The Village of North Fairfield
Consumer Confidence Report
Annual Drinking Water Report For 2017

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 Bob Niedermier (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 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 take to minimize exposure is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

About your drinking water.

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

The Village of North Fairfield is proud to inform its residents that we have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the North Fairfield Council, which meets the second and last Mondays at 7:00, at Village Hall, located at 3 East Main Street. For more information on your drinking water contact Bob Niedermier at 419-744-2235.

The following is information on the contaminants that were found in the Village of North Fairfield drinking water in 2017

CONTAMAINANTS	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION'S	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	5.8	5.8	NO	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	< .2	< .2	NO	2015	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer factories
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.037	0.037	NO	2015	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	< 5	N/A	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	Zero (0) out of ten (10) samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb							
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.118	N/A	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	Zero (0) out of ten (10) samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb							
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	6.68	2.37 - 10.99	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	0	5	2.48	1.1 - 3.86	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS								
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	1.15	.63 - 1.54	NO	2017	Water additives used to control microbes
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Including Pesticides and Herbicides)								
No Detects								Herbicides runoff
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	0	80	< 2	< 2	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5	ppb	0	60	< 6	< 6	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

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.