

City of Girard
Water Department
 100 W. Main St
 Girard, OH. 44420

Postal Customer

Drinking Water Notice

Monitoring Requirement was not met for MVSD's Raw Water Supply

In September 2015 the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District was required to perform an Ecoli and turbidity test along with a cryptosporidium test on the raw water prior to it entering the plant from the reservoir before any treatment. The Ecoli sample was not taken and the turbidity result was not reported, although it was taken. The District's OEPA monitoring requirement was therefore not met for the raw water test. The purpose of this is to determine if any additional treatment of the raw water is necessary.

However, because the District did not perform this raw water test as required, the public must be informed of this matter and what corrective action was taken. There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take any corrective action.

Upon the District being notified of this violation, the District was directed to reschedule the E.coli and turbidity test to be retaken at the end of the sample schedule. The adjusted schedule will not affect the District's ability to determine if more treatment is needed, or to install any additional treatment. The District will take steps to insure all future monitoring is taken according to the OEPA's monitoring schedule through an established internal medium of notification.

For more information on this matter, please contact John Nemet or Keith Rees at 330-652-3614 or via their email at keith.rees@meanderwater.org or john.nemet@meanderwater.org or by mail at PO Box 4119, Youngstown, OH 44515-0119.

This notice is being given with the Consumer Confidence Report to inform the public of the OEPA's scheduled monitoring requirement that was not met but was adjusted to account for E.coli and turbidity testing to be taken later during the testing period. Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and business). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

City of Girard, Ohio
Consumer Confidence Report
 2015

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 AT (800-426-4791).

The City of Girard, Ohio, although not a drinking water producer, is considered a major distributor of processed drinking water. The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD) processes the water from Meander Reservoir, which is a surface water supply and is transmitted to the city of Girard by the communities of Youngstown, Niles and McDonald. Girard services approximately 5786 customers in the city as well as parts of Liberty and Weathersfield Townships. Those customers include 5286 residential, 406 commercial and 94 industrial/other users.

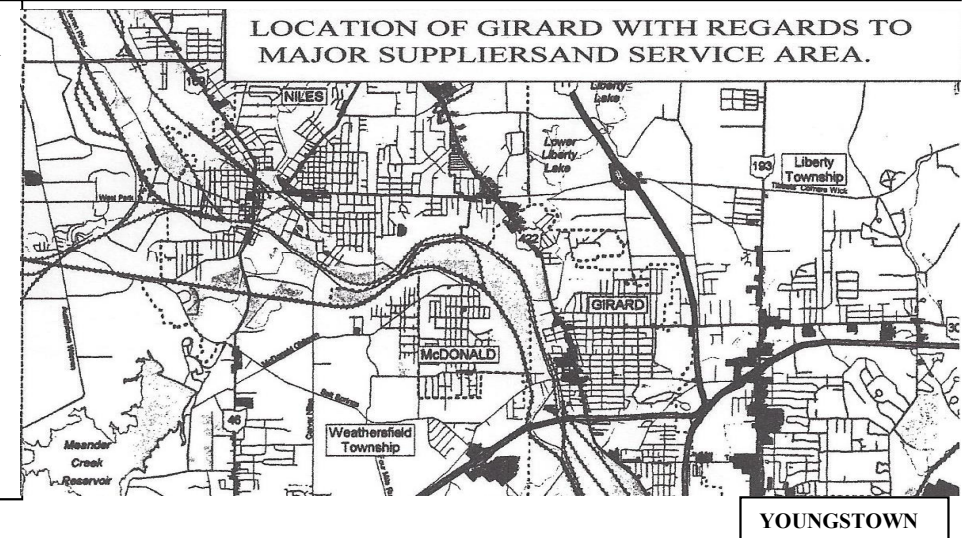
The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District public water system uses surface water drawn from the Meander Creek Reservoir. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to runoff from row crop agriculture and animal feedlot operations, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, road/rail crossings, and new housing and commercial development that could increase runoff from roads and parking lots.

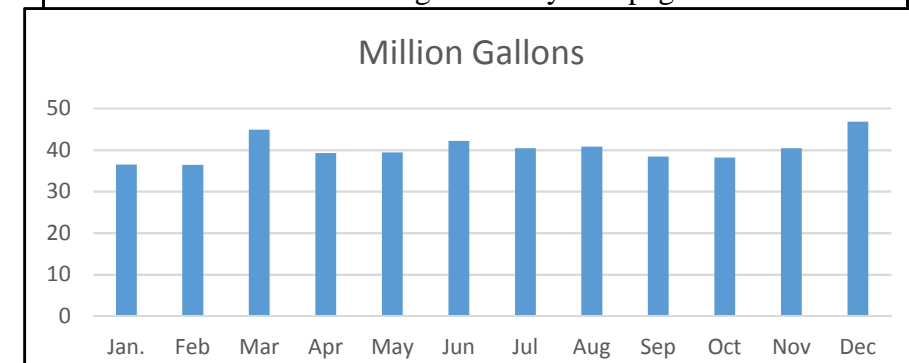
The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District water supply and the City of Girard treat the water to meet drinking water standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can further be decreased by implementing measures to protect Meander Creek Reservoir and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Joseph Paris at 330-799-6315.

