

Northwest Regional Water District

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2021

The Northwest Regional Water District 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 contacts.

Source Water Information

The Northwest Regional Water District receives its drinking water from Scioto County Regional Water District No. 1 (Water1.org) in Lucasville, Oh. The water we supply comes from 9 wells located in the Teays Valley Aquifer near St. Rt. 348. The water is pumped from wells and is 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 in the water. Fluoride is added to the water, 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 Water1's treatment plant, they have state certified lab analysts working every day. For more information, call 740-259-2301 or water1.org.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment was completed for Scioto County Regional Water #1 by Ohio EPA. This assessment indicates that Scioto County Regional Water District'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, 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 (SWAR) may be obtained From Water1 Lab Chief, Mark (740)259-2301 or by the following: <http://www.water1.org/Files/SWPP.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 Northwest Regional Water District

conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; disinfection by-products; during 2021. Samples were collected for a total of 9 (4 from water1) different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Northwest Regional Water District 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.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

PWSs that triggered a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment must inform their customers of:

- a) The appropriate text (dependent on whether there is an E. coli MCL), listed below
- b) The number of assessments required and completed.
- c) The corrective actions required and completed.
- d) The reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions.
- e) Whether the PWS has failed to complete any required assessments or corrective actions.
- f) the specific assessment-related definitions as appropriate

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Northwest Regional Water District** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2	N/A	N	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	0	5	0.85	N/A	N	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.03	0.85 - 1.18	N	2021	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.49	N/A	N	2021	Run off from fertilizers; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	9.1	5 – 9.1	N	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	45	42.7 – 45	N	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.98	0.72 - 1.04	N	2021	Water additive used to control microbes

Provided by Water One (www.water1.org)

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	.7	N	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0__ out of 30__ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	N/A	.034	N	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
	0__ out of 30__ 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. Northwest Regional Water District 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>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2021 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Water District Board which meets the Third Tuesday of each Month at 7:30Pm (daylight savings time) and 7 Pm during winter months. Regularly scheduled board meetings are held in the Thomas E. Slye Annex, located behind our office on Smith St in McDermott. For more information on your drinking water contact Tim Neal at 740-259-2789 Or info@nwrwater.com

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
HAA6Br (ug/L)	8.4	7.2	8.9
HAA9 (ug/L)	12.75	11	14
manganese (ug/L)	1.2		1.2

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.

MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level