

Ashtabula County Water System #OH400803
2026 Water Quality Report for the 2025 Calendar year

About Your Drinking Water - Ashtabula County is pleased to provide you with the 2026 Consumer Confidence Report for the Ashtabula County Water System (ACWS, Public Water Supply ID #OH400803) which contains important information about your drinking water. ACWS has a current, unconditioned license to operate the water distribution system. The ACWS is coordinated under the direct authority of the Ashtabula County Board of Commissioners by and through the Ashtabula County Dept. of Environmental Services (ACDES). The Commissioners hold public meetings on a regular basis; any customer wishing to express their questions or concerns are first asked to contact ACDES at 440.576.3722. This report summarizes the quality of water provided by Ashtabula County in 2025 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water. Testing is performed for more than what is required for reporting. This report is only a summary of testing performed in 2025. Should you have any questions about the information in this report please contact ACDES at 440.576.3722.

Sources of Supply - Bulk water is purchased from Aqua Ohio Water Company- Ashtabula Water System, which uses surface water from two intakes in Lake Erie, to serve customers of the Ashtabula County Water System. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio, all surface waters are susceptible to contamination from a number of sources such as municipal wastewater treatment discharges, industrial wastewater discharges, runoff from residential and urban areas, contaminated river sediments, oil and gas production and transportation and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating. 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 potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie. While Aqua and Ashtabula County Water System do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate by contacting the ACOES at 440.576.3722.

The Ashtabula County Water System also has an auxiliary/emergency/back-up connection with Lake County Dept of Utilities (LCDU). During 2025 the ACWS used 2,053,260 gallons from this connection over 365 days. On average this connection is used for approximately 365 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the LCDU, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the LCDU at 440.350.2645

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 radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- 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 that limit the number 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 info about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained at the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 infections. 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 Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2025 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Ashtabula County Water System #OH400803 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants Ashtabula County Water System #OH400803							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.6	1.4-1.8	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts- Ashtabula County Water System #OH400803							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	30.1	10.1-43.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	62.8	15.9-68	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (a) - AQUA OHIO ASHTABULA OH0400711							
Minimum Ratio of % removal to required % removal	MCL		Level Found	Range of Ratios	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
1	TT		0.95	0.25-1.60	No	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Microbiological Criteria AQUA OHIO ASHTABULA OH0400711							
Turbidity, NTU (b)	NA	TT	0.19	0.04 - 0.19	No	2025	Soil runoff
Turbidity meeting standards	NA	TT	100%	100%-100%	No	2025	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants AQUA OHIO ASHTABULA OH0400711							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.94	0.80-1.17	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	NA	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.89	.2- .89	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper (c) Jan-Jun Ashtabula County Water System #OH400803							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb) January - June	15ppb	0	0	no	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of Natural deposits	
Copper (ppm) January-June	1.3 ppm	0	0.0668	no	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	

Lead and Copper (c) June - September Ashtabula County Water System #OH400803						
Lead(ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of Natural deposits
June - September	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.0668	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosions of household plumbing systems
June - September	0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					
June-September testing was submitted after deadline. Violation public notice included.						

Unregulated Contaminants – Ashtabula County Water System #OH400803

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 2025 Ashtabula County Department of Environmental Services participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). Contaminants in USEPA’s current unregulated contaminant monitoring list include polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. Ashtabula County Department of Environmental Services did not have any detections of the unregulated contaminants.

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 2019, The Ashtabula County Water System participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). For a copy of the results please call Ashtabula County Department of Environmental Services at 440-576-3722.

How to read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table. Notes:

a) The value reported under "Level Found" is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1.0 indicates a violation of TOC requirements. The Aqua Ohio-Ashtabula PWS has maintained alternative TOC compliance in 2024. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

b) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The turbidity limit set by EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Per the table, the highest recorded turbidity measurement for 2025 was 0.19 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

c) 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. Ashtabula County Water System 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 cold water 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 800.426.4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

"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.ashtabulacounty.us/241/general-forms>".

