

City of Vermilion Water Dept. 2026 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

This report is on the water produced in 2025

“Your Drinking Water Has Met All US and Ohio EPA Standards”

The **City of Vermilion Water Dept** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our 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.

The most current version of this report is available online at:

www.cityofvermilionohio.gov/water-report

Paper copies of this report are available at:

The Utilities Billing Office at 5511 Liberty Ave. Vermilion

Source Water

The Vermilion Water Plant draws its raw water from Lake Erie. If necessary, we can draw raw water from the Vermilion River. Also, we have emergency connections with the City of Lorain Water Dept. and Erie County Water Dept. In 2025 these connections were used occasionally, to supplement water availability, while making system repairs. This report does not contain information regarding the quality of these auxiliary sources. A copy of their water quality reports can be obtained by going to:

www.cityoflorain.org/DocumentCenter/View/6419/2025-Lorain-PWS-Water-Quality-Report

www.eriecounty.oh.gov/CCR-Water.aspx

Water Source Assessment Susceptibility Analysis

The Ohio EPA performed a risk assessment of our water source. For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens with relatively short travel times from source to intake. The source water assessment for the City of Vermilion Public Water System indicates that the Lake Erie source water is susceptible to potential future contamination. Based on information compiled for this assessment, the City of Vermilion Public Water System drinking water protection area is susceptible to contamination from municipal wastewater treatment discharges, industrial wastewater discharges, air contamination deposition, runoff from residential and urban areas, contaminated river sediments, and accidental releases and spills from vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating. ***There is no evidence to suggest that Lake Erie water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities or any potential contaminant sources in Lake Erie.*** For more detailed information or to obtain a copy of this report call:

Water Plant Superintendent Eugene Baker at: Office: 440-204-2450 Cell: 440-320-4490

Email: ebaker@cityofvermilionohio.gov

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the level of certain contaminants that may be in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be 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 by calling:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. During 2023 the City of Vermilion Water Dept. collected over 200 samples and tested for over 50 different contaminants including: bacteria, inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, and lead and copper. Most of these contaminants were not detected. Those that were detected were within the limits set by the EPA.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

Superintendent **Eugene Baker** Office: 440-204-2450 Cell: 440-320-4490

Email: ebaker@cityofvermilionohio.gov

2025 water

The following table contains information regarding the contaminants that were found in the City of Vermilion's drinking water.

All levels found were within the standards established by the Ohio and U.S. EPA

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation ?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Turbidity							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.38	0.06 – 0.38	No	2025	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	N/A	TT	98.8%	98.8% - 100%	Yes	2025	
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	1.63	1.00-2.00	No	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.70	1.44-1.88	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.84	0-1.84	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.021	0.021	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.28	0.81-1.28	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfection byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	53.9	27.1-85.5	No	2025	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	20.1	9.5-30.9	No	2025	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	1.2	0.42-1.2	No	2025	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
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	0	N/A	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	N/A	26	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Misc. Information

Turbidity

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 daily samples and turbidity shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Vermilion Water Plant's highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.38 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 98.8%. All samples were under the Ohio EPA limit for turbidity.

Lead Educational Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Vermilion Water Dept. 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**. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing.

Lead Testing Information

If you would like to have your water tested for lead, please contact Water Plant Superintendent **Eugene Baker**.

Office: 440-204-2450 Cell: 440-320-4490

Email: ebaker@cityofvermilionohio.gov

Ohio EPA

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

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

Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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.

N/A: Not applicable.

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.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

PWS: Public Water System.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The value reported under "Level Found" for TOC is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value 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.

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

How Do I Participate in Decisions Concerning My Drinking Water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at meetings of the Vermilion City Council which meets on the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month at **6:00** p.m. Council meets at:

685 Decatur Street, Vermilion, Ohio 44089

If you have questions or would like more info contact:

Water Plant Superintendent Eugene Baker at: Office: 440-204-2450 Cell: 440-320-4490

License To Operate

In 2024 The City of Vermilion had an Unconditioned License to Operate (LTO).

Failure to Certify Notification to Persons Served by Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Reporting requirement not met by City of Vermilion

In 2025 we were required to report delivery of Galvanized Requiring Replacement notification letters to owners of those service lines to the State. A copy of that letter and information follows this notification.

