

Noble County Water Authority



CCR 2019

Is my water safe?

Caldwell Water Works 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 732-5948. 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 p.m. at the Noble County Water Auth. Office (46049 Marietta Road Suite #6) on the second Monday of every month and are open to the public.

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 Works Superintendent at 740-732-2552.

Unit Descriptions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/L) A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a great indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: non detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	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.
TT	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level (AL): 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 treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated (MNR)
MPL	Maximum Permissible Level state assigned (MPL)
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR): Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards.

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

For more information please contact:

Jason W. Weber Operator of Record
 46049 Marietta Road Suite #6
 Caldwell, Ohio 43724
 Phone: 740-732-5948



Email: NCWA@frontier.com

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	1.18 mg/l	0.67 - 1.76mg/l	NO	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
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DBP -Volatile Organic Contaminants

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80 ug/l	71.15 ug/l	26.7 – 81 ug/l	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	41.4 ug/l	21.8 – 42.2 ug/l	NO	2019	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.

*****Subject: Failure to Monitor Drinking Water**

Noble County Water Authority PWS is in violation of Ohio Administrative Code Rule(OAC) 3745-81-24 for failing to monitor your drinking water during the Third Quarter of 2019 Monitoring period and / or report results for the following contaminants: DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS. We returned to compliance by notifying our customers of this and collecting our regular quarterly sample in October 2019.

*****At the end of this report is documentation that we collected the required samples, however the lab did not keep them at proper temperature. We have since then changed labs for better service, And to provide our customers with safe potable drinking water.**

For more information on this please contact: Jason Weber NCWA Operator of Record 740-732-5948

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 (in 2013) was 0.19 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

NOBLE WATER COMPANY

Water Quality Data Table							
Contaminates (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminations
Stage 1 DBP Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes (ppb) DS 201-202	NA	80 ug/l	62.18	27.40 – 71.70	Yes	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) DS201-202	NA	60 ug/l	29.7	4.185 – 46.0	Yes	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	1.2482	1.0654 – 1.58	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes

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 their byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0475	N A	Yes	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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Lead	0	AL=15	0.0	N A	Yes	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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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.

Noble Water Company 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>.

The Noble Water Company was in violation for failing to collect samples within scheduled dates for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and total haloacetic acids (HAA5s) for approximately 4-6 weeks during the third and fourth quarters of 2019. The water company returned to compliance when samples were collected September 10th and December 10th, respectively. Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a more comprehensive testing management plan.

The 2018 Consumer Confidence Report contained the incorrect 90th percentiles for lead and copper. The correct 90th percentiles were 2.5 ug/L for lead, and 0.0558 mg/L for copper for the year 2018. A corrected copy of our report is available at our office.

Caldwell Water Works

Water Quality Data Table 2019

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	Violations	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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Inorganic Contaminates

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.81 - 1.2	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.875	0 - 0.875	NO	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.100	NA	NO	2019	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.

***AA indicates Below Detectable Level**

Zero out of twenty samples were 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 Works 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 were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.24	0.04 - 0.24	NO	2019	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % Samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	NA	NO	2019	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.79	1.04 - 2.44	NO	2019	Naturally present in the environment

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentages 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.



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Rec. 8/1/19
1:15pm

July 31, 2019

Rex Haggy, OEPA, Southeast Office

Ann Speakman, OEPA Central Office

This letter is to inform the OEPA of THM & HAA5 samples that were pulled by Noble County Water Authority pws# OH6100503. These samples were originally pulled on 7/2/19 with sample numbers 1907108 & 1907109. By the time they had reached the lab performing the analysis they were out of temperature. The client will be resampling these tests through their new lab to stay in compliance. If there are any questions, please feel free to call the number above. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely

Tricia Hermezy, President

Jason your THM & HAA5 for Noble need resampled as soon as possible I have notified the EPA of the issue and you are still in compliance because they were pulled on time. I have emailed a copy of the letter that was sent EPA for your records. Sorry for the inconvenience.
Tricia