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

Source Water Assessment

The state of Ohio performed an assessment of the Aqua Ohio - Ashtabula PWS source water in 2003. Based on information compiled for this assessment, the Ashtabula drinking water source 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, oil and gas production and transportation, and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. Although the source water (Lake Erie) for the Aqua Ohio-Ashtabula Public Water System was determined to be susceptible to contamination, historically, the treatment plant has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

Please contact The Ashtabula County Water System at 440.576.3722 if you would like more information about the assessment. Should you need to find your Source Water Assessment Information, contact Ohio EPA.

Cryptosporidium Testing

The Aqua Ohio-Ashtabula Water Treatment Plant also monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water during 2018. Cryptosporidium was detected in one out of nine samples collected from the raw water. It was not detected in the finished water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring of source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

PFAS Testing

In 2020, the Aqua Ohio -Ashtabula PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio’s Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov

DEFINITIONS:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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 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 a 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.

NA: Not applicable. **ND:** Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion. **ppm:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per million. **PWSID:** Public water supply identification number.

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

Did You Know?

Why frozen water will burst your pipe.

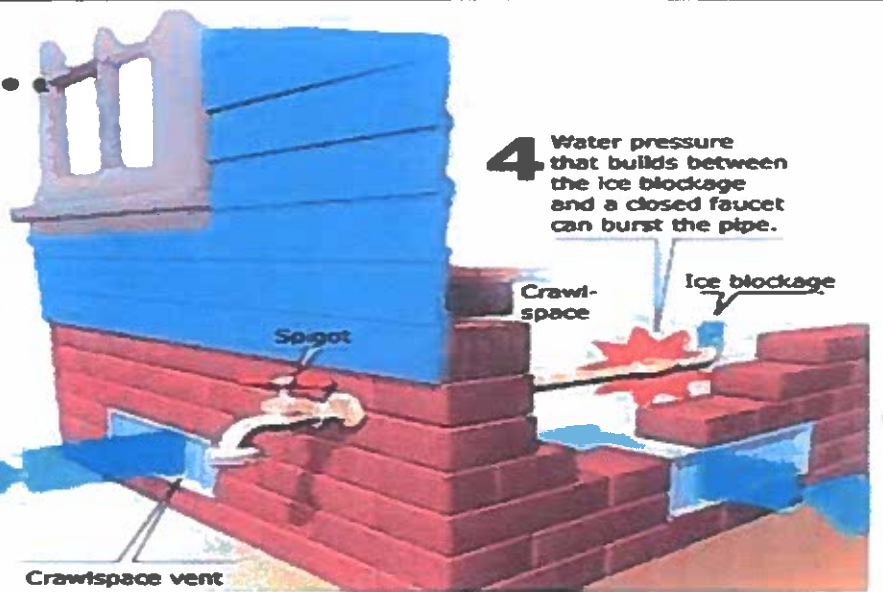
Unprotected pipes are susceptible to cold temperatures because water expands when it goes from liquid to solid form.

1 A gallon of water, when frozen, will expand to a volume 9% greater than the original gallon.

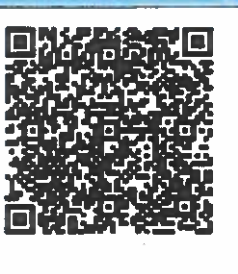


2 Ice blockage becomes more likely when outside temperatures drop to below freezing.

3 A cold wind reaching unprotected pipes quickly removes heat and increases the chance of ice formation.



4 Water pressure that builds between the ice blockage and a closed faucet can burst the pipe.



How backflow devices protect your drinking water...

ACDES, your public water provider requires all commercial accounts and some residential accounts to install a backflow device at their water meter to prevent contaminated water from within a building to be drawn back into the public water main during instances of low pressure and back siphonage.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT? Backflow devices protect residents from contaminants, chemicals and toxic substances that some businesses use to operate. The backflow device, a special one-way valve, allows water into the building but never water out, thus protecting our public water supply!

