

**Village of Rockford**

**Consumer Confidence Report**

**2014**

**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

[**www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw**](http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw)

**Updated March 2015**

## Village of Rockford

**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2014**

The Village of Rockfordhas 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.

# Source Water Information

The Village of Rockfordreceives its drinking water from two wells that were updated in 2010. These wells are located behind the outfield fence at the Parkway High School baseball diamond.

Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village’s source for drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to the study the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the village has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based upon the following:

* Presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer
* Significant depth (over 60 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer
* No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of contaminants from human activities
* No apparent significant potential contaminants in the protection area

**What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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 Strom 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 Federal 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. 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).

# About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Rockford conducted sampling for ***bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic;*** during 2014. Samples were collected for a total of eighteen different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Rockfordwater 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.

# Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the 2014 Annual monitoring period The Village of Rockford failed to sample for the second required monitoring of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acids, Five (HAA5) as required by the OEPA. The Village returned to compliance with sampling the month following the violation. The results showed levels below the OEPA action levels.

Steps have been taken to ensure all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a more comprehensive management plan. This plan assigns responsibilities for sampling and contains contingency measures if the assigned Water Department personnel are absent.

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Rockford

drinking water.

# TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminants (Units)** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Level Found** | **Range of Detections** | **Violation** | **Sample Year** | **Typical Source of Contaminants** |
| **Bacteriological** | | | | | | | |
| Coliform bacteria | 1 | 0 | 2 | n/a | yes | 2014 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 3.83 | BDL-3.83 | no | 2010 | Erosion of natural deposits runoff from orchards runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.587 | 0.587 | no | 2011 | Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks sewage erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppm) | 0 | AL=15 | 18.2 | n/a | yes | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | .114 | n/a | no | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| **Residual Disinfectants** | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine | 4 | 4 | 0.5 | 0.2-2.2 | no | 2014 | Water additive to control microbes |

# Arsenic Educational Information

While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

# 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. Village of Rockfordis 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 800-426-4791or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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's 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 tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

On July 29, 2014***,*** we were informed that one of our routine bacteria samples, collected on July 8, 2014, was total coliform positive. As required by the Ground Water Rule, we collected five samplesfrom ***wells and distribution system*** for fecal contamination analysis. The distributionsample was positive for fecal contamination ***{E. coli}.*** Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps and associated headaches. **Fecal *indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune system.*** *In response, we sent notices to all of our customers within 24 hrs of learning of this positive sample****. The situation seems to be a sampling error and has been resolved.***

# Public Participation Information

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of village Councilwhich meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at the Village Hall 7:30 pm

For more information on your drinking water contact Jeff Long @ 419/363-3032

# Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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 (μg/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.

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