



THE OBERLIN WATER SYSTEM 2025

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (Data Collected During the 2024 Calendar Year)

The Oberlin Water System 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.

What's the source of your drinking water and how is it susceptible to contaminants?

The Oberlin Water System uses surface water drawn from the West Branch of the Black River. When evaluating source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are accessible and can be easily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens. Also, compared to ground water, they tend to move swiftly, so an upstream spill may arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare.

The City of Oberlin's drinking water source protection area contains a moderate number of potential contaminant sources which include agricultural run-off, new residential developments, private septic systems, oil and gas wells, leaking underground storage tanks, and road/rail crossings. Based on information compiled for this assessment, the Oberlin protection area is susceptible to impacts from both point and non-point sources, although non-point source impacts predominate.

The City of Oberlin's Water System treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the West Branch of the Black River. More detailed information is provided in the City of Oberlin's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, portions of which will be available from the City's Public Works Department by calling 440-775 7218.

The City of Oberlin also has an emergency connection with the Rural Lorain County Water Authority (RLCWA) that would be used in a water supply emergency. During 2024 there was no water purchased from this inter-connection.

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).

About your drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Oberlin Water System conducted sampling for (bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic; and volatile organic) contaminants during 2024. Samples were collected for approximately 82 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of Oberlin's water supply. 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.

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 Oberlin Water System 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>.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit <https://cityofoberlin.com/lead-inventory>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

All community public water systems are required to report the status of their License to Operate (LTO) in the CCR for that given year. The Ohio EPA issued a Green LTO to the City of Oberlin, simply meaning we have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Oberlin City Council that meets the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the council chambers at 85 South Main Street. For more information concerning your drinking water or this report, contact our Water Superintendent, William Albrecht at 440-775-7290.

Violations

The Oberlin Water System recorded a turbidity measurement of 1.67 NTU on March 5, 2024, exceeding the 1 NTU limit for turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The Oberlin Water System took the

following steps to correct this violation and prevent future violations from occurring: regular scouring of lines feeding the turbidimeters to prevent and remove scale buildup that can break loose and interfere with measurements made by the turbidimeters.

Additionally, we failed to properly notify Ohio EPA as soon as practical but no later than 24 hours after the exceedance is known. Ohio EPA was notified on March 6, 2024. In the case of any future exceedances, Ohio EPA will be notified within 24 hours.

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.
- 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 part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- 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.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measurement unit used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.
- Not Applicable (NA): A reference to the fact that a published standard is not in effect or a treatment technique may be required. When only one sample is collected and only one test result is reported, the range of detection was marked NA.

LISTED BELOW IS INFORMATION ON THOSE CONTAMINANTS THAT WERE FOUND IN THE OBERLIN WATER SYSTEM DRINKING WATER

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	1.67	0.02 - 1.67	Yes	2024	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	N/A	TT	98.5	98.5 - 100	No	2024	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon*	N/A	TT	1.54	1.39 - 2.10	No	2024	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.7	1.1 - 1.9	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	22.6	8.9 - 26.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	74.1	32.0 - 124.4	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0.70 - 1.10	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.013	NA	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.46	0.17 - 0.46	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.35	0.32 - 0.38	No	2024	Herbicide for control of broadleaf & grassy weeds.
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.058	0.057 - 0.058	No	2024	Herbicide for control of broadleaf & grassy weeds.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	N/A	0	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.023	No	2023	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

*The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than (1) indicates a violation of the TOC requirements.

Turbidity is a measurement 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 daily water samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, The Oberlin Water Department's highest recorded turbidity for 2024 was 1.67 NTU and the monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 98.