WHO NEEDS 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 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).

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>SAMPLE POINT</th>
<th>AVG. LEVEL FOUND</th>
<th>RANGE OF DETECTIONS</th>
<th>YEAR SAMPLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butanol (ppb)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2.15 to 3.15</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocarbons (HAA5)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>14.56</td>
<td>13.5 to 15.4</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocarbons (HAA6Br)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>10.12</td>
<td>6.37 to 11.85</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocarbons (HAA9)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>24.41</td>
<td>19.87 to 26.68</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2019 Avon participated in the fourth round of the
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results please
call Ed McCallie, Superintendent of Utilities, or Brian Bruce, Assistant Superintendent
of Utilities at 440-937-5740.

LEAD EDUCATIONAL 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. City of
Avon PWS 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than
the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than
at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.
If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish
to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using
tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(1-800-426-4791).

LICENSE TO OPERATE (LTO) STATUS INFORMATION
In 2019 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION
How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Avon City
Council which meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at 7:30PM at the
Avon City Hall located at 16080 Chester Rd. For more information on your drinking
water contact Ed McCallie, Superintendent of Utilities, or Brian Bruce, Assistant
Superintendent of Utilities at 440-937-5740.
WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water are 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **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, or mining activities.
- **Organic contaminants**, including synthetic organic chemicals, personal care products, and some by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or leaks in storage tanks containing radioactive material.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA is responsible for ensuring that bottled water is safe to drink, and these bottles are regulated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency’s (FEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Avon 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.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination can change with time. For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination from municipal waste water treatment discharges, industrial waste water discharges, air contamination deposition, radon in drinking water, and agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. The City of Avon PWS has prepared the following report to provide information to you, and to answer some of the commonly asked questions regarding drinking water quality.

**DEFINITIONS**

4. **Microbiological Contaminants**: These are microorganisms that may be present in source water and can cause illness if ingested.

5. **Inorganic Contaminants**: These are non-living substances, such as salts and metals, that may be naturally-occurring or be the result of human activities.

6. **Organic Contaminants**: These are living or non-living substances, such as synthetic organic chemicals, that may be naturally-occurring or be the result of human activities.

7. **Radioactive Contaminants**: These are radioactive substances or matter in water.

8. **Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts**: These are substances that can be formed when a disinfectant is added to drinking water.

9. **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

10. **ppb**: Parts per billion

11. **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level

12. **MRDL**: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

13. **AL**: Action Level

14. **ND**: Not Detected

15. **NA**: Not Applicable

16. **TOC**: Total Organic Carbon

17. **HAA5**: Haloacetic Acids

18. **TTHM**: Total Trihalomethanes

19. **UV**: Ultraviolet

20. **NA**: Not Available

21. **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

22. **ppb**: Parts per billion

The City of Avon PWS has prepared the following report to provide information to you, and to answer some of the commonly asked questions regarding drinking water quality.

**WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?**

The sources of drinking water are 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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In 2019 Avon had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system from the Ohio EPA.

**City of Avon PWS**

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>LEVEL FOUND</th>
<th>RANGE OF DETECTIONS</th>
<th>VIOLATION</th>
<th>YEAR SAMPLED</th>
<th>TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (VI) (TTHM)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.01-0.3</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Soil Runoff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>T5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Soil Runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>MCLG=4.4</td>
<td>MCLG=4.4</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.32 to 1.53</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>22.78</td>
<td>15.4 to 27.0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants (tested by wholesaler at their entrypoint-Avon Lake Regional Water)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.77 to 1.10</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>&lt;0.10 to 1.06</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead and Copper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>ACTION LEVEL</td>
<td>INDIVIDUAL RESULTS OVER THE AL</td>
<td>90% OF TEST LEVELS WERE LESS THAN</td>
<td>VIOLATION</td>
<td>YEAR SAMPLED</td>
<td>TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**City of Avon PWS**

**Source Water Assessment**

The City of Avon PWS receives its drinking water from the Lake Erie Water System. Lake Erie Water System's drinking water is treated by the City of Lake Erie PWS and the Lake City PWS. Avon Lake Regional Water receives its drinking water from Lake Erie. In Avon Lake, there are two separate intakes to ensure our ability to pump from this virtually endless source of quality raw water.

Avon Lake Regional Water treats water to meet EPA drinking water quality standards. A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for Avon Lake Regional Water by Ohio EPA. Copies of the complete source water assessment report prepared for Avon Lake are available by contacting George Yurovich at (440) 916-3132. Additional information regarding this water is available by viewing this webpage: www.hwwp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/ OH4700311.pdf

**Excerpt from Drinking Water Source Assessment for the City of Avon Lake 6.0 SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS**

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination from municipal waste water treatment discharges, industrial waste water discharges, air contamination deposition, radon in drinking water, and agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. The City of Avon PWS has prepared the following report to provide information to you, and to answer some of the commonly asked questions regarding drinking water quality standards.