

# Village of Genoa

## 2018 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***  
***The Village of Genoa has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.***

### **Source of Genoa's Water**

The City of Oregon Public Water System uses surface water drawn from an intake located in Lake Erie: Intake is approximately 1.5 miles offshore of Reno Beach (Anchor Point Marina). 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 (419-855-7791 ext. 225).

**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](http://www.genoaohio.org).**

The sources of drinking water both tap 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 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.

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. Village water has tested well below the minimum standards used to test for lead in its drinking water. 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>

**If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kevin M. Gladden; Public Works Director; 300 W. 10<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:kgladden@genoaohio.org). Or visit our web site at [www.genoaohio.org](http://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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018***



## 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		Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
				Low	High			

#### Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products IDSE= INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION

1 Chlorite (ppm)	0.80	1	0.24	ND	0.24	2/5/17	No	Discontinued feed 7/24/17
2 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	11.9	3.2	15.8		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
3 Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	1.8	1.1	2.2		No	Naturally present in the environment.
2 Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	NA	80	59.5	13.0	58.1		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
4 Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.6	1.2	1.9		NA	Water additives used to control microbes.
1 Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	N/A	0	0		NA	Discontinued Feed

#### Inorganic Contaminants

1 Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.10	0.62	1.10	1/18/18	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	4.06	ND	4.06	3/7/18	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
6 Copper (ppm)	ND ug/L	48 ug/L	20.0	ND	20.0	8/2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
7 Lead (ppb)	0 ug/L	15 ug/L	<0.000	ND	5.1	8/2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

#### Microbiological Contaminants

8 Turbidity (conventional or Direct filtration) (NTU)	NA	TT<=0.4	0.11	.04	0.11		No	Soil runoff
		(in 100% of samples per month met MCL)						(Analyzed every 4 hours)

#### Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

2 Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	ND	ND		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2 Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	ND	ND			Analyzed Apr., May, June

#### Inorganic Contaminants

9 Barium (ppb)	2	2	0.011		N/A	6/19/18	No	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries
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No violations of MCL  
No Monitoring Violations

## TEST RESULTS-Genoa Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products IDSE = Initial Distribution System Evaluation</b>								
2 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	13.8	5.7	21.8	Quarterly	No	No-By-product of drinking water chlorination
2 Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	NA	80	27.3	14.4	83.9	Quarterly	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
6 Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	1.3 AL	0.021	ND	0.33	10/11/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
7 Lead	0	15	0.005	<4	0.005	10/11/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Corrosion of Plumbing

### Residual Disinfectants

2 Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	1.18	1.03	1.31		NA	Water additive used to control microbes
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1. Analyzed daily, detected level is the highest of the year.
3. Analyzed monthly, detected level is highest of the year.
5. Analyzed monthly.
7. Two household out of 30 exceeded action level.
9. One sample taken per year.

2. Detected level is average of monthly/quarterly samples.
4. Analyzed daily, the detected level is the highest avg. of quarters.
6. 0% of households exceeded action level.
8. 100 % of samples meet the turbidity limits.

## Water Quality Data Table

(Legend and Definitions)

### Units Description:

NA:	Not applicable.	ppm:	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ND:	Not detected.	ppb:	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
PCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	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.
<=:	Less than or equal to.		
>:	Greater than.		

### 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.

No violations of MCL – No Monitoring Violations