

CITY OF WATERVILLE

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2025



**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON
THIS REPORT, PLEASE CALL
419-878-8101**

**In 1998, a new Federal rule was
passed to ensure that consumers
community drinking water supplies
receive annual documentation of
their water's quality.**

**Timothy Pedro, Mayor
Jon Gochenour, Municipal Administrator
Rob Binkley, Public Works Director**

The City of Waterville Water Supply 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.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The City of Waterville receives its water from the City of Bowling Green Water Treatment Plant. The City of Bowling Green draws surface water from the Maumee River during periods when the river supply is of high water quality. The water is then stored in their 170 million gallon above-ground reservoir to be used at times when the river water quality is less desirable. The reservoir storage provides a means to supply consistently high quality water to its customers. Their water plant operators work around the clock, 7 days a week to assure the quality of water delivered meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Your drinking water goes through a continuously monitored 10-step multi-barrier treatment process, which takes several hours to complete. Bowling Green also uses Reverse Osmosis Membrane Treatment for a portion of your drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT:

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be 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 the source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Bowling Green Public Water System is susceptible to contamination from accidental spills or releases associated with commercial shipping and recreational boating, sediments from river dredging disposal operations, air contaminated deposition, point and nonpoint source discharges from industrial and agricultural operations along the shore, the Maumee River and along streams that empty into the lake, contamination from oil and gas production and mining operations, natural processes such as erosion, contaminated storm water runoff from urban areas, gas stations, feed lots, airports, landfills, above ground storage tanks, railroads, roadways, municipal sewage treatment system and home sewage disposal system discharges, and combine sewer overflows (CSOs). The City of Bowling Green treats their water to meet and even surpass 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 the Maumee River and Lake Erie. More detailed information is provided in the City of Bowling Green's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling 419-878-6986.

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these

contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791. The sources of both tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can also pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity.

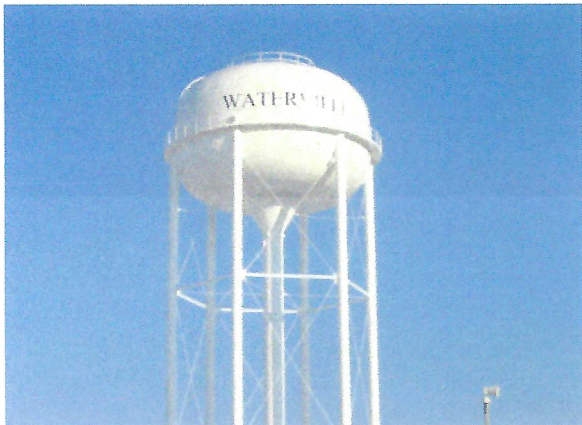
Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, or result from urban storm water runoff and residential use; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses; 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, septic systems, and agricultural and urban runoff; or radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

"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 Waterville 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 Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. A lead service line location map is available on the city's web site at waterville.org. The PWS side has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines. We have verified this through building code, historical documents, and visual inspection. For more information call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791

During the month of August, 2025, City of Waterville failed to mail out the galvanized requiring replacement letters in 2024, a tier 3 violation. Waterville sent the letters out in early 2025. This serves as the public notice that is required.



Cryptosporidium

The Bowling Green Water Treatment Plant monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water during 2018. Cryptosporidium was detected in 1 of 9 samples collected from the source 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, immune-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We can encourage immune-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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 The City of Waterville had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six weeks of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the Public Water System.

Information for Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, who have organ transplants, with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly with infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Federal guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Test Results for 2025

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Waterville drinking water. ALL ARE BELOW ALLOWED LIMITS. Not listed are the hundreds of contaminants tested for, but not detected in our water.

Parameter:	Sample Year	Unit	Level Found	Range Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Violation	Likely Sources
Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled at the plant tap)								
Fluoride*	2025	ppm	1.03	0.87 – 1.18	4	4	No	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate*	2025	ppm	7.30	< 0.20 – 7.3	10	10	No	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium*	2025	ppm	0.013	NA	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from Drilling wastes and metal refineries
Regulated Organic Parameters (TTHM and HAA5 sampled in the distribution system)								
TTHM ₁	2025	ppb	43.4	38.7 – 43.4	NA	80	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	2025	ppb	11.6	10.2 – 11.6	NA	60	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Microbiological Parameters (sampled at the plant tap)								
Turbidity* ₂	2025	ntu	0.10	0.02 – 0.10	none	TT=0.3	No	Soil runoff, suspended matter in lake water
TOC*	2025	see note 3	2.9	2.40 – 3.40	none	TT	No	Naturally present in the environment
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2025	ppm	1.3	0.6 – 1.8	4	4	No	Additive used to control microbes
Regulated Synthetic Organic Carbons								
NA								

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing system and erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.021	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing system and erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
Bromo-dichloromethane (ppb)	2025	13.1	11.7-13.1
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	5.3	5.2-5.3
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	11.8	9.4-11.8
Dibromo-chloromethane (ppb)	2025	13.3	12.3-13.3
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	5.5	4.1-5.5
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	<0.5	<0.5-<0.5
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	6.1	6.1-6.1

