Tuppers Plains-Chester Water District

2016 Water Quality

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Facts and Figures

- The Water District was first created by the Orange Township Trustees on December 31, 1966. This means we will be 50 years old as an organization at the end of 2016.
- Robert Marcinko, Oscar Pennington, & Cecil Caldwell were the Trustees. The original Charter Trustees for the Water District were Lindsey L. Lyons, Jr., Carl J. Barnhill, Eldon Gaul, Delmar Baum, and Harold Blackston.
- We serve a population of about 13,850 people with right at 600 miles of water line installed to 5350 homes.
- 21 water tanks with a total capacity of over two-million nine hundred thousand gallons
- 6 water wells with an average production of 1,120,000 gallons per day in 2015.
- Our Treatment Facility has a maximum capacity 0f 2.4 million gallons per day.
- Our treatment process removes C-8, Iron, Manganese, and some hardness from the water and add fluoride. Chlorine is used to maintain the quality of the water until it reaches you.
- Our type of treatment requires a Class I Treatment Operator. Our District has one Class II & one Class I Ohio EPA Licensed operators. One employee has a Class I Distribution License
- Our water mains are made from: Ductile Iron, Cement Asbestos, PVC and Poly Ethylene (PE).
- The Source of your drinking water is from six wells in Long Bottom. The Treatment Plant is located on Sand Hill Cemetery Road. Across SR 124 from the well field. Our water is drawn from the Ohio Valley Aquifer.

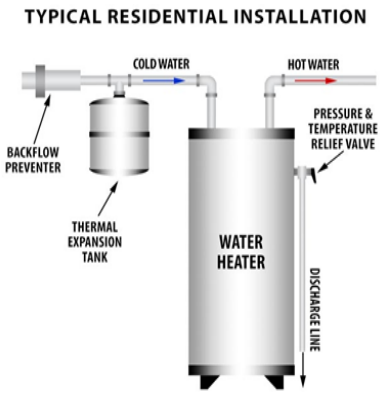
We don't have lead service lines, but do you?

Lead is present in our home environment in may ways, old glassware, pottery, furniture, paint, and could just about be in anything older. We as a water company took survey's many years ago to determine the most likely customers to have a high lead contend in there water that would show the individual customers who might have a problem from the home.

We are about to send out another survey to all of our customers concerning lead. It will help us identify risks within our customer base and improve our "best practices" sampling procedure. For those homes in a higher risk group you will be added to the sampling pool, so watch for it and please participate.

Thermal Expansion is doing Harm to our Customers Homes

Thermal expansion tanks help to control pressure build-up in closed, hot water systems. This prevents the water heater pressure relief valve from opening, saving energy and eliminating a potential safety hazard. The tank helps prevent dripping faucets and wasted energy; puddles of water at the base of the water heater from pressure relief valve discharge; water heater damage from frequent water pressure build-up; dishwasher and washing machine solenoid damage; toilet valve running intermittently and noisy water hammer. Every home in America is required to have this but even many new homes in our area are not getting them installed, talk to your builder and plumber.



Is tap water as safe as bottled water?

"Tap water and bottled water are generally comparable as far as safety. So the choice is actually a personal matter.

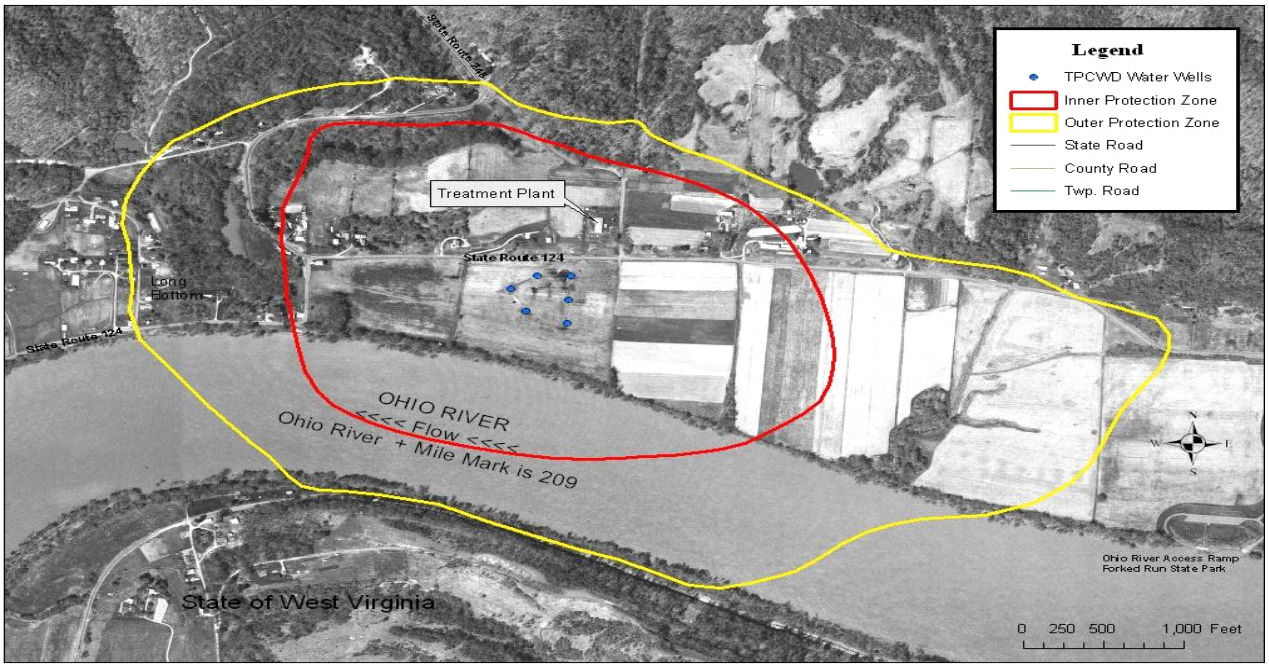
The Food & Drug Administration (FDA) oversees bottled water, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates tap water. Although standards are similar as far as safety.

