

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2020



Presented By
Celina Utilities WTP



Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2020. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Celina Utilities Water Treatment Plant receives water from Grand Lake. Grand Lake is fed entirely by agricultural and residential runoff from a 190-square-mile watershed. The principal streams and storage areas of the Grand Lake Watershed are Upper Beaver Creek, Grass Creek, Coldwater Creek, Burntwood Creek, and Grand Lake. To learn more about our watershed, contact the Grand Lake Watershed coordinator at the Mercer County Soil and Water Office in Celina at (419) 586-2548.

How Is My Water Treated?

The City of Celina's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. Implementing measures to protect Grand Lake can further decrease the potential for water quality impacts. More detailed information is provided in the City of Celina's Drinking Water report, which can be obtained by calling T. Mike Sudman Jr., Superintendent of Water and Distribution, at (419) 586-2270.



“ We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water ”

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been performed for our area to provide baseline data about the quality of water before it is treated and distributed to our customers. This is important because it identifies the origins of contaminants within our area and indicates the susceptibility of our water system to such contaminants.

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters in Ohio are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals

and pathogens that may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Celina's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, home construction, industrial and commercial businesses,

septic systems, wastewater treatment plants, airports, landfills, roadways, and railways.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around Grand Lake through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to the SWAP, our water system had a susceptibility rating of “highly susceptible.” If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours.

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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 dissolves 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.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Monday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, located on the second floor of the City Administration Building, 225 North Main Street, Celina.



QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call T. Mike Sudman Jr., Superintendent of Water and Distribution, at (419) 586-2270. Additional information on water-related topics, such as our backflow prevention program and water rates, is on the web at www.celinaohio.org, under City Government, Utilities, Utility Rates.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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. A list of laboratories certified in the state of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw> or by calling (614) 644-2752. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, don't use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing "7 PC" (that's code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, 1 gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for 3 days. Humans can survive without food for 1 month, but can only survive 1 week without water.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of drinking water?

It could take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

How many community water systems are there in the U.S.?

About 53,000 public water systems across the United States process 34 billion gallons of water per day for home and commercial use. Eighty-five percent of the population is served by these systems.

Which household activity wastes the most water?

Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40% of total water use). Toilets use about 4–6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Lead was detected in one tap water sample, at Site LC203-045, at 19.57 parts per billion, which is above the action limit. However, 90 percent of community tap water samples were below the laboratory detection limit for lead.

We participated in the fourth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Note that we have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	[4]	[4]	2.11	1.82–2.68	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2020	60	NA	6.6	<0.6–12.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	10	10	0.73	0.20–2.23	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2020	80	NA	20.3	10.5–38.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] ¹ (ppm)	2020	TT	NA	1.75	1.00–4.00	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2020	TT	NA	0.17	0.06–0.17	No	Soil runoff	
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2020	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff	
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	<0.05	<0.05–0.12	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE				
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2020	6.74	2.27–11.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Bromoform (ppb)	2020	0.84	ND–1.66	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Chloroform (ppb)	2020	10.04	4.14–15.79	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2020	4.23	1.09–6.80	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	1.79	1.26–2.49	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	1.49	1.12–1.96	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	2.95	2.18–4.32	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.61	ND–1.57	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

²The turbidity limit set by the U.S. EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95 percent of the samples analyzed each month, not to exceed 1 NTU at any time.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.