

Louisville Water Treatment Plant  
330-875-5644  
PWS ID # 7603012

### **What's the Quality of My Water?**

The Louisville Water Treatment Plant has been providing clean water to your community since 1977, helping to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2006. The City of Louisville's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Ohio and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

In 2006 our water department distributed 317 million gallons of water to our customers. Well #3 was abandoned and capped in December of 2006 in accordance with EPA regulations due to its poor performance over the past several years. Our water source is groundwater pumped from five wells located in two wellfields. Two wells are situated on the water plant grounds on Stertzbach Ave, and the other three are located in the 200 block of Frana Clara Street in what is known as the East Wellfield. Louisville's water supply from these five wells should be enough to sustain the community through decades of growth. To protect the City's groundwater, we are developing a wellhead protection program.

Your water is treated by using gravity filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water.

Ohio EPA completed a study of the City of Louisville's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the City of Louisville has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer, shallow depth (less than 15 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Louisville Superintendent of Utilities, Bill Glick at 330-875-5644.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim McBeath by calling (330) 875-5644 or by writing to this address: 215 S. Mill Street, Louisville, OH 44641. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular public meetings on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7:00 p.m., in City Council Chambers, Constitution Center, at 1022 W. Main Street in Louisville. Find out more on the Internet at [www.louisvilleohio.com](http://www.louisvilleohio.com).

## **The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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:**

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may 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 water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## 2006 Contaminant Testing for Louisville

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Level Detected	Violation (Yes / No)	Year <sup>1</sup> Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.12	NO	2004	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3 = AL	0.059 (90th percentile)	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
				ND - 0.074 (range)			
				All samples below AL			
Fluoride	ppm	4	1.3	1.08	NO	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants and Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.89 RAA	NO	2006	Water additive used to control microbes.
				0.83 - 1.0			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	1.6	NO	2004	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	0	80	17.1	NO	2004	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

**Non-Regulated Substances:** Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Substance	Unit	Level Detected	Year <sup>1</sup> Sampled
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	5.5	2004
Bromoform	ppb	2	2004
Chloroform	ppb	3	2004
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	1.6	2004
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	6.6	2004

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>The state allows us 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.

### Definitions

**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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a 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.

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

**90th Percentile:** 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not detectable at testing limits.

**PPB (parts per billion):** micrograms per liter (ug/l).

**PPM (parts per million):** milligrams per liter (mg/l).

**CDC:** Centers for Disease Control.

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average.

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