The Village of Milan
Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Report For 2009

Water System Information

The Village of Milan provides water to its customers from an underground aquifer located on Seminary Rd. Southeast of town. The well field consists of four drilled wells approximately 150' deep, these wells pump water as needed through an aeration and filtration process which is designed to remove the iron and manganese from the ground water. Chlorine and Fluoride are added after the filtration process, the Chlorine for Disinfection, and the Fluoride to help promote healthy teeth and bones. The finished water is stored in an underground reservoir at the water plant and is pumped from there to a 500,000 gallon storage tank at the Utility Garage on State Rt. 601.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 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 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 result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. 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 **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for 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 potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Milan's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and to provide guidance of protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the Village of Milan has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the fact that the presence of nitrates, although well below the maximum contaminate levels, were found in the treated water, which indicates a potential manmade influence.

More information about the source water assessment is available from the Village water department.

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 infection. 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).**

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 per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.0	NA	NO	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use, Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.04	NA	NO	2008	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL-1.3	0.20	<.05-.20	NO	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.4	.60-1.4	NO	2009	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.
Organic Contaminates							
Total- (ppm) Trihalomethanes	NA	100	31.5	NA	NO	2009	Chlorination By-Product.
Halo acetic acid (ppm)	NA	60	3.6	NA	NO	2009	Chlorination By-Product.
IDSE							
Total-(ppm) Trihalomethanes	NA	100	NA	15.5 - 49.0	NO	2009	Chlorination By-Product
Halo acetic acid (ppm)	NA	60	NA	3.3 - 9.2	NO	2009	Chlorination By-Product
Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.6-1.0	NO	2009	Water additive used to control microbes.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Milan City Council, which meets the second and fourth Wednesday at 7:00 pm. at the Administration Building.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Kevin Ackerman, Water Superintendent at 419-499-7800, Monday through Friday, 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

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.

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.

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

CERTIFICATION THAT THE CCR WAS DISTRIBUTED

Mail a copy of your CCR and this form to your Ohio EPA District Office only

I hereby certify that the attached CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT was distributed to all customers on the public water system and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Ohio EPA.

	Required Methods of Distribution	Actual Methods of Distribution *Fill in all appropriate blank(s)*
1	Mail or hand deliver a copy of the CCR to each customer (service connection) and make the CCR available upon request.	Date(s)of mail delivery: _____ or Date(s) of hand delivery: _____
2	Keep CCRs on hand so they are available upon request.	Contact name: Kevin Ackerman Contact phone no. of contact for requests: (419) 499-7900 Location(s) where CCRs are kept on hand: _____
3	Publish CCR on the Internet. (Systems with a population of 100,000 or more.)	Date CCR posted on the Internet: _____ Web site address: _____
4	Make "Good Faith " efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. (Check all that apply.)	____ Post the CCR on the Internet @ ____ Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (Attach zip codes used.) ____ Advertise availability of the CCR in news media. (Attach copy of the announcement.) ____ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy). ____ Post the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations). ____ Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses serving many people i.e., apt. bldgs, businesses, lg. private employers. ____ Other _____
5	Wholesalers	Date information was delivered to each master metered community public water system _____
6	Include public notification in CCR to satisfy a monitoring violation or the fluoride secondary MCL	Contaminant for which public notification was included _____ Date or date range of violation _____

Bruce A. Bowie
Signature of Responsible Official

Milan Water Department
Name of Public Water System

Bruce A. Bowie Administrator
Printed Name and Title of Responsible Official

2201212
PWS ID

Erie
County

Date 1/11/10

For Calendar Year 2009

04/15/09

For OEPA Use Only
Date received _____
Date reviewed _____
Reviewer _____