

BALTIMORE Water Department

2006

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Village of Baltimore operates 3 wells that pump approximately 326,000 gallons of water per day from a sand and gravel, buried valley aquifer, located just, north east of the Water Plant at 302 North St

Source water assessment and its availability

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Baltimore has a low susceptibility to contamination due to the depth of the water table, the existing confining layer and the presence of a few potential contaminant sources. This does not mean, that the well will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could become impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available in the Village of Baltimore's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, completed by Ohio EPA, which is available by calling Village of Baltimore at 740-862-8550, or by accessing Ohio EPA's Source Water Protection Web page at www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/pdu/swap.html.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

The Village Council meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8PM in the Town Hall.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG or MRDLG</u> | <u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Range Low High</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 8.84 | NA | 2006 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 30.01 | NA | 2006 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 4.9 | NA | 2006 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.0001 | NA | 2006 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.95 | NA | 2006 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (positive samples/month) | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | 2006 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

| Unit Descriptions | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| positive samples/month | positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | 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 | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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 | 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office 740-862-8550 if you have questions.

We at Baltimore Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Dennis Rose
Service Superintendent
103 W Market St
Baltimore, Ohio 43105
740.862.4491
drose@baltimoreohio.org
www.baltimoreohio.com