

VILLAGE OF RAVENNA ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT JULY 2018

June 30th 2017

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SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The Village of Ravenna water system has a capacity of 605,000 gallons of water per day.

The maximum daily use in 2017 was 267,9000 gallons per day. The average daily use was 124,400 gallons.

We have three ground water wells. The size of the wells are 12 inches in diameter and they are 140 feet deep. Two of the wells produce 300 gpm each and the emergency well pumps 200 gpm. The emergency well has a natural gas motor that operates the well during a power outage.

*gpm= Gallons per minute

**Regular meeting of the Village council
are held the first Tuesday of each
Month at 7:00 p.m.**

VILLAGE OF RAVENNA WATER SYSTEM

We're pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

The tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the year of January 1 through December 31, 2017.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily indicate our water poses a health risk.

The State has performed an assessment of our source water in 2004. We have more information on how to get a copy of the assessment report on page three.

For more information about contaminants and their potential health effects, call the EPA'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOMES

For those who have homes built in the 1930's and are known to have lead plumbing, the following suggestions are made to minimize or eliminate traces of lead in the water at your tap.

- If water has been standing in the pipes for more than six hours, run the water until you feel a change in temperature which indicates it is now coming from the street. At this point, the water can be collected, if desired, in a container for drinking or cooking and may be stored in the refrigerator.
- Use only cold water for cooking, drinking and making baby formula.
- When making plumbing repairs, check to make sure that faucets and other plumbing fixtures are labeled lead-free.

TREATED WATER QUALITY INFORMATION:

The following information lists the contaminants that were detected in Ravenna's drinking water during the reporting period of 2017. All are BELOW allowed levels. Not listed are the hundreds of other contaminants for which we tested that were NOT detected.

SUBSTANCE	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (EPA's MCL)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	IDEAL GOALS (EPA's MCLG's)	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
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Regulated at plant tap

FLUORIDE	4.0 PPM	.79 PPM	0.1 PPM-0.7 PPM	ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH
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SODIUM	NA	62.4 PPM	N/A	MINERALS & NUTRIENTS
HALOACETIC ACIDS	60	4.9 PPB Ave.	4.9 PPB-7.1 PPB	By product of drinking Water disinfection
Trialomethanes	80	27.0 PPB Ave	19 PPB-27 PPB	By product of drinking Water chlorination

Regulated at Customer's Tap

COPPER	1300 PPB (AL)	490 PPB To the 90th %	NA	PLUMBING
LEAD	15 PPB	2 PPB To the 90th %	NA	PLUMBING

Regulated at Distribution System

Chlorine Residual	NA	3.2 PPM	Range 1.3 PPM To 3.2 PPM	By product of drinking Water chlorination
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0 Samples exceeded the Action Level (AL) for lead and copper

The state allows 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 representative, is more than one year old.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

This report is required by the EPA under the 1995 Safe Drinking Water Act which requires each community water system to provide each of its customers with a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) every 12 months.

IN 2017, THE TOTAL WATER USAGE FOR THE VILLAGE WAS 45.4 MILLION GALLONS. THE WATER TOWER HAS A 100,000 GALLON CAPACITY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR RESIDENTS AND USERS OF WATER

CONCERNING LEAD: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the lead levels at your home are higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. To reduce or eliminate lead levels, flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the tap water.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, 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:

***Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacterial, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

***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.

***Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, residential uses.

***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.

***Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health

Vulnerability of sub-populations: 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 systems 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 and other microbial contaminants are available for the safe contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

• **DEFINITIONS -**

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

PPM– One part per million / **PPB**– One part per billion

Action Level (AL)- The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.

GPM– Gallons per minute.

MG/L– Milligrams per liter.

MRDL– Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

MRDLG– Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

Source Water Assessment

Your water comes from three ground water wells located at Conklin Park. The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2004 to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a six-tiered scale from “very-low” to high based primarily on geologic sensitivity, water chemistry and contaminant sources. The susceptibility of our source is from our #3 well, or production well, which received a rating of moderate. For our #4 well, or stand by well, we also received a rating of moderate. Our emergency well received a rating of very low.

Significant sources of contamination include ground water, abandon wells, sewers, landfills. We are making efforts to protect our sources by a well head protection program. This program is set in place to ensure that all abandoned deep wells are plugged and sealed within a mile radius to stop any possible contamination from entering the aquifer.

A copy of the full report can be obtained from the Village of Ravenna office at 12090 Crockery Creek Drive or call Steven Patterson from the water department at (231) 853-2360.

Did the Village of Ravenna Water Department have any violations for the year 2017? **NO**

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. QUESTIONS? CALL 853-2360