* City of Bowling Green Water Treatment Plant

DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The City of Bowling Green Water Treatment Plant and the City of Waterville continuously monitors your drinking water and it remains above and beyond Federal and State laws. The included contaminant tables above- show our monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, unless otherwise noted. **The test results show that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.**

1. TTHM stands for Total Trihalomethanes. HAA5 stands for Haloacetic Acids. MCL compliance for both TTHM and HAA5 is based on the highest annual average (shown as level found). The range shows the highest and lowest single detects from quarterly compliance monitoring at four different sites in the distribution system.
2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of effectiveness of the filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the % of Waterville Water Supply's samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.
3. TOC stands for Total Organic Carbon. The value reported under "Level Found" for TOC is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1.0) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the "Range" for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio. Bowling Green remained in compliance with TOC removal requirements.
4. Compliance for copper and lead is based on the 90th percentile, where 9 out of 10 samples must be below the action level (AL).

Our system also monitors our supply on a continuing basis for the following:

1. **Bacteria** – Seven samples per month
2. **Chlorine** – Daily tests to verify the proper residual is maintained

Public Participation

For any customer questions or concerns, please call the Waterville Public Works at 419-878-8108 Monday – Friday between the hours of 7:30 am – 4:00 pm.

If you wish to express your concerns to Waterville's mayor and council, meetings are held the Second and Fourth Monday of the month at 7:30 pm in the Council Chambers at 25 N. Second St. Meeting schedules are listed on the monthly calendar on the city's web site at waterville.org or you can call 419-878-8100 to check on the status of these meetings.

Emergency Water Connection

The City of Waterville Water Supply has an emergency water connection with the City of Toledo Water. This connection is on Waterville Monclova Rd. near Dutch Rd. This connection has not been used but is in place as a backup water supply in the event of an extended water loss situation to our current water supply. This report does not contain information on Toledo's water quality, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Andrew McClure at 419-936-3021.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 Bowling Green Water Treatment participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Mike Fields at 419-878-6986

In 2020, the Bowling Green Water Supply 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 in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

TERMINOLOGY DEFINITIONS

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 or a single penny in \$10,000.

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 or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Maximum contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk, to health, MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The MCL is 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. MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the State and Federal government.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (ntu) – measures clarity.

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

PFAS: Per – and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

Thresholds – Recommended levels of unregulated contaminants not to exceed. If levels are exceeded, this will generate a form of response or course of action.

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

ND or nd – not detectable.

NA or na – not applicable.

Table of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

This table is added to the CCR report as a correction from last years report due to missing information.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
PFBA (ppb)	2024	0.0031	0.0000-0.0069
PFHxA (ppb)	2024	0.0032	0.0000-0.0066
PFPeA (ppb)	2024	0.0052	0.0000-0.0091

Test Results for 2024

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Waterville drinking water. ALL ARE BELOW ALLOWED LIMITS.
Not listed are the hundreds of contaminants tested for, but not detected in our water.

Parameter:	Sample Year	Unit	Level Found	Range Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Violation	Likely Sources
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Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled at the plant tap)								
Fluoride*	2024	ppm	1.02	0.85 – 1.20	4	4	No	Water additive to promote strong teeth Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching, sewage; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from Drilling wastes and metal refineries
Nitrate*	2024	ppm	4.70	< 0.20 – 4.7	10	10	No	
Barium*	2024	ppm	0.014	NA	2	2	No	

Regulated Organic Parameters (TTHM and HAA5 sampled in the distribution system)								
X=TTHM 1	2024	ppb	52.6	48.3 – 56.8	NA	80	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
X=HAA5	2024	ppb	9.8	8.4 – 11.2	NA	60	No	

Regulated Microbiological Parameters (sampled at the plant tap)								
Turbidity* 2	2024	ntu	0.13	0.02 – 0.13	none	TT=0.3	No	Soil runoff, suspended matter in lake water Naturally present in the environment
TOC*	2024	see note 3	2.9	2.40 – 3.50	none	TT	No	

Residual Disinfectants								
X=Total Chlorine	2024	ppm	1.2	0.6 – 1.7	4	4	No	Additive used to control microbes

Regulated Synthetic Organic Carbons								
NA								

X=Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	0	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing system and erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.019	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing system and erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

X=Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
Bromo-dichloromethane (ppb)	2024	17.5	14.3-17.5
Bromoform (ppb)	2024	8.5	7.7-8.5
Chloroform (ppb)	2024	14.2	7.9-14.2
Dibromo-chloromethane (ppb)	2024	17.6	17.6-17.4
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	4.6	2.7 – 4.6
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	<0.5	<0.5 – <0.5
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	6.6	5.7 – 6.6

* City of Bowling Green Water Treatment Plant numbers
X= corrections to the 2024 CCR report

Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

This handout is intended to inform you of common backflow hazards that can be created during residential water use.

(Revised June 2025)

What is a cross-connection?

Any physical connection between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?

The flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system.

Why does backflow occur?

Backflow occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why should you be concerned?

