

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
**Northwest Regional
Water District**

PWS ID#: OH7300003



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Northwest Regional Water District receives its drinking water from Scioto County Regional Water District No. 1 (water1.org) in Lucasville. The water we supply comes from 10 wells located in the Teays Valley Aquifer near State Route 348. The water is pumped from wells and softened using lime. The water is then stabilized using carbon dioxide to prevent excessive buildup inside pipes. Chlorine is added to the water to kill any bacteria that may be present. The water then moves through nine filters, which remove any remaining particulate matter that may be present. Fluoride is added, as required. Finally, chlorine is added one more time to guarantee adequate amounts will remain in the water throughout the distribution system. If you have any questions concerning the source water, you can call Water #1's treatment plant, where state-certified lab analysts work every day. For more information, call (740) 259-2301 or visit water1.org.



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was completed for Scioto County Regional Water District No. 1 by Ohio EPA in 2012 and revised in 2022. This assessment indicates that Water #1's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the presence of a relatively permeable layer of soil overlying the aquifer, the relatively shallow depth (less than 15 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and the presence of numerous significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. The Source Water Assessment Report may be obtained from Water #1's lab chief, Mark Shonkwiler, at (740) 259-2301 or by visiting water1.org/Files/SWPP.pdf.

Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria such as coliforms ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. Regularly scheduled meetings of the Water District Board are on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. (Daylight Saving Time) and 7:00 p.m. during the winter months. Meetings are held in the Thomas E. Slye Annex, located behind our office at 123 Smith Street.

Important Health Information

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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Tim Neal, General Manager, at (740) 259-2789.

Substances That Could Be in 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:



Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes 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 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the U.S. EPA by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 it tested. A list of laboratories certified in Ohio to test for lead may be found at epa.ohio.gov/ddagw or by calling (614) 644-2752. 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: physical inspection in meter pit, construction and plumbing codes, and historic records. If you would like more information about our non-lead statement, you can visit <https://www.nwrwater.com/forms>.

Should I be Concerned About What I'm Pouring Down my Drain?

If your home is served by a sewage system, your drain is an entrance to your wastewater disposal system and eventually to a drinking water source. Consider purchasing environmentally friendly home products whenever possible, and never pour hazardous materials (e.g., car engine oil) down the drain. Check with your health department for more information on proper disposal methods.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

Note that we have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

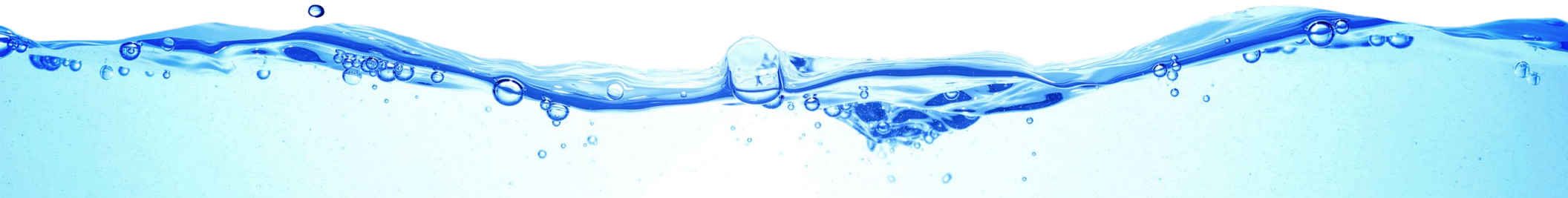
REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	10	0	1.9	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	2024	7	7	0.18	NA	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.01	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2025	4	4	0.2	NA	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.9758	0.77–1.12	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Cyanide (ppb)	2025	200	200	0.09	NA	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.98	0.94–1.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	5.3	5.1–5.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.58	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2025	50	50	5	4.4–5	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	38.9	36.7–38.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.031	ND–0.067	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	2.8	ND–13.6	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	2025	0.0035	NA	NA



BY THE NUMBERS



82

The average number of gallons of water an American uses per day.



27%

The percent of household water use attributable to toilets.



700

The average number of gallons that a household can save each year with water-efficient fixtures.



50-100

The typical design lifespan of underground drinking water pipes, in years.



<1%

The percent of Earth's water that is readily available as fresh drinking water.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MFL (million fibers per liter): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances are a group of human-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial, and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain-resistant, or nonstick. Used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF), which is used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. Classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).