Village of Wellington Public Water System
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2020

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, 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., Gregory Frenk 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. As a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Ohio EPA was not able to review or approve the plan. In January of 2021, the Ohio EPA began the review process for the Wellington PWS Source Water Protection Plan. If approved 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. Future information about the Village's source water and watershed will be updated yearly in future Consumer Confidence Reports.

The Wellington PWS has an emergency connection with Rural Lorain County Water Authority which is only used when the Wellington PWS is not operating properly. On June 20, 2020 RLCWA provided 185,900 gallons of water after a water break caused a system wide depressurization of the Wellington PWS. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from RLCWA, but a copy of their Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained by contacting RLCWA at 440-355-5121.

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 2020.

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 2020, 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 below 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 the **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.

Microbiological Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Max Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT<=0.3	0.20	0.03 - 0.20	No	2020	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	*100% (1)*	100% *(2)*	No	2020	Soil runoff

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/mo., and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The Wellington Water Plant **highest recorded turbidity result for 2020 was 0.20 NTU** and the *(1)* **lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%**. In 2020, **1,584 out of 1,584** recorded results met or were below the 0.3 NTU standard, for *(2)* an **annual percentage of 100%**. **There was no Turbidity violation in 2020.**

Inorganic Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	90% Level	Max Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb):	0	AL = 15	17.0	27.0	<2.0 - 27.0	**YES**	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Three of the twenty four samples taken were found to have lead levels (**18, 19, 27 ppb**) in excess of the action level of **15 ppb**. The 90% number was **17.0 ppb**. This was an **Action Level Exceedance violation**.
***See page (4) for more information.**

Copper (ppm):	1.3	AL =1.3	.041	.140	<.010 - .140	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

None of the twenty four samples taken was found to exceed the action level of **1.3 ppm**.
The 90% number was **.041 ppm**.

Inorganic Contaminants cont'd	MCLG	MCL	Max Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.20	0.80 - 1.20	No	2020	Water additive which promotes Strong teeth
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.029	0.029	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from drilling waste.

Volatile Organic Contaminants (Units) (VOC's)	MCLG	MCL	Max Level Found	Range Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes, ppb):							
Pitts Rd. only:	N/A	Avg. < 80	RAA: 71.95	39.5 – 80.2	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
North Main (system exc. Pitts Rd.):	N/A	Avg. < 80	RAA: 65.68	51.4 – 84.8	No	2020	
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	Avg. < 60	RAA: 20.05	9.0 – 27.4	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Chlorine	**MRDLG = 4.0**	**MRDL** = 4.0	0.914	0.68 – 0.98	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 ther 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 contaminats.

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

(PFAS) Testing
In 2020, Wellington PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and **none** were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Lead Action Level Exceedance Violation
As a result of required 2020 lead testing, Wellington PWS received an Action Level Exceedance violation on July, 9 2020. Wellington PWS will stay under violation until the completion and results allow of 2021 lead testing.

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.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Wellington PWS has conducted a corrosion control study with Poggemeyer Design Group engineers and has submitted the study to Ohio EPA for review. If accepted, the Village will begin this year feeding some type of orthophosphate to prevent corrosion in customer plumbing to mitigate the high lead levels in some customer homes.

Questions?
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