

Noble Water Company
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Reporting for 2018
May 30, 2019

Is my water safe?

Caldwell Water Treatment plant, along with the U. S. EPA and the Ohio EPA, 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. Immune-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 Drinking Water 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 is available from Wolf Run Lake and is our primary source. Wolf Run is a 220-acre lake located ½ mile east of the Belle Valley interchange at the junction of I-77 and SR 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 SR 821 at Noble CR 127. The lake has a 500 million gallon storage capacity, with 3-level intakes 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 EPA's 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. For example, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria 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; and 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. 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 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. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular bi-monthly board meetings. They are held at the Belle Valley Municipal Building at 4:30 pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the odd-numbered months 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 measure 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 Weber, Plant Superintendent, at 740-732-2552.

Unit Descriptions:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
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
ND	not detected
NR	monitoring Not Required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> : 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.
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> : 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.
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> : a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances & Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal</u> : 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.
MRDL	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level</u> : 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
MPL	(state assigned) Maximum Permissible Level

For more information, please contact:

Mr. Kendal Weisend

PH: 740-509-0547

E-Mail: noblewaterco@yahoo.com

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

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) DS201	NA	80 ug/l	62.9	46.3 – 81.7	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (ppb) DS202	NA	80 ug/l	52.35	11.0 - 71.0	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) DS201	NA	60 ug/l	36.3	< 6 – 36.3	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) DS 202	NA	60 ug/l	42.9	23.1- 58.2	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL=4	1.288	1.07 – 1.45	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	12.8	N A	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	0	AL=15	0.00	N A	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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.