FAIRLANE WATER COMPANY
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
For 2023 (Prepared 2024)

Introduction

The **Fairlane Water Company** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The Fairlane Water Co. receives its drinking water from 2 water wells wells located at 1358 Whitehall Dr. The water is injected with chlorine for disinfection. The water then goes to a pressurized storage tank and out to you the consumer.

The susceptibility of the aquifer (source of drinking water) to contamination was determined by evaluating (1)site-specific and regional information (i.e., aquifer material, topography, soils, rate of ground water recharge, etc.), (2) pollution potential rating of the drinking water source protection area, (3) available ground water quality data, and (4) potential contaminant sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area. The results of this evaluation indicate that the aquifer within the protection area has a high susceptibility because of the following reasons:

- Well log information from the facility suggests a minimal significant low-permeability protective layer between the aquifer and the ground surface, which if present, could provide protection from contamination.
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the wells will become contaminated. It only means that the existing/known aquifer conditions are such that ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not appropriately managed. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***Fairlane Water Company*** are available by contacting Ohio Water Systems Fairlane via phone at 330-870-2225 or email at info@ohiowatersystems.com.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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.

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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Fairlane Water Company conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic sampling during the years prior to and through 2023. Samples were collected for many different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Fairlane water supply. 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. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Fairlane Water Company PWS drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	7.15pCi/L	N/A	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0mg/l	4.0mg/l	0.326mg/l	NA	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (mg/l)	2mg/l	2mg/l	0.11mg/l	NA	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG= 4.0mg/l	MRDL= 4.0mg/l	0.6mg/l	0.5 - 0.7mg/l	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes

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. Fairlane Water Co. 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.

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Ohio Water Systems Fairlane at 330-870-2225 or email at info@ohiowatersystems.com..

Public Participation
For questions please call us at 330-870-2225 or email us at info@ohiowatersystems.com.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

- Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

- 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 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.

- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for 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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.