Wooster Rolling Wheels Estates
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
2022

We're pleased to present to you Wooster Rolling Wheels Estates Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

I'm pleased to report our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements and we have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. This report shows our water quality and what it means. Public participation and comments are encouraged. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Jackson at 330-201-0377. If there is and emergencies or meetings about your water system you will be notified at your public notice location.

On November 10,2022 during a routine inspection from the Ohio EPA Rolling Wheels Estates did receive 2 minor violations for maintenance and updating the emergency plan. These items were addressed and competed. We received our letter of resolution from the EPA on January 26,2023. Another violation for 2022 was for missing the fourth quarter monitoring for the disinfection by-products Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] and Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]. These contaminants are by-product from the chlorine we are required to use in the water system to control microbes that may enter the water system. I have included a public notice at the end of this report indicating when the sample was taken and contact information if you have any questions.

Correction for the 2021 Consumer Confidence {CCR} report: The first and second quarter of 2021we missed collecting samples for TTHM and HAA5.This was a violation that we did not include in the 2021 CCR report as required. These samples are required during a certain week of each quarter. Steps have been taken to help as a reminder to collect these samples.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

The sources for both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wells. Our water source is ground water and we operate from two wells. Our wells are 93 feet and 115 feet deep and draw water from an aquifer of sandstone and sandy shell of the Allegheny formation and Pottsville group. Our water treatment includes water softeners, Chlorination, PH adjustment and a pressure tank. 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water then the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, 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.

Most contaminants were not detected in the water supply. In 2022 we tested for many contaminants as required by the EPA. Most of these Contaminants were not found in the water system. If a contaminant was detected the results are listed in the table below. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year therefore some of our sample results could be more than one year old.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Not Applicable = N/A

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Table of contaminants that were found in Rolling Wheels Estates drinking water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.9	1.1	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8	0	0	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	15	0	2.9	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.19	0.188	0.19	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.02	2022	no	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.2	2022	no	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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. Wooster Rolling Wheels 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 drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline At http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The contaminants listed above under Disinfection Byproducts comes from the chlorine that we are required by the E.P.A. to use in the drinking water to kill any kind of bacteria that may enter the water system.

Ohio EPA completed a study for Wooster Rolling Wheels Estates source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and to provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer {water-rich zone} that supplies water to Wooster Rolling Wheels Estates has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: 1. presence of a moderately thick layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer, 2. no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities. 3. presence of significant potential contaminant source in the protected area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.
More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer or if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Richard Jackson at 330-201-0377, or you can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Sincerely
Richard Jackson
Plant Operator