Village of Lakemore

Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report for 2021



Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

For more information, please contact: David Banks, 1400 Main Street, P.O. Box 455, Lakemore, Ohio, 44250 Phone: 330-733-6125 ext. 3

Updated June 2022

Village of Lakemore Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2021

Introduction

The Village of Lakemore 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 Lakemore** Water Treatment Plant, which is located at 2827 Sanitarium Road in Lakemore, uses well water as a source. The well field consists of four (4) wells located on the north side of Sanitarium Road. The water is pumped from the well field to the water plant. Chlorine and phosphorate are added. Chlorine is added to disinfect the water. Chlorine protects the community by destroying or inactivating bacteria that may be introduced into the distribution system. Coliform bacteria are generally thought of as indicator bacteria. Phosphorate is added to reduce iron and manganese staining of clothing and plumbing fixtures.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

The susceptibility of the aquifer (source of drinking water) to contamination was determined by evaluating (1) site-specific information (i.e., aquifer material, topography, soils, rate of ground water recharge, etc), (2) pollution potential rating of the drinking water source protection area, (3) available ground water quality data, and (4) potential contaminant sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area. The results of this evaluation indicate that the aquifer within the protection area has a moderate susceptibility because of the following reasons:

- The wells are over 200 ft. deep and the sandstone aquifer has a depth of water of 26 feet below ground surface
- A 10 ft. thick layer of shale exists, which allows limited protection from contaminants entering the aquifer
- o Water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area

This susceptibility analysis is subjected to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if the water sampling results indicate contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Village of Lakemore are available by contacting wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH77018112.pdf

The Village of Lakemore Water system also has an *Emergency* connection with the City of Akron Water System. During 2021 we used 0 gallons from this connection over 0 days. On average, this connection is used for approximately 0 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the City of Akron Water System, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting *City* of Akron Water Department.

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. 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 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 Lakemore** conducted sampling for *bacteria; inorganic; and disinfection byproducts* during *2021*. Samples were collected for a total of *three (3)* different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Village of Lakemore** 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 Lakemore** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contamina nts (Units)	MCL G	MC L	Level Found	Range of Detect ions	Violat ion	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants				
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products											
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRD LG = 4	MR DL = 4	0.918	0.18 - 2.82	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	6.1	6 - 6.1	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Total Trihalomet hanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	2.4	2.4 - 2.4	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Inorganic Contaminants											
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4			No	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories				
Barium (ppm)	2	2			No	n/a	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits				
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.5		No	2021	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits				
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides											
Atrazine (ppb)			0.072				Run off from herbacide used on row crops				
Simazine (ppb)			0.052				Run off from herbacide used on row crops				
Alachlor (ppb)			0.1				Run off from herbacide used on row crops				

Lead and Copper											
Contamina nts (units)	Acti on Leve I (AL)	MC LG	Individ ual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violatio n	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants				
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb			No	n/a	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits				
	out of samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.										
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 pp m			No	n/a	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems				
	out of sampleswere found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.										

Violations

The Village of Lakemore received multiple notices secondary standards action level exceedance for the levels of manganese and iron during the year 2021. While the violation was issued to the Village of Lakemore, the report states that no additional treatment is required at this time.

Lead Educational Information

All CCRs must include the following paragraph:

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 Lakemore 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2021 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

COPIES OF THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ARE AVAILABLE ON OUR WEBSITE <u>www.lakemoreohio.org</u>. COPIES WILL BE MAILED TO RESIDENTS. COPIERS WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE LAKEMORE MUNICIPAL BLDG

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of *Village of Lakemore* which meets *the first and third Monday of each month, excluding legal holidays, at 7:00 p.m.* For more information on your drinking water contact *Lakemore Municipal Building at 330-733-6125 ext. 3.*

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

A Homeowner's Guide to Healthy Habits for Clean As storm water flows over driveways, lawns, and chemicals, dirt and other pollutants. Storm water can Anything that enters a storm sewer is discharged use for fishing, swimming, and drinking. Polluted storm threat to clean water.



Water

sidewalks, it picks up debris, flow into a stream, wetland or lake. untreated into the water bodies we water runoff is the nation's greatest

- Locate the nearest storm drains and protect them from debris and other material
- Use a commercial car wash, or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface
- o Check your vehicles and equipment for leaks and spills
- Do not use pesticides and fertilizers
- Select native plants and grasses
- Sweep up and compost/ recycle yard debris

- o Clean up pet waste at home or when walking or visiting parks
- \circ $\,$ Drain your pool or spa when no chlorine levels are detected
- o Do not flush or dump any chemicals down any drain or sanitary system

The Village of Lakemore adopted Ordinance 1688-2020 regarding Illicit Discharge. Pollutants, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and herbacides, are determined to be unacceptable to use near any water course. Rivers, streams, creeks, ditches, and storm drain pipes are water courses emptying into Springfield Lake. This effects the health of our lake and watershed.

Roadside Ditches in Summit County

Why open ditches?

