City of Englewood Water Department 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

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

Englewood PWS had zero drinking water violations in 2024 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.

Source Water Information

The City of Englewood PWS receives its drinking water from 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, and disinfected. The City of Englewood and the City of Union share an emergency connection located at the intersection of State Route 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 2003 a Source Water Assessment was prepared for the City of Englewood's water system by the OEPA. This assessment indicates that Englewood's source of drinking water has a HIGH susceptibility to contamination due to lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, shallow depth (less than 14 feet below ground surface) to water. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the City of Englewood are available by contacting Water Operations Supervisor, Don Knife, at email don.knife@veolia.com.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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).

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 OEPA 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.

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the

occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 Englewood PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please email Don Knife at don.knife@veolia.com.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.67	N/A	NO	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.05	0.81-1.15	NO	2024	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.089	N/A	NO	2024	Discharge from drilling wastes or metal refineries, erosion of natural deposit.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.0	N/A	NO	2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfections							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.54	1.30-1.93	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	60.9	20.8-60.9	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	12.8	5.1-12.8	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.2	N/A	NO	2024	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90th Percentile**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	1.85	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 65 samples were found to have lead levels above the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3		0.60	NO	2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 65 samples were found to have lead levels above the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

UCMR5			
Contaminant (Units)	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Year**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid PFBS (ppb)	0.002	N/A	2024
Perfluorobutanoic acid PFBA (ppb)	0.001	N/A	2024

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.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

While we do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate by contacting Don Knife at email don.knife@veolia.com.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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.

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

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

Contact Time (CT): means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T)
.
Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.

Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

Master Meter (MM): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

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.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A partper billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

N/A: Not applicable