ANNUAL WATER

QUALITY REPORT

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2025

Presented By

Kelleys Island Water Department

124 Division St., Kelleys Island, Ohio 43438

Questions?

Contact Tom Lange at 419.746.2555

◆ Introduction

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 decisions 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. The Kelleys Island Water Treatment plant source water contains potential contaminant sources 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 are available by contacting Tom Lange at 419.746.2555.

✓ License to Operate

In 2025 we had an **unconditioned license** to operate our water system.

◆ Community Participation

Village council meets monthly March–December at Town Hall, second Saturday at 10 AM. Contact Tom Lange at 419.746.2555.

? Questions?

For more information about your drinking water, contact Tom Lange at 419.746.2555.

◆ Important Health Information

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).

◆ Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water

Drinking water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up substances from animals or human activity.

(A) Microbial contaminants — sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, wildlife. **(B)** Inorganic contaminants — salts and metals from stormwater, industrial/domestic discharges, oil/gas/mining/farming. **(C)** Pesticides and herbicides — agriculture, stormwater, residential uses. **(D)** Organic chemical contaminants — industrial by-products, gas stations, stormwater, septic systems. **(E)** Radioactive contaminants — natural occurrence or oil/gas/mining. **In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

◆ About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Kelleys Island Water Treatment plant conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, synthetic organic and volatile organic contaminants during 2025. Samples were collected for approximately **68 different contaminants**, most of which were not detected in the Kelleys Island water supply. Some data, though accurate, are more than one year old. Listed below is information on those contaminants found in the drinking water.

■ Monitoring and Reporting Violations

In 2025, Kelleys Island Water Department had the following violations:

- **HAA5 monitoring violation (Q1 2025)** — due to frozen samples and no flying weather for sending a new sample on time. Samples were completed as soon as possible.
- **Notice of Violation (September 18, 2025)** — for utilizing a portable pump to bypass the raw water intake when the village experienced a failure of the raw water intake pipe. Full notices are available at the end of this CCR.

Turbidity Results

Highest result: **0.11 NTU**

EPA limit: 0.3 NTU (95% of samples)

Monthly % meeting limits: **100%**

Status: ✓ **Compliant**

TOC Values

Level Found: **1.52**

Range: 1.2–2.1

Value > 1 = In Compliance

Status: ✓ **Compliant**

Lead & Copper

Sites over Lead AL: **0 / 10**

No lead service lines in distribution system.

Verified by visual inspection.

Status: ✓ **Compliant**

◆ 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. 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. Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines — verified by visual inspection and tap documentation. For more info: Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

◆ Turbidity and TOC Notes

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and an indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The EPA turbidity limit is 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The value reported 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 greater than 1 indicates compliance with TOC removal requirements. Both parameters were **in full compliance for 2025**.

◆ Table of Detected Contaminants for 2025

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS for 2025							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.49	1.17 - 1.89	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	20.55	7.4 - 27.4	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	57.8	32.70 - 78.9	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.47	0 - 1.41	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.014	0.014 to 0.014	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Bacteriological							
Turbidity NTU	N/A	TT	0.08	0.02 - 0.11	No	2025	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standards)	N/A	TT	100%	100%	No	2025	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon mg/L	N/A	TT Removal >1	1.52	1.2 - 2.1	No	2025	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	0	0	No	2025	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	174	0	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion 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.							

Definitions of Terms Used in 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 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 using 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):

The mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C) determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

Microcystins:

Liver toxins produced by cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all variants/congeners of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

Cyanobacteria:

Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems and may produce cyanotoxins that 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".

Parts per Million (ppm) or mg/L:

Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One ppm corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or µg/L:

Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One ppb corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The "<" symbol:

A symbol meaning less than. A result of <5 means the contaminant was not detected at the lowest detectable level of 5.

Backflow Prevention & Cross-Connection Control

What every homeowner and water customer needs to know • Protecting our Public Water System

What is Backflow?

Backflow happens when contaminated water flows *backwards* into your clean drinking water supply — through a physical connection called a **cross-connection**. This can happen silently, without warning, and can put your family's health at serious risk.

Why does it matter?

- Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have been caused by backflow.
- ALL cross-connections are a potential health hazard — and backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are **legally responsible** for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow.

Backsiphonage: When Pressure Drops

When water pressure **drops** in the supply line — such as when a nearby fire hydrant is used or a water main breaks — suction can pull contaminated water backward into your pipes, similar to drinking through a straw. Submerged hoses, garden sprayers, and irrigation nozzles are common entry points.

Backpressure: When Pressure Builds

When a connected system — like a boiler, well pump, or pressurized irrigation — creates **higher pressure** than the public water supply, it can force contaminants into your drinking water. Any pumping system cross-connected with the public water system is a potential hazard.

