

Village of Madison Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2019

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. In 2019, we had a current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

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. For the purpose of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from the source to intake. Based on the information compiled by this assessment, the Lake County-East drinking water source protection area is susceptible to contamination from municipal wastewater treatment discharges, industrial waste water discharges, air contamination deposition, combined sewer overflows, runoff from residential agricultural and urban areas, oil and gas production and transportation and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating. The source water assessment may be obtained from the Lake County Department of Utilities at the cost of copying fees. It is also viewable online at <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH4302911.pdf>. During 2019 the Village used 76,3977 million 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).

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. Madison Village 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> .

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 2019. 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.

**TABLE OF DETECTED
CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products - Village of Madison							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.99	0.9 - 1.24	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	27.02	11.70 - 45.57	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	47.68	21.46-69.44	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity- Sampled by Lake County East							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.09	0.03 - 0.09	No	2019	Soil Run-Off
Turbidity (% of samples meeting standard)*	NA	TT	100%	100%	No	2019	Soil Run-Off
TOC** (mg/L)	NA	TT	1	1.0 - 1.3	No	2019	Naturally Present in the Environment
Inorganic Contaminants- Sampled by Lake County East							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.07	0.84 - 1.17	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.019	0.019	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.78	0.12 - 0.78	No	2019	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper - Village of Madison							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	<2	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.31	No	2019	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	
	0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Key to Table

*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% in the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the Lake County Water East's highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.09 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 100 %

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 Disinfection 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 Disinfection 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. **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** 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 Madison Village water system is providing the regulated water quality information that was recorded for 2019 or for the last period of analysis that was required. The data is tabulated by primary contaminants, which were found above detection limits. The values in this table may be used for reporting requirements as stated in the Consumer Confidence Rule.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council; which meets the second and fourth 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

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

Ohio EPA

Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report

Madison Village

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

2019