
Village of Lakemore

2014 Water Quality Report

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 (800-426-4791).

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 three (4) wells located in Upper Water Works Park on the north side of Sanitarium Road. For more information, call the Water Office, at 330-733-6125 (8a.m. to 4:30p.m., Monday – Friday).

The Village of Lakemore Water Department is committed to providing our customers with safe drinking water. We are proud to provide our 2014 Water Quality Report and announce that our water system meets all federal drinking water criteria. Our goal is not to just meet the strict requirements of the USEPA, but to surpass these requirements in every category. To ensure that we reach this goal, the Village of Lakemore tests the finished water frequently to assure that all standards are met. Please feel free to call us if you have any questions about this report or our operations. Our telephone number is 330-733-6125.

**Water Hardness = 19 grains / gallon,
324.9 m/l**

Status of License of Operate (LTO) for 2014:

PWS ID: OH7701812

PWS Name: Lakemore Village PWS

How is Your Drinking Water Treated at the Plant?

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. The water is pumped from the well field to the Village of Lakemore Water Plant. Chlorine and phosphate 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. Its presence indicates that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Of the 36 samples analyzed in 2014 none showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The use of chlorine produces disinfection by-products called trihalomethanes, or TTHMs. Phosphate is added to reduce iron and manganese staining of clothing and plumbing fixtures.

Lakemore - Monitoring Results for 2014							
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha (pC/L)	15	0	3	no range	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	5	0	1.1	no range	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	5.0 = 90th percentile	ND to 5.0	NO	2014	Corrosion of household fixtures
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.614 = 90th percentile	ND to 0.78	NO	2014	Corrosion of household fixtures
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	no range	NO	2013	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3	no range	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.28	no range	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.011423	no range	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	NA	NA	0.01	no range	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	5	5	0.57	no range	NO	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	0.00835	no range	NO	2014	Not naturally occurring.
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	0.00901	no range	NO	2014	Not naturally occurring.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	0.00517	no range	NO	2014	Not naturally occurring.
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	0.1	no range	NO	2014	Not naturally occurring.
Residual Disinfectants							
TTHM's (ppb)	80	0	2	no range	NO	2014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	60	0	0.011	no range	NO	2014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.38 as highest annual average	0.24 to 2.01	NO	Daily	Water additive to control microbes

ppm is parts per million, or 1 part in a million parts
 ppb is parts per billion, or 1 part in a billion parts
 AL is action level

1 ppm is equivalent to 1 inch in 15.78 miles
 1 ppb is equivalent to 1 inch in 15,782 miles
 ND is non-detected

pCi (Picocurie) means that quantity of radioactive material producing two and twenty-two hundredths nuclear transformations per minute.
 EPA considers 50 pC/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Regulatory Corner

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/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 (800-426-4791).

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. The Village of Lakemore water system 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 or at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture 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 and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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 contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA DEFINITIONS

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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.”

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL). “The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.”

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). “The level of 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 contamination.”

Treatment technique. “A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.”

Action Level. “The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.”

Variance and exemption. “State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.”

Village of Lakemore Public Water Supply
Drinking Water Source Protection Area
Phone: (330) 733-6125

Did You Know.....

- Only 3% of the water on earth is drinkable.
- Less than one gallon of gasoline can pollute one million gallons of water.
- **You** can **avoid** contaminating your source of drinking water by properly disposing of chemicals that have the potential to cause ground water contamination.
- The following chemicals are common ground water contaminants:
 - Cleaning Products
 - Automotive Products
 - Fuel Oil
 - Furniture Strippers
 - Lawn & Garden Products
 - Oil based paints
- Improper disposal methods include:
 - pouring chemicals on the ground,
 - pouring chemicals down a sink or toilet connected to a septic system,
 - pouring wastes down a storm drain because many storm drains lead directly into the ground or to a nearby stream.

Storm Water Public Education & Public Involvement Program

Healthy Yard-Clean Water

With all the snow and freezing temperatures that we are experiencing lately, it is hard to imagine that spring is just around the corner. But the crocus, daffodils and tulips will be peeking out very soon. Now is the time to start planning healthy landscaping practices. By properly caring for our lawns and gardens, we can save money and time, enhance our property value, and also protect the environment.

