About Cryptosporidium

Avon Lake and New London water is regularly tested for organisms that could be harmful to people – including Cryptosporidium (Crypto), which is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Crypto comes from animal waste in the watershed and may be found in source water. While it is sometimes found in rivers and streams, Cryptosporidium has NEVER been found in our finished water.

Questions About This Report?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joe Waldecker, RLCWA's general manager by calling (440) 355-5121 or by writing to this address: 42401 State Route 303, Lagrange, OH 44050.

Public Participation Opportunities

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular public meetings of RLCWA's Board of Trustees on the second Wednesday of each month at 42401 State Route 303, Lagrange, OH 44050.

Find out more on the Internet at www.rlcwa.com.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (440) 355-5121 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Rural Lorain County Water Authority
42401 State Route 303
Lagrange, OH 44050

RURAL LORAIN COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

PWS ID #4701803

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2019 Test Results

PWS ID #4701803

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions

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

Action Level Goal (ALG) – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg. – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

HARA – highest annual running average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – 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.

mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

NA – not applicable.

ND – not detected.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) – a measure of clarity.

Parts per billion (ppb) – a unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts per million (ppm) – a unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Treatment technique (TT) – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th percentile – 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number on the chart.

Regulated Contaminants Monitoring for City of Ashland, Village of New London and Avon Lake Municipal Utilities

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	City of Ashland		Village of New London		Avon Lake Municipal Util.		Violation Y/N	Typical Source
				Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Range		
Inorganic Contaminants											
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	ND	NA	0.0288	NA	0.032	NA	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	1.01	0.8 - 1.24	0.96	0.33-1.20	0.96	0.77-1.10	N	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.219	NA	ND	NA	1.06	<0.1-1.06	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants											
Turbidity (NTU)[1]	2019	NA	TT	NA	NA	0.33	0.03-0.33	0.21	0.03-0.21	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	2019	NA	TT	NA	NA	97% of samples met limit		100% of samples met limit		N	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)[2]	2019	NA	At least 1.0 ratio	1.722**	1.715-1.728**	1.0 Quarterly RAA	1.0-1.92	1.37	1.00-2.21	N	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants											
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	2018	0	5	0.97***	NA	1.04	NA	NA	NA	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l) [3]	2018	0	15	NA	NA	5.4	NA	ND	NA	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Testing Results for Rural Lorain County Water Authority

Substance (Units)	Date Sampled	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Amount Detected	Range	Violation Y/N	Typical Source
Tap Monitoring for Copper and Lead							
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3 = AL	0.0734 (90th percentile) 0 of 60 samples above action level		N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	0	15 = AL	<3.0 (90th percentile) 0 of 60 samples above action level		N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	1.11 HARA	0.30-2.10	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb) [4]	2019	NA	80	61.2 HARA	22.4-93.2	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) [4]	2019	NA	60	29.9 HARA	8.3-48.3	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

UCMR4											
Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	City of Ashland		Avon Lake Municipal Util.		Rural Lorain County Water Authority		Sample Location	Typical Source
				Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Range	Amount Detected	Range		
Manganese (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	0.46**	0 - 0.91**	0.815**	0.405 - 1.56**	2.74	0.72-6.72	Entry Point	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	NA	60	9.11**	6.68 - 10.62**	16.574**	10.490-23.895**	22.36	6.18 - 31.1	Distribution	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	16.81**	13.91 - 20.09**	22.583**	11.45-33.535**	33.7	11.8 - 38.8	Distribution	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.553**	0.74-11.125**	10.3	7.38 - 11.8	Distribution	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Anatoxin-a (ppb)	2018	Ohio EPA Threshold: 20		NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0778	NA	Entry Point	Naturally produced by some freshwater cyanobacteria.
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2018 and 2019 Rural Lorain County Water Authority, Ashland, Avon Lake, participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results please call Joe Waldecker at 440-355-5121.											

** Tested in 2018

*** Testing was done in 2014

[1] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

[2] Total Organic Carbon has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium when the water is disinfected for the formation of disinfection byproducts. The monthly TOC removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC rule removal requirements and other parameters.

[3] Gross Alpha particles - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[4] Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

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/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).

Protecting Our Water From Backflow

Homes with underground irrigation systems and most non-residential buildings are required by the Division of Water to have a backflow prevention device. These backflow devices protect the public water system from any potentially contaminated water flowing into the public system from a customers' plumbing. Some examples requiring backflow systems include: swimming pools, restaurants, medical facilities, laboratories, car washes, automotive shops, industrial sites, and property with a well or pond.

A cross-connection is a physical connection between a possible source of contamination and the drinking water system piping. If the pressure of the source of contamination is greater than the water system pressure, contaminated water may backflow into the drinking water system. Pressure drops in the public water system caused by water line breaks, pump failures, and fire-fighting can also cause a backflow situation. If our rules and regulations require a backflow preventer, it must be tested annually by a tester you hire who is approved by our office. For more information about backflow prevention and cross-connection control please visit our website at www.rlcwa.com or https://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/pws/PWS-02- 003%20 brochure.pdf

Please report suspected cross-connections to the Rural Lorain County Water Authority at 440-355-5121.

In 2019, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.