

Orwell Village

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2025

Introduction

Orwell Village has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Orwell Village is currently contracting its drinking water operators.

Source Water Information

Orwell Village receives its drinking water from groundwater wells. This well system pumps approximately 174,000 gallons per day (GPD) from six wells located within the village.

In October 2023, the Ohio EPA completed a study of Orwell Village source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Orwell Village has a high susceptibility to contamination.

This determination is based on the following:

- According to well log information from the facility, a significant thickness of low-permeability protective layer between the aquifer and the ground surface is not present at all well locations;
- The depths of aquifer and water table, respectively at 10 feet and as little as one foot below the ground surface, are shallow; indicating a short pathway for potential contamination; and
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the wellfield will become contaminated. It only means that the existing/known aquifer conditions are such the ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not appropriately managed.

For information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer contact the village hall at 440-437-6459 or Logan Newell with B&J Environmental Solutions at 440-536-1257 or logan@bjenviro.com.

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

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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).

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. Orwell Village 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: visual inspections and historic records.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Orwell Village Council which meets the second and third Tuesday of every month at 4:30pm at the village hall. For more information on your drinking water contact John Sency at 440-536-6405 or Logan Newell with B&J Environmental Solutions at 440-536-1257 or logan@bjenviro.com.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Orwell Village conducted sampling for Total Coliform Bacteria, Total Chlorine, Nitrate, Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Lead, and Copper contaminants in 2025. Samples were collected for more than 7 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Orwell Village water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

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Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Orwell Village drinking water.

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.225	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.131	N/A	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	1.56	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	0.842	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.47	0.65-2.63	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	N/A	80	120	95.9-120	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	N/A	60	23.9	9.61-23.9	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper								
Contaminants	Units	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% of tests were less than	Individual Results over AL	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead	ppb	0	15	8.4	15	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	One out of 13 samples was found to have Lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb							
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.278	1.5 & 2.0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Two out of 13 samples were found to have Copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.							

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

In August 2025, Orwell Village received a notice of violation that included significant deficiencies after a sanitary survey. These significant deficiencies included unable to identify wells in the wellfields and inaccessibility to the wells and having the remaining abandoned wells sealed. Please see Ground Water Rule Information and Significant Deficiencies section in this CCR for more information.

In October 2020, Orwell Village received a consumer confidence notice of violation for incomplete and/or inaccurate information in the Table of Detected Contaminants. A barium result of 0.157 ppm from 2017 was not included in the report. Headings were incorrectly used: MRDL and MDRLG are only for chlorine data and MCL and MCLG are for most other contaminants.

Monitoring Actions for 2026

Orwell Village has contracted with B&J Environmental Solutions to operate and maintain the water plant. Testing of Total Coliform Bacteria and Total Chlorine will occur on a monthly basis. Nitrate, Inorganics (Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium,

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Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, and Thallium), Radiologicals (Gross Alpha and Radium 228), Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) Group 1 (Alachlor, Atrazine, and Simazine), and Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) will be sampled by May 31. Samples for Lead and Copper will be sampled during the June 1 to September 30 monitoring period. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) will be sampled quarterly.

Ground Water Rule Information and Significant Deficiencies

In August 2025, we were informed by the Ohio EPA during a Sanitary Survey that significant deficiencies have been identified: During the survey the Ohio EPA was unable to evaluate the PWS well throughout the wellfields because the PWS was unable to identify the wells, as well as inaccessibility issues. Ohio EPA was unable to determine the condition of the wells. Also, during the survey and as noted in previous notice of violations there are remaining abandoned wells that need to be sealed and the PWS was unable to provide the number of abandoned wells that still need to be sealed. During a limited scope site visit in October 2025, wells were identified and it was determined that 5 abandoned wells need to be sealed. We provided the Ohio EPA with photos of identified wells and a map of the wells but will provide them with an improved map that will include GIS locations. Our goal for the abandoned wells will be to seal one each quarter and provide documentation to the Ohio EPA.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

Term	Definition
<	A symbol, which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Avg.	Running Annual Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average for monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
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 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.
N/A	Not Applicable: Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter: A common measure of radioactivity.
ppb	Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
ppm	Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.