

Kelleys Island Water

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2024

The Kelleys Island Water Treatment Plant has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality test result, how to participate in decision concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. We are proud to report that the water provided by Kelleys Island Water meets or exceeds all established water quality standards.

Source Water Information.

The Kelleys Island public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake 600 feet out in Lake Erie. For the purposes of source water assessment in Ohio, all surface water is considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens with little or no warning or time to prepare. The Kelleys Island Water Treatment plant source water contains potential contaminant source such as discharges of industrial wastewater and inadequately treated residential sewage. Runoff containing nitrates and pesticides from agricultural and landscaped areas may also impact the source waters. Recreational and commercial boating traffic poses a threat of fuel and oil spills. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Kelleys Island Water are available by contacting Tom Lange at 419.746.2555

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.

Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.45	1.32 - 1.58	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	24.2	11.7 – 28.8	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	62.38	5.8 – 84	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	No	2024	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.00006	0.00006 – 0.00006	No	2024	Discharge from petroleum factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.03	0.03 – 0.03	No	2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Synthetic Organic Compounds							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.11	0.11 – 0.11	No	2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.59	0 – 1.59	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.014	0.014 to 0.014	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Bacteriological							
Turbidity NTU	N/A	TT	0.13	0.02 - 0.13	No	2024	Soil Runoff

Turbidity (% meeting standarts)	N/A	TT	100%	100%	No	2024	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon mg/L	N/A	TT Removal >1	2.1	1.1 - 2.1	No	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	2.7	0	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 ___ 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	1.3 ppm	.207	0	No	2024	Erosions of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems.
	0 ___ out of ___ 10 ___ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

TOC values.

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percent of TOC actually removed to the percent of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than (1) indicated that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than (1) indicates a violation of TOC removal requirements.

Turbidity.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator 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 shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Kelleys Island Water Treatment Plants highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.21 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. The Kelleys Island Water Treatment plant 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 concern about lead in drinking 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>.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: visual inspection and tap in documentation.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information.

In 2024 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Kelleys Island Village council which meets monthly from March through December at Town Hall. Meetings are held on the second Saturday at 10 AM. For more information on your drinking water contact Tom Lange at 419.746.2555.

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.
- 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).

If a potential or actual cross-connection contamination hazard is identified, the customer will be required to eliminate the hazard and/or install an appropriate backflow preventer at the service connection and/or at the hazard.

Special Conditions

Auxiliary Water Systems

What is an auxiliary water system?

It is any water system on or available to your property other than the public water system. Used water or water from wells, cisterns or open reservoirs that are equipped with pumps or other sources of pressure, including gravity are examples.

What protection is required?

- The auxiliary water system must be completely separated from water supply plumbing served by a public water system; and
- An approved backflow preventer must be installed at the service connection (where the public water system connects to the customer's plumbing system).

OR

- The auxiliary water system must be eliminated.

Are there exceptions?

At their discretion, the water supplier may waive the requirement for a backflow preventer at the service connection if all the following conditions are met:

- All components of the auxiliary water system, including pumps, pressure tanks and piping, are removed from the premises, which are defined as all buildings, dwellings, structures or areas with water supply plumbing connected to the public water system.

- The possibility of connecting the auxiliary water system to the water supply plumbing is determined by the water supplier to be extremely low.
- No other hazards exist.
- The customer enters into a contract with the water supplier, as described below.

The contract will require the customer:

- To understand the potential hazard of a cross-connection.
- To never create a cross-connection between the auxiliary water system and the public water system.
- To allow an inspector to survey their property for hazards as long as the contract is in effect.
- To face loss of service and other penalties if the contract is violated.

The water supplier must perform an annual inspection of the customer's contract-regulated property to verify the conditions have not changed, which would warrant installation of a backflow preventer. The water supplier must, by law, do everything reasonably possible to protect the water system from contamination.

Booster Pumps

What is the concern?

