City Of Wadsworth
Water Treatment Plant
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For Year 2017

The City of Wadsworth Water Treatment Plant 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. Here in the City of Wadsworth, we receive our drinking water from 11 different groundwater wells around the city and our new well in Chippewa. Seven of these wells are deep rock wells located in the southeast corner of the city between Broad Street and Johnson Road. Four of our wells are sand and gravel wells located in the valley southwest of the city near the soccer fields and the airport. Chippewa well, which went into service in August of 2012, is also a sand and gravel well. The susceptibility of the rock wells to contamination is low, and the susceptibility to contamination is higher in sand and gravel wells. The susceptibility is determined by the geology of the area, the potential pollution sources in the area, and by ground water data (ex. EPA tests and raw water monitoring at the water plant).

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 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 shall 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 U.S. EPA'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. Immunocompromised 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).

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 Wadsworth 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. 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.

About your drinking water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Wadsworth Water Treatment Plant monitors the water each day for alkalinity, hardness, pH, chlorine, fluoride, and zinc. Samples are run on all treatment processes, raw water and from the distribution system. In addition to these routine tests the City of Wadsworth conducted sampling per our EPA Monitoring Schedule. In 2017 we ran the following tests: Bacteria, TTHM, HAA5, SOC's, Lead & Copper, and Nitrates. Samples were collected for a total of 17 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Wadsworth water supply. In 2017 we sampled 324 routine bacteria samples, and we also ran 136 special purpose bacteria samples to ensure water safety after water breaks, new water lines going into service, or customer concerns. Lead & Copper testing was conducted in 2017 as part of our routine samples. We collected at 30 homes and all were well below the Action level. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

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Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Wadsworth's drinking water.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.09	0.74-1.28	NO	2017	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Residual Disinfection							
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.91	0.71-1.01	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalometha (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	44.8	30.3—44.8	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	<6.0	<6.0-<6.0	NO	2017	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 Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15	N/A	< 2	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 30 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.099	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 30 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Unregulated Contaminants					
		Molybdenum	Strontium	Vanadium	Hexavalent Chromium
Plant Tap	Average	1.9 ppb	125 ppb	<0.2 ppb	0.068 ppb
	Range	1.1 ppb – 2.7 ppb	100 ppb – 150 ppb	<0.2 ppb - <0.2 ppb	0.052 ppb – 0.084 ppb
Distribution	Average	2.45 ppb	120 ppb	<0.2 ppb	0.105 ppb
	Range	1.5 ppb – 3.4 ppb	110 ppb – 130 ppb	<0.2 ppb – 0.26 ppb	0.08 ppb – 0.13 ppb

Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. The results in this table are from sampling done for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.

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.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One 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. One part per million corresponds to one second in 11.5 days.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular meetings of the City Council. Check with the city offices for meeting dates and times.

For more information on your drinking water contact

Dana Moore – Water Treatment Plant Superintendent at (330) 335-2832