The EPA requires water utilities to provide annual quality reports to customers. These customer confidence reports (CCR) provide information, such as (river, lake, aquifer), contaminant levels and possible health effects. However, the EPA doesn't regulate private wells. If your tap water is from a private well, you should test your water every year for contaminants, if needed, more frequently.

The FDA has good manufacturing practices specifically for bottled water. They require bottled water producers to: Process, bottle, hold and transport bottled water under sanitary conditions: Protect water sources from bacteria, chemicals and other contaminants: Use quality control processes to ensure the bacteriological and chemical safety of the water: Sample and test both source water and the final product for contaminants.

Some people are more vulnerable to getting sick from contaminants in drinking water. You may be in this group if you are undergoing chemotherapy, living with HIV/AIDS or have received a transplant. Pregnant women, older adults and children also may be at greater risk. Talk with your doctor about whether you should take additional precautions, such as boiling tap water or drinking bottled water. *www.mayoclinic.org*

We as a water company believe in our water. I drink water in a "bottle" when its convenient for me and that's about the only time. Public water in the United States provides water to most bottled water companies as they could not bottle and sell it if they had to start from the beginning. Ours is a good product, at a good price, and its delivered right to you home, it doesn't get any better than that. *Donald C. Poole, General Manager*



What is Drinking Water Source Protection?

Drinking Water Source Protection is a plan of action for protecting the water you drink from contamination, at the source. To assist the Tuppers Plains-Chester Water District with our drinking water source protection efforts, Ohio EPA provided the district with a Drinking Water Source Assessment report. This report included a map of the protection area (see above), based on calculations of how far water travels through the aquifer in five years. The report also includes information on land uses and facilities that may pose a contamination risk to the drinking water source. Potential risks are based on proximity to the drinking water source and the kinds/quantities of chemicals that are typically handled by these types of facilities.

The Tuppers Plains-Chester Water District has used the provided assessment to develop a drinking water source protection plan. If you would like to be more involved with the district's drinking water protection efforts or if you would like to see a copy of the district's drinking water source protection plan, please contact the Tuppers Plains-Chester Water's office at (740) 985-3315.

Sources of Water Contamination

Drinking water, including bottled water, may 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, streams, lakes, 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. 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, 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, 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 tanks. 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, the EPA introduces 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 from public health.

