

2017 Water Quality



Volume 19, Issue 1

Consumer Confidence Report

June, 2018

Facts and Figures

- The Water District was first created by the Orange Township Trustees on December 31, 1966. This means we will be 52 years old as an organization at the end of 2018.
- 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.
- 20 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 Of 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. We have three employees training right now for there Class I Treatment 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.



A New Project

Phase 10 Water System Improvements

The District will be applying for loan & grant money for a new project. The project will cost approximately six million dollars. The hope is to obtain fifty percent grant and a 30 year loan at 0% on the balance. The project is located in Meigs County, Chester Township which is the most populous township we serve. The project will consist of 50,000' of new 10" & 12" water mains, a new water tank in the Five Points area and a new pump station that will replace our existing station on Flatwoods Road. This will be a different type of project in that this is not an expansion to new customers, it is only to make stronger our existing system as our water system is approaching fifty years old. Some of the existing pipeline in the areas will be abandoned in place, others will be left still doing the job until replacement is needed in the future. The project also includes an interconnection with the Leading Creek Conservancy District to provide mutual benefit to both systems during emergencies that do happen. Along the route that was chosen for the new pipeline, we will be asking landowners for permission to install the water pipeline on their property. In some places we will install the new line on our existing easement.



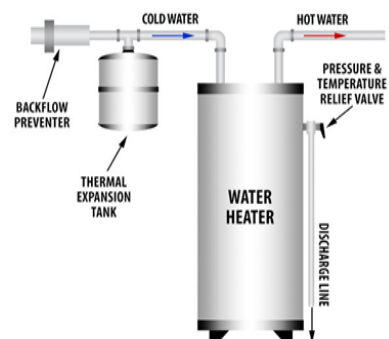
Back Up Power

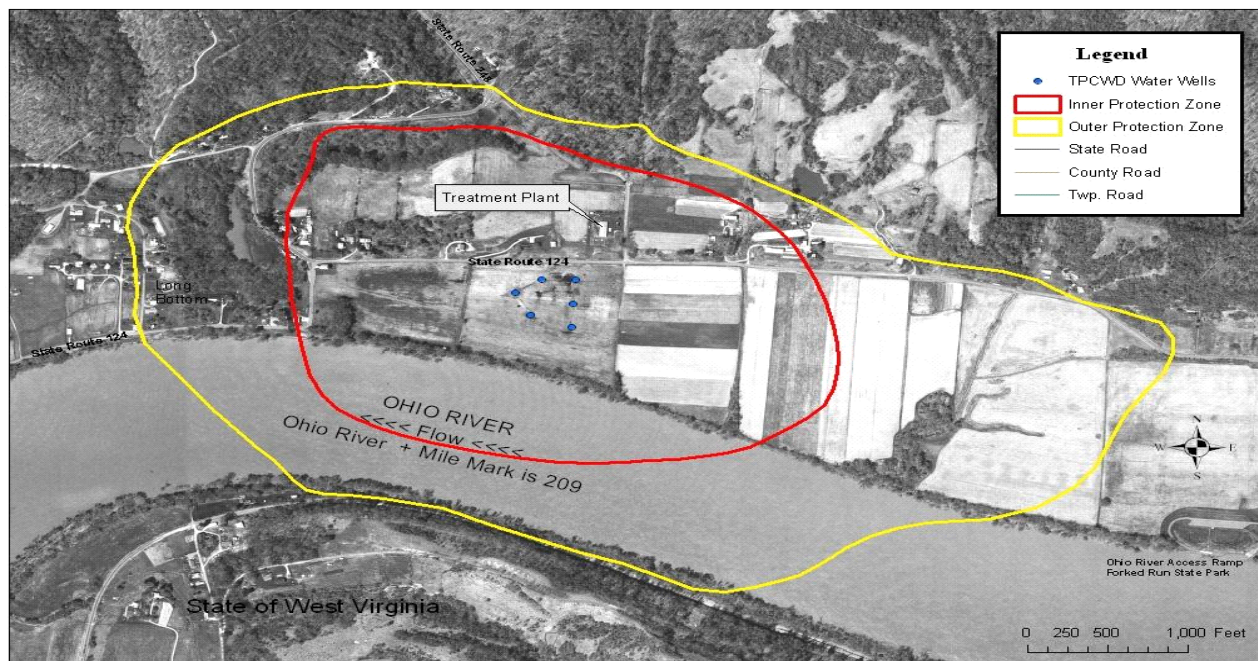
Just to remind or brag to all of our customers, we have fixed in place back-up power at all of our facilities. At no time should anyone be out of water during those types of regional power outages. At 12 locations we use solar power as the power use is low and solar power was the best solution.

