



PWS ID OH6800712
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR 2017

Our Mission: The mission of the LWA is to provide you, our customer, with the high quality water and sewer service you desire while keeping the cost at the minimum level required to ensure reliable, timely service today and in the foreseeable future. Your input, participation, and support is appreciated.

Introduction: The Lakengren water Authority (LWA) has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

This report covering 2017 results and status is required to be issued prior to July 1, 2018. We're happy to share our results with you. Please read them carefully. For more information call Alan Stobaugh, General Manager, with the Lakengren Water Authority at 456-4455.

Source Water Information: The LWA currently obtains all its drinking water from three production wells rated at 200 gpm each. Two wells are located south of the Lakengren Dam at 5306 Paint Creek Road adjacent to the Water Treatment Plant. The third well is located south of the Paint Creek Bridge at Longman Rd. We have a current unconditioned License to Operate (LTO) our water system.

Source Water Assessment: The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Lakengren Water Authority has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to moderate sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water well(s) is located and the existence of several potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Possible contamination has been reduced by the protective measures the LWA has implemented. More information is available by contacting Alan Stobaugh at the LWA office at 456-4455 or the Ohio EPA at (614)644-2752. The source water Protection report for the Lakengren Water Authority may be viewed by typing the following URL into your browser. <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH6800712.pdf>

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, 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.

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 (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, 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 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)

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 Lakengren Water Authority 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DEFINITIONS:

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): the sum of the concentrations of Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromoform and Chloroform

Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): the sum of the concentrations of Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid and Dibromoacetic acid

Maximum Contaminate 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 pretreatment technology

Maximum Contaminate 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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per Billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

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

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.

pci/l : picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

na = not applicable/available

nr = not regulated

Disinfection By Products							
TTHM's (ppb)		80 ppb	50.47	35.94-50.47	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5's (ppb)		60 ppb	32.19	31.95-32.19	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead and Copper	Action Level (AL)	results over the AL		90% of test results were less than	Violation	Year sample	Typical source of contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0		4.04	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	2.31 ppm		0.277	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
1 out 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm							

Water System Efficiency

Total gallons pumped from water plant from 01-01-17 through 12-31-17	81,777,000 Gallons
Total gallons metered to services 01-01-17 through 12-31-17	71,294,000 Gallons
Overall system efficiency	87.18 %

LWA Access to the Public: We encourage public interest and participation. The Board of Trustees meetings are normally held at the LWA office, 24 Lakengren Drive, at 9:00 each Friday except for holidays. You may contact any trustee, Dave Thomas, Earl Mullins or Ginger Adams at 456-4455 should you have any questions, comments, or suggestions. **The public is always welcome.**