

## **The Village of Burton 2017 Annual Water Quality Report**

This publication of the Burton Village Board of Public Affairs was prepared to inform you, the consumer, on the quality of our village drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, water system contacts, and information on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water.

### **How Safe is my Water?**

In 2017, as in previous years, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Burton Village vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

### **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 systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Where Does my Water Come From?**

The Village of Burton Water Treatment Plant draws water from two deep wells located on Memorial Drive. The Water is clarified, filtered and disinfected prior to pumping into the village distribution system.

The aquifers that supply water to the Village of Burton have been rated as a high susceptibility to contamination due to no significant low permeability protective layer between the aquifer and the ground surface, which if present, could provide protection from contamination; and the fact that potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area. A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the well field will become contaminated. It only means that the existing aquifer conditions are such that the ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not properly managed.

### **License to Operate (LTO) Information**

The Village of Burton has a current, unconditioned license to operate the water system.

### **Source Water Assessment and Its Availability**

A Drinking Water Source Assessment Report was completed by the Ohio EPA in 2002. A copy of this report is available at the Village of Burton offices at 14588 West Park Street.

### **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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, includes 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 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 gas stations, urban storm runoff and septic systems; (E) 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water to protect public health.

Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a comprehensive management plan. This plan assigns responsibilities for sampling and contains contingency measures if the assigned Water Department personnel are absent.

### **Lead Education Information**

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 Burton 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **How Can I Get Involved?**

If you have any questions regarding this report or your water system please attend the monthly Burton Village Board of Public Affairs meeting. The meetings are at 7:00 P.M. on the second Tuesday of each month and are held in the Village offices located on the third floor of the Burton Public Library. The Village Office can be contacted at 834-4474 if there are any further questions.

## Water Quality Data Table

The Table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during 2017, the calendar year of this report. The presence of containments 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	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfection By Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	0.5	0.3-0.6	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids-Total (ppb)	N/A	60	BDL	N/A	No	2017	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	9.4	BDL-9.4	No	2017	By product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Coliform Bacteria</b>							
			# Positive Coliform Samples	# Positive Coliform Samples			
Total Coliform	0	5.0% of samples are positive	0	N/A	No	2017	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.26	0.26	No	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	N/A	No	2017	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.192	N/A	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer runoff
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.80	<.5-.8	No	2017	By product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.90	BDL-2.9	No	2017	By product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.6	BDL-3.6	No	2017	By product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.3	BDL-1.2-1.3	No	2017	By product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.1	BDL - 2.1	No	2017	By product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	4	BDL-4	No	2015	Household plumbing, natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	1,300	AL= 1,300	310	30-310	No	2015	Household plumbing, natural deposits, wood preservatives

### Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCL's are set as a close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

### Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
 MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection Limit  
 N/A: Not Applicable  
 ppm: part per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level  
 BDL: Below Detection Limit  
 AL: Action Level  
 ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)