ROSEVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For the Year 2017

The Village of Roseville Water Department 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 information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. The Village of Roseville drinking water has met all EPA primary standards for the year 2017.

Source Water Information
The Roseville Water Department obtains its source water from groundwater wells. The Village has a total of five wells. Wells 1, 2, and 3 are located in the immediate area of the water treatment facility at 459 Gordon Street. Wells 4 and 5 are located on the Ransbottom Road at the old Ransbottom Pottery well site.

What are sources of contamination in 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 materials and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and 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 as a result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming; (C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use; (D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA promulgates regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the 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 **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 individuals such as people undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, lupus, 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 healthcare 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 at 1-800-426-4791.**

Lead Educational Information
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause 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 Roseville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting 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 **State Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or 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).

License to Operate
We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

About your drinking water
The EPA requires regular sampling and testing to ensure drinking water safety. The Roseville Water Department conducted sampling and testing for bacteria, radiological, inorganic, synthetic organics, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, lead and copper contaminants for the years 2000 through 2015. Samples were collected according to proper sampling protocol for a total of 96 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Roseville water supply. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations for 2017

The Village of Roseville had no monitoring or reporting violations for the year 2016. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Roseville drinking water supply.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2017	1.53	.67-1.53	MRDL G=4	MRDL =4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	8/1/17 8/2/17	7.19	6.11-7.19	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	8/1/17 8/2/17	42.2	33.1-42.2	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate	8/1/17	<0.10	<0.10-<0.10	0	10	ppm	N	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, storage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	7/7/15	.022	.022-.022	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/27/15	<.05	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/27/15	<.005	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or 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 technology.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Roseville Community Water Supply's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the producing aquifer which supplies the source water to the Village of Roseville Water Treatment Plant has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based upon the following determinations:

1. The lack of a protective layer of clay, shale, sandstone, or other low permeability strata overlying the aquifer;
2. The relatively shallow depth to the aquifer;
3. The presence of manmade contaminants in treated water; and
4. The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the wellhead protection zone.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is high. This likelihood can be reduced by implementing appropriate measures to protect the aquifer. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers and citizens can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Paul Mills at 697-7310.

How can you participate in decisions concerning our drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Roseville Village Council, which meets on the third Tuesdays of each month, at 6:30 p.m., at the municipal building at 107 Main Street.

For more information

If you have any questions regarding this report, or any matter regarding our drinking water, please contact Paul Mills, Operator of Record at (740) 697-7310.