- ALL cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Chemical burns, fires, explosives, poisonings, illness, and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking, or bathing.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- Cross-connections with water supply plumbing or public drinking water piping systems are prohibited by law.
- Protecting the public water system from backflow contamination is the law.
- YOU are responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate your drinking water and the drinking water of others. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

How to report a potential cross-connection?

Call your public water system at: _____

What must be done to protect the public water system?

The water supplier is required to determine potential and actual hazards. If a hazard exists at a customer's service connection (e.g., residence), the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow prevention device at the meter and/or at the source of the hazard.

What causes backsiphonage?

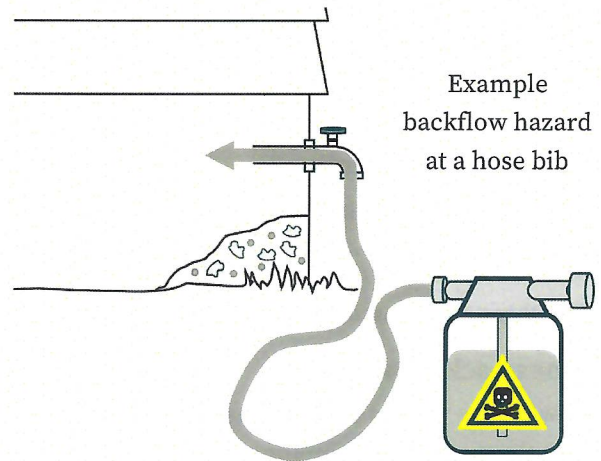
Backsiphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure (vacuum) in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls below the source of contamination. Similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, this condition allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?

Backpressure occurs when an opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's supply pressure, and the higher pressure overcomes the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?

- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed herbicides, pesticides, or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically-treated heating systems.
- Cisterns.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Feed lots/livestock holding areas or barnyards fed through pipes or hoses from your water supply plumbing.



What are examples of cross-connection and backflow scenarios?

- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds backsiphoned into your water supply system through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- A hose submerged in a swimming pool or at a dock that creates a pathway for pool/lake water to enter your water supply plumbing.
- Fertilizers/pesticides backsiphoned into your water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into your water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Bacteria/chemicals/additives present in a boiler system backsiphoned into the water supply plumbing.
- A connection made between a private well supply and the water being supplied by a public water system through the water supply plumbing.

What can you do to prevent backflow situations in your home or business?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- **Maintain air gaps.** Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room, and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow prevention devices on lawn irrigation systems.
- **Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system** (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

Who is responsible?

In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, the state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings, while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers are ultimately responsible for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowner's or customer's responsibility to ensure cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow prevention devices are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

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 cross-connection hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations also exist that must be followed in addition to state regulations.

If a customer is found to have a potential or actual cross-connection contamination hazard, the customer will be required to eliminate the hazard and/or install an appropriate backflow prevention device at the service connection and/or at the hazard.

Special Conditions - Auxiliary Water Systems

What is an auxiliary water system?

Any water system on or available to your property other than the public water system (for example, used water or water from wells, cisterns, or open reservoirs that are equipped with pumps or other sources of pressure, including gravity).

What protection is required?

- The auxiliary water system must be completely separated from water supply plumbing served by a public water system; and
- An approved backflow prevention device must be installed at the service connection (where the public water system connects to the customer's plumbing system).

OR

- The auxiliary water system must be eliminated.

Are there exceptions?

The water supplier may waive the requirement for the backflow prevention device at the service connection, at the discretion of the water supplier, if:

- All components of the auxiliary water system, including pumps, pressure tanks and piping, are removed from the premises, which is defined as all buildings, dwellings, structures or areas with water supply plumbing connected to the public water system; and
- The possibility of connecting the auxiliary water system to the water supply plumbing is determined by the water supplier to be extremely low; and
- No other hazards exist; and
- The customer enters into a contract with the water supplier.

The contract will require the customer:

- To understand the potential hazard of a cross-connection;
- To never create a cross-connection between the auxiliary water system and the public water system;
- To allow an inspector to survey his/her property for hazards as long as the contract is in effect; and
- To face loss of service and other penalties if the contract is violated.

The water supplier must perform or have performed an annual inspection of the customer's contract-regulated property. It is at the water supplier's discretion to waive a backflow prevention device since the water supplier must, by law, do everything reasonably possible to protect the public water system from contamination.

Who will inspect for cross-connections?

The water supplier will ensure periodic investigations of water use practices are conducted within a consumer's premise to determine whether an actual or potential cross-connection exists. Water consumers who have cisterns will have those cisterns inspected on an annual basis to ensure that no cross-connections are present.

Contacts - Need more information?

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control may be directed to your local water department, to Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters Central Office at (614) 644-2752, or to your local Ohio EPA District Office at one of the following numbers: Northwest District (419) 352-8461, Northeast District Office: (330) 963-1200, Southeast District Office: 740-385-8501, Southwest District Office: 937-285-6357, Central District Office: (614) 644-2752.

Questions regarding internal plumbing in the home may be directed to the Ohio Department of Commerce, Plumbing Administrator at (614) 644-3153.