

# VILLAGE OF MCDONALD

## 2019 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

The Village of McDonald has prepared the following report on the water quality from Meander Reservoir and is currently up to date for the year of 2019 with their unconditional license to operate your drinking water system under I.D. 7802003. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. For technical water quality information, contact the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD) at 330-652-3614. For information regarding distribution, service, pressure, lead and copper sampling results or discolored water, contact Mike Schuller/ Wisdom Domitrovich, McDonald Water Dept. at 330-530-1640.

### How is the water supplied to customers?

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District treats approximately 30 million gallons per day of raw water from Meander Creek Reservoir and pumps it to Youngstown, Niles, and McDonald. These communities distribute the water to residents and surrounding areas. Treatment includes chemical addition for softening, disinfection, fluoridation, taste and odor control, mixing, settling, filtration, and pumping. McDonald distributes approximately 400 thousand gallons per day through 30 miles of pipeline to residents of McDonald, Weathersfield Township, and to the City of Girard.

### Your Water Supply

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's public water system uses surface water drawn from the Meander Creek Reservoir. For the purpose of source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary Districts' drinking water source protection area is susceptible to runoff from row crop agriculture and animal feedlot operations, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, road/rail crossings, and new housing and commercial development that could raise runoff from roads and parking lots.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's water system treats the water to meet drinking water supply quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can further be decreased by measures to protect Meander Creek Reservoir and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling John J. Nemet at 330-652-3614.

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

Public participation and comments regarding water are encouraged at regular council meetings scheduled on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday's of every month at 6:00 PM in the Community Room, at 500 Ohio Avenue. Excluding summer council recess whereas council meets only once per month, to be announced, from June through August.

### Protecting our public water system

To learn more about preventing Cross Contamination please visit OEPA website [www.epa.ohio.gov](http://www.epa.ohio.gov) post titled Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control. Also visit [www.mcdonaldvillage.com](http://www.mcdonaldvillage.com) for the link. A copy of this information is available on paper at the Municipal building in our lobby. Prevention is everyone's responsibility.

### Who needs to take special precaution?

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 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Concerns on Copper

Up to 2mg of copper is essential for good health. This can be found naturally in many foods such as nuts and grains. However, exposure to Higher levels may result in gastrointestinal distress or even cause anemia and disrupt liver and kidney function in more severe cases. The Village tests 20 sites triennially. The last required testing was in 2018 and 0 of 20 samples had action levels in excess of 1.3 ppm.

### A Word or Two About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. McDonald Village 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>.

The Village of McDonald tests 20 sites every three years. The last testing period was 2018. At that time, the lead concentration a the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile was below action level prescribed by the USEPA. At the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile the sample was found to be BDL and 0 of 20 samples taken have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.

### Contaminants That May be Present in Source Water Include:

- **Microbial Contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria, which come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants:** such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides & Herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

*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 human activity.*

*In order to insure that tap water is safe EPA prescribes regulations limiting 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.*

**VILLAGE OF McDONALD**  
**Municipal Building**  
**451 Ohio Ave.**  
**McDonald, OH 44437**

**Postal Customer**  
**McDonald, OH 44437**

**Definition of Terms**

**Maximum contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum contaminants Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Millions of fibers per liter(MFL):** The term for units used to measure concentration of fibers found in a sample.

**Parts per Million (PPM) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l):** Both terms are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. Both terms correspond to one second in a little over 115 days.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l):** Both terms are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. Both terms correspond to one second in 31.7 years.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**The "<" Symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A sampling result of <5 means the lowest level that could be detected is 5 and the contaminant in the sample is less than 5.

**N/A:** Not applicable, does not apply.

**TT:** Treatment technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by the average person.

**Below Detection Limit (BDL)**

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2019**

<b>Contamination (Units)</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Level Found</b>	<b>Detection Range</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Sample Year</b>	<b>Typical Sources</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<i>Bacteriological</i>								
** Turbidity (NTU)	N/A						Soil Runoff	
Turbidity (% sampling meeting standard)	N/A	.					Soil Runoff	
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>								
***Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3					Leaching from wood Preservatives/household plumbing	
***Lead (ug/l)	0.0	15					Household plumbing corrosion	
Nitrate (mg/l)	10.0						Runoff from fertilizer & Leachate from Septic Tanks	
Asbestos (MFL)	0.0						Distribution lines	
Fluoride (mg/l)	4						Additive for strong teeth	
Barium (ug/l)	2,000						Mineral deposits, concrete, paint	
<i>Volatile Organic Contaminants</i>								
MCDONALD (Quarterly testing)								
Trihalomethanes (ug/l)	N/A						Purification by-product	
Haloacetic Acids(ug/l)	N/A						Purification by-product	
Bromodichloromethane (ug/l)	N/A						Purification by-product	
Chloroform (ug/l)	N/A						Purification by-product	
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	N/A						From something that has lived	
Atrazine (ug/l)	N/A						Agricultural treatment	

\*Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL'S) are maximum levels for contaminants involving taste, color, odor, or appearance of water, and DO NOT generally pose a health risk.

\*\*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA IS .3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time.

\*\*\*The 15 ug/l and 1.3 mg/l listed under the heading of maximum contaminant level (MCL) for lead and copper respectively, are action levels. Action levels are the thresholds of sampling at the 90th percentile.

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.

