

VILLAGE OF NORTH BALTIMORE

Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2019

The Village of North Baltimore 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. The Village will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about the water. The Water Department staff is proud to announce we have a current, unconditioned license to operate our public water system.



The Village of North Baltimore operates a community public water system that serves a population of approximately 3,361 people. The source is surface water taken from Rocky Ford Creek. The system's treatment capacity is 1,658,000 gallons per day, but current average production is about 612,000 gallons per day. The water treatment plant is lime softened, and uses up flow clarifiers to aid in settling out contaminants. Treated water is sent to two 300,000-gallon clear wells. The 500,000-gallon water tower located on Grant Road is used to store and supply water to all of our customers.



Source Water Information

The Village of North Baltimore public water system receives its drinking water from one intake on the Rocky Ford Creek. The creek has two main tributaries, which converge on the South side of State Route 18, located by the Birch Run golf course. The tributaries originate just North of McComb and Northeast of Findlay. The creek water is then pumped and stored in our two reservoirs that have a combined storage of 358 million gallons. 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 chemicals and pathogens, which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of North Baltimore's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agricultural runoff, stormwater runoff, gas stations and other commercial sources, new home construction activities, oil and gas wells, active and inactive landfills, and wastewater discharges. The Village of North Baltimore's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Rocky Ford Creek. More detailed information is provided in the Village of North Baltimore's Drinking water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the water plant @ 419-257-2141.



About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The North Baltimore Water Department conducted sampling for **bacteria, inorganic, nitrates, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants** during 2019. Samples were collected for more than 50 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the North Baltimore 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.

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, 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at Council meetings, which regularly meet the First and Third Tuesday of every month at 6:15pm. Council Committee meetings of the whole are the second Tuesday each month at 6:15pm. For more information on your drinking water contact Brian Roberts at 419-257-2141.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the North Baltimore drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.48	0.02 - 0.48	NO	2019	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standards)	N/A	TT	98.6%	98.6-99.8%	NO	2019	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	2.0	1.7 – 2.4	NO	2019	Naturally present in the environment
The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.86	< 0.5 – .86	NO	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.16	0.80 - 1.28	NO	2019	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	< 5.0	N/A	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	<0.05	N/A	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of 20 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3						
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethane TTHMs (ppb)	0	80	63.88	41.1 – 75.7	NO	2019	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	28.93	19.8 – 33.7	NO	2019	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.90	1.50 – 2.14	NO	2019	Water additive to control microbes

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the North Baltimore Water Department highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.48 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 98.6%.

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. North Baltimore Water Department 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>.

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).

Definitions:

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 Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (:g/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): a measurement based on the intensity of light scattered at a right angle by the suspended matter contained in the sample.