Maywood Community Inc

A Fifty-Five and Older Community
8701 Mayfield Road, Chesterland Ohio 44026
440 729-7167

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2022

Introduction

The Maywood Community Inc has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

Maywood Community has 2 water supply sources, well 2a and well 2b. Both wells are 285 feet deep and are located here within our community.

In January 2002 the Ohio EPA completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment Report for Maywood Community to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source.

According to this report the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies Maywood Community Inc's source of drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination due to:

- the sandstone aquifer is present at over 200 feet below the ground surface;
- a 125-foot confining layer, composed of shale, exists which would act as a barrier between the ground surface; and
- the water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Maywood Community Inc are available by contacting James Gibson at 440-729-7167 as well as any questions and/or concerns.

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).

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

Maywood Community Inc did not receive any violations during 2022.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Maywood Community Inc conducted sampling for total coliform bacteria, total chlorine, nitrate, lead, copper and disinfection byproducts during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of 7 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Maywood Community Inc 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.

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Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Maywood Community Inc's drinking water.

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.10	N/A	No	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.65	0.44-0.91	No	2022	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. Maywood Community Inc 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.

Public Participation and Contact Information

While we do not hold regular meetings, public participation and comments are encouraged. To participate or for more information on your drinking water contact James Gibson at the Maywood Community Inc office at 440-729-7167 or visit our website www.MaywoodCommunity.com.

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Definitions of some terms contained within this report

Term	Definition
<	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.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Avg	Running Annual Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average for monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.
N/A	Not Applicable
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter: A common measure of radioactivity.
ppb	Parts per Billion 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.
ppm	Parts per Million 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.