

2023 Consumer Confidence Report  
Medina County Sharon-Wadsworth Satellite System  
PWS ID#: OH5202003



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As a Medina County Sharon-Wadsworth Satellite System customer, Medina County is required to provide you with information regarding the quality of water you receive from the County that has been purchased from the City of Wadsworth. Medina County has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of the drinking water supplied to you. Last year, as in years past, Wadsworth water has met all U.S. and Ohio EPA drinking water standards. Included within this report you will find general health information, water quality test results, information on how to participate in decision making concerning your drinking water and water system contact information.

#### **WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?**

The City of Wadsworth draws its drinking water from 11 different wells around the city, and their 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 the wells are sand and gravel wells located in the valley southwest of the city near the soccer fields and the airport. The Chippewa well is also a sand and gravel well that went into service in August of 2012. Medina County draws water from Wadsworth waterlines at the city limits on SR 94 and distributes the water to you through County-owned water mains.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Charles Burgess, Water Supply Coordinator, at (330) 723-9585.

#### **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

The Medina County Board of Commissioners holds regularly scheduled meetings every Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. at the County Administration Building, 144 N. Broadway, Medina. Information regarding these meetings can be

found on the Medina County Meeting and Events Calendar at <https://www.medinaco.org/upcoming-events/>. The public may also address any drinking water concerns to the Medina County Sanitary Engineer's Superintendent of Treatment, Dave Brandon, at (330) 723-9585.

### **IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION**

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or [www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline](http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline).

### **SUBSTANCES THAT COULD BE IN WATER**

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### **LEAD AND DRINKING WATER**

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. Medina County 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>.

### **OPERATING LICENSE**

In 2023 Medina County had an unconditioned license issued by the Ohio EPA to operate The Medina County Sharon-Wadsworth Satellite water system.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The Ohio EPA completed a study of the City of Wadsworth's ground water wells in order to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. The City of Wadsworth has 11 groundwater wells, seven rock wells and four sand and gravel wells. The susceptibility of the rock wells to contamination is low, the susceptibility to contamination is higher in sand and gravel wells. Detailed information is provided in the Source Water Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling the Medina County Sanitary Engineers at 330-723-9585.

## SAMPLING RESULTS

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Along with daily treatment monitoring requirements, Medina County and the City of Wadsworth regularly conduct sampling for bacterial, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants, most of which have never been detected in the Wadsworth water supply. The Ohio EPA requires the monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included along with the year in which the sample was taken.

## Contaminant Monitoring Results

| SHARON-WADSWORTH SATELLITE SYSTEM SAMPLING |   |                                |                                   |                |              |  |   |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|---|
| Substance (units)                          | MCLG  | MCL                            | Level Found                       | Range Detected | Violation    | Sample Year                              | Typical Source                            |
| Total Chlorine (ppm)                       | 4   |                                | .73                               | .35-1.38       | NO           | 2023                                     | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Substance (units)                          | MCLG  | MCL                            | Level Found                       | Range Detected | Violation    | Sample Year                              | Typical Source                            |
| *Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)               | NA  | 80                             | 41                                | 34.8 – 46.6    | NO           | 2023                                     | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)(ppb)                | NA  | 80                             | 6                                 | 5.1 – 7.5      | NO           | 2023                                     | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| LEAD AND COPPER                            |   |                                |                                   |                |              |  |   |
| Substance (units)                          | Action Level (AL)   | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of test Levels were less than | Violation      | Year Sampled | Typical Source                           |   |
| Lead (ppb)                                 | 15  | NA                             | <5                                | NO             | 2013         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |   |
|  | Zero out of 5 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.      |                                |                                   |                |              |  |   |
| Copper (ppm)                               | 1.3   | NA                             | .093                              | NO             | 2023         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |   |
|  | Zero out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. |                                |                                   |                |              |  |   |

\*Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

| CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED BY THE CITY OF WADSWORTH |      |     |             |                     |           |             |  |
|---|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| Substance (units)                             | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source   |
| Residual Disinfection                         |      |     |             |                     |           |             |  |
| Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)                 | 4    | 4   | 0.81        | .68-.92             | NO        | 2023        | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants                 |      |     |             |                     |           |             |  |
| *Trihalomethanes (ppb)                        | NA   | 80  | 36.7        | 22.8-36.7           | NO        | 2023        | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)(ppb)                   | NA   | 60  | 7.2         | 6.5-7.2             | NO        | 2023        | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Inorganic Contaminants                        |      |     |             |                     |           |             |  |
| Fluoride (ppm)                                | 4.0  | 4.0 | 1.06        | .77-1.2             | NO        | 2023        | Water additive which promotes strong teeth   |
| Barium (ppm)                                  | 2    | 2   | .013        | N/A                 | NO        | 2021        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |

| LEAD AND COPPER MEASURED BY THE CITY OF WADSWORTH |  |                                |                                   |           |              |   |  |
|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|--|
| Substance (units)                                 | Action Level (AL)  | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of test Levels were less than | Violation | Year Sampled | Typical Source                          |  |
| Lead (ppb)  | 15   | NA                             | <2                                | NO        | 2023         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |  |
|   | Zero out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.      |                                |                                   |           |              |   |  |
| Copper (ppm)                                      | 1.3  | NA                             | 0.094                             | NO        | 2023         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |  |
|   | Zero out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. |                                |                                   |           |              |   |  |

**Definitions**

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

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**NA:** Not applicable

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A common measure of radioactivity.

**Ppb (parts per billion):** Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

**Ppm (parts per million):** Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

**Removal ratio:** A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

**The "<" symbol:** A symbol which means 'less than'. A result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.