

**Medina County Sharon Springs Water System**  
**PWS ID #: OH5200812**  
**2011 Consumer Confidence Report**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has adopted rules which require all water suppliers to annually provide information on the quality of water supplied to its customers. Medina County, your drinking water provider, has prepared this Consumer Confidence Report in compliance with this requirement. This report indicates that the water the County has been providing to you meets the requirements adopted by the U.S. EPA. The Medina County Sharon Center Water System obtains its water from two wells located on the Sharon Golf Course. There is also a back-up water supply from the Wadsworth City Water System. Wadsworth City water supply is only used in cases of an emergencies, and it was used for 10 days in 2011 for repairs made at the water plant.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call David Ling, Water Distribution Systems Supervisor, at (330)723-9585.

**Community Participation**

The Medina County Board of Commissioners holds regularly scheduled meetings every Monday at 9:30 a.m. at the County Administration Building, 144 N. Broadway, Medina. Information regarding these meetings can be found on the Commissioners Web site at <http://www.co.medina.oh.us/commiss/agenda.htm>. The public may also address any drinking water concerns to the Medina County Sanitary Engineer's Superintendent of Treatment, Dave Bazilevich, at (330) 723-9585

**Important Health Information**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/).

**Substances That Could Be in Water**

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Lead and Drinking Water**

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. Medina County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control contaminants that may be contributed to the water through the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, metals from these fixtures can leach into your water. 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Operating License**

Medina County currently has a unconditioned license issued by the Ohio EPA to operate The Medina County Sharon Springs water system.

**Source Water Assessment**

The Ohio EPA completed a study of the Medina County Sharon Springs wells in order 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 Sharon Springs has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination was based on the following: 1.) The depth to the top of the water table is greater than 50 feet (wells are 125 to 165 feet), 2.) No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities or presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under current conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. Medina County has developed a Wellhead Protection Plan to protect the ground water supply from potential contamination. Detailed information is provided in the Source Water Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling the Medina County Sanitary Engineers at 330-723-9585.

Some things customers can do to protect drinking water is to dispose of the following chemicals properly: cleaning products, automotive products, fuel oil, furniture strippers, lawn/garden products and oil-based paints. Customers should not dispose of these items in sinks, toilets or storm drains. Storm drains transmit water and pollutants directly to the ground or streams.

## 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
<b>Measured by Medina County Sanitary Engineer</b>								
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
<b>Measured by Wadsworth City</b>								
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.