

Noble County Water Authority CCR 2018

Is my water safe?

Caldwell Water Treatment Plant, along with the U.S.E.P.A. and the Ohio E.P.A, vigilantly works to deliver the highest quality drinking water possible to our consumers. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed on what contaminants were found in the water, what effects they have, and what is being done to alleviate any problems that may be encountered.

Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water sources are Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake. The consistently better quality water available from Wolf Run Lake makes it our primary source. Wolf Run is a 220-acre lake located 1/2 mile east of the Belle Valley interchange at the junction of I-77 and S.R. 821. Intakes were constructed at the dam and the lake also has areas for swimming, fishing and boating. Caldwell Lake is located approximately 1 mile east of S.R. 821 and Noble Co. Rd. 127. The lake has a 500 million gallon storage capacity. 3-level intakes are located at the dam.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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, 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, urban storm water runoff, 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, urban storm water 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or you would just like to be involved and keep informed, please contact Mr. Jason W. Weber, at 509-2552. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held at 6:30 pm at the Noble County Water Auth. office (46049 Marietta Rd. Suite #6) on the second Monday of every month

Source water assessment and its availability

For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of Caldwell Water public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Caldwell's drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by scheduling an appointment with Jason W. Weber, Water Plant Superintendent at 740-732-2552.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
Unit Descriptions	
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Jason W. Weber Operator of Record
 46049 Marietta Rd. Suite #6
 Caldwell, OH 43724
Phone: (740) 732-5948

Email:

We have a current unconditional license to operate our water system.

Noble County Water Authority

Water Quality Data Table 2018

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report...

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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Inorganic Contaminants

Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	.0022	NA	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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Zero out of ten samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

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 Noble County Water Authority 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	.047	NA	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Residual Disinfectants

Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL= 4	1.23 mg/l	0.56 - 1.60 mg/l	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
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DBP -Volatile Organic Contaminants

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80 ug/l	51.2 ug/l	24.1 – 66.9 ug/l	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	33.45 ug/l	15- 59.8 ug/l	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Under the stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by the USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

Caldwell Water Department

Water Quality Data Table 2018

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report...

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride (ppm)	NA	4	1.2 mg/l	0.80 mg/L – 1.2mg/L	NO	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	0	10	0.925	<0.1 – 0.925	NO	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.025	NA	NO	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<4*AA	NA	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Zero out of twenty samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

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 Village of Caldwell Water Treatment Plant 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

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0149	NA	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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Zero out of twenty samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.20	0.04 – 0.20	NO	2018	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	NA	NO	2018	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.85	0.83 – 4.00	NO	2018	Naturally present in the environment

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC requirements.

Caldwell Water Department

Water Quality Data Table 2018 (cont.)

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 5 NTU at any time. As reported above the Village of Caldwell water system's highest recorded turbidity result for **2018** was **0.20 NTU** and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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Residual Disinfectants

Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL= 4	1.41 mg/l	1.15 – 1.62 mg/l	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
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DBP -Volatile Organic Contaminants

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80 ug/l	51.0 ug/l	34.9 – 73.6 ug/l	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	37.8 ug/l	25.6 – 52.6 ug/l	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Under the stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by the USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

Noble Water Company Water Quality Data Table 2018

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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Residual Disinfectants

Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL= 4	1.288	1.07-1.45	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
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DBP -Volatile Organic Contaminants DS-201

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80 ug/l	62.9	46.3 – 81.7	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	36.3	<6- 36.3	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination

DBP -Volatile Organic Contaminants DS-202

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80 ug/l	52.35	11.0 – 71.0	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	42.9	23.1 – 58.2	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Noble County Water Authority
P.O Box 127
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