Booster pumps connected to plumbing systems or water mains can cause backsiphonage by reducing the water mains. The following requirements are in place to help prevent backsiphonage:

- Booster pumps, not used for fire suppression, must be equipped with a low suction cut-off switch that is tested and certified every year;
- Alternately, when a booster pump is necessary for one-, two- and three-family dwellings, it is preferred that the booster pump draw from a surge tank filled through an air gap; and

- Booster pumps, used in a fire suppression system, must be equipped with either a low suction throttling valve on the discharge side or be equipped with a variable speed suction limiting control system. Low-pressure cut-off devices will suffice for fire pumps installed prior to August 8, 2008, until a significant modification is warranted, at which point the minimum pressure sustaining method must be updated. Each of these methods must be tested and certified each year.

Contacts

Need more information?

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control may be directed to your local water department or to your local Ohio EPA District Office at the following numbers:

Northwest District (419) 352-8461
Northeast District (330) 963-1200
Southwest District (937) 285-6357
Southeast District (740) 385-8501
Central District (614) 728-3778

Questions regarding internal plumbing in the home may be directed to your local plumbing authority or to the Ohio Department of Commerce, Plumbing Administrator, at (614) 644-3153.

Mike DeWine, Governor
 Laurie A. Stevenson, Director

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Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

Protecting our Public Water System

August 2015



Division of Drinking and Ground Waters
 P.O. Box 1049
 Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
 (614) 644-2752
www.epa.ohio.gov

What is a cross-connection?

Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?

It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why be concerned?

- ALL cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing. Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are legally responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate drinking water, either your own or someone else's. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

What causes backsiphonage?

Backsiphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls to a level lower than the source of contamination. This condition, which is similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?

Backpressure occurs when a higher opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What can I do?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow preventers on lawn irrigation systems.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

What must be done to protect the public water system?

The public water supplier must determine potential and actual hazards. If a hazard exists at a customer's public water supply service connection, the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow preventer* at the meter and/or at the source of the hazard.

*Check with your water supplier to verify which backflow preventer is required before purchase or installation.

Who is responsible?

In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowner's or other customer's responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

What is the law?

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of their water customers' property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.

What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?

- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed lawn and shrub herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically treated heating systems.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Feed lots/livestock holding areas or barnyards fed through pipes or hoses from your water supply plumbing.

What are examples of cross-connection and backflow scenarios?

- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- Pool water backsiphons into the water supply plumbing through a hose submerged in a swimming pool.
- Fertilizers/pesticides backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer/pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into the water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Bacteria/chemicals/additives in a boiler system backsiphon into the water supply plumbing.
- Unsafe water pumped from a private well applies backpressure and contaminates the public water supply through a connection between the private well discharge and the potable water supply plumbing.



DRINKING WATER NOTICE

CYANOBACTERIA SCREENING monitoring requirements not met for Kelley's Island Village water system

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 weeks of 11/10/2024-11/23/2024 we did not monitor for cyanobacteria screening and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Kelley's Island public water system did not monitor, and report results for the presence of cyanobacteria screening in the public drinking water system during the weeks of 11/10/2024-11/23/2024 monitoring period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any action 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 cyanobacteria screening according to their current monitoring schedule. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

A sample was (will be) collected on 11/23/24.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Kelley's Island Village at:

Contact Person: Tom Lange.

Phone Number: 419-746-2555.

Mailing Address: PO Box 41 Kelley's Island Ohio 43438

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.

PWSID: OH2201111 Facility ID: 2253913

Date Distributed: 7/30/2025

The owner or operator of a community public water system with a Tier 3 violation or situation shall notify the persons served by the public water system as soon as practical but no later than one year after the system learns of the violation. At a minimum, community public water systems must issue the notice by mail or other direct delivery. Public notice issued by other methods shall be repeated annually as long as the violation or situation persists.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PUBLIC WAS NOTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING METHOD(S) INDICATED BELOW, AS DESCRIBED IN THE OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE RULE 3745-81-32:

Required Method of Public Notification	Actual Method of Public Notification
Public notice must be issued by mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the public water system.	Describe actual method used to notify public of the violation: Date of mailing/delivery <u>7/30/2025</u> Date of hand delivery

