ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

Presented By

Celina Utilities WTP

PWS ID#: OH5400011

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, 2025. 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.

What Is Backflow?

Backflow occurs when water flows in the wrong direction through a cross-connection, potentially carrying contaminants back into your drinking water supply. A cross-connection is any point where your drinking water line connects to equipment, chemical systems, or water sources of questionable quality. Backflow can happen when pressure in connected equipment exceeds the pressure in the water line (backpressure) or when a drop in water line pressure from events like main breaks or heavy demand pulls contaminants backward into the system (backsiphonage).

The most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home are outdoor taps and garden hoses, especially when submerged in pools, attached to chemical sprayers, or left lying on the ground near fertilizers or garden chemicals. Improperly installed toilet valves can also pose a risk. Backflow prevention devices are the best defense against contamination. Our water system surveys industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to identify potential cross-connections and ensure they are eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure they provide maximum protection. For more information, 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 Council Chambers, located on the second floor of the City Administration building, 225 North Main Street.

Why Save Water?

Although 80% of the Earth's surface is water, only 1% is suitable for drinking. The rest is either salt water or is permanently frozen, and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it to water plants.

Source Water Information

The City of Celina's 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, Grass, Coldwater, and Burntwood Creeks, in addition to 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.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

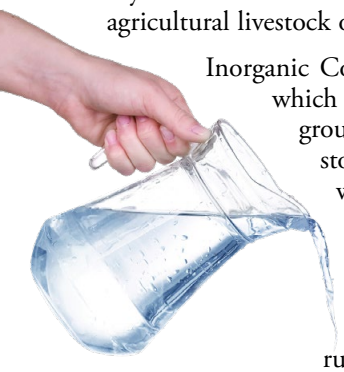
Questions?

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 the backflow prevention program and water rates, is available at celinaohio.org.

Substances That Could Be in 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:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;



Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the U.S. EPA by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been performed in November 2003 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 medium susceptibility rating. 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 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 and Distribution, at (419) 586-2270.

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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it tested. A list of laboratories certified in Ohio to test for lead may be found at 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 types for your location, Please contact the Water Department at 419-586-2270 for further information.

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.

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

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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2025, Celina Utilities WTP participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). For a copy of the results please call T. Mike Sudman Jr., Superintendent of Water and Distribution, at (419) 586-2270.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.01	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	2.07	1.38–2.41	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.19	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	10	ND–21.80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.41	0.12–1.37	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio)	2025	TT[1]	NA	0.8	0.77–0.92	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80[2]	NA	60	19.00–114.50	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NA	0.2	0.03–0.17	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)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.02	ND–0.07	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	ND	ND–ND	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	9.42	9.20–9.60	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [3]				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	70.83	50.00–98.00	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	121.83	94.00–156.00	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt)	2025	5.15	2.90–10.20	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	2025	0.55	ND–2.20	NA

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

[2] 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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[3] Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of human-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial, and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain-resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF), which is used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

BY THE NUMBERS

82 The average number of gallons of water an American uses per day.

27% The percent of household water use attributable to toilets.

700 The average number of gallons that a household can save each year with water-efficient fixtures.

50-100 The typical design lifespan of underground drinking water pipes, in years.

<1% The percent of Earth's water that is readily available as fresh drinking water.

Why can tap water have a taste?

Taste in drinking water is usually related to naturally occurring minerals, disinfectants, or seasonal changes in source water. While these characteristics may affect taste, they do not typically indicate a health risk.

Why is water sometimes called the "original energy drink"?

Water helps regulate body temperature, supports digestion, and keeps joints moving—without sugar, calories, or caffeine.

Can weather affect drinking water quality?

Heavy rain, drought, or seasonal changes can influence source water conditions. Water systems adjust treatment processes as needed to maintain water quality during changing environmental conditions.

Why is maintaining water infrastructure important?

Pipes, pumps, and treatment facilities are critical for delivering safe drinking water. Regular maintenance and upgrades help prevent leaks, breaks, and service disruptions.

What can customers do to help protect water quality?

Customers can help by reporting leaks, avoiding cross-connections, maintaining household plumbing, and staying informed through their annual water quality report.