

VILLAGE of SEBRING

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2016

The Village of Sebring 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.

What's the Source of Your Drinking Water:

The Village of Sebring Water Treatment Plant is located on Knox School Road, 1.2 miles south of Route 62. We pump the water exclusively from the Mahoning River with a verbal agreement with the City of Alliance to release water from Westville Lake if drought conditions occur. In 2016, the water plant production was at 30% of its design capacity. The average amount of water pumped to the consumer was 593,475 gallons a day. The Village of Sebring's water source protection area contains a moderate number of potential contaminant sources, which include agricultural run-off, private septic systems, oil and gas wells, and road crossings.

Surface waters are by their nature susceptible to contamination, and there are numerous potential contaminant sources, including agricultural runoff, oil/gas wells, inadequate septic systems, leaking underground storage tanks, and road and rail crossings. As a result, the surface water supplied to these plants is considered to have a high susceptibility to contamination.

The plant is operated by the staff consisting of Donis Alpeter, Ohio Class III state water license; Chuck Allcorn, Ohio Class III state water license; Ed Householder, Ohio Class I state water license; Kris Harshman, Ohio Class II state water license; and Jeremy Gossiaux, Ohio Class I state water license. The Village of Sebring has been pumping water out of the Mahoning River since 1904.

What Are the Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water may include: (A) Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatments, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring of 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 gas and production and mining activities.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottle 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).

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information:

In 2016 we had a conditioned license to operate our public water system. The conditions require us to address ongoing violations. For more information on these violations, contact Karl Reed (330) 821-7020.

Lead Education 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 Sebring 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

About Your Drinking Water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Sebring conducted sampling for {bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic and volatile organic} contaminants. Samples were collected for a total of 88 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Sebring Water Supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Sebring drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity NTU	NO	0.28	0.30 TT	N/A	0.05 - 0.28	2016	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard) NTU	NO	100%	95%	N/A	N/A	2016	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	NO	1.31	10	0	1.31	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium ppb	NO	38	2000	2000	38	2016	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium ppb	NO	1.09	100	100	1.09	2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppm	NO	1.26	4	4	0.81 - 1.29	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel ppb	NO	1.04	N/A	N/A	1.04	2016	leaching from metals in contact with drinking-water, such as pipes and fittings. Nickel may also be present in some groundwaters as a consequence of dissolution from nickel ore-bearing rocks.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants (Cont.)							
Nitrate (As Nitrogen) ppm	NO	2.49	10	10	<0.1 – 2.49	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	NO	1.12	50	50	1.12	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha pCi/L	NO	3.58	15	0	3.58	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 pCi/L	NO	1.31	5	0	1.31	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids ppb	NO	22.37 RAA	60	N/A	5.63 – 32.0	2016	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ppb	YES	92.80 RAA	80	N/A	14.90 – 213.0	2016	By product of drinking water chlorination
Residue Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine ppm	NO	1.03 RAA	4	4	0.3 – 2.1	2016	Water additive to control Microbes
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15	71.1 18.9 15.2	7.12	NO	June 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
3 out of 40 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.186	NO	June 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
0 out of 40 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.							
Lead (ppb)	15	16.8	9.876	NO	Sept. 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
1 out of 40 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.1064	NO	Sept. 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
0 out of 40 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
MCL	Level Found	Range of Monthly ratios	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants		
TT	2.08	0.07 – 4.34	NO	2016	Naturally present in the environment.		

Definitions of Some Terms Contained in 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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

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

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.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

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.

(RAA): Running Annual Average.

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

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 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. As reported below, the Sebring Water Treatment Plants highest recorded turbidity result for 2015 was 0.29 NTU and 100% of all our turbidity samples have met the Turbidity Limitations of 0.30 NTU.

Violations

Lead and Copper:

Failure to Submit Lead Public Education:

In Violation of OAC Rule 3745-81-85(B)(2), The Village of Sebring failed to issue the required public education be issued within sixty days after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance occurred. The Village of Sebring is in violation for failure to issue the public education by November 29, 2015 in accordance with the rule.

If you have any questions with regards to the Village of Sebring's lead and copper monitoring, please contact Karl Reed (330) 821-7020.

Failure to Monitor Turbidity:

In violation of OAC Rule 3745-81-74, The Village of Sebring failed to replace the individual Filter Effluent (IFE) continuous monitoring equipment and place it back on line within fourteen (14) days during the month of February 2016. The Village of Sebring installed new turbidimeters on all eight filters at the plant that record and save results every fifteen minutes.

Violation of Maximum Contaminant Level for TTHM:

In violation of OAC Rule 3745-81-21, The Village of Sebring exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) standard of 0.080 mg/L based on a locational running annual average for TTHM during both the Third and Fourth Quarters of 2016. The Village of Sebring has changed its operating procedures to allow the Carbon filters to work at maximum efficiency in the removal of TTHM's. The Village also installed hydrant flushers in Beloit to help lower the water age, which will help lower TTHM's

For more information on your drinking water contact:

Karl Reed (330) 821-7020
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www.sebringohio.net
Village of Sebring
135 E. Ohio Ave.
Sebring, OH 44672

How Do I Participate in Decisions Concerning My Drinking Water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular council meetings of the Village of Sebring. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00 PM at the Village Hall.