Healthy landscaping involves some simple landscaping practices that can improve the health and appearance of your lawn and garden while protecting and preserving natural resources. This is a preventative approach, which enlists the help of "Mother Nature." By working with nature, you can have a great-looking yard that's easier to care for, cheaper to maintain and healthier for families, pets, wildlife and the environment.

Composting For a Healthy Yard

Stop! Before you dump your twigs and leaves and other fall and winter lawn debris down the storm drain or in the landfill, consider this environmentally friendly idea. Start a compost pile or bin and leave your yard waste on your land. Composting is a simple, economical way to recycle your household scraps and yard trimmings into a nutritious meal for your soil and your landscape, not to mention the beneficial insects and microorganisms that will also feast on it.

Composting makes sense, because it keeps useful organic materials from filling up the local landfill. In some states, it is now against the law to put organic materials in the landfill, since they are relatively clean and biodegradable, and take up needed space. Another reason to compost is the reward of saving money by having a free soil enhancement, which can be used on your landscape, garden, or shared with your neighbor.

References: <http://www.purdue.edu>

Backyard Conservation, USDA-NRCS, NACD, Wildlife Habitat Council, (available on our website at www.summitswcd.org)



The Department of Public Services reads meters during the first two weeks of December for the January billing, March for the April billing, June for the July billing, and September for the October billing. These readings determine how much was consumed from the previous reading to accurately calculate your bill. If no one is home when they arrive to read, a card will be left. **YOU MUST RETURN YOUR METER READING BEFORE THE 15TH OF THAT MONTH TO AVOID DISCONNECTION.** You can also call in your reading to our office.

Bills are mailed out just before the first of January, April, July, and October. Payment of these bills is due by the 18th of these months. An option for payment is to pay 1/3 of the net due before the 18th of each month. This will allow you to spread out the payments without penalty. If you are located outside of the Village of Lakemore and receive services, you will pay a 40% additional charge.

IF YOU HAVE A WATER OR SEWER EMERGENCY, PLEASE CALL OUR EMERGENCY LINE AT 330-784-1616. LEAVE A MESSAGE; SOMEONE WILL RETURN YOUR CALL WITHIN 15 MINUTES.

Lakemore is a municipality; so we have our own department for Zoning. Call for clarification on what work requires permits at least one week before starting. Being a municipality means the Village of Lakemore also has:

- A local income tax which is paid to and managed by RITA. They can be reached at 1-800-860-7482
- A Mayor and Council. Fire, and Public Service departments. We have shared Police services with Springfield Township (330-733-1061).
- Permissive tax earned from license renewals. Lakemore encompasses zip codes 44250 and 44312. So make sure you mention the Village of Lakemore when renewing so we receive the money for road repairs and replacements!!!
- witnessed, please contact our office immediately!
- A Nuisance Abatement program for any properties in disrepair, abandoned, vacant, or considered a hazard to the community. This program is to protect those in our community from any potential health or safety hazards
- A rental property inspection program. All rental properties are subject to safety inspections by the Zoning Inspector for a fee.
- Many programs and opportunities!!! Our Village needs volunteers!!! We have big plans to renovate our community and need help. If you are interested in volunteering or becoming involved with local government visit our website, call, or stop by any of our meetings listed below
 - Council meetings: first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. unless closed for Observed Holiday
 - Planning / Zoning Commission – contact our offices
 - Historical Society: fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m.
- Springfield Local School District (330-798-1111)

Our offices are closed in observance of the following holidays: New Years Day, Martin Luther King, Jr Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, the day after Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

**VILLAGE OF LAKEMORE CLEAN UP WEEK IS ALWAYS THE WEEK OF EARTH DAY
VILLAGE OF LAKEMORE HOLDS AN ANNUAL CLEAN UP DAY THE SATURDAY**

FOLLOWING CLEAN UP WEEK FOR VOLUNTEERS TO CLEAN UP THE COMMUNITY