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

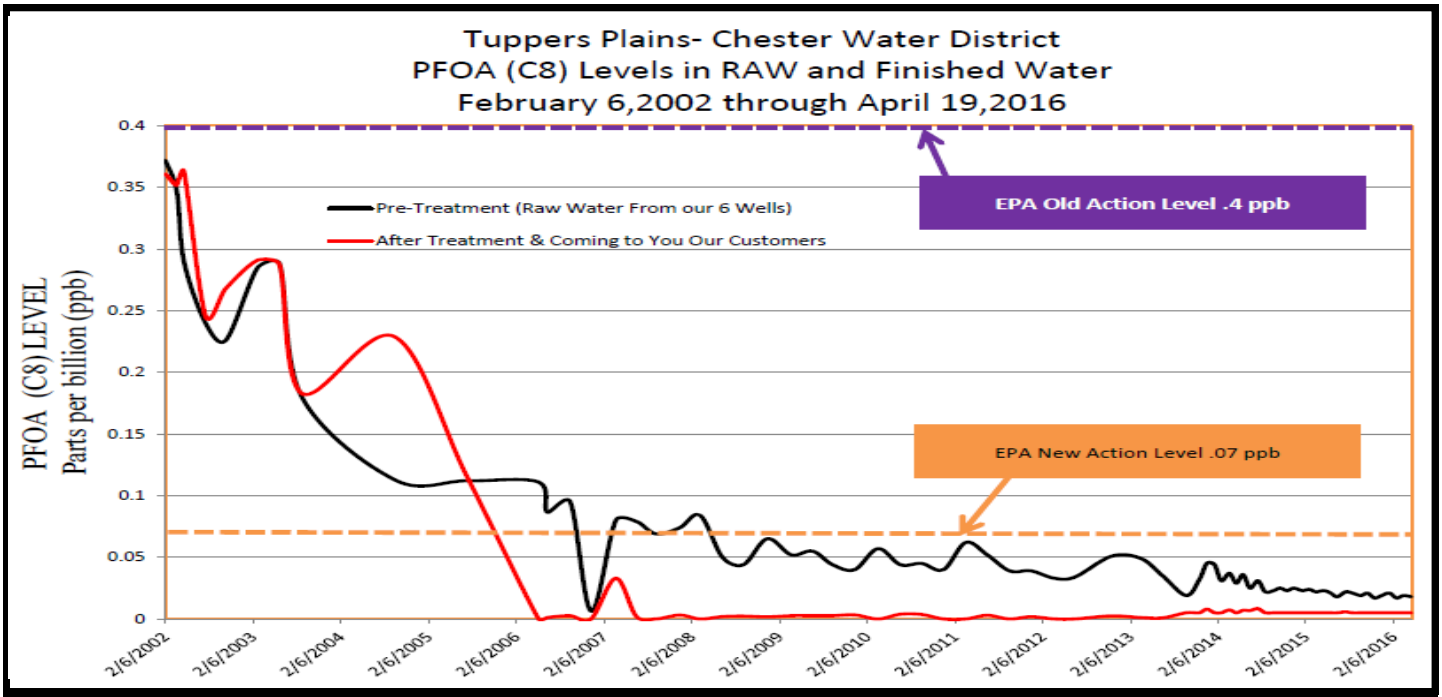
About your drinking water

The EPA requires routine sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Tuppers Plains-Chester Water District conducted sampling for Bacteria, Chlorine, Hardness, Fluoride, Nitrates, Nitrites, 3 Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's), Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's), and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) in 2009. In 2010 the district was required to test for Bacteria, Chlorine, Hardness, Fluoride, Nitrates, Nitrites, 3 Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's), Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's), and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's). Samples were collected for a total of 18 different contaminants, most of which were below detectable limits in our water. The Ohio E.P.A. requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants remain below the MCL for an EPA determined amount of time. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of	Violation	Sample	Typical Source of
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	2 or more in a month	0	0	NO	2016	May come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15 ug/l	<5.0 ug/l	N/A	NO	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3 mg/l	AL=1.3 mg/l	.082 mg/l	N/A	NO	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.81 mg/l	N/A	NO	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite(ppm)	1	1	<0.10 mg/l	N/A	NO	2016	Same as above
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	.957 mg/l	.81-1.12	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM'S Total Trihalome-thanes (ppb)	None	80 ug/l	20.8 ug/l	N/A	NO	2016	By-products of drinking water chlorination
HAAS Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60 ug/l	<6.0 ug/l	N/A	NO	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Definitions of Terms

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
5. **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
6. **The '<' symbol:** This symbol means less than. A result of <5 means that is the lowest level that could be detected. was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.



Public Participation

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Directors, which meets the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the District's main office. We are located on SR 7 three miles south of the caution light in Tuppers Plains.

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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)**

For more information

If you have any questions regarding this report, or any other matter regarding our drinking water, you may contact Donald C. Poole, General Manager at 1-740-985-3315

PWS #5300612

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG. Remember to call your local underground locating service at least 48 hours in advance.

The call is free!
Ohio
(800)-362-2764

Electronic Bill Pay (aka ACH)

For several years we have offered ACH to our customers, to sign-up for this process, an application must be completed and returned to our office.

Leak Insurance

Another service the District offers is Leak Insurance. This covers excess water usage due to leaks from the meter to and including in your home. The cost is $25.00 for the year and it covers up to $500.00 in one or several leaks.

Online Bill Pay is also available on our website at **www.tpcwd.org**

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. TPCWD 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 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.**"

Backflow Prevention is Important

Our efforts to prevent backflow of water from each metered water service is still on going. Each new customer is required to have an inspection of their plumbing from our personnel before the water will be turned on. We have to see a backflow prevention device (aka double check valve) installed at each home and a clear separation of another water supply (well or spring) if it exists on the property.

We have started the long process of checking existing commercial customers and notify them of what will be required and start inspections. All commercial operations are required to install a backflow prevention device and are required to have yearly inspections of their equipment by a qualified person. The Water District will perform the first on site inspection to advise the customer what type of device is needed, but the landowner will be required to purchase, install, and maintain the device as per Ohio Law.