



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Scranton Woods PWS 2025 OH2803712

We are pleased to present to you the 2025 Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand our continual efforts to protect our water. Included with this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Source Water

The Scranton Woods System's water source consists of two ground water wells. The wells draw water from the Sharon Aquifer and are in the center of County property, allowing us a greater protection area than other systems.

The State performed an assessment of our source water in 2002. It was determined that the aquifer supplying drinking water to Scranton Woods has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion is based on the sandstone aquifer having a depth to water of 63 feet. Water quality results do not indicate contamination of the aquifer. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Scranton Woods are available by contacting Geauga County Department of Water Resources at 440-279-1970 or by email at infowr@geauga.oh.gov.

Water Contamination Sources

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).

Important Information About Lead

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. Scranton Woods 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: historical department records and all service lines were installed after the lead ban.

For More Information

For questions about this Consumer Confidence Report, the Source Water Assessment Report (SWAR), or concerning the Department's Water Section, please contact the Geauga County Department of Water Resources (GCDWR) at (440) 279-1970 or visit our website at www.gcdwr.org. Our office hours are Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM and our office is located at 12611 Ravenwood Drive Suite # 390 Chardon, Oh. 44024. Public participation and comments are encouraged and while we do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate in discussions about their drinking water. Please contact Dave Osborn at (440) 279-1970 for more information.

Available at our offices and on our website are pamphlets explaining what, you the consumer, can do to help protect our sources and minimize water use through leak detection and water conservation. These pamphlets are free to the public and can be picked up or requested to be mailed to our customers by calling the office Monday-Friday at the number listed above.

Testing Results

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Scranton Woods PWS conducted sampling for bacteria, chlorine residual, nitrate, Lead & Copper, and disinfection byproducts during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 15 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Scranton Woods water supply. 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, are more than one year old.

Note that we have a current, unconditioned license to operate Scranton Woods.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Scranton Woods drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation ?	Year Sample d	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.81	NA	No	2023	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.264	NA	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.449	NA	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium(ppm)	2	2	.272	NA	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	[4]	[4]	0.925	0.6 – 1.7	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	14.8	NA	No	2025	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	N/A	80	31.4	NA	No	2025	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90 TH Percentile Value	Violation ?	Year Sample d	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	<5 ppb	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3	0	0.05 ppm	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives' Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Assistance

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources and supplies by reporting any unusual activity around any of our facilities including fire hydrants. All reports should be made to our office during working hours and after hours can be made to our answering service at 1-877-902-2359 or the Geauga County Sheriff's office at (440) 286-1234. Any unauthorized use is against Department Policy, The Ohio Revised Code, and the Federal Law. The possibility of damage, requiring a boil advisory or worse yet an outage that cannot be repaired quickly, would be a major inconvenience to all.

Definitions

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.