VILLAGE OF ROAMING SHORES
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2011

The Village of Roaming Shores 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 Roaming Shores receives its drinking water from a bulk water agreement with Aqua Ohio, Inc. Aqua Ohio purchases its water from Ohio American Water Company in Ashtabula. The OhioAmerican Water Company treats water drawn from the waters of Lake Erie. The waters of Lake Erie are considered a surface water source and require extensive treatment before it can be used as a drinking water. They treat water prior to traveling through part of more than 1,550 miles distribution system to your homes.
(Source: LAKE ERIE – Ashtabula)

Our Emergency Water Supply.

The Village of Roaming Shores also has a ***back-up*** connection with the Village of Rock Creek. During 2011, we used – 0 - gallons from this connection over – 0 - days. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Village of Rock Creek, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the Village office at 440-563-3992.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water 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 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
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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Roaming Shores conducted sampling for ***bacteria, chlorine residual*** and Ohio American conducted sampling for ***inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic; radiological;*** contaminant sampling during 2011Samples were collected for a total of more than 160 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Ohio American 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, is more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Roaming Shores Drinking Water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Total Coliform Negative	Total Coliform Negative	0	Negative To Positve	No	2011	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity, NTU. Turbidity(% samples meeting standard)	NA NA	TT TT	0.17-- 100%	0.02-0.17	No No,	2011 2011	Soil run off

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCGL	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead, (ppb)	15	AL=15	< 2.0	NA	No	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits
Copper, (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	98.0	NA	No	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Inorganic Contaminants – continued.

Contaminants (units)	MCGL	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Barium, (ppm)	2	2	0.022	NA	No	2011	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos(MFL)	7	7	<0.16	NA	No	2011	Decay of asbestos cement water mains,Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride, (ppm)	4	4	1.04	0.81-1.17	No	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate, (ppm)	10	10	1.0	0.10 - 1.00	No	2011	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium, (ppb)	50	50	2.2	NA	No	2011	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate, (ppm)	NA	NA	29.5	NA	No	2011	Naturally occurring in the environment.
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	15.7	NA	No	2011	Naturally occurring in the environment and a by-product of the water treatment process.
Nickle,(ppb)	100	100	2.2	NA	NA	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from electroplating, Stainless steel, and alloy Products mining

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminats
Haloacetic Acid For I.D.S.E. (ppb)	NA	60	NA	17.7---38.0	No	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM's I.D.S.E (ppb)	NA	80	NA	18.3---59.7	No	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM's [Total trihalomethane] (ppb)	NA	80	58.7	39.7---87.1	No	2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	60	38.0	22.3---64.7	No	2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.01	1.0-1.48	No	2011	Naturally present in the environment

I.D.S.E. values are the range of results for individual sample results from an individual distribution system evaluation (IDSE),A required one-time monitoring program to provide information to select sampling sites for future compliance monitoring sites.

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 0.05 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. As reported above the ***Ohio- American, Inc*** highest recorded turbidity result for 2011 was0.17 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

The Village of Roaming Shores provides additional treatment. Does not apply to Non-Village Residents
The Village water department provides additional chlorination to the water received from Aqua Ohio, Inc to ensure water quality in the distribution system. The Ohio EPA recommends that free chlorine residuals be maintained at 1.0-0.5 ppm and no less than 0.2 ppm in the distribution system.
The Village performed over 365 chlorine residual tests last year and continually monitors feed 24 hours a day to ensure water quality and safety. The results of our chlorine tests for the year 2011, are as follows : Average chlorine residual 0.87ppm. Maximum chlorine residual 1.90ppm and minimum chlorine residual 0.3 ppm.

The Public is invited to participate in making decisions concerning your drinking water.
Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Village of Roaming Shores Utility Study Commission which meets on the first Wednesday of every quarter at 7:30PM at the Village Hall on Hayford Road.

For more information on your drinking water report contact Christopher Tadsen at the Village of Roaming Shores Office, Phone number (440)563 -3520 , or by mail at P.O. Box 237, Roaming Shores, Ohio 44084.

Definitions and Notes of some of the terms and items contained with in the 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 (µg/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.

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.

N/A- Not applicable

Level Found – This column represents average of the samples results collected, in some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Chlorine Residual- The amount of chlorine (combine and free available chlorine) remaining in water at the end of a specified contact period following chlorination.

Range of Detection's– This column represents a range of individual samples results, from the lowest to highest that were collected during the year.

Nitrate – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause Blue Baby Syndrome. Nitrate level may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask for advice from a health care provider.

Turbidity- A measure of the cloudiness of water and indication of filtration effectiveness. 95% of daily samples must be less than 0.5 NTU (unit of measure) and turbidity must not exceed 5 NTU.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) – Sum of Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chlorodibromomethane, and Chloroform. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Barium – Some people who drink water containing Barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience and increase in their blood pressure.

Copper – is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the Action Level over a relatively short timer could experience gastrointestinal distress or suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor.

Lead – Infants and children who drink water in excess of the Action Level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
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..Village Of Roaming Shores 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 flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes befor using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned abouit 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 1-800-426-4791
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Fluoride – Some people who drink water containing fluoride well in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease including pain in tenderness of the bones.

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Selenium – Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with circulation.

Roaming Shores Village currently has an unconditioned license to operate our water system.