Our City failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by July 1, 2025. Although failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or unknown status service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What Should I Do

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead exposure, visit the EPA's website at:

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

and/or <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

What is Being Done

While we did not certify and notify the State as quickly as we should have, we provided the required notifications to persons served as well as the missing information and notified the State on or around December 31, 2025. **We are no longer in violation.**

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses) You can do this by placing this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the:

City of Vermilion Public Water System (PWS) ID# OH2201511

If you have questions regarding your drinking water, you are strongly encouraged to contact:

Water Dept. Superintendent Eugene Baker

office: 440-204-2450 cell: 440-320-4490

Distributed July 1, 2026.

Re: **Notification of Galvanized Requiring Replacement Service Line**

Current Resident at _____

The City of Vermilion is the public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water to this location. You are receiving this notification because records indicate this home or building has a galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) service line. A service line is a pipe that connects the water main to the building.

Please see: “Final Note” at the end of this notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires us to notify water consumers who are served by a GRR service line. A GRR service line is where a galvanized service line is or was, at any time, downstream of a lead service line or is currently downstream of a “Lead Status Unknown” service line. If the PWS is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized service line was never downstream of a lead service line, it must presume there was an upstream lead service line. Galvanized service lines can capture lead released from upstream lead service lines. Over time, the particles can enter your drinking water, causing elevated lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Flush your tap if it has been unused for 6 or more hours.** Lead levels increase over time as water sits in lead-containing plumbing materials. Regular water usage in your home or building can reduce lead levels in drinking water. When water has not been used for 6 hours or more, homes and buildings served by lead or a galvanized requiring replacement service lines should be flushed until you note a temperature change, then flush for one more minute.
- **Use cold water for cooking, drinking, and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink, or make baby formula from your hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water. Always use cold water and heat if needed.
- **Use an ANSI certified lead filter.** Filters certified to the ANSI/NSF 53 standard for lead removal can be effective at reducing lead levels in water.
- **Regularly clean your faucet aerators.** Over time, particles containing lead can build up on the inside of aerator screens. Cleaning aerators regularly will help eliminate this source of lead.
- **For pregnant persons, infants, and young children.** Some populations such as pregnant persons, infants, and young children may be more at risk from the harmful effects of lead. These populations may consider taking extra precautions if their home is served by a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. These extra precautions may include having their drinking water analyzed for lead, using an alternative source of water (such as bottled water), or utilizing a filter certified to ANSI/NSF 53 standard for lead removal.
- **Replace lead containing plumbing fixtures.** Many old faucets, valves and other plumbing fixtures may contain lead. Identify if your building’s plumbing fixtures contain lead, and replace them when appropriate.
- **You may wish to have your child’s blood tested for lead.** Contact your child’s healthcare provider for information regarding blood lead level testing. For additional information about childhood lead poisoning, please visit the Ohio Department of Health’s Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program website: <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning>, or contact them at 1-877-LEADSAFE (532-3723) or lead.testing@odh.ohio.gov.

You may wish to test your water for lead. To request a test, for more information, or obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan please contact:

Eugene Baker, Water Plant Superintendent

Office: 440-204-2450 Cell: 440-320-4490

What Can You do About Your GRR Service Line?

“As your PWS, we are required to provide you with information on opportunities for replacing your GRR line. Currently, we do not have any scheduled opportunities. Once available, you will be notified.”

If you disagree that your home or building is served by a GRR service line, please notify:

Eugene Baker, Water Plant Superintendent

Office: 440-204-2450 Cell: 440-320-4490

For More Information, visit U.S. EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/lead, or visit Ohio EPA’s [Learn About Lead | Ohio Environmental Protection Agency](#) website. For information about other lead exposure, please visit the Ohio Department of Health’s [Childhood Lead Poisoning](#) website.

Please share this information with all the other people in this home or building, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Final Note, Please Read

The Ohio EPA and the US EPA have been working diligently to remove any waterlines that might possibly contain any lead. To be certain that every possible source of lead in a water service line is identified, there must be documentation that there was never any lead service line installed. The City of Vermilion Water Dept. staff, current and former, have never seen a single lead service line installed or removed anywhere in the system. However, because we do not have documentation to provide physical evidence that there were never any lead service lines used in the City of Vermilion, we must assume that any service lines of an unknown (undocumented) material are **Lead**. To discuss this further please call:

Eugene Baker, Water Plant Superintendent

Office: 440-204-2450 Cell: 440-320-4490

Lead Service Lines

The city of Vermilion is required to create an inventory of all possible lead service lines. This includes service lines that, though are not likely to be lead, but lack the proper documentation supporting that fact. These undocumented service lines are listed in an inventory maintained by the Vermilion Water Dept. to receive a copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) contact:

Eugene Baker, Water Plant Superintendent

Office: 440-204-2450 Cell: 440-320-4490