The Village of Burton
Annual Water Quality Report
2025

This publication of the Burton Village Board of Public Affairs was prepared to inform you, the consumer, on the quality of our village drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, water system contacts, and information on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water.

How Safe is my Water?
In 2025, as in previous years, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Burton Village vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

License to Operate (LTO) Information
The Village of Burton has a current, unconditioned license to operate the water system.

Do I Need 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 systems 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/Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791).

Where Does my Water Come From?
The Village of Burton Water Treatment Plant draws water from two deep wells located on Memorial Drive. The Water is clarified, filtered and disinfected prior to pumping into the village distribution system.

The aquifers that supply water to the Village of Burton have been rated as a high susceptibility to contamination due to no significant low permeability protective layer between the aquifer and the ground surface, which if present, could provide protection from contamination; and the fact that potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area. A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the well field will become contaminated. It only means that the existing aquifer conditions are such that the ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not properly managed.

Source Water Assessment and Its Availability
A Drinking Water Source Assessment Report was completed by the Ohio EPA in 2002. A copy of this report is available at the Village of Burton offices at 14588 West Park Street.
Source Water Susceptibility Analysis
The ground water used by the Village of Burton has a high susceptibility to contamination because (1) there are potential contaminant sources within the protection area; (2) available regional information suggests that no significant low-permeability protective layer exists between the aquifers and the ground surface.

Why Are There Contaminants in my Drinking Water?
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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, includes 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 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 gas stations, urban storm 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water to protect public health. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a comprehensive management plan. This plan assigns responsibilities for sampling and contains contingency measures if the assigned Water Department personnel are absent.

Lead Education 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 Village of Burton 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.

Lead Service Line Information

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.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following applicable sources used in the inventory development using methods listed in § 141.84 (b)(2) rule, e.g.: construction and plumbing codes, permits, historic records, visual inspections during point-of-sale inspections and during construction of water main replacement projects to indicate the service line materials.

How Can I Get Involved?

If you have any questions regarding this report or your water system please attend the monthly Burton Village Board of Public Affairs meeting. The meetings are at 7:00 P.M. on the second Tuesday of each month and are held in the Village offices located on the third floor of the Burton Public Library. The Village Office can be contacted at 834-4474 if there are any further questions.

Water Quality Data Table

The Table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during 2025, the calendar year of this report. The presence of containments in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.50	0.4 - 0.63	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	13.4	4.6 – 13.4	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.72	5.72-5.72	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.22	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.37	N/A	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.310	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.8	.9-1.8	No	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	4.3	1.3-4.3	No	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.9	.7-2.9	No	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.2	<1.0-1.2	No	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	4.4	1.7 -4.4	No	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper Samples 6/1/2025 -9/30/2025						
Contaminants (units)	**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	0	<2 ppb	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 of10_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.190 ppm	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 of 10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Consumer Confidence Rule
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on quality of the water delivered by the system.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCL's are set as a close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Definitions:

- **MRDL**: Maximum Residual Disinfection Limit. 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.

- < **BDL**: Below Detection Limit. 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.

- **N/A**: Not Applicable. Determination of a value is not relevant

- **AL**: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

- **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.

- **ppm**: part 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.

- **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.

- **pCi/L**: picocuries per liter, safe drinking water should have: 15 picocuries of alpha particles per liter of water (pCi/L) or less.