

**Village of Sebring**  
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**  
**For 2018**

## **Introduction**

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.

## **Source Water Information**

The **Village of Sebring's Water Treatment Plant** is located on Knox School Rd. and receives its drinking water from *the Mahoning River*.

*For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Village of Sebring drinking water source protection area is susceptible to agricultural runoff from row crop agriculture, manure handling facilities and runoff from animal feedlots, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, spills and releases from recreational boating on public and private lakes, new housing and commercial development that could increase runoff from roads and parking lots, and numerous road crossings over the Mahoning River.*

*It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the Village of Sebring is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Sebring Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.* Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for *the Village of Sebring* are available by contacting *the Village of Sebring Water Treatment Plant at 330-821-7020 or [swp@sebringohio.net](mailto:swp@sebringohio.net)*

## **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

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, USEPA 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 calling the Federal 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).

**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 organic; volatile organic** contaminants during **2018**. 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 per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

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

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Bacteriological</b>							
Turbidity NTU	N/A	0.30 TT	0.14	0.05 – 0.14	NO	2018	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	N/A	95%	100%	N/A	NO	2018	Soil Runoff
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha pCi/L	0	15	1.51	1.51	NO	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 pCi/L	0	5	0.586	0.586	NO	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium ppm	2	2	0.0495	0.0495	NO	2018	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppm	4	4	0.93	0.80 – 1.29	NO	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel ppb	N/A	N/A	2.67	2.67	NO	2018	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.
Nitrate (As Nitrogen) ppm	10	10	2.71	0.418 – 2.71	NO	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants</b>							
Haloacetic Acids ppb	NA	60	19.13 RAA	4.30 – 23.9	NO	2018	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ppb	NA	80	32.98 RAA	18.9 – 59.6	NO	2018	By product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine ppm	MRDL G = 4	MRDL L = 4	1.08 RAA	0.3 – 1.9	NO	2018	Water additive to control Microbes
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	N/A	0	NO	June 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
	15 ppb	N/A	0	NO	Sept. 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants	
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.141	NO	June 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.117	NO	Sept. 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>							
MCL	Level Found	Range of Monthly ratios	Violation		Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants	
TT	2.23	1.17 – 3.31	NO		2018	Naturally present in the environment.	
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
Bromodichloromethane ppb	NA	NA	7.51	7.51	NO	2018	By product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform ppb	NA	NA	21.5	21.5	NO	2018	By product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane ppb	NA	NA	2.86	2.86	NO	2018	By product of drinking water chlorination

### Turbidity

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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the **Village of Sebring's** highest recorded turbidity result for **2018** was **0.14** NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was **100 %**.

## Lead Educational 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

*All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.*

## Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2018, the Village of Sebring participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results please call Karl Reed at 330-821-7020.

Contaminants (Units)	Location	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Distribution System	2018	19.621	6.486 – 35.631
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	Distribution System	2018	13.067	6.614 – 16.277
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	Distribution System	2018	30.931	12.516 – 49.648
Bromide (ppb)	Raw	2018	40.079	37.916 – 43.896
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	Raw	2018	5604.4	2749.1 – 9316.4

## License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2018** 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, Water Plant Superintendent at 330-821-7020 or [swp@sebringohio.net](mailto:swp@sebringohio.net)**

## Public Participation and Contact Information

### How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of *the Village of Sebring* which meets at *Village Hall the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00 PM*. For more information on your drinking water contact *Karl Reed at 330-821-7020*

### Definitions of some terms contained within 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- 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.