

2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT—MEDINA COUNTY CHIPPEWA LAKE WATER SYSTEM

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has recently adopted rules which require all water suppliers to provide information on the quality of its water to its customers annually. The County of Medina which provides your drinking water has prepared this consumer confidence report in order to inform you of the quality of water that you are receiving. After you have reviewed this report for 2008, you can see the water that the County has been providing you exceeds the minimum requirements adopted by the U.S. EPA. The Medina County Chippewa Lake Water System obtains its water from three wells located at 7090 Lake Rd. at the Water Plant. There is also a back-up supply of water from the Northwest Water System which is used once or twice a week to assist the wells. All drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain some amounts of some contaminants. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material; and can pick up substances from the presence of animals or human activity. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water? (141.153(b)(1))

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatments plants, septic systems, agriculture 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).

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Medina County—Chippewa Lake'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 to Medina County—Chippewa Lake has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. Some protective strategies for our wells are: we have new caps on our wellheads that are vented, insect and vermin-proof. We have check valves on the discharge side of our pump/motor for our wells, so nothing can enter the well if a line breaks. Our chemicals are stored in the water plant in a low profile containment system. Some things you can do to protect your drinking water is to dispose of the following chemicals properly: cleaning products, auto products, fuel oil, furniture strippers, lawn and garden products, and oil-based paints. Do not dispose of these in sinks, toilets or storm drains. Storm drains transmit water directly to the ground or streams. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 330-764-8345.

CONTAMINANT MONITORING RESULTS

| Contaminant | Level Found | Lowest & Highest Amount detected | MCL (Highest Level allowed) | MCLG (Health Goal) | Possible Health Effects | Potential Source of Contamination | Violation | Sample Year |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|---|-----------|-------------|
| Copper *(ppb) | 176 | 43.8– 343 | 1,300 | 1,300 | Gastrointestinal distress, liver, or kidney disease | Corrosion of household plumbing | None | 2006 |
| Lead *(ppb) | 5.2 | 0—11 | 15 | 0 ppb | Delayed physical or mental development in children, adults could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure | Corrosion of household plumbing | None | 2006 |
| Nitrate (ppm) | .68 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Methemoglobinemia (Blue Baby Syndrome) | Natural deposits, fertilizers, sewage | None | 2008 |
| Nitrite (ppm) | .30 | N/A | 1 | 1 | Infants below age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and Blue baby Syndrome. | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits | None | 2008 |
| Gross Alpha * | < 3 pCi/L | N/A | 15 pCi/L | 0 pCi/L | Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | Erosion of Natural deposits | None | 2006 |
| Radium 228 * | <1 pCi/L | N/A | 5 pCi/L | 0 pCi/L | Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | Erosion of Natural deposits | None | 2006 |

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|--------------------------------------|------|-----------|----|-----|---|--|-------|------|
| TTHM's (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes) | 46.8 | 20.4-78.9 | 80 | N/A | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | By-product of drinking water chlorination. | None. | 2008 |
| HAA5's (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) | 32.8 | 8.8-49.0 | 60 | N/A | Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | By-product of drinking water chlorination. | None. | 2008 |
| IDSE Trihalomethanes (ppb) | NA | 0-87.4 | NA | NA | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | By-product of drinking water chlorination. | None | 2008 |
| IDSE Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 0-58.5 | NA | NA | Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | By-product of drinking water chlorination. | None | 2008 |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | .97 | 0.06-2.84 | 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. | 2008 |

*Not required in 2008.

The Medina County-Chippewa Lake water system failed to maintain a minimum of 0.2 mg/L free chlorine residual during the months of February, March and October 2008 as required by the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rule 3745-83-01. All bacteriological tests taken routinely during those months indicated that the water posed no health risks. Repairs and improvements were made to the chlorination system at the water treatment plant to rectify the problem.

NOTE: Under the Stage 2 disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acid (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both THMs and HAAs.