TEST RESULTS-Genoa Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products IDSE = Initial Distribution System Evaluation								
2 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	18.2	6.2	30.2		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
2 Haloacetic Acids (ppb) IDSE	NA	60	21.9	7.5	33.8		No	3 samples collected in Feb., May, & Aug.
2 Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	NA	80	60.6	30.4	82.7		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
2 Trihalomethanes Total (ppb) IDSE	NA	80	63.4	47.5	81.4		No	3 samples collected in Feb., May, & Aug.
Inorganic Contaminants								
6 Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	1.3 AL	0.26	<0.04	0.28	7/08	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Residual Disinfectants								
2 Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	1.07	0.84	1.36		NA	Water additive used to control microbes

1. Analyzed daily, detected level is the highest of the year.
2. Detected level is average of quarterly samples.
3. Analyzed monthly, detected level is highest of the year.
4. Analyzed daily, the detected level is the highest avg. of quarters.
5. Analyzed monthly.
6. 0% of households exceeded action level.
7. Two household out of 30 exceeded action level.
8. 100 % of samples meet the turbidity limits.
9. One sample taken per year.

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Water Quality Data Table

(Legend and Definitions)

Units Description:

NA:	Not applicable.
ND:	Not detected.
PCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<=:	Less than or equal to.
>:	Greater than.
ppm:	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb:	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measurement of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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.
MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT:	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of the contaminant in drinking water.
AL:	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG:	Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL:	Maximum residual disinfection level. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Village of Genoa

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

In 1996 Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report called "Consumer Confidence Report". The CCR includes information on general health, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Genoa's Drinking Water meets all Federal and State Requirements

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report.

Source of Genoa's Water

The City of Oregon Public Water System uses surface water drawn from an intake located in Lake Erie. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to intake.

Although the water system's main intake is located offshore in Lake Erie, the proximity of several onshore sources increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The City of Oregon Public Water System's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to contamination from municipal sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater, combined sewer overflows, home sewage disposal system discharges, open water dredge disposal operations, runoff from agricultural releases spills, especially from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

The City of Oregon Public Water System treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment protocol can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie. More detailed information is provided in the City of Oregon Public Water System's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling (419-855-7761).

The Village of Genoa continues to take steps to improve the overall water system for our residents. A long range plan has been implemented to replace undersize lines and to replace valves and hydrants. Other water project updates can be found in the Village of Genoa's web page at www.genoaohio.org.

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.

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)

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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Genoa 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 can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

The Village of Genoa has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

We at the Village of Genoa's Public Works Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. If you experience a water problem or have a water leak, please call 419-855-7761 immediately. If a problem arises after business hours you may call our emergency pager at 419-534-1264.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kevin M. Gladden; Public Works Director; 300 W. 10th St., between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.--Monday through Friday or call 419-855-7761. You can also e-mail the Public Works Department at kgladden@genoaohio.org. Or visit our web site at www.genoaohio.org Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular Village Council Meetings which are held the first and third Monday of every month in the Village Town Hall at 7:30 p.m.

The Village of Genoa routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables on the following pages will show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009

Water Quality Data Table

TEST RESULTS-Oregon Water Quality Data Table (Complete Compliance Information available at Genoa Public Works)

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products IDSE= INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION								
1 Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1	.057	<0.02	0.060	11/09	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
2 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	18.84	6.3	25.7		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
2 Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ISDE	NA	60		8.0	20.8		No	8 samples collected in Oct. and Dec.
3 Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	1.9	1.9	2.3		No	Naturally present in the environment.
2 Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	NA	80	63.69	25.3	100		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
2 Trihalomethanes Toatal (ppb) ISDE	NA	80		23.0	62.2		No	8 samples collected in Feb.,April,June,&Aug.
4 Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.1	1.1	1.1		NA	Water additives used to control microbes.
1 Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	N/A	0	0		NA	Water additives used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
1 Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.55	0.77	1.15	7/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
5 Nitrate[measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	3.83	<0.20	3.83	7/09	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
6 Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	1.3 AL	0.37	<.004	.0316	9/08	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
7 Lead (ppb)	0 AL	15 AL	<4	<4	42	9/08	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Microbiological Contaminants								
8 Turbidity (conventional or Direct filtration) (NTU)	NA	TT<=0.3 (in 100% of samples / month met MCL)	0.31	.04	0.31		No	Soil runoff
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
2 Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.18	<0.30	0.20		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Inorganic Contaminants								
9 Barium (ppb)	2	2	7			6/09	No	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries