

# Village of North Fairfield

## Consumer Confidence Report

### Annual Drinking Water Report For 2021

#### Water System Information

The Village of North Fairfield has two wells that provide water to its customers from an underground aquifer located off High Street on the southeast of town. Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) for disinfection is added at the pump house before water enters the distribution system. The finished water is stored in an above ground storage structure located at West Ashtabula and West Second Streets.

#### What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The source 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, USEPA prescribes regulations. Which 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, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottles 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 (800-426-4791).

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of North Fairfield'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 for the Village of North Fairfield has a high susceptibility to contamination. The determination is based on the following: presence of a relatively thin protection layer of clay overlying the aquifer, presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area, samples collected at the Village of North Fairfield since May 10, 1991 contained nitrates above the concentration of concern of 2.0 mg/L on 5 occasions, with concentrations ranging from 2.59 to 5.35 mg/L. This indicates a manmade influence. This susceptibility means that under currently existing condition, the potential of the aquifer becoming contaminated exists. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protection measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Clint Minniear (Superintendent) or the Village Clerk at 419-744-2235.

#### Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 form 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).

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 Village of North Fairfield is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in



Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	2.3 ppb	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems: Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.17 ppm	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems: Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**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.

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 or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A parts per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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.

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 of other requirements which a water system must follow.

Locational Running Annual Average (L.R.A.A.): Sample results added together and then divided by the total number of samples taken for a certain period.

N.D.: Not Detected or Below Detection Level

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.

## DRINKING WATER NOTICE

### Monitoring requirements were not met for NORTH FAIRFIELD VILLAGE

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During June 2021, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

#### What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This notice is to inform you that NORTH FAIRFIELD VILLAGE did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the June 2021 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

#### What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

For more information, please contact Brett Duncan at 419-744-2235 or at P.O. Box 188, North Fairfield, Oh 44855.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

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Violation ID: 8660516

Tier 3: Routine Monitoring Community (Type 3A)