CITY OF OREGON WATER TREATMENT PLANT
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2025*

The Oregon Water Treatment Plant's drinking water continues to surpass all federal and state drinking water standards. In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The City of Oregon 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.

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council which meets on the second and fourth Monday's of each month at 8:00 PM. For more information on your drinking water contact Doug Wagner, Superintendent of Water Treatment at 419-698-7123.

Source Water Information

The City of Oregon Public Water System uses surface water drawn from an intake located in Lake Erie near Reno Beach. For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters in Ohio are considered highly 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 increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The City of Oregon Public Water

System's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to contamination from industrial wastewater, combined sewer or sewage treatment and urban areas, oil and gas production and mining operations and accidental releases and spills, especially from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Oregon Public Water System treats water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment protocol can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie. More detailed information is provided in the City of Oregon Public Water System's Drinking Water Source Water Assessment report. Should you need to find your Source Water Assessment Information, call Doug Wagner, Superintendent of Water Treatment at 419-698-7123

The City of Oregon also has an emergency connection with the City of Toledo. During 2025 we used no water from this connection over the entire year. On average, this connection is used for approximately 0 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the City of Toledo but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting them directly at Customer Service - 419.245.1800.

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 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).

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 shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the City of Oregon's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 0.25 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Oregon 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Public Water Systems (PWS) across the United States are required by the EPA to inventory and provide notices to water customers where the material of their private service line (between the curb shutoff valve and the water meter) is unknown. The current lead service inventory can be found on the city's website at;

https://oregonohio.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Inventory_OH4800911_Feb7_2025_Rev.xlsx

Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for City of Oregon

We were required to provide an inventory of water service material on both the Customer-Owned water service line and the System-Owned water service line by October 16, 2024 to the State. Following the completion of this inventory, notification was required to be made to customers having either Lead, Galvanized, Unknown-Material Unknown, or Unknown-Unlikely Lead water service lines. The proper notification was not made to six (6) customers whose Customer-Owned water service line is Galvanized (GRR).

Customer Billing Benefits and Options

Contact the Water Office at 419-698-7039 for:

- 25% off water rates if you qualify for the real estate tax Homestead Credit. Apply by calling the Lucas County Auditor's office at 419-213-4406..

- Direct payment of Water / Sewer Bills from checking or savings accounts.

- No charge installation of an Electronic Reading Transmitter (ERT) to broadcast your meter reading to our portable readers. There is no need for any external devices on your home.
- Credit Card Payments may also be made on the City Website @ **www.oregonohio.org** by choosing **Departments, Water Billing, Credit Card Payment, and Pay Now. We do not accept American Express.**

Did You Know ?

- Drop box is located outside East entrance for after hour payments.

- We automatically use your winter quarter's water consumption to calculate your sewer bill during the summer's high water usage period. We just need an actual winter consumption reading. You can reach the Water Billing office Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. through 4:30 P.M. at 419-698-7039, or visit our web site at **www.oregonohio.org** , Departments, Water billing for additional information about the Water Billing Office, Water Treatment Plant, and the water serving our community.

Lake Erie Starts Here

The water in Lake Erie starts in everyone's neighborhood throughout our region; stormwater in northwest Ohio drains to our streams and rivers, and ultimately to Lake Erie. Doing your part to keep pollution off the land and out of storm drains helps to keep pollution out of Lake Erie, too.

The everyday choices that we make will not only help to improve the water quality of Lake Erie for swimming and fishing but will also help to control water treatment costs.

For more information about the City's Storm Water Management Program, please see our website at https://oregonohio.org/departments/engineering/storm-water-management/ or give us a call at (419) 698-7047.

Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

What is backflow? It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

What is a cross-connection? Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is the law? Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of their water customers' property to evaluate hazards.

If your service has been identified for either Backflow Prevention or Cross-Connection Control, the Division of Water has or will be required to inspect the connection.

For more information about Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control, please see our website at https://oregonohio.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/BackflowEd.pdf or give us a call at (419) 698-7039.

Unregulated contaminants 2023 Correction

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 Oregon water treatment participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Doug Wagner at 419-698-7123. These results were required to be included in the 2023 Consumer Confident Report

Public water systems participating in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) sampling must provide a special notice of the availability of all unregulated contaminant monitoring results and report detected unregulated contaminants in a separate table in the CCR. The level found for PFHxA of 0.003 ppb was not included, and the separate table for the 2023 CCR is as follows:

Unregulated Contaminants			
Contaminant	**Sample Year**	**Average Level Found**	**Range of Detection**
PFHxA (ppb)	2023	0.0015	ND-0.0031

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2025
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection / Findings	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.13	0.04-0.25	No	2025	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	100%	No	2025	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride at Plant Tap (ppm)	4	4	1.055	0.50-1.21	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.52	ND -3.52	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	ND – 0.1	No	2025	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.010	0.010	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of the levels were less than**		**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppm)	0.015 ppb	NA	0.00		No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.013		No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Residual Disinfectants							
	MRDLG	**MRDL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Total Chlorine	4	4	1.5	1.2-1.8	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection / Findings	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfection By Products							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	NA	80	53.15	20.0-59.10	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	17.65	7.80-25.69	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	ND	ND	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 The City of Oregon participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Doug Wagner at 419-698-7117.

Definitions

- 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.

- 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.

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

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

- 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).

- 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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

- 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.