



Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2020

The Village of Milan has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water for 2020. Included within this report is general health information, water quality results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of Milan has a current, unconditional license to operate for the water system within the village for 2020. We have a water system that meets all of the current federal and state standards for public water systems.

Water Source

The Village of Milan receives its drinking water from the Erie County Water Distribution System. Erie County purchases and distributes treated water from the City of Sandusky and the City of Huron. The sole source of water is drawn directly from Lake Erie. The City of Sandusky's intake is located three-quarters of a mile out in the lake off Cedar Point Chaussee, which is then gravity-fed into the Big Island Water Works by a 42" steel intake pipe. The City of Huron's intake is located approximately 2,200 feet out into Lake Erie and is gravity fed into the treatment plant through a 36" concrete pipe. The treated water is distributed by Erie County Water to the Village of Milan's 500,000 gallon elevated water tower.

Source Water Assessment

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 other onshore sources increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. Both Sandusky and Huron's Public Water System'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's PWS treat 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 PWS drinking water source assessment, available by calling 419-627-5805 and Huron's PWS at 419-433-9502.



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Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As the water travels over 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. Contaminates 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 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, which can be naturally-occurring or be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead is a naturally occurring element in the environment, so our water supply is expected to contain a small, undetectable amount of 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 your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. To reduce lead levels in your drinking water you should flush your cold water pipes by running the water until it becomes as cold as will get. Also use only from the cold tap for drinking and cooking as hot water is likely to contain higher



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levels of lead. 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>.

Immune-Compromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immune-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, anyone with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly people 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 or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791

Additional Health Information

In order to ensure the 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, at 1-800-426-4791.

How do I participate in decisions regarding my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of The Village of Milan Council, which meets the 4th Wednesday of each month at 6:00pm at the Administration Building, 11 South Main St., Milan Oh 44846. For more information on your drinking water contact Brad Simon, Water Superintendent @ 419-499-4161 ext #8.



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Table Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contamination 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): the level of 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.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ND: Non-detect

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

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

Turbidity: 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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the tables the City of Sandusky's highest recorded turbidity result for 2020 was 0.18 and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%. The City of Huron's highest turbidity result for 2020 was 0.18 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.



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ERIE COUNTY

Department of Environmental Services – WATER DIVISION

2020 Water-Quality Table

Erie County Water-Quality Table

Erie County – PERKINS DISTRICT

Source Water – City of Sandusky Water Plant (Lake Erie & Sandusky Bay)

Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
¹ Lead	2018	ppb	15	0	0.076	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	2020	ppb	80	0	41.7	24.8-41.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid)	2020	ppb	60	0	28.0	21.9-28.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Contaminant	Date	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range	Typical Source of Contamination	Violation
Total Chlorine	2020	ppb	4	4	1.3	0.8-1.3	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

Erie County Perkins District Water Quality Table – Important Health Information

¹Lead – Zero out of 30 samples were over the action level of 15 ppb. 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 Erie County Water Division 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>.



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ERIE COUNTY

Department of Environmental Services – WATER DIVISION

2020 Water-Quality Table

City of Sandusky Water-Quality Table — *City of Sandusky Big Island Water Treatment Plant*

Source Water— Lake Erie & Sandusky Bay

Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
¹ Nitrate	Monthly	ppm	10	10	1.0	0.0-1.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
² Fluoride	Daily	ppm	4	4	0.9	0.8-1.1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which prevents dental cavities	NO
Barium	2020	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.017	0.017-0.017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	*Low %	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Microbiological Contaminants								
³ Turbidity	Continuous	NTU	0.30	<0.10	0.12	0.02-0.12	Soil Runoff	NO
Turbidity (%meeting standard)	2020	%	N/A	TT	100%	100%	Soil Runoff	NO

City of Sandusky Water Quality Table – Important Health Information

¹Nitrate: Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

²Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

³Turbidity: 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 daily samples and shall not exceed 5NTU at any time.



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City of Huron Water-Quality Table — *City of Huron Water Treatment Plant*
Source Water— Lake Erie

Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	3/2/20	ppm	10	10	1.54	0.10-1.54	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Fluoride	1/22/20	ppm	4	4	1.30	0.85-1.30	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which prevents dental cavities	NO
Barium	2/4/20	ppm	2.0	2.0	.016	.016-.016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	*Low %	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity	11/3/20	NTU	0.30	<0.10	.18	.02-.18	Soil Runoff	NO
Turbidity (%meeting standard)	Continuous	%	95%	N/A	100%	99.9-100%	Soil Runoff	NO

Village of Milan Water-Quality Table

Erie County – **VILLAGE OF MILAN**

Source Water – City of Sandusky Water Plant (Lake Erie & Sandusky Bay)

Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Microbiological Contaminants								
¹ Copper	2020	ppm	1.35	0	0.060	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	2020	ppb	80	0	45.3	26.2-70.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid)	2020	ppb	60	0	24.0	15.3-33.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Contaminant	Date	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range	Typical Source of Contamination	Violation
Total Chlorine	2020	ppb	4	4	1.3	0.7-1.3	Water additive used to control microbes	NO