In addition to the required direct delivery of the public notice listed above, list any additional efforts made in order to reach all consumers:

If the above methods did not reach all persons served, list other methods used reach other persons regularly served by the public water system (e.g. publication in a local newspaper or newsletter, delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others, posting in public places served by the system, use of e-mail or the Internet to notify employees or students, or delivery community organizations). If the notice is posted, it shall remain in place as long as the	A. Method(s) _____ _____ _____ _____ B. Date(s) _____
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indicate below what public notice was used. INCLUDE A COPY OF THE PUBLIC NOTICE.

A public notice as provided by Ohio EPA was issued without changes.

A different public notice was issued after consulting with Ohio EPA on_____.

Signature of responsible Person

Date

Tom Cange Superintendent

Printed Name and Title of Responsible Person

FACILITY ID: 2253913

MONITORING, ROUTINE

MONITORING PERIOD: 11/10/2024-11/23/2024

VIOLATION ID: 11887

Send To: Ohio EPA, DDAGW

50 West Town St., Suite 700

PO Box 1049

PWS NAME: Kelly's Island Village

PWSID: OH2201111

For Ohio EPA Use only:

Date PN received:

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements not met for Kelleys Island Village

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 IQ2025 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: HAA5.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Kelleys Island Village did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the IQ2025 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.

Compliance with the MCLs for DBPs is determined based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Since this system failed to monitor during the monitoring period referenced in this notice, the LRAA cannot be properly calculated and compliance with the MCL cannot be properly determined. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

A sample was (will be) collected on 2/3/2025.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Kelleys Island Village at:

Contact Person: Tom Lange

Phone Number: 419-746-2555

Mailing Address: PO Box 41 Kelleys Island OH 43438

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.

PWSID: OH2201111 Facility ID: DS1

Date Distributed: 7/30/2025

**PUBLIC NOTICE INSTRUCTIONS AND VERIFICATION FORM FOR
COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WITH TIER 3 VIOLATIONS**

The owner or operator of a community public water system with a Tier 3 violation or situation shall notify the persons served by the public water system as soon as practical but no later than one year after the system learns of the violation. At a minimum, community public water systems must issue the notice by mail or other direct delivery. Public notice issued by other methods shall be repeated annually as long as the violation or situation persists.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PUBLIC WAS NOTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING METHOD(S) INDICATED BELOW, AS DESCRIBED IN THE OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE RULE 3745-81-32:

Required Method of Public Notification	Actual Method of Public Notification
<p>Use one or more of the following methods to reach all persons served by the public water system:</p> <p>Public notice issued by mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the public water system. The consumer confidence report (CCR) delivered to customers by July 1 of each year may be used as long as the public notice includes all the required content and is delivered within the required timeframe.</p>	<p>Describe actual methods used to notify public of the violation:</p> <p>Date of mailing/delivery <u>2/30/2025</u></p> <p>Please indicate if public notice was included in the yearly CCR</p>
<p>If the above methods do not reach all persons served, also use any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the public water system (e.g. publication in a local newspaper or newsletter, delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others, posting in public places served by the system, use of e-mail or the Internet to notify employees or students, or delivery community organizations). If the notice is posted, it shall remain in place as long as the violation exists, but in no case less than 7 days.</p>	<p>A. Method(s) _____ _____ _____</p> <p>B. Date(s) _____</p>

Please indicate below what public notice was used. INCLUDE A COPY OF THE PUBLIC NOTICE.

___A public notice as provided was issued without changes.

___A different public notice was issued after consulting with Ohio EPA on_____.

	
Signature	Date

Tom Lange Superintendent

Printed Name and Title of Responsible Person

For Ohio EPA Use Only:
Date PN received: _____
PN acceptable: _____ PN not acceptable: _____

PWS NAME: Kelleys Island Village
PWSID: OH2201111
Facility ID: DSI
COUNTY: Erie
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
IQ2025; Vio ID 8131431