

Public Water System
Consumer Confidence Report
EAST CADIZ WATER SYSTEM



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

EAST CADIZ Water System
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2019

The East Cadiz Water System 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 contact.

The East Cadiz system receives its drinking water from the Village of Cadiz. The Village Public water system uses surface water from Tappan Lake, which was created by impounding Little Stillwater Creek, in the 1930's. For purposes of source water assessment, 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 drinking water source protection area for the Cadiz supply is predominantly deciduous forest and contains relatively few potential contaminant sources. These include oil and gas wells, mined areas, residential septic systems, agricultural activities, and road crossings.

Susceptibility Analysis

This assessment indicates that the Village of Cadiz surface water source protection area is susceptible to agricultural runoff, livestock activities, transportation spills, waterfowl migration, oil and gas wells, current/previous mining areas, residential development, and commercial sources. Ground water is generally less susceptible to contamination than surface water, and the aquifer used by the Village of Cadiz has some degree of protection. The overall susceptibility for the Village of Cadiz water system is high.

For further assistance on drinking water source protection, please contact the Ohio EPA Southeast District Office at (1-800-686-7330) or visit the Ohio EPA Source Water Assessment and Protection Web page at <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH3400612.pdf>.

What are sources of contamination to 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).

Who needs 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 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The East Cadiz Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, disinfection byproducts, and copper and lead during 2019. Samples were collected for different contaminants, by the Village of Cadiz most of which were not detected in the East Cadiz 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, are more than one year old.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the month of January 2020, we received a notice of violation for failing to report the correct information on our 2018 consumer confidence report. These corrections are made in this report. Also, on December 16, 2019 we received findings and orders from Ohio EPA for exceeding the allowable level of Trihalomethanes in parts of 2017 and 2018. Harrison county water district is currently working with Epa and an engineering firm to resolve this problem. Levels found in 2019 were 56.425 which is below the 80 allowable mark and we are currently in compliance.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity(NTU)	NA	TT	0.25	0.01-0.25	No	2019	Soil runoff
Turbidity(%meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	100%	No	2019	Soil runoff
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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Village of Cadiz Public Water System highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.25 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	1.07	0.80-1.23	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)(ppm)	10	10	0.694	<0.1-0.694	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products							
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)(ppb)	NA	60	29.0775	1.41-59.6	No	2019	By-product of drinking water
Total Trihalomethane(THMs)(ppb)	NA	80	56.425	33.8-79.8	No	2019	By-product of drinking water
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	1.81	1.00-2.88	No	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	1.4	0.8-1.7	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	1.00	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of _5_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.0188	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of _5_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Lead Educational Information

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. East Cadiz water system 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>.

In 2019 we had an conditioned license to operate our water system.

Contact Information

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Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
- 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.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.