

City of Bellevue Water Department Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2008

Introduction. The Bellevue Water Department 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. A new water main replacement project was completed, fire hydrants have been replaced, and a meter change out program is being completed. The City of Bellevue purchases 150,000 gallons of water daily from Erie County; the water is pumped into the north water tower. Additional information on Erie County water quality is also included with this report. Upon notification of boil alerts and violations of Erie County Water, the City of Bellevue will not pump any of the county's water into the city's water system.

Source Water Information. The City of Bellevue public water system uses surface water drawn from intakes on Frink Run and Berry Creek. For the purposes of source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be 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 City of Bellevue's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards. More detailed information is provided in the City of Bellevue's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the water superintendent at 419-483-3819.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 and 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).

About your drinking water. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Bellevue Water Department conducted sampling for **bacteria, inorganics, radiological, synthetic organics, and volatile organic** contaminants during **2008**. Samples were collected for different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires the water filtration plant 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.

Is my water safe? Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and, once again, we are proud to report our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Bellevue drinking water, there were 0 violations during 2008 monitoring period.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Defections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological							
Turbidity NTU	NA	TT	.188	.033 - .188	NO	2008	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (percent meeting standard)	NA	TT	100 %	100 %	NO	2008	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.009	0.009	NO	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	6.4	<5 - 10.1	NO	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppb)	1300	AL=1300	85	<50 - 192	NO	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.85	0.17 - 2.85	NO	2008	Runoff from fertilizer
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	0.73 - 1.0	NO	2008	Water Additive; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants (Units)							
Disinfectants & Disinfectants By-products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.0	1.8 - 2.7	NO	2008	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
(Quarterly) Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	70.3	43 - 104	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(Quarterly) Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	60	26.5	16.7 - 41.3	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	80	79.1	29 - 79.1	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(Quarterly) Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	80	18.7	10.6 - 18.7	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(Quarterly) Bromoform (ppb)	NA	80	0.74	0 - 0.74	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	NA	TT	2.4	2.1 - 3.2	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
(IDSE) Haloacetic Acid HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	20.9	13.4 – 20.9	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(IDSE) Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	60	14.9	10.7 – 14.9	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(IDSE) Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	60	6.0	2.7 – 6.0	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(IDSE) Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	60	1.0	0 – 1.0	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(IDSE) Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	60	2.6	0 – 2.3	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(IDSE) Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	70.0	47 - 70	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(IDSE) Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	80	14.9	11.3-14.9	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(IDSE) Chloroform (ppb)	NA	80	50.7	34.6-50.7	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine
(IDSE) Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	80	4.4	3.2-4.4	NO	2008	By-product of turbid water and chlorine

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported below, the Bellevue Water Department's highest recorded turbidity result for 2008 was 0.188 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? Public participation is encouraged at regular meetings of the Bellevue City Council which meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Bellevue City Centre.

For more information on your drinking water or for a copy of the CCR, contact the Water Department at [\(419\) 483 - 3819](tel:4194833819). The CCR is also available on the City's website at: www.cityofbellevue.com.

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. Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Treatment Technique (T T): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant 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 contaminants. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. 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. IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acid.