Village of LaGrange Public Water System (PWS OH4700603)
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
For the 2024 Calendar Year

Introduction

The LaGrange PWS 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The LaGrange PWS receives its drinking water from Avon Lake Regional Water (Avon Lake City PWS) via Rural Lorain County Authority. 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 Jason Gibboney at (440) 933-3229.

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. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Avon Lake Water System drinking water source protection area (CAZ) is susceptible to contamination from municipal waste water treatment discharges, industrial waste water discharges, air contamination deposition, combined sewer overflows, runoff from residential, agricultural and urban areas, oil and gas production and transportation, and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

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 may change with time. While the source water for the City of Avon Lake is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Avon Lake Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

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 andgas 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 oiland 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 LaGrange PWS conducted sampling for microbiological contaminants, disinfectants and disinfection byproducts, inorganic contaminants (tested by wholesaler at their entry point-Avon Lake Regional Water), and lead and copper during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of ten different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the LaGrange PWS 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations and Enforcement Actions.

1) We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.
    - During the Third Quarter of 2023 time period the Village of LaGrange monitored Disinfection by Products outside of the set time frame set by the Ohio EPA. The Samples for the Third Quarter of 2023 were taken after the quarter had ended on 10/03/2023, however, they were required to be collected between September 8th and 14th. These samples came back under the maximum contaminants levels as required by Ohio EPA, however, they cannot be used for compliance purposes and/or determinations.
    - This notice is to inform you that Lagrange Village PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Third Quarter of 2023 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.
    - Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. A sample was collected on 12/12/2023.
2) The required Table of Detection Contaminants for the 2023 CCR was incomplete and/or inaccurate in the report.
    - The reported range for HAA5 was entered as 8.9-222 ppb, this was a typo and should have been reported as 8.9-22 ppb.
    - The entry point data included in the table of detected contaminants should be properly labeled as coming from our wholesale public water system. Example Rural Lorain County Water Authority and Avon Lake Regional Water. The source is noted in the beginning body of the CCR Report. Separate tables are now included in this year's report.
3) The LaGrange PWS Has Levels of Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) above Drinking Water Standards. You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. The levels detected do not pose an immediate risk to your health. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years my have an increased risk of getting cancer.
    - Lagrange Village PWS is in violation for exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) standard of 0.060 mg/L as established in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) section 3745-81 for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Compliance with the MCL is based on a running annual average. The annual average for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) during the Fourth Quarter of 2024 time period is 0.091 mg/L.
    - Lagrange Village PWS is in violation for exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) standard of 0.060 mg/L as established in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) section 3745-81 for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Compliance

with the MCL is based on a running annual average. The annual average for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) during the Third Quarter of 2024 time period is 0.090 mg/L.

- Lagrange Village PWS is in violation for exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) standard of 0.060 mg/L as established in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) section 3745-81 for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Compliance with the MCL is based on a running annual average. The annual average for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) during the Second Quarter of 2024 time period is 0.086 mg/L.
- Lagrange Village PWS is in violation for exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) standard of 0.060 mg/L as established in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) section 3745-81 for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Compliance with the MCL is based on a running annual average. The annual average for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) during the First Quarter of 2024 time period is 0.084 mg/L.

Table of Detected Contaminants

SOURCE WATER FROM AVON LAKE REGIONAL WATER (PWS ID: OH700311)

DATA TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS FOR YEAR 2024

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
TURBIDITY (NTU)	NA	TT	0.28	0.01-0.28	NO	2024	SOIL RUNOFF
TURBIDITY (% SAMPLES MEETING STANDARD)	NA	TT	100%	100%	NO	2024	SOIL RUNOFF
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	NA	TT	1.3	0.95-1.55	NO	2024	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
BARIUM (PPM)	2	2	0.3	NA	NO	2024	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES; DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
FLUORIDE (PPM)	4	4	0.54	0.54-1.34	NO	2024	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES
NITRATE (PPM)	10	10	1.35	.109-1.35	NO	2024	RUN OFF FROM FERTILIZER USE, LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 Avon Lake Regional Water participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). For a copy of the results please call Jason Gibboney, Water Filtration Plant Manager at (440) 933-6226

