Noble County Water Authority

Consumer Confidence Report for 2025

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 2025. 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 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.

Lead 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.

******Please this has been an overwhelming task for all water systems, we need to meet all the rules and regulations set forth of the Ohio EPA ,but we need your assistance if you have not contacted us on service line material for your home (i.e.: plastic, galvanized, copper) please call the NCWA office @ 740-732-5948 to report. If you cannot determine the type please let us know as one of our operators can assist you. ********

“Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: e.g.: construction and plumbing codes, permits, historic records, visual inspections or other documentations that indicate the service line materials.

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 Auth. 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .

Noble County Water Authority also has an **(Emergency)** connection with the **Village of Byesville Water treatment plant**. During **2025** we used **00** gallons from this connection over **00** days. On average, this connection is used for approximately **00** days in **2025**. 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

Failure to Certify Notification to Persons Served by Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead– 3b

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement Not Met for Noble County Water Auth.

We were required to report **a copy of the notice and materials sent to persons served by known or potential service lines containing lead"** to the State.

Our system failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by July 1, 2025. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water and *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

What is being done?

We are required to identify all service lines in the water system. We estimate 70% of our system has been identified and are continuously gather information on homes. This has been an overwhelming task for all water systems, we need to meet all the rules and regulations set forth of the Ohio EPA ,but we need your assistance if you have not contacted us on service line material for your home (i.e.: plastic, galvanized, copper) please call the NCWA office @ 740-732-5948 to report. If you cannot determine the type please let us know as one of our operators can assist you. While we did not certify and notify the State as quickly as we should have, we provided the required notifications to persons served, as well as the missing information to the State in 2025. We are currently working to have this completed by the end of 2026.

For more information, please contact Jason Weber at 740-732-5948 or Noble County Water Auth. office.

> **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.**

This notice is being sent to you by Noble County Water Auth . Public Water System ID# OH6100503_____.

Date distributed: _6/10/26.

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: 740-732-5948 Email: NCWA@frontier.com 2025

Noble County Water Authority
Water Quality Data Table 2025

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 **2025** was **0.28 NTU** and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Residual Disinfectants

Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL= 4	1.29mg/l	0.94- 1.49 mg/l	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

DBP -Volatile Organic Contaminants

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80 ug/l	44.59 ug/l	15.80- 49.29 ug/l	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60 ug/l	41.80 ug/l	17.5- 44.3 ug/l	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.
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.

The Village of Caldwell Water Works 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Caldwell Water Works receives its drinking water from Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake. Both are located in Noble County. Having two water sources allows the Water Works to isolate and use only one water source should a problem arise, IE. 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 Works 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 Assessments report, which can be obtained by scheduling an appointment with Kendal Weisand, Water Works Superintendent at (740) 732-2552.

Sources of contamination in 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: (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

Noble Water Company

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Reporting for 2025 **May 22, 2026**

The Noble Water Company has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of Caldwell, and thus, Noble Water Company, receives its drinking water from Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake, both located in Noble County. Having two water sources allows Caldwell Water Works to isolate and use one water source should a problem arise in the other, such as a contaminant being detected.

Source water assessment - 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 Works 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 Caldwell and Wolf Run Lakes. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Caldwell's drinking water Source Assessments report, which can be obtained by scheduling an appointment with Kendal Weisend, Water Works superintendent at740-732-2552.

Sources of contamination in 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 (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 productions, 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or

other immune system disorders, and 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/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 (800-426-4791).

About your drinking water – The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Caldwell Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organics during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 33 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Caldwell 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, is more than a year old.

How can you get involved? - If you have any questions about this report or questions concerning your water utility, or you would just like to be involved and keep informed, please contact Mr. Kendal Weisend at 740-509-0547. Public participation is encouraged. Our water meetings are held at the Ohio State Extension Office on SR 215 at 5:30 pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the odd-numbered months and are open to the public.

Monitoring and Reporting Violation: The Noble Water Company failed to report our test results for copper for 2024 in the correct measuring units. Results were shown as ppb for our copper level and concentration. The correct copper action level was 1.3 ppm and the concentration was 0.0499 ppm.

The Noble Water Company met all monitoring requirements in 2025.

For more information, please contact:
Mr. Kendal Weisend, Operator
PH: 740-732-2552 or 740-509-0547
E-Mail: noblewaterco@yahoo.com

In 2025 we had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

Unit Descriptions:	
Term	***Definition***

%	*Percent: 1 % equals one penny in a dollar*
mg/L	*parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) Milligrams per liter = one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water or 1 second in a little over 11.5 days*
ug/L	*parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) Micrograms per liter = one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water or corresponds to 1 second in 31.7 years*
NTU	*Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.*
NA	*not applicable*
<	*This symbol means "less than." The lowest level detectable was not detected*

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	***Definition***
AL	*Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*
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.*
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.*
MNR	*Monitored, Not Regulated – contaminants are monitored but not regulated by the EPA*
MPL	*Maximum Permissible Level (state assigned)*
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.*
MRDLG	*Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.*
TT	*Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
UCMR	*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards.*
Level 1 Assessment	*A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.*
Level 2 Assessment	*A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.*

Variances & Exemptions State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

Water Quality Data Table							
Contaminates (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contaminations**
Stage 1 DBP Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	80 ug/l	53.3	20.8 – 66.3	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	NA	60 ug/l	20.53	4.36 - 25	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	1.266	1.1068 - 1.3261	No	2025	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 by-product 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	.028	ppm	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Lead	0	AL=15	<1.0	ppm	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead 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. 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.**

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: construction and plumbing codes, historic records, visual inspections or other documentations that indicate service line materials.