- 1. Reduce flooding resulting from heavy rain. Each ditch becomes a small detention basin to store excess water until discharge capacity becomes available
- 2. An open ditch allows for vegetation to grow, slow the flow of storm water, filter the storm water, and allow for easier clean out of litter and debris
- 3. Open ditches allow for drainage under the asphalt roadway rather than cracking and freezing. Cold weather, freezing, and thawing damages roads and storm pipes
- 4. Open ditches are more affordable to create and maintain

Grass Clippings – grass clippings and other plant material are bad for the environment. This material enters the storm drains that dump into Springfield Lake. This material feeds the bad algae and releases more toxins. Grass clippings and plant material can clog storm drains and cause flooding. Plant material in the road can also cause a hazard to motorcyclists.



Replacing Lawn with Native Gardens is Important for Pollinators

Lawns are the largest irrigated crop in the United States, covering almost 40 million acres. They require mowing, feeding with fertilizer, treating for insects and funguses, watering during droughts, aerating, over-seeding and more. Lawns provide no nectar or pollen for bees, no food for butterflies, native birds, or insects, and no shelter for wildlife. If every homeowner, organization, and business replaced a sunny area of lawn (very small to very large) with a garden to support pollinators and wildlife, the cumulative impact across Ohio will make a difference.

Seeds or Plants?

You might want to create a pollinator garden using native plants in containers, plugs, or you may want to use seeds. If you choose container plants or plugs, visit our website at:

https://www.ohionativeplantmonth.org/native-plant-sources. If you would like to use seed, Ohio Prairie Nursery (an Ohio company) has worked with us to create a special blend for Pollinator Pocket Gardens. This blend consists of seeds from 28 native plants, all selected to grow in full sun, growing up to three feet in height, containing



flowering plants with lots of color to help pollinators, including three species of butterfly weed (Asclepias) to meet the requirements for a Monarch WayStation.



DID YOU KNOW THE WEEDS GROWING IN YOUR YARD COULD BE EDIBLE?

Check out <u>Northeastern Ohio Edible Garden Weeds - The Snarky Gardener</u> to learn about Garlic Mustard, Purslane, Plantain, Dandelion, Creeping Charlie and other weeds you can snack on.

Don't use chemicals to kill these hidden treats from Mother Nature! Stop by the Lakemore Springfield Library at Lakemore Plaza and research some tasty recipes

IMPORTANCE OF TREES

Trees not only provide shade and sometimes food; trees work to help the environment. "The river birch is widely used in conservation services like mine reclamation and erosion control." (Summit Soil & Water Conservation

District) "An American Sycamore with a diameter of 24 stormwater and 1252 pounds of Carbon Dioxide annually. absorb 3122 gallons of stormwater and 907 Pounds of (<u>https://www.arborday.org/trees/</u>)



inches will absorb 3267 gallons of A River Birch the same size will Carbon Dioxide annually."

COMPOST – A valuable humus-like material created from organic waste by speeding up the natural processes of decay. BENEFITS TO COMPOSTING - Keeps yard wastes out of storm drains Keeps yard wastes out of landfills – makes up about 30%

Saves time and effort from raking leaves

Improves soil structure and texture

Boosts the production of beneficial bacteria and fungi

Turns household waste into valuable fertilizer!



VILLAGE OF LAKEMORE 2022



The Village of Lakemore Council meetings are again in person at the Lakemore Municipal Building the first and third Monday of each month (excluding legal holidays) at 7:00 p.m. The public is encouraged to attend and participate.

The Village of Lakemore Planning Commission meetings the second and fourth Fridays of each month at the Lakemore Municipal Building at 8:30 a.m. Anyone wanting to make changes to their property must obtain a zoning application and submit to Planning Commission prior to the meeting.

The Village of Lakemore is hosting a Community Day on Saturday, September 3rd. Stay posted on our website <u>www.lakemoreohio.org</u> for details.

To Contact the Offices for the Village of Lakemore:

330-733-6125 ext. 1 Mayor Cole

330-733-6125 ext. 2 Fiscal Officer Megan Pitman for payroll, accounts payable, and accounts receivable

330-733-6125 ext. 3 Village Administrator Tracy Fast for zoning, Public Services, or any general questions or concerns

AFTER HOURS WATER LINE OR SEWER LINE EMERGENCIES 330-573-6318

- 330-733-6125 ext. 4 Water/Sewer/Trash billing and collections
- 330-733-6125 ext. 5 Lakemore Fire Department
- 330-733-6125 ext. 6 Lakemore Police Department

OUR WEBSITE IS <u>www.lakemoreohio.org</u>

OUR FACEBOOK PAGE IS Village of Lakemore @keeplakemoremovingforward Community Some Civic Organizations in Lakemore: Lakemore Lions Club Port-Summit Rotary

The Village of Lakemore has a 2 ¼% income tax. The Regional Income Tax Agency bills and collects. They can be reached at 800-860-7482.

Schools in Lakemore: Springfield Local Schools Sr/Jr High School SuperLearning Center

ANNUAL EVENTS: EASTER/SPRING BUNNY PARADE MEMORIAL DAY PARADE HALLOWEEN HOLIDAY TREE LIGHTING/SANTA PARADE LAKEMORE FIRE DEPARTMENT PANCAKE BREAKFASTS