VILLAGE OF LAGRANGE PWS ID: OH4700603

DATA TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS FOR YEAR 2024

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
TOTAL CHLORINE (PPM)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.139167	0.59-1.30	NO	2024	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (PPB)	NA	60	114.5	9.9-313	YES	2024	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) (PPB)	NA	80	42.6	17.4-61.1	NO	2024	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

LEAD AND COPPER	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	INDIVIDUAL RESULTS OVER THE AL	90% OF TEST LEVELS WERE LESS THAN	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
LEAD (PPB)	15 PPB	NA	0.4	NO	2024	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
	ZERO OUT OF 10 SAMPLES WERE FOUND TO HAVE LEAD LEVELS IN EXCESS OF THE LEAD ACTION LEVEL OF 15 PPB					
COPPER (PPM)	1.3 PPM	NA	0.039	NO	2024	EROSIONS OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES; CORROSIONS OF
	ZERO OUT OF 10 SAMPLES WERE FOUND TO HAVE COPPER LEVELS IN EXCESS OF THE COPPER ACTION LEVEL OF 1.3 PPM					

DBP Master Meter Monitoring Requirement

- **Definition of Master Meter:** A master meter is a one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).
- **Consecutive PWS**: OAC 3745-81-24 requires specific public water systems to conduct disinfection byproduct sampling at their master meter location(s) after meeting specific triggers within the rule. This rule affects both consecutive systems and their wholesaler system. LaGrange Village has triggered into the requirement to sample at the designated master meter location for disinfection byproducts due to exceedances of the MCL and/or OEL for disinfection byproducts. This public water system purchases water from Rural Lorain County Water Authority. This sampling has been conducted since Second Quarter and the results are shown below. If you have any questions about this sampling and/or the rule, please contact Mary Kay Gates at 440-355-5555

MM DBP SAMPLING:	1Q2024	2Q2024	3Q2024	4Q2024	LRAA
HAA5	N/A	13.7	13.7	12.8	N/A
TTHM	N/A	39.5	38.2	20.8	N/A

Turbidity Information

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 above, Avon Lake Regional Water's highest recorded turbidity result for 2024 was 0.28 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

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. LaGrange 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).

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A Service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type for your location, you can visit Town Hall at 301 Liberty Street, LaGrange Ohio, 44050.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2024, LaGrange PWS had an unconditional license to operate the public water system.
License Number: 4700603-1669895-2025

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public Participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the LaGrange Village Council which meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at 7:30 PM at the Village Hall, 301 Liberty St. LaGrange, Ohio 44050. For more information on your drinking water contact Mary Kay Gates, Village Administrator at 440-355-5555 extension 1.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

2) The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. This removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC rule removal requirements and other parameters. A value of at least one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements.

3) These contaminants level found is the highest compliance value based on a running annual average. This average includes results from 2023 & 2024.

4) Disinfection by-products 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 by-products are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant by-products in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s

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.

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

Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".

Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

Master Meter (MM): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

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.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

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

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements not met for LaGrange Village PWS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the Third Quarter of 2023 time period the Village of LaGrange monitored Disinfection by Products outside of the set time frame set by the Ohio EPA. The samples for the Third Quarter of 2023 were taken after the quarter had ended on 10/03/2023, however, they were required to be collected between September 8th and 14th. These samples came back under the maximum contaminant levels as required by Ohio EPA, however, they cannot be used for compliance purposes and/or determinations.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Lagrange Village PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Third Quarter of 2023 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

A sample was collected on **12/12/2023**

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting LaGrange Village PWS at:

Contact Person: Mary Kay Gates

Phone Number: 440-355-5555

Mailing Address: 301 Liberty Street, LaGrange Ohio, 44050

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWS ID: OH4700603 Facility ID: DSI

Date Distributed: 3/28/25