

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements not met for MILAN VILLAGE PWS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the First Quarter of 2018 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that MILAN VILLAGE PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the First Quarter of 2018 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

A sample was (will be) collected on N/A.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting MILAN VILLAGE PWS at:

Contact Person: Daniel Hipp

Phone Number: 419-499-4161 Ext 8

Mailing Address: 11 S. Main St. Milan, Oh 44846

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID: OH2201212 Facility ID: DS1

Date Distributed: 4-29-19

The Village of Milan Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2018

The Village of Milan has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water for the year 2018. Included within this report is general health information, water quality results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Water System Information

The Village of Milan changed to purchasing water from Erie County for 2018. The Village of Milan receives its source water from the Erie County Distribution System (Perkins District). Erie County purchases and distributes treated water from the City of Sandusky and the City of Huron. The sole source of water is drawn from intakes in Lake Erie and emergency backup intake located in the Sandusky Bay. It is then treated at the Sandusky Water Plant, 2306 1ST St. Sandusky, Ohio 44870 and distributed by the Erie County Water Dept. to the Village of Milan's 500,000 gallon water tower. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination 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 Sandusky and Huron PWS'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, and accidental releases and spills, especially from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating. The City of Sandusky and Huron PWS treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique 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 Sandusky Public Water System's Drinking Water Source Assessment available by calling 419-627-5805 and Huron's PWS at 419-433-9502 or by visiting the Ohio EPA's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program web page at: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/pdu/swap.html>. The Milan Water Department License to Operate was unconditioned for 2018.

What are the sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Erie County purchases treated water from the City of Sandusky and the City of Huron. The sole source of drinking water comes from Lake Erie. 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 organics, 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**, Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Health Information about 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. The Village of Milan 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 you 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>.

Immune-Compromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, anyone with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Additional Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits of 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 the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe drinking Water Hotline, toll free at 1-800-426-4791.

About your drinking water

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants does not change frequently.

During the 1st quarter of 2018 the Village of Milan failed to monitor for disinfection by-products at two locations. We have since then posted the schedule on the wall for easy access and made sure we have the monitoring schedule by January 1st. A public notice is on the last page of this report.

The Village of Milan had a MCL violation during the second quarter of 2018. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years, could experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The Village of Milan took the following steps to correct this violation. The Village of Milan installed a tower mixer to circulate the water in the water tower. We also increased the size of our water main to the water tower from 6” to 12” for more water flow. Erie Co. water installed vents in their Kelley Rd. water tower to help dissipate the TTHMs in their tower. The Village of Milan also sampled from 5 locations instead of 2 locations in 2018. These actions helped put our water system back into compliance.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were detected in the Village of Milan Water System drinking water.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Contamination Source
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Disinfection By Products

Total-(ppm) *							
Trihalomethanes	NA	80	91.8	49.1-82.7	YES	2018	Chlorination by-product
Haloacetic acid	NA	60	26.5	15.5-33.8	YES	2018	Chlorination by-product

Disinfectants

Total							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.84	.40-1.3	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Contaminants (Units)	Action Level(AL)	Individual Results over AL	90% of test levels were	Violation	Year Sampled	Contamination Source
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Copper (ppm) 1.3ppm NA **Less than** 0.113 NO Jan-Jun 2018 Erosion of natural Deposits; leaching from Wood preservatives; Corrosions Of household plumbing Systems.
0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Lead (ppb) 15ppb 23.7 <5 NO Jul-Dec 2018 Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion if natural deposits.
1 sample was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

Copper (ppm) 1.3ppm NA 0.11 NO Jul-Dec 2018 Erosions of natural Deposits; leaching from Wood preservatives; Corrosions of household Plumbing systems.
0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

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

The following table has the results of the City of Sandusky's water quality analyses. The table includes all the contaminants that were actually detected in their drinking water since Erie County distributes the water to Milan.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Contamination Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.4	0.0-1.4	NO	Monthly	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic Tanks, sewage, erosion of Natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.9	0.1-1.1	NO	Daily	Erosion of natural Deposits, Water additive Which prevents dental Cavities.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.016	NA	NO	2018	Discharge of drilling Wastes, discharge from Metal refineries, erosion Of natural deposits.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.10	.30	0.23	0.03-0.23	NO	Continuous	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%meeting Standard)	TT	NA	100%	100%	NO		

The following table has the results of the City of Huron's water quality analyses. The table includes all the contaminants that were actually detected in their drinking water since Erie County distributes the water to Milan.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Contamination Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.54	.10-1.58	NO	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks Sewage, erosion of Natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.30	.80-1.30	NO	2018	Erosion of natural Deposits, Water additive Which prevents dental Cavities.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.018	.016-.016	NO	2018	Discharge of drilling Wastes, Discharge from Metal refineries. Erosion Of natural deposits.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	<0.10	.30	.28	.02-.28	NO	2018	Soil Runoff, Algae
Turbidity	N/A	95%	100%	99.9-100%	NO	Continuous	Soil Runoff, Algae

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the **City of Sandusky's** highest recorded turbidity result for 2018, was 0.01% NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100% and the City of Huron's highest recorded turbidity result for 2018, was 0.28 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99.9%

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)-The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)-The highest level of 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.

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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)-Units of measure for a concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l)-Units of measure for a concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL)-The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

The "<" Symbol-A symbol that means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant was not detected.

The ">" Symbol-A symbol that means greater than. A result of >1 means that at the very least two units were detected.

Not Applicable (NA)-A range of NA means that there was only one sample taken.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/l)-A measure of radioactivity.

TT-Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Milan City Council, which meets the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:00pm at the Administration Building, 11 S. Main St., Milan, Ohio 44846.

For more information on your drinking water, contact, Dan Hipp, Water Superintendent, at 419-499-4161 Ext. 8, Monday through Friday, 7:00am to 3:00pm.