

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 2025 the well pumps were replaced, and the filter controls updated.

"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 at stuohio.com or stop in at the office during open hours.

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 an emergency or meetings about your water system you will be notified at your public notice location.

Rolling Wheels was inspected by the EPA on October 22, 2025. There were some violations noted during the inspection. Significant Deficiency 1. For the softening filter salt tank had extra-large holes where the water draw line enters the salt tanks. 2. The salt tanks were setting in a pit with a drain below floor grade. Other violations were, Contingency Plan training Exercises were not completed, the asset management plan did not have an updated review date, and the sample testing tap was dripping. All violations were corrected and on December 18, 2025 we received a letter of resolution of all violation stating all violations were corrected.

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 than 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.

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	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	1.6	0.4	1.6	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	NA	60	10	0	33	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	18	8	56.3	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic	0	10	0.8	0.8	0.8	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits ;runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Volatile organic Contaminants								
Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.3	0.3	0.3	2025	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
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	0.038	2025	no	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2025	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>.

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).

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

What is a cross-connection?

Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?

It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as back-siphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why be concerned?

- All cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing. Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are legally responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate drinking water, either your own or someone else's. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

What causes back-siphonage?

Back-siphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls to a level lower than the source of contamination. This condition, which is similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?

Backpressure occurs when a higher opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What can I do?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow preventers on lawn irrigation systems.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?

- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed lawn and shrub herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically treated heating systems.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Flood jets/firestock bedding areas or barnyards fed through pipes or hoses from your water supply plumbing.

What are examples of cross-connections and backflow scenarios?

- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds back-siphon into the water supply plumbing through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- Pool water back-siphons into the water supply plumbing through a hose submerged in a swimming pool.
- Fertilizer/pesticides back-siphon into the water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer/pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into the water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Backflow/chemicals/additives in a boiler system back-siphon into the water supply plumbing.
- Unsafe water pumped from a private well applies backpressure and contaminates the public water supply through a connection between the private well discharge and the potable water supply plumbing.

What must be done to protect the public water system?

The public water supplier must determine potential and actual hazards. If a hazard exists at a customer's public water supply service connection, the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow preventer* at the meter end/or at the source of the hazard.

*Check with your water supplier to verify which backflow preventer is required before purchase or installation.

Who is responsible?

In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowner's or other customer's responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

What is the law?

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745.95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of that water customer's property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.