

***** ECRWSS*****
LOCAL POSTAL CUSTOMER
FAIRPORT HARBOR, OH 44077



Village of Fairport Harbor Consumer Confidence Report 2024

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CONTAMINANTS	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE LowHigh	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Microbiological Contaminants							
TOC Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.0	1.01.1	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment. The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of (TOC) actually removed to the percentage of the (TOC) to be removed. A value of greater than (1) shows that the system is in compliance with (TOC) removal requirements. A value of less than (1), indicates a violation of the (TOC) removal requirements.
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.23	0.030.23	2024	No	Soil runoff
A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation unless approved by the state. The highest single measurement was 0.23. Any measurement in excess of 1.0 is a violation.							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	57.7	25.261.7	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	30.4	15.334.2	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.002	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
40 samples collected							
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.27	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
40 samples collected							

Term Definition
: 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.

For more Information:
(440)352-3620 or E-Mail:administrator@fairportharbor.org or visit FairportHarbor.org/water

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

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).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

Our system receives its drinking water from Lake Erie. Since our source water is exposed to atmospheric conditions, it is considered to be surface water. For the purpose of source water assessments, all

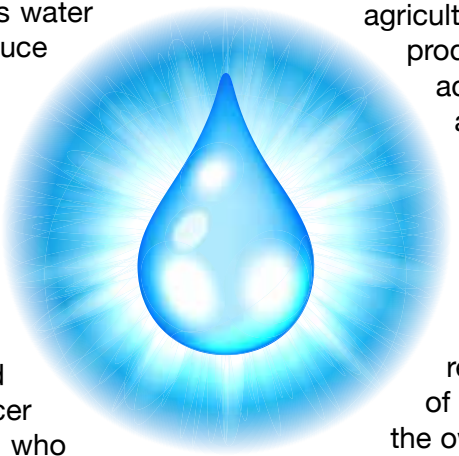
surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to intake. Based on information compiled by assessment, the Fairport Harbor drinking water protection area is susceptible to contamination from municipal wastewater treatment discharges, industrial wastewater discharges, air contamination deposition, runoff from residential,

agricultural and urban areas, oil and gas production and transportation and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating. If you would like to know more about this water source report, please call (440) 352-3620. On October 4th, 2023, Fairport Harbor began receiving its drinking water from City of Painesville. Fairport Harbor retains the ownership of the Distribution System.

Fairport Harbor will continue the billing, water quality reporting, and maintenance of Distribution System.

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, 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 storm water 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 third Tuesdays of the month. For additional meeting information, visit FairportHarbor.org/calendar.

LICENSE TO OPERATE

“We have a current, unconditional license to operate our Public water System.”

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THMS (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES)

Some think that water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years, may cause problems with the liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and also cause 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>.
OEPA requires that ALL Potable Water Systems report any previous deficiencies. In November of 2024, Fairport reported the quarterly Disinfection Biproducts to the OEPA, these should have been submitted in October 2024. No further errors are on record.

Because Fairport Harbor has been receiving its drinking water from the City of Painesville, since

October 4, 2023, Fairport Harbor shall disclose the Fluoride, Nitrate, Barium, TOC, and Turbidity detections on this 2024 CCR Table, since these values reflect the effluent water coming from Painesville. In **Red** are the values from City of Painesville. All other values are the responsibility of Fairport Harbor Distribution ORC.

The contact information for City of Painesville Water Dept. is (440) 392-9565, for treatment inquiries.



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. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Fairport Harbor PWS has conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganics; synthetic organic; and volatile organics during 2020. Samples were collected for a total of 58 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Fairport Harbor water supply. The EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

CONTAMINANTS	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE Low High	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.0	.4 1.5	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	.7 1.09	2024	No	Erosion of natural Deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.65	0 .65	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer us Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.018	N/A	2024	No	Discharge of wastes; Discharge from metal refinery; Erosion of natural deposits

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