

2017 Annual Water Quality Report

Medina County
Sharon Springs Water System
PWS ID#: OH5200812



2017 Consumer Confidence Report Medina County Sharon Springs Water System PWS ID #: OH5200812

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 an emergency connection to our Sharon-Wadsworth water system supplied by the Wadsworth City Water System. The Sharon-Wadsworth emergency connection was used for 1 day in March and 2 days in October, totaling 62,000 gallons. 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 Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. at the County Administration Building, 144 N. Broadway, Medina. Information regarding these meetings can be found on the Medina County Meeting and Events Calendar at <http://www.co.medina.oh.us/calendar.html>. 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/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-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/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

OPERATING LICENSE

In 2017 Medina County had an 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.

SAMPLING RESULTS

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Along with daily treatment monitoring requirements, Medina County regularly conducts sampling for bacterial, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants. The City of Wadsworth also regularly conducts sampling for bacterial, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants, most of which have never been detected in the Wadsworth water supply. The Ohio EPA requires the monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included along with the year in which the sample was taken.

**Contaminant Monitoring Results
SHARON SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM SAMPLING**

Substance (units)	Level Found	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source	
*Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	19.7	NA	80	NA	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
*Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	9.87	NA	60	NA	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Nitrate (ppm)	3.50	NA	10	10	NO	2017	Natural deposits, fertilizers, sewage	
Substance (units)	Level Found	Range Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source	
Total Chlorine (ppm)	1.14	0.59 - 1.72	4	4	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes	
Substance (units)	Level Found	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sample Year	Sites above AL/Total Sites	Typical Source
Copper (ppb)	163.5	52 - 179	AL=1300	1300	NO	2016	0/5	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	<5.0	<5.0 - <5.0	AL=15	0	NO	2016	0/5	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

**SHARON SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM SAMPLING
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

Substance (units)	Level Found	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source	
Alachlor (ppb)	<0.20	NA	2	0	NO	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
Atrazine (ppb)	<0.30	NA	3	3	NO	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
Simazine (ppb)	<0.35	NA	4	4	NO	2017	Herbicide runoff	
Benzo(a)pyrene (nanogram/l)	<100	NA	200	0	NO	2017	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate (ppb)	<.6	NA	400	400	NO	2017	Discharge from chemical factories	
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	<.6	NA	6	0	NO	2017	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	
Endothall (ppb)	<9.0	NA	100	100	NO	2017	Runoff from herbicide use	

SHARON-WADSWORTH EMERGENCY CONNECTION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING

Substance (units)	Level Found	Range Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source	
Total Chlorine (ppm)	0.8	0.54 - 1.59	4	4	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes	
Substance (units)	Level Found	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source	
*Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	35.1	NA	80	NA	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
*Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	<6.0	NA	60	NA	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS MEASURED BY THE CITY OF WADSWORTH

Substance (units)	Level Found	Range Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	1.09	0.74 - 1.28	4.0	4.0	NO	2017	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Barium (ppm)	0.036	NA	2	2	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	<2	<2 - 9.5	AL15	0	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	99	<10 - 150	AL1300	1300	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MEASURED BY THE CITY OF WADSWORTH

2017		Molybdenum	Strontium	Vanadium	Hexavalent Chromium
Plant Tap	Average (ppb)	1.9	125	<0.2	0.068
	Range (ppb)	1.1 – 2.7	100 - 150	<0.2 - <0.2	0.052 – 0.084
Distribution	Average (ppb)	2.45	120	<0.2	0.105
	Range (ppb)	1.5 – 3.4	110 - 130	<0.2 – 0.26	0.08 – 0.13

* 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 Acids (HAA5). U.S. EPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

** If a system collects fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, the system has a MCL violation

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.