Thermal Expansion is doing Harm to our Customers Homes

Thermal expansion tanks help to control pressure build-up in closed, hot water systems. The problem has become such an issue that the District has changed its policy on new services that during the inspection the water will not be turned on until this device is installed. 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.

TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION





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 Tupper 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 Tupper 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 Tupper 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

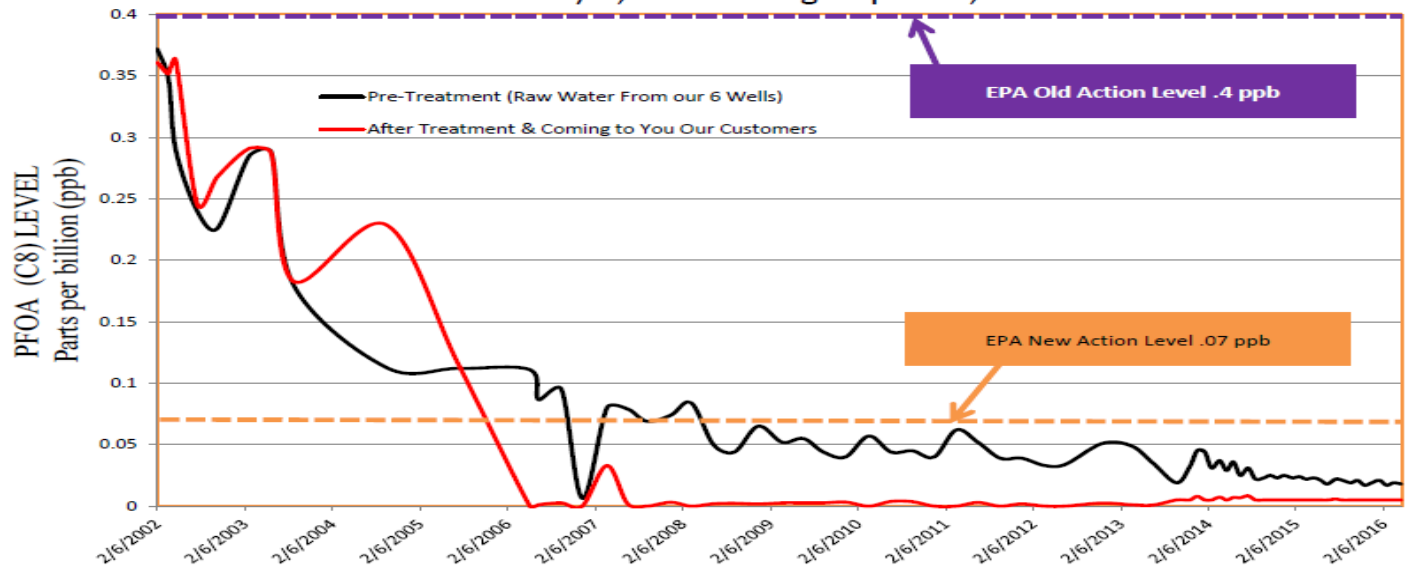
The EPA requires routine sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Tupper Plains-Chester Water District conducted sampling for Bacteria, Chlorine, Hardness, Fluoride, Nitrates, Nitrites, 3 Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's), Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's), and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) in 2017. 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	2017	May come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15 ug/l	0.0 ug/l	N/A	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3 mg/l	AL=1.3 mg/l	.195 mg/l	N/A	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.80 mg/l	N/A	NO	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite(ppm)	1	1	<0.10 mg/l	N/A	NO	2017	Same as above
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	.971 mg/l	.23-1.51	NO	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	2.0 mg/l	2.0 mg/l	55.3 ug/l	N/A	NO	2015	Mineral deposits, drilling waste
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM'S Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	None	80 ug/l	23.8 ug/l	N/A	NO	2017	By-products of drinking water chlorination
HAAS Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60 ug/l	<6.0 ug/l	N/A	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Gross Alpha	0	15	3.72 pci/l	N/A	NO	2015	Decay products of naturally occurring uranium & thorium
Disinfecting total chlorine	0	4.0	1.30	0.8-1.8	NO	2017	Disinfection

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.

**Tuppers Plains- Chester Water District
PFOA (C8) Levels in RAW and Finished Water
February 6, 2002 through April 19, 2016**



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.