In order to preserve the integrity of the areas drinking water supply, The City of Girard has joined along with other area communities in implementing a storm water management plan.

On average The City of Girard pumps more than 1.5 million gallons of water to area residents daily. Residents can attend the BI-weekly City Council meetings at City Hall on the second and fourth Mondays each month at 8:00 P.M. Learn more about this year's water quality efforts by contacting us at 330.545.5857 or 330.545.4208.



2014 Average Monthly Pumpage



Detected Contaminants Table for 2015							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)*	N/A	TT	0.05	0.05-0.10 NTU	NO	2015	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	N/A	TT	100%	N/A	NO	2015	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ug/L)	0	15	0.0 ug/l	NA. 0 of 31 samples exceeded EPA MCL levels	NO	2013	Corrosion of Household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ug/L)	0	1300	62 ug/l	NA. 0 of 31 samples exceeded EPA MCL levels	NO	2013	Corrosion of Household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood Preservatives.
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	10	0.257 mg/l	0.100-0.437 mg/l	NO	2015	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	7.7 ug/l	5.0 ug/l	NO	2012	Discharge from drilling waste. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	1.01 mg/l	0.85-1.18 mg/l	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits: water additives which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM's (ug/l) Total Trihalomethanes	0	80	64.42 mg/l	43.70-85.14 ug/l	NO	2015	By-Product of drinking water purification.
HAA5's	0	60	22.15mg/l	16.30-28.00 ug/l	NO	2015	By-product of drinking water purification.
Synthetic Organic Compound							
Atrazine	N/A	3.0 ug/l	0.19ug/l	0.71 ug/l	NO	2015	Agricultural Runoff

*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 3 NTU's in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

** Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL's): are maximum levels for contaminants involving primarily taste, color, odor or appearance of water, and do NOT generally pose a health risk.

Violations:

The City of Girard Water Supply ID Number is PWS 7801103. This is the License to Operate.

The City of Girard PWS was in violation of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rule 3745-96 for failure to comply with the CCR requirements.

The City of Girard PWS was in violation of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rule 745-83-01(H)(4)(b) for failing to notify the OEPA within 24 hours of the discovery of a serious condition that caused a major interruption in service.

Please read the details of the City of Girard's Consumer Confidence Report for 2015. The City of Girard is required by law to send this report to water users. For water quality questions and information, contact the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD) office at 330-652-3614. For questions regarding water distribution and pressure problems, contact the City of Girard at 330-545-5857 or 330-545-4208. All questions and comments are welcome.

Regulatory Corner

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-Compromised persons such as 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 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 from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ (800-426-4791)**.

A Word or Two about Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general public. It is possible that lead levels for your home may be higher than at other homes in your 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 and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the **Safe Water Drinking Hotline @ (800-426-4791)**.

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 and transports naturally occurring and in some cases, radioactive minerals. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and humans.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE

► **MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS:**

Such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban, storm runoff and residential uses.

► **ORGANIC CHEMICAL**

CONTAMINANTS: Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals. Which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff and septic systems.

► **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS:**

Which can be naturally occurring or be the result of an 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.

USEPA requires a 90th percentile Lead level of less than 15 micrograms per Liter in all samples taken during a reporting period. In the latest round of customer tap samples for lead - June through September 1998 - the 90th percentile in Girard's water samples was Non-Detectable. One microgram/Liter is one part per billion parts - or one penny in \$10,000,000.00

EPA DEFINITIONS

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT

LEVEL GOAL (MCLG): "the level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk health.

MCLGs allow for a margin of safety."

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT

LEVEL (MCL): "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

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): "A

required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water."

ACTION LEVEL: "The concentration of a

contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow."

VARIANCE AND EXEMPTION: "State

or EPA permission not to meet MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions."

PARTS per MILLION (ppm) OR

MILIGRAMS per LITER (mg/L): Both

terms are units of measure for concentrations of contaminant. Both terms correspond to one second in a little over 315 days.

PARTS per BILLION (ppm) OR

MICROGRAMS per LITER (ug/L): Both

terms are units of measure for concentrations of contaminants. Both terms correspond to 1 second in 31.7 years.

THE "<" SYMBOL: A symbol that

means "less than". A sample result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected is 5 and the contaminant in the sample is less than 5.

N/A: not applicable, does not apply.

NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY

UNIT (NTU): The measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5NTU is just noticeable by the average person.

ND: **Non-Detectable. Level of contaminants too low to detect.