City of Vermilion Water Dept. 2025
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

This report is for water produced in 2024

"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 2024 these connections were used occasionally 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/6419/2024-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, radiological, and lead and copper. Most of these contaminants were not detected. Those that were detected were within the limits set by the EPA. 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, may be more than one year old.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

The Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report distributed in 2024 for water produced in 2023 contained some errors, none of which affected the quality of your drinking water. At the end of this report is a corrected copy of the 2024 CCR regarding water produced in 2023. Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call:

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

Email: ebaker@cityofvermilionohio.gov

The following table contains information regarding the contaminants that were found in the City of Vermilion's drinking water in 2024

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	4.97	0.2 – 4.97	No	2024	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	N/A	TT	92%	92% - 100%	Yes	2024	
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	1.63	1.29-2.00	No	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.52	1.31-1.75	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.72	0.00-1.72	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.022	0.022	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.29	0.12-1.29	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.2	N/A	No	2024	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	59.3	29.8-73.2	No	2024	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	25.7	14.8-30.8	No	2024	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	1.3	0-1.3	No	2024	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	2024	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	64	No	2024	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 0.55 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%. 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).