ORRVILLE UTILITIES

To provide water, a life-sustaining resource, for the well-being and economic vitality of the community.

City of Orrville
Dennis Steiner
Mayor

Department of Public Utilities
Dan Preising
Director

Department of Finance
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Key to Abbreviations

AL	Action Level. Regulations set Action Levels for some contaminants, for example, lead and copper. An Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum contaminant level (the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water)
MCLG	Maximum contaminant level goal (the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health).
N/A	Not Applicable
ppb	Parts per billion. One part per billion is the equivalent of one-half of a dissolved aspirin tablet in 1,000 bathtubs full of water (approximately 50,000 gallons).
ppm	Parts per Million. One part per million is the equivalent of one-half of a dissolved aspirin in a full bathtub of water (approximately 50 gallons).
<	Less Than.
>	More Than.

2006 Water Quality Report - FINISHED WATER
Primary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<2	<2 - <2.1	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing system
	0 out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	0	AL=1.3	0.015	<.01 - .023	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing system
	0 out of 20 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.17	N/A	NO	2006	Runoff from fertilizer: Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.10	0.87 - 1.10	NO	2006	Water additive - protects teeth

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM's (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	0	80	19.5	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	0	N/A	1.84	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	N/A	3.25	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0	N/A	6.43	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	0	N/A	7.96	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	0	N/A	1.40	N/A	NO	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Other Water Quality Parameters							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Average Level	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Coliform (P/A)	0	0	0	0	NO	2006	Bacteria present in environment
pH (units)	N/A	N/A	8.94	7.9-9.4	NO	2006	Treatment process
Chlorine (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.61	0.2 - 1.7	NO	2006	Disinfectant
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	83	60-106	NO	2006	Naturally occuring

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Special Information Available

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably 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.**

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 providers. **EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptospordium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

The sources of drinking water both tap 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 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, EPA 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.

Valuable Information Concerning Your Water

Unlike most cities, Orrville's drinking water comes from underground aquifers, instead of a more polluted surface source. The city water is softened to 100 mg/l, making home water softeners unnecessary. Orrville's ground water has a natural fluoridation, with only small amounts of fluoride added during the treatment process to meet EPA regulations.

Source of Water

The City of Orrville's water source is provided by 10 wells spread out from Orrville to the Stark County line. The individual wells can be divided into four separate wellfields. The Park wellfield is located on the Northwest side of Orrville and draws water from buried sand and gravel. The Beaubien wellfield consists of 1 well southeast of Orrville and draws water from sandstone bedrock. The Burton City wellfield consist of 2 wells and are both drilled into bedrock and are drawing water from sandstone units. The East wellfield lies in sections of Baughman Township, east of Orrville and consist of 5 wells, which also draw water from sandstone and conglomerate aquifers. This system of wells produced 754 million gallons of water in 2001. Orrville's base service area has 3,150 connections and serves a population of over 8,000.

Distribution System

The distribution system of approximately 61 miles of water mains, two booster stations and five finished water storage facilities serve the Orrville area. There are two underground tanks with a combined capacity of 2 million gallons, two elevated tanks with the capacity of 150,000 gallons, and one elevated tank with the capacity of 250,000 gallons. There are approximately 269 facilities where backflow prevention devices have been installed. The water main sizes range from 4 inches to 16 inches.

Water is a valuable resource that most people take for granted. As we all strive to become more involved in protecting our environment, we need to have a better understanding of the interdependency of all life as it revolves around water.

We at the Orrville Department of Water look forward to the opportunity to meet with all segments of our community, to provide a better understanding of water as a resource and to encourage commitment to water conservation. We want to listen to the questions and concerns of our constituents, and respond with more specific information, to better serve our community. If you have any questions about this report or any other questions about your water department, please contact Jim McGrew at 330-684-5130. If you want to become more informed, please take the opportunity to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. **The Utility Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday's of the month and City Council meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays. Both meetings are held in the courtroom at City Hall and begin at 6:30 pm.**

Consumer Confidence Report Language

The City of Orrville's source of drinking water is ground water, which is pumped from four separate wellfields. The Beaubien, Burton City, and East Wellfields withdraw drinking water from a regional sandstone aquifer that has a low to moderate susceptibility to contamination. The Beaubien and Burton City Wellfields have a low susceptibility. The East Wellfield has a moderate susceptibility because the overlying sediments are thinner in places, and provide less protection to the aquifer. The Park City Wellfield withdraws water from a sand and gravel aquifer that has a moderate susceptibility to contamination.

A moderate susceptibility means that overlying sediments provide some protection to the aquifer, but a potential still exist for contamination at or near the surface to filter down into the aquifer. A low susceptibility means the likelihood of contamination is relatively low, but there is no guarantee against the possibility of contamination. Presently, no evidence exists that indicates any of the City of Orrville wellfields have been impacted by contaminates. Appropriate protective strategies will be implemented to minimize potential contamination of the Orrville wellfields.

The Susceptibility Analysis report, which includes more detailed information, is available by calling Mr. Jim McGrew, Superintendent of Water, Orrville Water Department at (330) 684-5130 or the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's Division of Drinking and Ground Water at (614) 644-2752.