If you ever suspect contamination or cross connection problems with your water PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY @ 440-576-3722! For more information about backflow devices and requirements, visit the QR code, call our office or visit the Ohio EPA website.

How much water a toilet leak can use...

Drip, drip, drip – sounds innocuous, right? Yet, when it comes to leaky toilets, these drips can cascade into a flood of wasted water and inflated bills. Let's dive straight into the numbers and understand the sheer volume of water a leaky toilet can squander. Starting with a slow leak, we're talking about 30 gallons of water swirling down the drain each day. While this might not sound earth-shattering, it accumulates to about 900 gallons a month! Moving up to a medium leak, the wastage escalates to 250 gallons daily, tallying up to 7,500 gallons monthly. In the dire scenario of a severe leak, imagine 7,200 gallons wasted in a single day!



**PUBLIC NOTICE INSTRUCTIONS AND VERIFICATION FORM FOR
COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WITH TIER 3 VIOLATIONS**

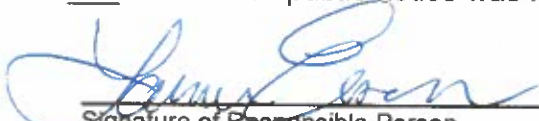
The owner or operator of a community public water system with a Tier 3 violation or situation shall notify the persons served by the public water system as soon as practical but **no later than one year** after the system learns of the violation. At a minimum, community public water systems must issue the notice by **mail or other direct delivery**. Public notice issued by other methods shall be repeated annually as long as the violation or situation persists.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PUBLIC WAS NOTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING METHOD(S) INDICATED BELOW, AS DESCRIBED IN THE OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE RULE 3745-81-32:

Required Method of Public Notification	Actual Method of Public Notification
<p>Use one or more of the following methods to reach all persons served by the public water system:</p> <p>Public notice issued by mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the public water system. <i>The consumer confidence report (CCR) delivered to customers by July 1 of each year may be used as long as the public notice includes all the required content and is delivered within the required timeframe.</i></p>	<p>Describe actual methods used to notify public of the violation:</p> <p>Date of mailing/delivery <u>May 5, 2026 and May 11, 2026</u></p> <p>Please check if public notice was included in the yearly CCR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>If the above methods do not reach all persons served, also use any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the public water system (e.g. publication in a local newspaper or newsletter, delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide their drinking water to others, posting in public places served by the system, use of e-mail or the Internet to notify employees or students, or delivery community organizations). <i>If the notice is posted, it shall remain in place as long as the violation exists, but in no case less than 7 days.</i></p>	<p>A. Method(s) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>B. Date(s) _____</p>

Please indicate below what public notice was used. **INCLUDE A COPY OF THE PUBLIC NOTICE.**

- A public notice as provided was issued without changes.
 A different public notice was issued **after consulting with Ohio EPA** on _____.

 4-17-26
 Signature of Responsible Person Date

LAWRENCE EISMAN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
 Printed Name and Title of Responsible Person

PWS NAME: Ashtabula County Water System
 PWSID: OH0400803
 Facility ID: 452818
 COUNTY: ASHTABULA
 ROUTINE LCR TAP M/R
 Annual, June 1, 2025 – September 30, 2025;
 Vio ID: 8016219

<p><u>For Ohio EPA Use Only:</u></p> <p>Date PN received: _____</p>

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements not met for ASHTABULA COUNTY WATER SYSTEM

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the June 1st – September 30th, 2025, time period we did not monitor for the lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Ashtabula County Water System did not monitor and report results for the presence of lead and copper in the public drinking water system during the June 1st – September 30th, 2025, time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to resume sampling for lead and copper every six months until it is determined by Ohio EPA that the system can return to annual sampling. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting Ashtabula County Water System at:

Contact Person: Lawrence Ensmann
Phone Number: 440-576-1512
Mailing Address: PO Box 520 Jefferson OH 44047

Please share this information with all the 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 posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID: OH0400803 Facility ID: 452818

Date Distributed: May 5, 2026 and
May 11, 2026