

# Village of Wellington Public Water System

## Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2021

### Is my drinking water safe?

In 2021, as in years past, your tap water met or exceeded U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ohio EPA drinking water health standards

### What is the source of your drinking water?

The Wellington Public Water System (PWS) has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Wellington (PWS) draws water from the Wellington Up-ground Reservoir. The water source for the Up-ground Reservoir is the Charlemont Creek and its watershed which drains into the West Branch of the Black River. The watershed is fed by runoff from the southwest part of Lorain County and parts of Ashland and Huron Counties.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations. A source water assessment report was done by the Ohio EPA in 2002. The assessment determined Wellington's source water to be highly susceptible to contamination. A copy of the source water assessment report is available upon request. **See contact information at the end of this report.**

### Source Water Protection Plan Update:

Before Covid-19 hit the Village of Wellington, the Wellington PWS created a Source Water Protection Team through Council Resolution # 2019-43. That team consists of the Water Plant Supt., Mark Rosemark and the Wellington Fire District Fire Chief, Mike Wetherbee. A Source Water Protection Plan was created and submitted to the Twinsburg EPA district office in January of 2020. The objective of a Source Water Protection Plan is to create awareness, partnerships and policies that will safeguard the Charlemont Creek Watershed which is the water source for the water that is pumped yearly to fill the Wellington Up-ground Reservoir which then becomes the drinking water for the Village of Wellington's residents. **On 2/25/2021 the OEPA endorsed this plan.**

In 2021, the Wellington PWS installed (3) new source water pumps, control panels with variable speed drives and multiple pump station building upgrades in an effort to continue to provide the highest quality water possible for our customers. Future information about the Village's source water and watershed will be updated yearly in future Consumer Confidence Reports.

### What are sources of contaminants to your 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) 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture,

urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

### **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 infections. 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).

### **About your Drinking water:**

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Wellington PWS conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, and volatile organic contaminants during 2021.

All community Public Water Systems (PWS) are required to report the status of their License To Operate (LTO) in their CCR for that given year. For 2021, the OEPA issued a “Green” LTO to the Village of Wellington PWS. This means that Wellington has a current, unconditional license to operate the water system.

## **Water Quality Data Table**

The table on pg. 3 lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants 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.

### **Important Drinking Water Definitions:**

**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.

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

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

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

### **Units Description:**

**NA:** Not applicable

**ND:** Not detected

**NR:** Not reported

**RAA:** Running Annual Avg.

### **Other:**

**MRDLG:** Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

**MRDL:** Max. Residual Disinfectant Level

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**MNR:** Monitoring not required, but recommended.

**(MRDLG)** Maximum Residual Level Goal is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**(MRDL)** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

| TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS  |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Microbiological Contaminants  |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Contaminants (Units)  | MCLG              | MCL                            | Level Found                       | Range of Detections | Violation    | Sample Year  | Typical Source of Contaminants  |
| Turbidity <b>**</b> (see pg. 4)   | NA                | TT<br>≤0.3                     | 0.17                              | 0.06 – 0.17         | No           | 2021   | Soil runoff.  |
| Turbidity (%meeting standard)   | NA                | TT<br>≤0.3                     | 100%                              | 100%                | No           | 2021   | Soil runoff.  |
| Inorganic Contaminants  |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Total Chlorine (ppm)  | MRDLG = 4         | MRDL = 4                       | 0.877                             | .65 - 1.35          | No           | 2021   | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)   | N/A               | 60                             | 19.1                              | 13 - 26.5           | No           | 2021   | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)  | N/A               | 80                             | 63.9                              | 42.8 - 89.6         | No           | 2021   | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| Inorganic Contaminants  |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4                 | 4                              | 1.2                               | .80 - 1.20          | No           | 2021   | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2                 | 2                              | 0.041                             | 0.041               | No           | 2021   | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Nitrate (ppm)   | 10                | 10                             | <0.10                             | <0.10               | No           | 2021   | Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                              |
| Lead and Copper   |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Contaminants (units)  | Action Level (AL) | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of test levels were less than | Violation           | Year Sampled | Typical source of Contaminants   |   |
| Jan. to Jun. Lead (ppb)   | 15 ppb            | 16, 21                         | 8.36                              | No                  | 2021         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                     |   |
| _2_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.      |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Jan. to June Copper (ppm)   | 1.3 ppm           | 0                              | 0.041                             | No                  | 2021         | Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems |   |
| _0_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Jul. to Dec. Lead (ppb)   | 15 ppb            | 16                             | 9.6                               | No                  | 2021         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                     |   |
| _1_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.      |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Jul. To Dec. Copper (ppm)   | 1.3 ppm           | 0                              | 0.082                             | No                  | 2021         | Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems |   |
| _0_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. |                   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |

**\*\*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, the **Wellington PWS** highest recorded turbidity result for **2021** was **0.17** NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was **100%**.*

**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. Wellington 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>.

Wellington PWS performed 2 rounds of lead and copper testing in 2021 as required by the OEPA. Both rounds showed Wellington PWS to be “in compliance” with all Ohio EPA lead testing regulations.

**How can I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council, which meets monthly as announced on the Village of Wellington website @ [villageofwellington.com](http://villageofwellington.com).

**Contact information:****Questions?**

Call: Mark Rosemark, Supt. Water

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