

Swan creek Water District # 2

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2017

To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Swan creek Water District has prepared the following report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect water resources. Included within this report are general health information; water quality test results; and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and contacts. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Swan creek Water District Water Source

The Swan creek Water District purchases its drinking water from Fulton County. Fulton County receives its water from the City of Toledo. The City of Toledo draws its water from Lake Erie. Water is then treated at Toledo's water treatment plant. From there it is distributed to the customers through a piping network. The Swan creek Water District receives the finished water via 12 and 8 inch mains at Rd 1-2 and 2, where it is metered and redistributed throughout the Swan creek Water District. In an effort to maintain and supply the customers with the safest possible product, the Swan creek Water District conducts daily monitoring of the disinfectant levels in the water at a representative location.

Sources of Drinking Water Contamination

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 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, 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 call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Susceptibility

The State has completed a Source Water Assessment for the City of Toledo, which uses surface water drawn from Lake Erie. By their nature, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination from chemicals and pathogens. The time it would take for a contaminant to travel from our source water to our drinking water intake is relatively short. Although the water system's main intake is located offshore, its proximity to the following increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination: municipal sewage treatment plants; industrial wastewater; combined sewer overflows; septic system discharges; open water dredge disposal operations; runoff from agricultural and urban areas; oil and gas production; mining operations; accidental releases and spills especially from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

The City of Toledo treats its water to meet and even surpass drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment protocol can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie. More detailed information is provided in the City of Toledo's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling 419-936-3021.

Your Health and Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population- Immunocompromised 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 infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Swan creek Water District Water Quality

The EPA requires Swan creek Water District to conduct regular water sampling for disinfectant, bacteria, lead, copper and disinfections byproducts to ensure drinking water safety. Listed below are the contaminants that were found in Swan creek Water District drinking water.

Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic							
TTHM (ppb)	0	80	55.1	27.9 – 85.3	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	14.4	10.4 – 18.2	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic							
Lead (ppb)	AL 15	AL 15	<4	<4	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	AL 1300	AL 1300	19	<4 – 25	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	2.20	0.80 – 2.20	No	2017	Additive to control microbes

In addition to the Swan creek Water District sampling, Fulton County conducts regular water sampling of its water prior to delivery to the Swan creek Water District for disinfectant and bacteria. During the sampling period of 2017, contaminants were not found in Fulton County drinking water. Furthermore, City of Toledo conducts regular water sampling of its water prior to delivery to Fulton County for disinfectant, disinfections byproducts, bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants. Listed below are the contaminants that were found in Toledo drinking water.

Contaminant (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.07	0.82 – 1.20	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.25	<0.2 – 3.25	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks
Chlorite (ppm)	0.5	1.0	0.18	0.06 – 0.19	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	ND – 0.01	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	32.2	8.7 – 32.2	NA	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.90	0.05 – 0.90	No	2017	Soil runoff, suspended matters in lake water
TOC	NA	TT	2.82	2.82 – 3.86	No	2017	Naturally present in the environment
Other							
Microcystin (ppb)	Threshold - Note Below		ND	ND	No	2017	Toxin produced by harmful algal blooms
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2 – 0.4	No	2017	Additive used to control microbes
Alpha (pCi/l)	NA	15	8	NA	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.18	NA	No	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	NA	No	2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Definitions

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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

PPM – Parts per Million or Milligram per Liter (mg/l): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant.

PPB – Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant.

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

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

ND – Not Detectable

PCi/l – Picouries per Liter (measure of radioactivity)

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.

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

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes. The level detected is the highest annual average. MCL compliance is based on the highest annual average.

HAA5 – Haloacetic Acids. The level detected is the highest annual average. MCL compliance is based on the highest annual average.

TOC – Total Organic Carbon.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the Toledo's filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. In 2017, 99.95% of the daily samples were below 0.3 NTU.

TOC

The value reported under “Level Found” for TOC is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percent of TOC actually removed to the percent of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1.0 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1.0 indicates a violation of TOC removal requirements.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in the drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short period of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Microcystin

Microcystin is a toxin produced by harmful algal blooms. The following thresholds were developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The 0.3 ppb Do Not Drink Advisory Threshold is for children 6 and under. While the 1.6 ppb Do Not Drink Advisory Threshold is for anyone 6 and older. For information on Harmful Algal Bloom Response Strategy go to http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/HABs/PWS_HAB_Response_Strategy_2016.pdf.

Bacteriological

The total coliform regulation is based on the presence and absence of total coliform. A public water system is in compliance if the following criteria are met:

- A. No more than 5% of samples collected during the month can be positive.
- B. No resamples collected during the month can be positive.

Swanecreek Water District water system had no positive samples collected out of 12 total samples through the year 2017.

Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes (TTHM) & Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Based on the 2017 samples, the Swanecreek Water District has maintained the TTHM & HAA5 below the MCL levels.

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. Swanecreek Water District 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Drinking Water Concerns

Public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water is encouraged. Regular Swanecreek Water District meetings occur on the second and fourth Thursday of each month, at the Swanecreek Township Office at 6:30 p.m. The office is located at Rd. D and 5-1. For more information about this Consumer Confidence Report or water quality, please contact the Swanecreek Water District Water Superintendent at (419) 337-9263.

Swan Creek Water District General Information

Meetings

Meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Township Building located at 5565 County Road D and are open to the public.

Board Members

Shawn Albert, President	(419) 825-3810	Randy Walker, Secretary	(419) 875-6867
Dale Brunner, Vice President	(419) 388-1693	Lennox Mitchell, Trustee	(419) 825-3720
Mark Fowler, Treasurer	(419) 404-4414		

Other Contacts

Tina Whalen, Office Manager
Cindy Fowler, Administrative Assistant
Tom Shelley, Inspector

Phone: (419) 822-3656
Fax: (419) 822-3656
Main Email: swan creekwaterdistrict@outlook.com
Billing Email: cindy.swan creekwater@outlook.com

Office Hours

<i>Monday</i>	<i>Closed</i>
<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>9:00 AM till 2:00 PM</i>
<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>9:00 AM till 2:00 PM</i>
<i>Thursday</i>	<i>1:00 PM till 5:00 PM</i>
<i>Friday</i>	<i>9:00 AM till 2:00 PM</i>

(Please Note That Other Hours are Available by Appointment.)

Billing Cycle & Auto Pay

Billing is done on or around the 1st of the following months:

- **February, April, June, August, October, and December**

Note: We are now set up for ACH payments. If you would like to sign up for "Auto Pay" using a checking or savings account, please contact our office and we will send you the form.

Emergency Information/Facebook & Email

Please LIKE us on Facebook to get any updated information. Also, please make sure we have your e-mail address and cell phone number should we need to send out any important or emergency information.

Miscellaneous Charges & Fees

- Late fees are 10% of the past due balance.
- Return check fee is \$25.00.
- Disconnection/Reconnection fee for non-payment is \$50.00.
- Bill Collection Fee \$25.00 (If collected by inspector when going to terminate service.)
- Copies of records are \$0.10 per copy.