CONTAMINANT INFORMATION FOR THE VILLAGE OF CALDWELL:

Caldwell's results were tested by Caldwell Water Works

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium mg/L	2	2	0.95	0.95	no	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	1.19	1.19-1.19	no	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ug/L)	10	10	0.794	<0.10-.794	no	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.28	0.06 - 0.28	no	2025	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	NA	no	2025	
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	NA	TT	1.0	1.0 – 3.44	no	2025	Naturally present in the environment

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value 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 removal requirements.

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 system's highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.2 and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.37	3.37	no	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2025, Caldwell Water Department participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Caldwell Water Department at 740-732-2552.

Contaminant ug/L	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
PFOA ug/L	2025	.011	.0097-.013
PFBA ug/L	2025	.0059	.0059

45081 Marietta Road
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

Village of Caldwell Water Works

2025

Consumer Confidence Report
(Reporting on 2024)

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Sources of contamination in 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: (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).

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 Water Drinking Hotline (1-800426-4791).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Caldwell Water Works 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 Works 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations and Enforcement Actions

During the year of 2024 the Village of Caldwell Water Works had no violations.

Tabe of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Caldwell Water Works drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium mg/L	**2**	**2**	**0.24**	**0.24**	**no**	**2024**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	1.02	1.02-1.02	no	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ug/L)	10	10	0.406	0.2-0.406	no	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ug/L)	0	AL =15	0	0-35	no	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

Copper (mg/L)	1.3	AL =1.3	0.045	0-0.045	no	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper 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	2024	
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	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 the percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value 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 removal requirements.

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 system’s highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.2 and the 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
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (mg/L)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.89	1.64 – 2.06	no	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	NA	80	30.5	10.8 – 42.3	no	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	NA	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

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.

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 Caldwell Water Department 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: residential surveys, plumbing codes, permits, historic records, visual inspections or other documentations that indicate the service line materials.

Public participation and comments are encouraged. Village Council meetings are on the second Monday every month at 6:00 pm at Village Hall at 215 West Street Caldwell, OH 43724. To

participate, or for more information on your drinking water, contact the Caldwell Water Department at 740-732-2552.

Key to Understanding This Report.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
%	Percent – 1% corresponds to one penny in a dollar.
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter - same as "parts per million" (PPM) Corresponds to one second in about 11.5 days.
ug/L	Micrograms per Liter – same as "parts per billion" (PPB) One ug/L corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness of the water.
NA	Not Applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or Other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which There is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated – Contaminants monitored but are not regulated by the EPA.
MPL	Maximum Permissible Level (state assigned)
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.
TT	Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant In drinking water.

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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.

UCMR Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA Has not established drinking water standards.

Variances and Exemptions State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

Caldwell Water Works
45081 Marietta Road
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

Village of Caldwell Water Works

2026

Consumer Confidence Report
(Reporting on 2025)

The Village of Caldwell Water Works 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 Works receives its drinking water from Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake. Both are located in Noble County. Having two water sources allows the Water Works to isolate and use only one water source should a problem arise, IE. 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 Works 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 Assessments report, which can be obtained by scheduling an appointment with Kendal Weisand, Water Works Superintendent at (740) 732-2552.

Sources of contamination in 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.

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Monitoring & Reporting Violations and Enforcement Actions

During the 2025 reporting period, Caldwell Water Works had one violation. "The Caldwell Village PWS public water system did not monitor, and report results for the presence of total microcystins in the public drinking water system during the week of 10/26/2025-11/2/2025 monitoring period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any action in response to this notice."

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Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium mg/L	2	2	0.95	0.95	no	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	1.19	1.19-1.19	no	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ug/L)	10	10	0.794	<0.10-.794	no	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ug/L)	0	AL =15	0	0-35	no	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

Copper (mg/L)	1.3	AL =1.3	0.045	0-0.045	no	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.28	0.06 - 0.28	no	2025	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % samples	NA	TT	100%	NA	no	2025	

meeting standard							
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	NA	TT	1.0	1.0 – 3.44	no	2025	Naturally present in the environment

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value 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 removal requirements.

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Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	NA	60	31.7	22.6-57.7	no	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.37	3.37	no	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2025, Caldwell Water Department participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Caldwell Water Department at 740-732-2552.

Contaminant ug/L	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
PFOA ug/L	2025	.011	.0097-.013
PFBA ug/L	2025	.0059	.0059

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