



City of Englewood Water Department 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Englewood Public Water System (PWS) is pleased to present the following report to you, the consumer, to provide information on the quality of Englewood's drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, drinking water quality testing results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and system contacts.

Englewood PWS had zero drinking water violations in 2021 and has a current, unconditional license to operate our system. Englewood collects all water samples required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and has contracted with certified laboratories to have the majority of analysis performed. Daily monitoring requirements are performed in Englewood's Water Laboratory by certified analysts.

What is the source of your drinking water?

Englewood's drinking water source is the Stillwater Buried Valley Aquifer System. Englewood currently utilizes seven production wells, in three well fields, to pump water from the aquifer. Well water is pumped to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP), filtered to remove iron and manganese, fluoridated, softened, disinfected, and added with corrosion control chemical.

The City of Englewood and the City of Union share an emergency connection located at the intersection of State Rt. 48 and Sweet Potato Ridge Road. If required, the emergency connection can be activated to provide each community with safe drinking water. On average, this connection is used less than 1 day per year. This report does not contain information on Union's water quality. A copy of their Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained by contacting the City of Union at phone number (937) 836-8624.

In 2013, a Drinking Water Source Assessment was prepared for the City of Englewood's water system by the EPA. This assessment indicated that Englewood's source water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to a lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer and a shallow depth of less than 14 feet below ground surface to water. Copies of the Drinking Water Source Assessment are available by contacting phone number (937) 836-2434.

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).

Recent news about PFAS

Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many consumer goods 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 is 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.

Ohio's Statewide PFAS Action Plan for Drinking water calls for Ohio EPA to gather data from public water systems statewide to determine if PFAs are present in drinking water. **In 2020, our 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 drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 pm. Meetings are held in the Council Chambers at City Hall, 333 W National Rd, Englewood. For more information on your drinking water, please contact the Water Department at phone number (937) 836-2434

Softening expansion

In 2017, City Council approved a softening expansion to reduce the hardness in Englewood's drinking water. Hardness is defined as the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium in water and is expressed in parts per million (ppm) or grains per gallon (gpg). The softening unit was placed into service on April 29, 2020. Residents that pay their water bill to the City of Englewood are now receiving softened water. Englewood's drinking water hardness is 150 ppm.

Table of Detected Contaminants

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure consumers receive safe drinking water. Englewood conducted sampling for bacterial, inorganic, volatile and synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection byproducts. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not frequently change. In those cases, the most recent sample results are included along with the year sampled.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES:

Contaminants (Units)	Total Number of Positive Samples in 2021	Information for Positive Sample(s)
E. coli (RTCR)	0	N/A

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.177	N/A	No	2021	Discharge from drilling wastes or metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.8 – 1.8	No	2021	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Asbestos-fibers > 10 micrometers (Million fibers per Liter-MFL)	7	7	0	N/A	No	2021	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	ND	N/A	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	N/A	5	0.336	N/A	No	2021	Discharge from drilling wastes or metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits

Residual Disinfectants

Contaminants (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.9	0.8-1.9	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	42.9	19.8 – 42.9	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	7.8	5.9 – 7.8	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	51 & 18.6	3.4	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	2 out of 66 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.431	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 66 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm					

Secondary Drinking Water Standards:

Secondary drinking water standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that cause cosmetic and aesthetic effects. Secondary maximum contaminant level means the advisable maximum level of contamination.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Iron (ppm)	-	0.3	ND	N/A	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	-	0.05	ND	N/A	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

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. The City of Englewood 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>.

Definitions

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.
- **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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.
- **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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb) 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.
- **Parts per Million (ppm) 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.
- **pCi/L – picocuries/liter**
 - One picocuries per liter corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **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.