



VILLAGE OF FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO, 220 THIRD STREET

FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO 44077 440.352.3620

WWW.FAIRPORTHARBOR.ORG

For Immediate Release-

Fairport Harbor, Ohio January 29, 2016-

In response to the recent events in Flint, Michigan and Sebring, Ohio, the Village of Fairport Harbor would like to share with its water customers that the Village of Fairport Harbor has been well within the Ohio Environmental Protection Agencies (OEPA) requirements for lead and copper testing. In addition, our Administrators are in constant contact with the OEPA regarding our daily operations and water quality. Please see the most recent Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) submitted to the OEPA in June 2015.

Questions related to water quality, please contact 440.352.3620.



Village of Fairport Harbor Consumer Confidence Report 2014

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Fairport Harbor draws water from Lake Erie, a surface water source to provide water to its customers.

Source water assessment and its availability

Although Lake Erie has an abundant supply of water for treatment, common sense conservation methods should be followed.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The 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 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Fairport Harbor Village Council, which meets on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. For more contact the Fairport Harbor Water Treatment Plant. (440) 352-0154

License to Operate

"We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our Public water System."

Additional Information for TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Village of Fairport Harbor Public Water System 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	Or MRDLG	or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	56.9	24.6	133	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.9	1.3	2.5	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.01	0.83	1.18	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.50	0.16	0.86	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.013	NA		2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	100% of all samples were below the TT value of 0.3					2014	No	Soil runoff
A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation unless approved by the state. The highest single measurement was 0.20. Any measurement in excess of 5.0 is a violation.								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1(month)	0(year)	NA		2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	54.5	32.6	88.4	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.110	#Samples Exceeding AL		20174	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	<2.0	0		2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

Term **Definition**
 mg/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
 ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 NA: not applicable
 NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended
 NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term **Definition**
 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.
 TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
 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.
 MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Village of Fairport Harbor
 220 Third St.
 Fairport Harbor, OH 44077
 (440)352-3620 E-Mail: administrator@fairportharbor.org

Term Definition

mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
 ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
 ND: Not detected
 positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
 positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

Term Definition

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.
 AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Water Treatment Plant

5 High St.
 Fairport Harbor, OH 44077
 (440)352-0154 E-Mail: fhwtpp@att.net

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 WATER DEPARTMENT
 220 THIRD STREET
 FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO 44077