✓ What Can I Do? Steps Every Homeowner Should Take

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections in and around your home.
- Maintain air gaps — **never submerge hoses** in buckets, pools, sinks, or chemical containers.
- Install **hose bib vacuum breakers** on all outdoor faucets, basement connections, and laundry hookups.
- Install approved, **testable backflow preventers** on all lawn irrigation and sprinkler systems.
- Never connect a private well, cistern, pool, or other water source to your home plumbing system.
- Have required backflow preventers **tested and certified annually** by a licensed plumber.

Protecting the Public Water System

If a hazard is identified at your service connection, you **will be required** to install a backflow preventer at the meter and/or at the source of the hazard.

Who is Responsible?

In Ohio, homeowners and water customers are ultimately responsible for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. State and local inspectors oversee buildings; Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate the distribution system at each service connection.

The Law:

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to conduct cross-connection control inspections of customer properties. Local ordinances may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.

Common Backflow Hazards Around Your Home

In the Yard:

- Garden hoses submerged in buckets, pools, or chemical sprayers
- Lawn irrigation and sprinkler systems
- Feed lots or livestock areas connected to your water supply

In the Home:

- Hose connections to laundry tubs or water outlets
- Chemically treated heating or hot water boiler systems
- Private wells, cisterns, or non-potable water supplies on property

Outdoor & Recreational:

- Swimming pools, hot tubs, and spas
- Water-operated sump drain devices
- Booster pumps without low-suction cut-off switches

Real-World Scenarios:

- Soapy water siphoned back from a bucket or laundry basin
- Fertilizers or pesticides pulled back through a garden hose sprayer
- Pool water or boiler chemicals forced back into drinking supply

Auxiliary Water Systems

Any water system on your property other than the public water system — such as a well, cistern, or open reservoir with a pump. The auxiliary system must be completely **separated** from public water supply plumbing with an approved backflow preventer at the service connection, OR the auxiliary system must be eliminated entirely.

Booster Pumps

- Non-fire-suppression pumps: must have a low suction cut-off switch, tested and certified each year.
- Residential booster pumps: preferred to draw from a surge tank filled through an air gap.
- Fire suppression pumps: must use a low suction throttling valve or variable speed suction limiting system, tested and certified each year.

Questions? Contact Us

Kelleys Island water consumers may contact:

Kelleys Island Water Dept: 419-746-2555

Ohio EPA Northwest District: 419-352-8461

Internal plumbing questions — contact your local building department:

City of Sandusky Building Division: 419-627-5940

Erie County Building Regulations: 419-627-5829

Ohio Dept. of Commerce Plumbing Administrator: 614-644-3153

◆ HAA5 Monitoring Violation — Notice of Violation (May 13, 2025)

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

EPA.Ohio.gov

Mike DeWine, *Governor* Jim Tressel, *Lt. Governor* John Logue, *Director*

NOTICE OF VIOLATION – ACTION REQUIRED

May 13, 2025

VILLAGE OF KELLEYS ISLAND
KELLEYS ISLAND VILLAGE
PO BOX 726
KELLEYS ISLAND, OH 43438

RE: Kelleys Island Village
NOV
Drinking Water Program
Erie County
PWS ID: OH2201111

Subject: Failure to Monitor Drinking Water

Kelleys Island Village is in violation of Ohio Administrative Code Rule (OAC) 3745-81-24 for failing to monitor your drinking water during the 1Q2025 monitoring period and/or report results for the following contaminants: **HAA5.**

In order to return to compliance, Kelleys Island Village must take the following actions:

1. Notify your customers using the enclosed instructions and public notice.
2. Complete and submit a verification form with a copy of the public notice to "Ohio EPA – DDAGW, Lazarus Government Center, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049, Attn: Compliance Assurance" or via email to hayley.zimmerman@epa.ohio.gov.
3. Promptly collect your next sample according to your most recent monitoring schedule.
4. Submit the sample for analysis to a certified laboratory. A list of certified laboratories is online at https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/28/documents/labcert/Combined-Lab-List.pdf.
5. For a community water system, include in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) a clear explanation of the violation including the length of the violation, the potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. The mandatory health effects language for the particular contaminant is specified in the appendix to OAC section 3745-96-02.

Your prompt attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Continued noncompliance may lead to enforcement actions. If you have any questions, or if the required sample analysis was performed, please call me at (614) 644-2752 or email me at hayley.zimmerman@epa.ohio.gov.

Sincerely,
Hayley Zimmerman
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

Enclosure: Public Notice, Verification Form

ec: NWDO DOCC, DDAGW

50 W. Town Street
Suite 700
Columbus, Ohio 43215 U.S.A.

614 | 644 3020
epa.ohio.gov

◆ Raw Water Intake — Notice of Violation (November 14, 2025)

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

EPA.Ohio.gov

Mike DeWine, *Governor* Jim Tressel, *Lt. Governor* John Logue, *Director*

November 14, 2025

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Transmitted Electronically

Mr. Andy Federle
Village Administrator
Village of Kelleys Island
121 Addison St.
P.O. Box 726
Kelleys Island, Ohio 43438

Re: Village of Kelleys Island
Notice of Violation (NOV)
NOV
Drinking Water
Erie County
PWS ID: OH2201111

Subject: Partial Resolution of Violation – Facility ID# 2253913, Community PWS Extension Request

Dear Mr. Federle:

Thank you for your response to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's Sept. 18, 2025, Notice of Violation (NOV) letter regarding the Limited Scope Site Visit (LSSV) conducted on Sept. 17, 2025. On Nov. 7, 2025, Ohio EPA received the Village's two-week extension request to address Violation #1.

