

City of Celina, Water Department

Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

For

2024

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual drinking water consumer confidence report (CCR). This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your source water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Information

The City of Celina Water Treatment Plant receives water from Grand Lake, which 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.

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 purpose 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 copy of the Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is 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 has a susceptibility rating of medium. If you would like to review the SWAP, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours at (419) 586-2270.

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 contacting T. Mike Sudman Jr., Superintendent of Water & Distribution, at (419) 586-2270.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 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, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 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).

About our drinking water

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. 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 of 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.

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

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0130	NA	No	2024	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2030	NA	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.73	<0.10 to 0.73	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	2.65	2.18 to 3.29	No	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.14	0.03 to 0.14	No	2024	Soil runoff
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2.09	1.85 to 2.32	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19.05	0 to 41.4	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	64.25	16.6 to 94.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of the test levels were less than	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	NA	0	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	NA	0	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed.

A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

90th %: The level 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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. All samples should be <1 NTU; 95% of them <0.3 NTU.

Parts per Million (ppm): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Threshold level: The lead threshold level is exceeded at 0.015 milligrams per liter concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample.

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

{Barium} Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

{Fluoride} Some people who drink water containing fluoride well in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

{Nitrite} Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

{Total Organic Carbon} Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

{Turbidity} Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. As reported above, the highest recorded turbidity result was 0.14 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

{Total Chlorine} Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in the excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

{Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)} Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

{Lead} Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

{Copper} Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

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. The City of Celina Water Department 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>.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection. For more information on backflow prevention, contact the 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 on the second and fourth Monday of each month 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 backflow prevention program and water rates, is available at www.celinaohio.org.

