

Contaminant Monitoring Results

Measured at Sharon Springs

Contaminant	Level Found	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Health Effects	Potential Source of Contaminants	Violation	Sample Year
Copper (ppb)	178	123-213	1300	1300	Gastrointestinal distress, liver or kidney disease	Corrosion of household plumbing	None	2010
Nitrate (ppm)	4.9	N/A	10	10	Methemoglobinemia (Blue Baby Syndrome).	Natural deposits, fertilizers, sewage	None	2011
Total Chlorine (ppm)	1	.16-1.65	4	4	Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of EPA's standard could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of EPA's standard could experience stomach discomfort.	Water additive used to control microbes	None	2011
Fluoride (ppm)	.47	N/A	4	4	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of this level over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	None	2009
TTHMs (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	2.4	N/A	80	N/A	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have and increased risk of getting cancer	By-product of drinking water chlorination	None	2009

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Level Found	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Health Effects	Potential Source of Contaminants	Violation	Sample Year
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	>1	0	Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	Naturally present in the environment	None	2011

Sharon-Wadsworth System Sampling

Contaminant	Level Found	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Health Effects	Potential Source of Contaminants	Violation	Sample Year
Measured by Medina County Sanitary Engineer								
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	18.7	NA	80	NA	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have and increased risk of getting cancer	By-product of drinking water chlorination	None	2007
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	4.9	NA	60	NA	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have and increased risk of getting cancer	By-product of drinking water chlorination	None	2007
Measured by Wadsworth City								
Fluoride (ppm)	1.18	0.76-1.18	4	4	Exposure to excessive consumption of fluoride over a lifetime may lead to increased likelihood of bone fractures in adults, and may result in effects on bone leading to pain and tenderness. Children aged 8 years and younger exposed to excessive amounts of fluoride have an increased chance of developing pits in the tooth enamel, along with a range of cosmetic effects to teeth.	Water additive which promotes strong teeth	None	2011
Barium (ppm)	0.17	NA	2	2	Some people who drink water containing barium well in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.	Erosion of natural deposits	None	2011

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 a 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 a 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

Ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

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