Ohio EPA approves the extension request. The Village's response and the status of the violation are discussed below.

Outstanding Notice of Violation

1. **Ohio EPA Sept. 18, 2025, LSSV NOV Citation #1** - In accordance with OAC Rule 3745-91-08(G)(1), No person shall…make a substantial change in a public water system, as defined in Rule 3745-91-01 of the Administrative Code, that is not in accordance with plans approved by the director. Requests for substantial changes from approved plans shall be made in advance of any construction work that will be affected by such changes, and shall allow sufficient time for review and approval by the director.

    (a) Ohio EPA approved detail plans for a new raw water intake for the Village of Kelleys Island on Nov. 20, 2013. The Report on Detail Plans for the raw water intake includes the following: "*A new valved eight inch diameter ductile iron pipe and 10 inch diameter, HDPE, DR11 raw water intake pipe, approximately 606 feet in length will be installed by directional drilling along with a new raw water intake structure, which will be constructed along the east wall of the existing intake structure…*"

Northwest District Office
347 N. Dunbridge Road
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402 U.S.A.

419 | 352 8461
epa.ohio.gov

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Mr. Andy Federle
November 14, 2025
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(b) The Village of Kelleys Island is in violation of OAC Rule 3745-91-08(G)(1) for utilizing a portable pump to bypass the raw water intake and intake pipe when the Village experienced a failure of the raw water intake pipe.

(c) To resolve the violation, the Village must repair or replace the raw water intake pipe and intake structure so that the intake pipe and intake structure function as designed. The Village must submit detail plans to Ohio EPA if substantial changes are required to repair or replace the raw water intake pipe and intake structure.

(d) Provide Ohio EPA with a schedule for repairing or replacing the intake pipe and intake structure.

(e) On Oct. 17, 2025, Ohio EPA received correspondence from the Village of Kelleys Island which included the following: *"In response to the NOV letter dated September 18th, 2025 the Village of Kelleys Island has made significant progress in regards to the damaged raw water intake.*

"Per section C of the violation, The village procured Verdantas Engineering firm to oversee the repairs to the affected system. The village hired Underwater Marine to dive the current intake system at the request of Verdantas to gain a better understanding of the current system. Once completed Verdantas completed an engineering design for repair and assisted in procuring OPWC emergency funds to aid in the financing of the project. The plans and specifications were sent to prospective bidders. We received 3 qualifying bids for the project. Earlier this week The Village of Kelleys Island selected Franklin Sanitation as the successful bidder.

"Franklin Sanitation began immediately to start mobilizing equipment and supplies to the island. Excavation and underwater work will begin on Monday October 20th and the anticipated completion is three weeks.

The village will make sure that we convey updates and any issues encountered during the construction phase."

(f) Ohio EPA's Oct. 21, 2025, PROV letter established Nov. 10, 2025, as the deadline for completing repairs to the intake and intake structure.

(g) On Nov. 7, 2025, Ohio EPA received the Village's extension request via email. The extension request included the following: *"I wanted to reach out to request an extension on the intake repair project. Tom mentioned he was providing progress updates. Whereas the work has progressed every day we have had some weather related delays. In discussions with the contractor, they believe they will finish next week, however they have asked for another 2 weeks to account for any additional weather issues…"*

(h) Ohio EPA approves the Village's two-week extension request. **The Village of Kelleys Island has not addressed Violation #1 from the Sept. 18, 2025, LSSV NOV. However, the corrective action schedule provided is acceptable. The deadline for completing repairs to the intake and intake structure is Nov. 24, 2025. Please provide documentation of repairs to Ohio EPA when the Village resolves the violation.**

Conclusion

Please be advised that violations cited above will continue until the violations have been properly resolved. Failure to comply with Chapter 6109 of the Ohio Revised Code and rules promulgated thereunder may result in an administrative or civil penalty of up to $25,000 per day for each violation. It is imperative that you return to compliance. If circumstances delay the resolution of violations, the Village of Kelleys Island is requested to submit written correspondence of the steps that will be taken to attain compliance.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or any other matter involving your water system, please feel free to contact me by email at justin.bowerman@epa.ohio.gov or by phone at 419.373.4118.

Sincerely,

Justin Bowerman

Justin W. Bowerman
Environmental Specialist III
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

/rew

ec: Erie County Health Department
Ron Ehrbar, Mayor
Tom Lange, ORC
Michael Deal, Manager, DDAGW
Lara Schramm, DDAGW