**Wooster Rolling Wheels Estates**

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

 **2024**

 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. As part of the improvements in 2024 an automatic generator has be added and will start if the power is off longer than 10 seconds and will supply water during an outage.

 Along with assuring safe water the **Ohio EPA has required all water systems do a** **Lead Line** **Inventory**, Per the Lead and Copper Rule, 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 list the material types for your location visit our web-site at stvohio.com or stop in at the office during open hours. We are pleased to inform you that no lead lines were found within the distribution lines.

 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 your office or call 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.

 Rolling Wheels did receive a violation on May 13,2024 was for missing the first quarter monitoring for the disinfection by-products called Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]. On 3/8/2024 a sample was taken to the lab and there was a problem with the sample so we resampled on 3/28/24 and the lab reported a lab accident. This put us over the required time frame the sample was to be taken and this caused the violation. We collected another set of these samples on 6/13/2024 and sent to the lab. Once the samples were tested and return with no Total Haloacetic Detected, we returned to compliance. 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.

 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 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 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. Each year we test 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** | **MCLGorMRDLG** | **MCL,TT, orMRDL** | **Detect InYour Water** | **Range** | **SampleDate** | **Violation** | **Typical Source** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Low** | **High** |
| **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 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2024 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 1 | 0 | 1.6 | 2024 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.13 | 0.128 | 0.13 | 2024 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Contaminants** | **MCLG** | **AL** | **YourWater** | **SampleDate** | **# SamplesExceeding 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 |  |

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 **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>.

 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 contactRichard Jackson at 330-201-0377, or you can also call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

 Another way to protect your drinking water is throw backflow devices you can use on and around you home, we have included information on backflow prevention for you to review. If you have any questions about backflow devices, please call me at 330-201-0377.

Sincerely

Richard Jackson

Plant Operator