



**FREMONT**

*Where People Come First.*

**2007 DRINKING WATER  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**What is the purpose of this Annual Report?** The City of Fremont Water Treatment Plant 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.

**Where does our water come from?** The source of our drinking water is the Sandusky River. Our intake is located at the Ballville dam. Another intake is located near Rodger Young Park and can provide a limited supply of water during certain emergencies. Our water source is considered surface water and requires extensive treatment before it can be used as drinking water. For the purpose 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 Fremont's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, home construction, and leaking underground and aboveground storage tanks, landfills, septic systems, wastewater treatment discharges, roadways, and railways.

The City of Fremont's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. Implementing measures to protect the Sandusky River can further decrease the potential for water quality impacts. More detailed information is provided in the City of Fremont's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Joseph Flahiff, City of Fremont Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, at 419-332-3581.

**What are sources of contamination to drinking water?** The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, includes 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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 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).

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?** Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Fremont City Council who meet at the Fremont Municipal Building at 323 South Front Street at 7:30 p.m. on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions:**

- **AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
- **MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
- **MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.
- **TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **The "<" symbol:** A symbol that 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.

**Units Description:**

- **NA:** Not applicable
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **ppm:** Parts per Million (ppm) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- **ppb:** Parts per Billion (ppb) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

**For more information and/or additional copies of this report, visit:**

[www.fremontohio.org/pages/watertreatment.html](http://www.fremontohio.org/pages/watertreatment.html)

**Or contact:**

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City of Fremont Water Treatment Plant  
1113 Tiffin Street  
Fremont, OH 43420  
Telephone: 419-332-3581

**CITY OF FREMONT, OHIO  
2007 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Organic Carbon <sup>1</sup>	NA	TT	2.1	1.7 - 3.1	No	2007	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) <sup>2</sup>	NA	TT	0.04	0.04 - 0.10	No	2007	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	100% - 100%	No	2007	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.028	NA	No	2007	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	1.8	1.4 - 1.8	No	2007	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride at Plant Tap (ppm)	4	4	1.28	1.00 - 1.28	No	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) <sup>3</sup>	10	10	13.15	0.54 - 13.30	Yes	2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	1300	AL=1300	25	NA	No	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Zero out of thirty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm.							
Lead (ppb) <sup>4</sup>	0	AL=15	5.8	NA	No	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
One out of thirty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.							
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	NA	80	45.7	18.5 - 90.4	No	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	NA	60	14.1	8.2 - 21.7	No	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	19	NA	No	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	4.4	NA	No	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	25	NA	No	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	19	NA	No	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

<sup>1</sup> The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

<sup>2</sup> 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 above, the highest recorded turbidity result for 2007 was 0.10 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

<sup>3</sup> During the period of June 13<sup>th</sup> and June 18<sup>th</sup> 2007, the City of Fremont Water Treatment Plant exceeded a maximum limit for Nitrate. The City of Fremont is taking the necessary steps to design and construct an up-ground reservoir to insure the water used for treatment does not exceed the MCL for nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

<sup>4</sup> Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).