

# VILLAGE OF WAKEMAN WATER DEPARTMENT

## DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2019

### *What's the source of your drinking water?*

The Village of Wakeman drinking water is supplied by Northern Ohio Rural Water. The last several pages of this report provide information about Northern Ohio Rural Water suppliers, which are also the initial sources of Wakeman's water.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

### *What are the 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 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 regulation establishes a limit 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 call 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### *About your drinking water.*

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Wakeman, along with Northern Ohio Rural Water and the Cities of Elyria and Lorain conducted sampling for bacterial, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic and volatile organic contaminants during the year 2019. Samples were collected to analyze for a variety of different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Wakeman water supply.

"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 Wakeman 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

*Definitions of some terms contained within this report are outlined on the last page.*

**TABLE OF DETECTED  
CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.27	0.88-1.37	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	30.28	18.9-48.5	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	46.85	26.2-60.9	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
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	N/A	2.5 ppb	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	N/A	0.16 ppm	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.						

The Village of Wakeman has a current, unconditional license to operate its water system.

*How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?*

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council, which is held the second Monday of every month at 59 Hyde St. in Wakeman. The meeting time is 7:30 PM.

*For more information on your drinking water contact Trish Sommers at 440-669-8773.*

The following pages contain source water information as well as a table of detected contaminants from the Cities of Elyria and Lorain Water Departments and the Village of New London, the initial suppliers of Wakeman water.

## Northern Ohio Rural Water Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2019

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Northern Ohio Rural Water purchases drinking water for its Main District from four different surface water sources, three from Lake Erie and one from the New London reservoir.

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 accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel time from source to intake.

**City of Elyria** - Although the City of Elyria's surface water intakes are located offshore in Lake Erie, the proximity of Beaver Creek and Martin's Run increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The City of Elyria's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to immediate and future contamination from municipal wastewater treatment discharges, air contamination deposition, runoff from residential, agricultural and urban areas, oil and gas production and transportation, leaking underground storage tanks, accidental releases and spills from railcars and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

The City of Elyria's public 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 be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie, Beaver Creek, and Martin's Run. More detailed information is provided in the City of Elyria's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Elyria Water Works, (440) 324-7669.

**City of Lorain** - Although the City of Lorain's surface water intake is located offshore in Lake Erie, the proximity of the Black River increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The City of Lorain's drinking water source protection area contains a moderate number of potential contaminant sources. These include accidental spills, releases associated with commercial shipping and recreational boating, air contaminant deposition, contaminants from industries and agricultural runoff, contaminants associated with oil and gas production and transportation, sediments from river dredging and disposal operations, natural erosional processes, contaminated storm water runoff from urban areas, municipal and home sewerage treatment system discharges, and combined sewer overflows.

The City of Lorain'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 Lake Erie and the Black River can further decrease the potential for negative impacts on water quality. More detailed information is provided in the City of Lorain's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Lorain Water Purification Plant, (440) 204-2280.

**The City of Sandusky** - The City of Sandusky Public Water System uses surface water drawn from two intakes, a main intake located in Lake Erie and an emergency backup intake located in Sandusky Bay. 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 accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to intake.

Although the water system's main intake is located offshore in Lake Erie, the proximity of several onshore sources increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The City of Sandusky Public Water System's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to contamination from municipal sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater, combined sewer overflows, home sewage disposal system discharges, open water dredge disposal operations, and accidental releases and spills, especially from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

The City of Sandusky Public 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 be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie. More detailed information is provided in the City of Sandusky Public Water System's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the (419) 627-5805 or by visiting the Ohio EPA's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program web page at: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/pdu/swap.html>

**The Village of New London** - The Village of New London's public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on Buck Creek. The Village's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agricultural runoff, pasture runoff, above ground storage tanks, industrial storm water, gas line rupture, marina boat docks, unsewered areas, cemeteries, oil and gas wells, roadways and railways.

The Village of New London's public 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 be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Buck Creek. More detailed information is provided in the Village of New London's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the Village of New London, (419) 929-4091.

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.

Northern Ohio Rural Water, the City of Elyria, the City of Lorain, the City of Sandusky and the Village of New London routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These tables show the results of our monitoring for contaminants listed for 2019. (See the following table)

As you can see by the table, NORW did not incur any water quality standard violations in 2019. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. However, we have detected minor levels of certain contaminants through our monitoring and testing procedures. These have been reviewed by the EPA and have been determined not to pose a health risk.

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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 (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. Northern Ohio Rural Water 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>.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019 Northern Ohio Rural Water participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results please call Michel Braun at (419) 668-7213.

Northern Ohio Rural Water has a cross-connection control program to ensure water quality to all customers, and this requires an on-site survey of individual service connections. Sometime in the near future, you may be contacted to schedule an appointment to perform an on-site survey.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Michael Braun at (419) 668-7213. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any regularly scheduled meeting. These meetings are held on the third Thursday of the month at the NORW office located at 2205 U.S. Highway 20 E., Norwalk, Ohio.

