

CITY OF RITTMAN

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2025



The City of Rittman Water Treatment Plant 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. Here in the City of Rittman, we receive our drinking water from three different groundwater wells and an emergency back-up well. Three of our wells are sand and gravel wells located in Milton Township near Sterling, and our emergency back-up well is located on Industrial Street behind the softball fields west of River Styx. The sand and gravel wells that supply drinking water to the City of Rittman has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderate sensitivity of the aquifer. The susceptibility is determined by the geology of the area, the potential pollution sources in the area, and by ground water data (ex. EPA tests and raw water monitoring at the water plant). Detailed information is provided in the Source Water Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling the City of Rittman Utilities Director at 330-925-2062.

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 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 shall 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 U.S. EPA'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. Immunocompromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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) or EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html

LEAD INFORMATION AND LEAD SERVICE LINE 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. The City of Rittman 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The City of Rittman conducted its triannual lead testing in 2024 and is scheduled to test again in 2027. 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 Rittman City Hall at 49 West Ohio.

ARSENIC EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

On June 12, 2002, the President signed a new law that required all water systems serving a population of 3,300 or more to conduct Vulnerability Assessments. The law also requires these water systems to prepare or revise an Emergency Response Plan that incorporates their Vulnerability Assessment and certify to the USEPA that the system has completed such a plan. We do not have any information to indicate our public water system may be at risk. However, the public may assist us by reporting anything unusual or questionable around city water facilities or fire hydrants to the Rittman Police Department 24 hours a day at (330) 925-8040 (note if no one at station it rings to Wayne County Dispatch) or 911.

BACK-UP EMERGENCY WELL #5

According to a recent study completed by the Ohio EPA, the City of Rittman's emergency back-up well has a high susceptibility rating for potential contamination. The determination was based on the presence of significant potential sources of contamination in the protection area, the shallow depth of the aquifer and the thin protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer. The well was not used in 2025 and there were no violations in testing of detectable contaminants. For more site-specific details you may contact Micheal Brown, Utilities Director at (330) 925-2062 or email at MBrown@rittman.com. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to protect the aquifer is available by calling (330) 963-1233.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Rittman Water Treatment Plant monitors the water for chlorine, pH, hardness, fluoride, manganese, and iron. Samples are run on all treatment processes, raw water and from the distribution system. In addition to these tests The City of Rittman conducts sampling per our EPA monitoring schedule. In 2025, we ran the following tests per our monitoring schedule: Bacteria, TTHM, HAA5, Phosphates, Arsenic, Inorganics, Nitrate, VOCs, Cyanide, and Fluoride.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected from 2025. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing performed January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. The OEPA requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Rittman's drinking water

CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL, MRDL or AL	MCLG, MRDLG or AL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
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Residual Disinfectants

Chlorine (ppm)	2025	4.0	4.0	1.9	1.5-2.4	Chemical additive to control microbial contaminants.	No
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Inorganic Chemicals

Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4.0	4.0	.96	0.70-1.22	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
Gross Alpha (pci/l)	2022	15	0	4.46	<3.0-4.46	Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit alpha particles as they decay. Alpha radiation exists in soil, air, and water.	No
Radium-228 (pci/l)	2022	5	5	1.16	0-1.16	In the natural environment, Radium occurs at trace levels in virtually all rock, soil, water, plants, and animals.	No
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0	1.0	0-<9.6	Arsenic compounds are found in soils, sediments, and groundwater. Compounds are either naturally or a result of mining, ore smelting and industrial use of arsenic	NO
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	.071	0.047-0.080	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No

Lead (ppb)	2024	AL = 15	0	Non detected	0-<2.0*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Copper (ppm)	2024	AL = 1.3	1.3	.398	.012-0.760	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	No

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2025	ppb	80	No goal for the total	61.5	48.9-74.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2025	ppb	60	No goal for the total	6.9	<6.0-7.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No

* The following are revisions made to the 2024 CCR table of Inorganic chemicals and Disinfection byproducts: Barium was reported as 0.045 ppm and should be 0.071, and range was reported as 0.045-0.045 ppm and should be 0.045-0.071 ppm. Arsenic was reported <3.0 ppb and should have been reported as 1.0 ppb. The range of arsenic was reported as 0-<3.0 ppb and should have been reported as 0-9.6 ppb. The MCLG for Arsenic was reported as 10 ppb and should have been reported as 0 ppb. The 90th percentile for copper was reported as 0.760 ppm and should have been reported as 0.398 ppm. The date for TTHM was reported as the year 2023 and the year should be 2024. The reported Gross Alpha MCLG was 15 pCi/L and should have been reported as 0 pCi/L. In 2022 detections for Gross Alpha 4.46 pCi/L and Radium-228 1.16pCi/L were not included in the Table of Detected Contaminants. In 2021 detections for arsenic were not included in the table of detected contaminants. A level of 22 and 3.2 were found, but all results were non-detect along with resampling.

Ground Water Rule Special Notice (GWR) and Significant Deficiencies

On July 10th of 2025 while performing Routine Total Coliform tests in the water system, an address had a positive Total Coliform test result. This caused the City of Rittman to do a Repeat Total Coliform test at the address and one upstream and downstream of the address.

We were informed by the Ohio EPA that a significant deficiency of periodic on-site investigation of commercial connections had been identified on June 10, 2025. We were directed to correct the deficiency by January 1, 2026, but we failed to do so. We are implementing the corrective action plan which is to have Backflow Solutions Inc. contact the remaining businesses to complete their backflow surveys by June 2026 as prescribed by the Ohio EPA.

In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public Participation and comments are encouraged at the regular meetings of the City Council. Check with the city offices for meeting dates and times.

For more information on your drinking water contact

Michael Brown – Utilities Director at [\(330\) 925-2062](tel:3309252062)

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected health risk. MCLG's 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 or (MRDL):** Means the maximum level of a disinfectant added.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or (MRDLG):** Means the maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health.
- **Action Level of (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Level Found:** The average level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.
- **Not Applicable** = (n/a), Not detectable at Testing Limit + (n/d)
- **Parts per Billion** = (ppb) for example one drop of water in 1,000,000,000drops of water.
- **Parts per Million** = (ppm) for example one drop of water in 1,000,000drops of water.