

VILLAGE OF WAKEMAN WATER DEPARTMENT

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2025

What's the source of your drinking water?

The Village of Wakeman drinking water is supplied by Northern Ohio Rural Water. The last several pages of this report provide information about Northern Ohio Rural Water suppliers, which are also the initial sources of Wakeman's water.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

What are the sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulation establishes a limit 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 call the 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Wakeman, along with Northern Ohio Rural Water and the Cities of Elyria and Lorain conducted sampling for bacterial, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic and volatile organic contaminants during the year 2023. Samples were collected to analyze for a variety of different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Wakeman water supply.

“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 Village of Wakeman 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

Definitions of some terms contained within this report are outlined on the last page.

**TABLE OF DETECTED
CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection s	Violatio n	Sampl e Year	Typical Source of Contaminant s
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL G = 4	MRDL = 4	1.295	1.03-1.49	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	28.08	18.3-38.4	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane s (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	64.82	43-84.7	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants (Units)	ACTIO N LEVEL (AL)	MCL G	INDIVIDUA L RESULTS OVER THE AL	90TH PERCENTIL E VALUE	Violatio n	Sampl e Year	Typical Source of Contaminant s
Lead and Copper							
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	.14	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

The Village of Wakeman has a current, unconditional license to operate its water system.

“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 type(s) for your location, you can visit <https://www.wakemanohio.com/news/lead-line-inventory>”

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council, which is held the second Monday of every month at 59 Hyde St. in Wakeman. The meeting time is 7:30 PM.

For more information on your drinking water contact Trish Summers at 440-225-1680.

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.

Parts per Million (ppm) 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 or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A parts per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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

Locational Running Annual Average (L.R.A.A.): Sample results added together and then divided by the total number of samples taken for a certain period.

N.D.: Not Detected or Below Detection Level

The “<” symbol: 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.

Corrections to 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Contaminants (Units)	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG	INDIVIDUAL RESULTS OVER THE AL	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead and Copper							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	.16	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Source Water Information

Northern Ohio Rural Water (NORW) purchases drinking water for its Main District from three different surface water sources, two from Lake Erie and one from the New London reservoir.

NORW has the following connections to other water utilities as emergency sources of water: the village of New London on State Route 162 in Fitchville Township, Rural Lorain Water on West Road in Florence Township and on Lincoln Road in Wakeman Township, Erie County Water on Bellamy Road in Berlin Township and on US Route 250 in Milan Township, and the city of Norwalk on Townline Road 151 in Norwalk Township. NORW did not have to use any of these connections during 2025.

For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel time from source to intake.

The City of Elyria - Although the City of Elyria's surface water intakes are located offshore in Lake Erie, the proximity of Beaver Creek and Martin's Run increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The City of Elyria's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to immediate and future contamination from municipal wastewater treatment discharges, air contamination deposition, runoff from residential, agricultural, and urban areas, oil and gas production and transportation, leaking underground storage tanks, accidental releases and spills from railcars and vehicular traffic, as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

The City of Elyria's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie, Beaver Creek, and Martin's Run. More detailed information is provided in the City of Elyria's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Elyria Water Works at (440) 324-7669.

The City of Lorain - Although the City of Lorain's surface water intake is located offshore in Lake Erie, the proximity of the Black River increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The City of Lorain's drinking water source protection area contains a moderate number of potential contaminant sources. These include accidental spills, releases associated with commercial shipping and recreational boating, air contaminant deposition, contaminants from industries and agricultural runoff, contaminants associated with oil and gas production and transportation, sediments from river dredging and disposal operations, natural erosional processes, contaminated storm water runoff from urban areas, municipal and home sewerage treatment system discharges, and combined sewer overflows.

The City of Lorain'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 Lake Erie and the Black River can further decrease the potential for negative impacts on water quality. More detailed information is provided in the City of Lorain's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the Lorain Water Purification Plant at (440) 204-2280.

The Village of New London - The Village of New London's public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on Buck Creek. The Village's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agricultural runoff, pasture runoff, above-ground storage tanks, industrial storm water, gas line rupture, marina boat docks, unsewered areas, cemeteries, oil and gas wells, roadways, and railways. The Village of New London's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Buck Creek. More detailed information is provided in the Village of New London's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the Village of New London at (419) 929-4091.

LORAIN WATER DEPARTMENT - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.018	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.03	0.57-1.22	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	1.16	ND-1.16	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	N/A	TT	0.39	0.02-0.39	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity (% meeting standard)				99.75%	N/A		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2025	N/A	TT	1.40	1.0-2.08	Naturally present in the environment	NO
<p>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Lorain PWS's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 0.39 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99.75%.</p>							

VILLAGE OF NEW LONDON - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2025	2.0	2.0	0.0344	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4.0	4.0	1.06	0.80-1.17	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.88	ND-0.88	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits sewage	NO
Cyanide (ppb)	2025	200	200	2	N/A	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	NO
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	3.0	3.0	0.11	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops	NO
Beryllium (ppb)	2025	4.0	4.0	0.2	N/A	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	NO
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	N/A	TT	0.20	0.05-0.20	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity (% meeting standard)				100.0%	100.0%		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2020	N/A	TT	1.04	1.00-1.04	Naturally present in the environment	NO
<p>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Village of New London's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 0.20 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.</p>							

ELYRIA WATER WORKS - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	Year	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.024	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.13	0.83-1.23	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	NO
Nitrates (ppm)	2025	10	10	1.26	<0.1-1.26	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2025	N/A	TT	1.09	1.0-2.13	Normally present in the environment	NO
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	N/A	TT	0.15	0.02-0.15	Soil runoff	NO
Turbidity (% meeting standard)				100.0%	100.0%		NO
Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the City of Elyria's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 0.15 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.							

VILLAGE OF NEW LONDON - UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR) SAMPLING

Contaminants (Units)	Year	AVERAGE LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS
PFOS (ppt)	2025	0.615	ND-2.46
PFOA (ppt)	2025	2.450	ND-3.83
PFBS (ppt)	2025	0.4525	ND-1.81

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2025, the Village of New London participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). For a copy of the complete results, please call the Village office at 419-929-4091.

As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. We completed this monitoring by participating in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) program, which monitored multiple contaminants, including the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. For the results, refer to the above table titled "Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling".

DEFINITIONS

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or the requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 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
ND	Not detected
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A measure of the clarity of water.
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter: A common measure of radioactivity.
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): are a group of man-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 are 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.
ppm	Parts per Million are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to a one second in approximately 11.5 days.
ppb	Parts per Billion are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level: These are guidelines, not enforceable limits. They identify acceptable concentrations of contaminants which cause unpleasant tastes, odors, or colors in the water. SMCL'S are for contaminants that will not cause adverse health effects,
(TOC)	The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage 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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
"<"	The "<" symbol: A symbol that means 'less than'. A result of "< 5" means that the lowest level detectable was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
90th Percentile	90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.