**2019  
NORTHERN OHIO RURAL WATER  
MAIN DISTRICT**

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation Y/N
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2019	NA	80	60.6	32.5 - 85.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	NA	60	35.3	20.8 - 47.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	1.5	1.3 - 1.8	Water additive used to control microbes	N
Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test results were less than	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation Y/N
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	.134 (90th percentile)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	N
	0 of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	2019	0 ppb	15 ppb	1	<3.0 (90th percentile)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	N
	1 of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level 15 ppb.						
Contaminants (Units)	Year	Sample Location	Level Found	Range of Detection			
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)</b>							
1-Butonal (ppb)	2019	Entry Point	8.10	ND -10.00			
Manganese (ppb)	2019	Entry Point	3.26	ND - 6.00			
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	Distribution	40.7	27.3 - 71.4			
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	Distribution	13.9	7.82 - 18.9			
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	Distribution	50.7	36.0 - 84.3			

**ELYRIA WATER WORKS  
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation Y/N
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.019	0.019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	N
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	1.0845	0.81-1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	N
Nitrates (ppm)	2019	10	10	1.17	0.0-1.17	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	N
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Turbidity (NTU) % meeting standard	2019	N/A	100% <0.3 NTU	0.13	0.05-0.13	Soil runoff	N
Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the 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 City of Elyria's highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.13 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2019	TT removal >1.0	N/A	1.26	1.0-1.79	Naturally present in the environment	N
Contaminants (Units)	Year	Sample Location	Level Found	Range of Detection			
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)</b>							
Bromide (mg/L)	2019	Source Water	0.02	0.0207-0.026			

**LORAIN WATER DEPARTMENT  
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation Y/N
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.018	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	N
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	1.03	0.56-1.23	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	N
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	1.04	ND-1.04	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	N
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Turbidity	2019	N/A	TT	0.26	0.02-0.26	Soil runoff	N
% meeting standard	2019	N/A	TT	100	N/A		
Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the 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 City of Lorain's highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.26 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.							
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)	2019	N/A	TT	1.40	1.0-2.1	Naturally present in the environment	N
Microcystin (ppb)	2019	N/A	0.3	0.43	<0.3-0.43	Toxins produced by harmful algal blooms	N
Contaminants (Units)	Year	AMOUNT	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants			
<b>Unregulated Substance</b>							
BrCl2CH (ppb)	2019	5.6	4.1-7.8	The US EPA is having water systems monitor certain unregulated contaminants that do not have an MCL			
Cl3CH (ppb)	2019	14.4	9.1-22				
Br2ClCH (ppb)	2019	1.8	1.1-2.4				
Cl2 Acetic Acid (ppb)	2019	4.3	2.9-6.4				
Cl3 Acetic Acid (ppb)	2019	5.0	3.1-24.3				
Br2 Acetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.3	N/A				
Ortho (ppm)	2019	0.67	0.56-0.90				

**CITY OF SANDUSKY PUBLIC WATER WORKS  
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation Y/N
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<sup>1</sup> Nitrate (ppm)	MONTHLY	10	10	1.4	0.0-1.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	N
<sup>2</sup> Fluoride (ppm)	DAILY	4	4	0.9	0.8-1.1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	N
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.015	0.013-0.016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	N
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
<sup>3</sup> Turbidity (NTU)	Continuous	<0.10	0.3	0.16	0.02-0.16	Soil runoff	N
%meeting standard	2019	TT	N/A	100%	100%		
Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the 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, Big Island Water Work's highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.16 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.							
Total Organic Carbon (ratio)	MONTHLY	TT removal >1	N/A	1.4	1.0-1.9	Naturally present in the environment	N

**VILLAGE OF NEW LONDON  
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (PLANT 1)**

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation Y/N
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	<0.025	<0.025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.84	0.25 - 1.17	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	<0.50	<0.50	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	NO
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	N/A	TT	0.22	0.05 - 0.22	Soil runoff	NO
% meeting standard				100%			
Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the 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 Village of New London's (Plant 1) highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.22 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.							
Total Organic Carbon	2019	N/A	TT	1.01	1.00 - 1.10	Naturally present in the environment	NO

**VILLAGE OF NEW LONDON  
TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (PLANT 2)**

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation Y/N
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.0288	0.0288	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.96	0.83 - 1.20	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	<0.50	<0.50	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	NO
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	N/A	TT	0.33	0.03 - 0.33	Soil runoff	NO
% meeting standard				97%			
Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the 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 Village of New London's (Plant 2) highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.33 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 97%.							
Total Organic Carbon	2019	N/A	TT	1.00	1.00 - 1.92	Naturally present in the environment	NO
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	2018	0	15	1.7		Erosion of natural deposits	N
Combined radium (pCi/l)	2018	0	5	0.75		Erosion of natural deposits	N

**FOOTNOTES**

<sup>1</sup>Nitrate: Infants below the age of 6 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>2</sup>Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones; children may get mottled teeth. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

## DEFINITIONS

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or the requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Microcystin	Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of cyanotoxin microcystin.
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A measure of the clarity of water.
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter: A common measure of radioactivity.
ppb or ug/l	Parts Per Billion/micrograms per liter: One part per billion corresponds to about one minute in 2,000 years,
ppm	Parts per Million are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to a one second in approximately 11.5 days.
ppb	Part per Billion are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of 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.
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 detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
90th Percentile	90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.
The state requires Northern Ohio Rural Water to monitor for some contaminants less often than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.	