Switzerland of Ohio Water District

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2023

The Switzerland of Ohio Water District 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. If you have any questions about this report or any concerns about your water utility, please contact the office at 740-926-1465. Residents are invited to come to the board meeting that typically meets on the third Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM. For a copy of the Barnesville Consumer Confidence Report please visit www.barnesvilleohio.com.

The Switzerland of Ohio Water District purchases its drinking water from the Barnesville Water Treatment Plant. A source water assessment report is available and can be accessed by calling Roger Deal, (740)-425-1880. The source was determined to have a low susceptibility to contamination.

Switzerland of Ohio Water District had a current, unconditioned license to operate from the Ohio EPA in 2023.

Whataresources ofcontaminationtodrinkingwater?

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 dissolvesnaturally-occurringmineralsand,insome cases, radioactivematerial, andcanpickup substancesresultingfromthepresenceof animalsorfromhumanactivity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:(A) Microbial contaminants, such as virusesand bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestockoperations 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 andgas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety ofsources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemicalcontaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrialprocesses 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

oilandgasproductionandminingactivities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount ofcertain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.FDA regulations establish limits forcontaminantsinbottledwaterwhichmustprovide thesame protectionforpublichealth.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amountsof some contaminants.The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses ahealth risk.More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained bycallingtheFederalEnvironmentalProtectionAgency'sSafeDrinkingWaterHotline(1-800-426-4791).

Whoneedstotakespecialprecautions?

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 whohave undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, someelderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection.These people should seek advice aboutdrinking water from their health care providers.EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen therisk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the SafeDrinkingWaterHotline(1-800-426-4791).

Aboutyourdrinkingwater.

TheEPArequiresregularsamplingtoensuredrinkingwatersafety.The Switzerland of Ohio Water Districtconductedsamplingfor bacteria, trihalomethanes, and halo acidic acidsduring 2023.Samples were collected for a total of three different contaminants which were not detected in the Switzerland of Ohio Water District water supply.The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per yearbecause the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.Some of our data, though accurate, is morethanoneyearold.

Monitoring&ReportingViolations&EnforcementActions

Switzerland of Ohio Water District had an unconditioned license to operate during the year 2022, this information was not included in last years Consumer Confidence Report.

The lead 90th percentile reported was incorrect. The correct value for 2022 is 1.4 ppb.
The copper 90th percentile reported was incorrect. The correct value for 2022 is 0.88 ppm.

(neither of these levels exceeds the action levels)

TableofDetected Contaminants

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Max Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	.92	.7 – 1.2	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.96	.77 – 1.05	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.93	.30 - .93	No	2023	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA	NA	No	2023	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	.531	NA	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits. .
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	.89	NA	No	2023	
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (ntu)	NA	TT	.21	.04 - .21	No	2023	Soil runoff.
Turbidity % samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	100%	No	2023	
Disinfectant Byproducts							
TTHMs (ppb) (Total Trihalomethane)	NA	80	69.4	27-94.6	No	2023	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) (Haloacetiuc Acids)	NA	60	24	17.6-34	No	2023	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	1.13	NA	No	2023	
Manganese (ppb)	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	2023	

Lead and Copper Table

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Max Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 90th Percentile	0	AL = 15	7.7	<0.6-8.7	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits.
0 of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15ppb.							
Copper (ppm) 90th Percentile	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.087	0.013-0.359	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits.
0 of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3ppm.							

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women andyoung children.Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated withservice lines and home plumbing.The Switzerland of Ohio Water Districtis responsible for providing high qualitydrinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.When yourwater has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushingyour tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.If you are concernedabout lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.Information on lead in drinkingwater, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe DrinkingWater Hotline at800-426-4791oratthttp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Definitionsofsometermscontainedwithinthisreport.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):The level of a contaminant in drinking water belowwhichthereisno knownor expectedrisktohealth. MCLGsallowfor amarginofsafety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL):The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinkingwater.MCLsare setascloseto theMCLGsasfeasibleusingthebestavailabletreatmenttechnology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinkingwater.There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control ofmicrobialcontaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):The level of drinking water disinfectant belowwhich there is no known or expected risk to health.MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use ofdisinfectantstocontrolmicrobial contaminants.

Action Level (AL):The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment orother requirementswhichawatersystemmustfollow.

TreatmentTechnique(TT):Arequiredprocessintendedtoreducethelevelofacontaminantindrinking water.

Parts per Million (ppm) or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of acontaminant.Apartpermillioncorrespondstoonesecondin alittleover11.5days.

PartsperBillion (ppb)or**Microgramsper Liter(µg/L)**areunitsofmeasurefor concentrationofacontaminant.Apartperbillioncorrespondstoone second in31.7years.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than.A result of <5 means that the lowest level thatcouldbedetectedwas5andthe contaminantinthatsamplewasnotdetected.

Picocuriesperliter(pCi/L):Acommonmeasureof radioactivity.