

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The Village of Mantua has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within the report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. With our current, unconditional license to operate our water system, we are committed to ensuring the best quality of water possible.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY DRINKING WATER?

The Village of Mantua receives its drinking water from three ground water wells located in the southwest corner of the Village off Mats Road immediately south of Orchard Street.

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.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Mantua has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that

this well field will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 330-963-1292.

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 the 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).

WHO NEEDS TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. Those 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).

LEAD EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 Village of Mantua 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

NEED TO KNOW INFO ABOUT YOUR WATER QUALITY

The Village of Mantua Water Department conducted sampling for many contaminants during 2017. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

CRITICAL USERS

If you or someone in your household has a medical condition that makes it critical that you have running water at all times, please call the Mantua Service Department at 330-274-8776 Ext. 150, so that we can add you to our Critical Water User's list.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found/ Mg/L	Range of Detections	Violations	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminants
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
Barium	2	2	1	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1300	1300	140	10-160	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	0	15	3	,2.0-6.0	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	< 0.1	< 0.1	NO	2017	Run off from fertilizer, erosion of natural deposits
<i>Disinfection Byproducts</i>							
Total Haloacetic acids (ppb) (DS201)	N/A	60	<6	N/A	NO	2017	Byproduct of chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)(DS202)	80	80	9.33	6.43-9.33	NO	2017	Byproduct of chlorination
<i>Residual Disinfectants</i>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.95	.52-1.74	NO	Daily	

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Mantua Council which meets monthly as scheduled at the annual organizational meeting of Council, and as announced from time to time in the Record Courier newspaper. For more information on your drinking water contact Bruce Rininger at (330)-274-8776.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The Level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in

drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter

(mg/l): 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

(ug/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to a second in 31.7 years.

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than.

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