Noble County Water Authority

Consumer Confidence Report for 2024

Where does my water come from?

Noble County Water Auth. 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. Caldwell Water receives its drinking water from Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake. Both are located in Noble County. Having two water sources allows the water plant to isolate and use only one water source should a problem arise, i.e. A contaminant is detected.

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 decreases 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 Kendal Weisend, Water Works Superintendent at 740-732-2552.

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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Caldwell Water conducted sampling for bacteria ,inorganic ,radiological ,synthetic organic, and volatile organics during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of 33 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Caldwell Water supply. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency 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, is more than one year old.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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: 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, USEPA 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.

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 (FEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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, @ 740-732-5948. 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 4:30 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.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Noble County Water Auth 2023 Consumer Confidence Report was inaccurate on the range values for TTHM's and HAA5's in the table below show all corrected for 2023.

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80 ug/l	56.90 ug/l	8.75 – 68.6 ug/l	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	49.25 ug/l	0.0 – 69.1 ug/l	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Also, **The Village of Caldwell Water Plant** failed to provide their Barium detection for 2023 CCR Below is a table that shows what they were to report to us for 2023 calendar year.

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.04	NA	NO	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Service Line Inventory

"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 **Noble County Water Auth. Office 46049 Marietta Road Caldwell Ohio 43724 or Call 740-732-4958 to view the inventory. We want our Consumers to be educated on the lead service lines .**

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
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	
Term	**Definition**
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:

Mr. Jason W. Weber Professional Operator of Record
46049 Marietta Road Suite #6
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

Phone: 740-732-5948Email: NCWA@frontier.com 2024

Noble County Water Authority
Water Quality Data Table 2024

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0	ND - 0	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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 1-800-426-4791 or @ http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	.10	ND - 0.246	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

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 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the Village of Caldwell water systems highest recorded turbidity result for **2024** was **0.20 NTU** and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Residual Disinfectants

Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL= 4	1.348mg/l	0.62 – 1.83 mg/l	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

DBP -Volatile Organic Contaminants

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80 ug/l	53.34 ug/l	7.50 – 65.12 ug/l	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	54.68 ug/l	0.0 – 72.3 ug/l	NO	2024	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 County Water Authority also has an **(Emergency)** connection with the **Village of Byesville Water treatment plant**. During **2024** we used **175,000** gallons from this connection over 04 days. On average, this connection is used for approximately **04** days in 2024. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Village of Byesville, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Steve Bond Village of Byesville Water plant @1-740-685-2816

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)	NA	80 ug/l	47.70	13.40 – 63.1	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	27.00	2.47 – 46.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	1.323	1.14-1.56	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.016 ppm	.0026 - .0608 ppm	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	0	AL=15	1.49 ppm	<1.0 – 2.41 ppb	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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.

Caldwell Water Works
Water Quality Data Table 2024

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
Inorganic Contaminates							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.06	0.81 - 1.32	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.609	0.2 – 0.609	NO	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	35	0-35	NO	2023	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	0.045	0-0.045	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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	0.23	0.05 – 0.23	NO	2024	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % Samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	NA	NO	2023	
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	1.28	1.28 – 2.72	NO	2024	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.

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.024	NA	NO	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Caldwell Water Works

Water Quality Data Table 2024 (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 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the Village of Caldwell water systems highest recorded turbidity result for **2024** 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	Violations	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.89	1.64 – 2.06	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
DBP – Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	30.5	10.8 – 42.3	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60	31.7	6 – 47.8	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.37	3.37	NO	2022	Erosion of Natural deposits

At this time we have had zero detection on all UCMR samples.
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. For a copy of the results please call Keith Grewell @ 740-732-2552.

The Village of Caldwell Water Works met all Monitoring requirements in 2024.

The Village of Caldwell has a current unconditional license to operate our water system.

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.

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