

# **OhioEPA**

**Public Water System**

**Consumer Confidence Report**

**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

**2015**

**Village of Madison**  
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**  
**For 2015**

The Village of Madison 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.

The Village of Madison purchases its drinking water from Lake County East Utilities, who treats water taken from Lake Erie. The Water System treats water from no other source. The major contaminants found in this supply are turbidity, natural organic matter such as algae and bacteria, and small amounts of nitrates. You will be able to obtain a source water assessment from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. During 2015 the Village used 95,200,000 gallons from this connection.

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 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).

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 in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes 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).

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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Madison conducted weekly sampling for bacteria during 2014. All bacteria samples passed. The Ohio EPA requires Madison Village 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, may be older than one year.

Listed below is information on contaminants that were tested in the Village of Madison's drinking water.

Contaminants (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Lead (ug/L)	0	15.5 ug/L	< 2 ug/L (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	<2.0 –6.5 ug/L no samples above AL	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ug/L)	1.3	1350 ug/L	14 ug/L (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	<0.10 - 230 ug/L no samples above AL	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
TTHMs (ug/L)	N/A	80	46.61 as the Running annual average	19.1 To 61.4	No	2015 Quarterly	By-product of Drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ug/L)	N/A	80	32.11 as the running annual average	< 18.34 to 76.3	No	2015 Quarterly	By-product of Drinking water chlorination

Listed below are the 2015 detection levels of contaminants in the Lake County Utilities water that is purchased by Madison Village (unless further specified):

Parameter	MCLG	MCL	Lake County East Values	Range of Measurements	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT (NTU)	0.20 as highest value, with 100% of samples meeting the limits	0.05 to 0.20	Soil Runoff
Lead (ug/L)	0	AL =15	< 2.0 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	BDL to 25.0, no samples above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing (2014)
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.140 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	<0.010 to 0.320, no samples above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing (2014)
TTHMs (ug/L)	N/A	80	44.49 as the running annual average	17.0 to 70.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs* (ug/L)	N/A	80	4.7	4.7 only sample	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ug/L)	N/A	60	19.51 as the running annual average	<6.0 to 39.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tap Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	1.01	0.80to 1.22	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	10	0.61	0.34 to .91	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks
Barium (mg/L)	2	2	0.016	0.016 only sample	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC (mg/L)	N/A	TT	1.8. as the running annual average	<0.7 to 2.2	Naturally present in environment
Chlorine (mg/l)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	1.5 as the running annual average	0.2 to 2.1	Water additive used to control microbes

\* This TTHM sample taken at plant tap.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council; which meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month. For further information on your drinking water contact **Dwayne Bailey, Administrator of Services for Madison Village** at 440-428-7526.

**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.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NRU):** The measurement of the cloudiness in the water.

**Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (Mg/L):** 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 (ug/L):** 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 (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**ND is non-detected.**

**The “<” symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest that level could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

**Action level.** “The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.”

**Variance and exemption.** “State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.”

### **Water Quality Information**

The Lake County East sub-district water system is providing the regulated water quality information that was recorded for 2015 or for the last period of analysis that was required. The data is tabulated by primary contaminants, which was found above detection limits. The values in this table may be used for reporting requirements as stated in the Consumer Confidence Rule.

**It can be noted that the Lake County Water System had no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations for this reporting period, nor did it operate under any variances or exemptions.**