

The City of Steubenville Water Department

1575 University Blvd.
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
Phone: (740) 283-6041

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2015

Section 1: Introduction

The City of Steubenville Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers by July 1, 2016. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The City of Steubenville water system meets or exceeds all of the current federal and state standards for public water systems.

The City of Steubenville has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system in 2015.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR WATER SYSTEM

Recently completed projects include tank inspections of all elevated storage tanks, replacement of several distribution mains, as well as refurbishing distribution pumping facilities. Installation of new fire hydrants in the distribution system is ongoing, with 25 new hydrants installed in 2015.

Many challenges lie ahead, as is the case in any older water system, but these challenges will be met, and we will continue to provide safe water well into the future.

Section 2: What is the source of your drinking water?

The City of Steubenville's public water system uses surface water drawn from the Ohio River at mile 65.3. Surface waters are by their nature susceptible to contamination, and numerous potential contaminant sources along their banks make them more so. The protection areas around the Ohio River include numerous potential contaminant sources, including municipal and industrial waste water discharges, combined sewer overflows, runoff from urban, residential, mining, and agricultural areas, and transportation spills related to rail and highway crossings, commercial shipping and recreational boating. As a result, the drinking water supplied to the City of Steubenville's public water system is considered to have a high susceptibility to contamination.

Historically, the Steubenville public water system has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the Ohio River. More detailed information is provided in the City of Steubenville's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the City of Steubenville Water Department at (740) 283-6041.

Section 3: 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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).

Section 4: 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).

Section 5: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Steubenville Water Department conducted sampling for: bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic contaminants during 2015. Samples were collected for a total of 50 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Steubenville 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.

The City samples, on a reduced frequency monitoring schedule, for lead and copper. Lead has recently been an issue in other communities. Steubenville has always met EPA regulations with regard to lead and copper, which is why the City was permitted to sample under the reduced frequency schedule. The samples are due to be taken in 2016, so the results will be included in the Consumer Confidence Report for 2016, which will be available in 2017. A corrosion inhibitor is added to the water to prevent lead and/or copper from becoming an issue for persons with those materials present in their plumbing systems.

The City of Steubenville Water Department did not have any reporting violations in 2015.

Section 6: 2004 Table of Detected Contaminants

Please see the table on the last page.

Section 7: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand

these terms we've provided the following definitions:

TOC Language:

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the 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 TOC removal. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level -The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

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

Maximum Residency Daily Limit (MRDL) – Maximum allowed Chlorine residual allowed at the farthest point in the water system. MRDLG is *Maximum Residency Daily Limit Goal*.

Section 8: Turbidity

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 in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the City of Steubenville's highest recorded turbidity result for 2015 was **0.230 NTU** and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits was 100%.

Section 9: Explanation of Health Risks of chemicals detected

Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. The City of Steubenville Water Department tested over 250 samples in 2015. No samples tested positive.

Section 10: How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Steubenville City Council, which meets every Tuesday at 7:30 P.M. at the City Building at 123 S. 3rd St. The Council's Utility Committee meets on an as needed basis. Information on any council meeting may be obtained from the Clerk of Council at (740) 283-6000 extension 2100.

Section 11: Educational information on Lead.

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. Steubenville 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 the 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

For more information on your drinking water contact the City of Steubenville Water Department at (740) 283-6041, or email us at water@cityofsteubenville.us. We will be happy to answer any water related questions that you may have.

**2015 Table of Detected Contaminants Revised 11/8/16
City of Steubenville Water Department**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.59	1.04 - 1.93	No	2015	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Level =15	0	0 - 1.82	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	1300	Action Level =1300	136.5	0 - 293	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppb)	1300	Action Level =1300	13.3	13.3	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.13	.55 - 1.13	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	.12	.12	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.03	.73 - 1.19	No	2015	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	38.8	NA	No	2015	Discharge of drilling Waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	53.3	11.0 - 102	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	56.0	0 - 202	No	2015	
Treatment Technique							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	.127	.023 - .127	No	2015	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	100 %	NA	No	2015	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.27	1.01 - 1.73	No	2015	Naturally present in the environment.