ohio (www.ci.ravenna.oh.us)
2007 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 at (330) 297-2168 for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water.

Overview

In 2007, your water department distributed 390.47 million gallons of water to Greater Ravenna customers, 204.23 million gallons to the Rootstown Water Service Company and 179.36 million gallons to Portage County for a total of 774.06 million gallons. The water treatment plant delivered an additional 98.83 million gallons of potable water, some of which was used for miscellaneous purposes such as hydrant flushing, fighting fires, etc., and some, which was lost through water main breaks and leakage. The total amount of unbilled water was 12.8% of the total delivered by the Water Treatment Plant during 2007. The emergency water line with the City of Kent was operational and was regularly tested to ensure that water can be provided from one community to the other community in the event of 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. It is important to note that Lake Hodgson is a very pristine and pure lake. The most common problem associated with any lake water source is generally aesthetic by nature. It is a common occurrence for algae to grow in any lake during certain times of the year. While this algae does not pose any health risk, it can cause an objectionable taste and odor to be imparted in the water. The City of Ravenna has recently invested in a treatment system that utilizes activated carbon as a means to remove objectionable tastes and odors. Since activated carbon is a very expensive chemical, we try to minimize its use while maintaining a dosage sufficient to eliminate any objectionable taste or odor. 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 2007 by the City of Ravenna Water Treatment Plant. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the 2007 calendar year. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. 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	2007	ppm	10	10	0.53	0.10- 0.53	Runoff from fertilizer, Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits	NO
Fluoride	2007	ppm	4	4	1.02	0.81-1.06	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive.	NO
Copper	2006	ppm	1.3 AL	1.3	0.21	0-0.46	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural Deposits	NO
No samples exceeded AL					90%-0.21			
Lead	2006	ppb	15 AL	0	5.0	0 –9.8	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural	NO
No samples exceeded AL					90%-5.0			

	Date tested	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major sources	Violation
Barium	2007	ppm	2	2	0.02	NA	Discharge of drilling wastes; Metal refineries or Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chlorine, Total	2007	ppm	4	4	2.7	1.3-2.7	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO
Chlorite	2007	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.98	0.44-0.98	By-product of drinking water	NO
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity 100% of the samples were Below the TT value of 0.3	2007	NTU	0.3	TT	0.29	0.06-0.29	Soil runoff	NO
Total Coliform Bacteria	2007	0	1	0	0	NA	Naturally present in Environment	NO
Radioactive Contaminant Total Beta	2004	pci/L	50	0	4.4	N/A	Decay of natural & man made deposits	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Bromodichloromethane	2007	ppb	NA	NA	16.5	NA	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
Clorodibromomethane	2007	ppb	NA	NA	3.6	NA	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
Chloroform	2007	ppb	NA	NA	47.4	NA	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
Bromoform	2007	ppb	NA	NA	<0.5	NA	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
Trihalomethanes								
TTHMs(Total trihalomethanes)	2007	ppb	80 ARA	0	67.3	33.6-67.3	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
Haloacetic Acids Total Haloacetic acids	2007	ppb	60 ARA	NA	39.7	18.2-39.7	Byproduct of chlorination	NO
Total Organic Carbon Alternate Criteria using Suva	2007		TT	NA	0.82	0.82-1.29	Naturally present in Environment	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 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. As reported above the City of Ravenna's highest turbidity result for 2007 was 0.29 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 less than (2) 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 David J. Merleno, Utilities Director City of Ravenna. For more information call Mark Bregant, Superintendent at the Ravenna Water Treatment Plant at (330) 296-2741 or, City of Ravenna – David J. Merleno, Utilities Director at (330) 297-2168 (dmerleno@ci.ravenna.oh.us). **Visit the City of Ravenna on the Internet at <http://www.ci.ravenna.oh.us>**

