The City of Niles
Consumer Confidence Report

Monitoring and Compliance Information
Relative to 2024 Data

Drafted: March 19th, 2025

Section 1: Report Title

City of Niles
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence
Report For **2024**

Section 2: Introduction

The **City of Niles** 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The City of Niles has made many improvements to the City of Niles in 2024 including the following:

- Repaired 61 Water Breaks
- Repaired 28 Leaking/inoperable Valves
- Replaced 20 Leaking/inoperable Fire Hydrants
- Replaced 34 Curb Boxes
- Replaced over 3,000 LF of waterline on Salt Springs Rd.
- Exercised 378 Valves throughout the City
- Conducted 2 rounds of Hydrant Flushing
- Created a new water model for the entire Niles distribution system
- Completed a fully integrated GIS Map of our water distribution system

Section 3: Source Water Information

The City of Niles receives its drinking water from **Meander Reservoir**

Information contained in this report pertains to water produced by The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD or District) at its treatment facilities located at Mineral Ridge, Ohio.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District Public Water Supply ID Number is PWS 7801811. The source of the water is Meander Creek Reservoir, a surface water supply with a capacity of 11 billion gallons and owned and operated by The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District.

The MVSD also has an agreement with the United States Army Corp of Engineers that permits MVSD to draw water from Berlin Lake as a secondary source. The MVSD maintains a raw water pump station at this location and transmission lines to provide raw water to the Meander Creek Reservoir. The District did not use any water from this secondary raw water source.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District public water system uses surface water drawn from the Meander Creek Reservoir. 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 Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to runoff from row crop agriculture and animal feedlot operations, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, road/rail crossings, and new housing and commercial development that could increase runoff from roads and parking lots.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can further be decreased by implementing measures to protect Meander Creek Reservoir and its watershed.

The Water Source Assessment Report can be obtained by calling Jonathan Jamison at (330) 652-3614.

To view the approved MVSD Meander Creek Reservoir Drinking Water Source Protection Plan, visit meanderwater.org and look under the link for District information, Water Quality.

For more information on the testing of lead and fracking wastes, visit meanderwater.org and follow the link for the District Information, Water Quality

The **City of Niles** also has an **Emergency backup Connection** with the **Warren Water Dept.** During **2024** we used 0 gallons from this connection over 365 days. On average, this connection is used for approximately 0 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the **Warren Water Dept**, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Warrens Water Dept at 2323 South Main Street**.**

Section 4: 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 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, 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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Section 5: 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).

Section 6: About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **City of Niles** conducted sampling for **TTHM & HAA5** during **2024.** Samples were collected for a total of **2** different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the **City of Niles** water supply. The Ohio EPA requires 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.

Section 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

No Violations withing the 2024 Calendar year

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants {A Table of Detected Contaminants is Mandatory}

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR MVSD

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.32	AA – 0.57	NO	2024	Runoff from fertilizer &

							leachate from septic tanks
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.99	0.85 – 1.15	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
PFOS & PFOAS							
PFOS (ppb)	N/A	>70 single of combined with PFOA	Not sampled	Not Sampled	Not sampled	2024	Man-made chemicals applied to many consumer goods to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or non-stick, and in cosmetics, fast food packaging and a type of firefighting foam
PFHxS (ppb)	N/A	>140	Not sampled	Not sampled	Not sampled	2024	
Disinfectant & Disinfectant By-Products							
TOC	NA	TT	1.66	1.2 -2.2	No	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	.04	.02 - .13	No	2024	Soil Runoff
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.09	1.88 - 2.45	NO	2024	Water Additive used to control microbes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Atrazine (ug/L)	2.0	2.0	0.071	0.071-0.071	No	2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor (ug/L)	2.0	2.0	.10	.10 - .10	No	2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine (ug/L)	2.0	2.0	.051	.051 - .051	No	2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	8.16	4.7 – 11.9	NO	2024	Individual chemical found in disinfection by-products
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	51.95	31.3 – 72.9	NO	2024	Individual chemical found in disinfection by-products

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR NILES OHIO

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	56.2	17.0-56.2	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.06	1.77 - 2.46	NO	2024	Water Additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	72.9	25.9-72.9	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90TH Percentile Value**	**Violation?**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15ppb	0ppb	0	0.377	NO	January – June 2024	Household plumbing corrosion
	0 out of 61 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Lead (ppb)	15ppb	0ppb	40.4	0.00	NO	July - December 2024	Household plumbing corrosion
	1 out of 60 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3ppm	1.3	0	.05675	NO	January - June 2024	Household plumbing corrosion: & leaching from wood preservatives
	0 out of 61 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Copper (ppm)	1.3ppm	1.3	0	.0445	No	July - December 2024	Household plumbing corrosion: & leaching from wood preservatives
	0 out of 60 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

a. *Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 The City of Niles participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule UCMR 5. For a copy of the results please call Kevin Robertson at 330-544-9000 X:1171.*

LABSAMPID	Sample date	Contaminant	Result	Avarage	Minimum	Maximum	UNITS
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	13C2-PFOA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		0.01				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.01				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		0.01				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.01				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		0.01				
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	13C3-PFBA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		0.01				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.01				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		0.01				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.01				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		0.01				
M4F0639-01	07/08/2024	13C4-PFOA	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	ug/L
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.08				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.08				
M4F0639-01	07/08/2024	13C4-PFOS	0.08	0.0458	0.0287	0.08	ug/L
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024		0.0287				
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		0.0287				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.08				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.0287				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		0.0287				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.08				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.0287				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		0.0287				
M4F0639-01	07/08/2024	d3-N-MeFOSAA	0.100	0.1	0.1	0.1	ug/L
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.100				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.100				
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.0016	<0.003	<0.003	<0.004	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		ND				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.0015				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		ND				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.0018				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		ND				
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.0059	<0.005	<0.005	<0.006	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		ND				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.0048				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		ND				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.0047				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		ND				
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.0027	<0.003	<0.003	<0.004	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		ND				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.0036				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		ND				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.0040				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		ND				
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.0016	<0.003	<0.003	<0.004	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		ND				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.0019				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		ND				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.0021				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		ND				
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.0059	<0.004	<0.004	<0.005	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		ND				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.0090				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		ND				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.0095				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		ND				
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.0020	<0.004	<0.004	<0.005	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		ND				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		0.0022				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		ND				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.0027				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		ND				
M4H0075-01	07/31/2024	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.0015	<0.003	<0.003	<0.004	ug/L
M4H0075-02	07/31/2024		ND				
M4I0019-01	10/02/2024		ND				
M4I0019-02	10/02/2024		ND				
M4L0545-01	01/08/2025		0.0013				
M4L0545-02	01/08/2025		ND				

Section 9: Turbidity Information

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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, **the City of Niles** highest recorded turbidity result for **2024** was **0.13** NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was **0%**

Section 13: Lead Educational Information

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 City of Niles*** *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 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

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).

"Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/nilesoh.

Section 18: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information {Mandatory Information}

- In **2024** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Section 20: Public Participation and Contact Information {Mandatory Information}

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The City of Niles which meets **the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month. This meeting is held at the Niles Senior Center located at**

14 East State St Niles Ohio 44446. For more information on your drinking water contact **Kevin Robertson at 330-544-9000 X:1171**

Section 21: 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.
- **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.

- **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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. {Required if used within CCR}

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

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

- **Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

- **Cyanobacteria:** Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

- **Cyanotoxin:** Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".

- **Level 1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

- **Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

- **PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

- **Master Meter (MM):** A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

- **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.

- **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.

- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.