

City of Port Clinton

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2004

What is the purpose of this Annual Report?

The City of Port Clinton has 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 City of Port Clinton receives its drinking water from a submerged intake in Lake Erie. The Ottawa County Regional Water Plant supplies and treats the surface water for the City of Port Clinton. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to intake. A copy of the Ottawa County Regional Water System consumer confidence report is included in this mailing.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water for 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 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)

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). ***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 levels at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing system. 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)

About you're drinking water. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ottawa County Regional Plant conducted sampling for {bacteria; inorganic, synthetic organic; volatile organic} contaminants during 2004. 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.

Port Clinton Water System
2004 Consumer Confidence Report Data

Contact Person: For questions regarding Consumer Confidence Report Data for the City Of Port Clinton contact Jonathan Rich, Compliance Officer at 419-734-3221.

How do I participate in decisions concerning drinking water? Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council who meet on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month at 7:30 PM in Council Chambers at City Hall. For more information on your drinking water contact City Hall at 419-734-5522 between the hours of 8:30AM and 4:30PM. There will be a copy of this report kept on file in the water office for anyone who would like to have one.

The Table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppb)	1300 (ug/l)	AL= 1300 (ug/l)	107 (ug/l)	20-110 (ug/l)	NO	2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)		AL=15 (ug/l)	3.6 (ug/l)	4-8 (ug/l)	NO	2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)	0	0	0	0	NO	2004	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)0 (ppb)	NA	*AL=80 (ug/l)	54.4 (ug/l)	37.3-89.5 (ug/l)	NO	2004	By- product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	AL=60 (ug/l)	21.1 (ug/l)	10.9-34.5 (ug/l)	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*80 is for an annual running average.							

The City of Port Clinton was required to test for asbestos in its drinking water in 2004 if any customers were provided water through cement/asbestos pipe. One customer was identified and the sample was found to have a concentration below the Limit of Detection.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

ppb: Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. (A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

NA: Not applicable