

# CADIZ WATER TREATMENT PLANT

## Drinking Water

### Consumer Confidence Report

#### For 2024

The Village of Cadiz Public Water System 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of Cadiz Public Water System is constantly working to improve water quality and the distribution system. In 2024 the Cadiz Water System replaced the main water line on Warren Ave. from Deersville Ave. to Muskingum St. Also, both Grant St. and Edgar Hill storage tanks were cleaned, and the lead line inventory was completed. Additionally, the new water meter installation project was started, and several new valves were put into the system. For 2025 the Village is planning on completing the meter replacement project including meter pit installation. Also planned is repairs to the Edgar Hill tank, upgrades to the water treatment plant and upgrading predetermined water lines scheduled for replacement.

The Village of Cadiz Public Water System receives its drinking water from Tappan Lake, which was created by impounding Little Stillwater Creek. For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be easily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens. Surface water compared to ground water, tends to move swiftly, so an upstream spill may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. Therefore, the drinking water supplied to the Village of Cadiz Water System has a higher susceptibility to contamination.

The Village of Cadiz Public Water System treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all the potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Tappan Lake and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Cadiz Drinking Water Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling Roger Herbert at 740-942-3884.

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 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 some small amounts of 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 at (1-800-426-4791).

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. EPAQ/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The EPA requires sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Cadiz Public Water System conducted samplings for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic and volatile organic during 2024. Samples were collected for over 40 contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Cadiz Public 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.

In previous Consumer Confidence Reports the Village of Cadiz Public Water System failed to include needed information. In the 2017 CCR, we failed to include the status of our license to operate, did not list information regarding public participation, and in the Table did not provide accurate data for HAA5 and TTHM. In the 2018 CCR, we failed to list the mandatory language for lead and in the table, lead was listed as < 0.5 ppb instead of < 5 ppb.

The Ohio EPA has identified a Treatment Technique violation. The Cadiz Village Public Water System in 2024 operated its water treatment system without an appropriately certified professional operator of record. **What should I do?** There is nothing for you to do at this time. **What does this mean?** The systems Class 3 professional operator of record has retired and is no longer employed by the Village. The Village is working to find a replacement operator of record as soon as possible. The treatment plant is currently being operated by a Class 2 professional operator and is meeting all water quality parameters. **What happened? What is being done?** We are investigating and taking the necessary steps to correct the problem as soon as possible. For more information, please contact us. **Please share this information** with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. **Please note that we resolved this violation on July 15, 2024.**

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.66	0.42-2.9	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	26	26-35.1	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	61.4	33.8-61.4	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.94-1.58	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2	2	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.298	0.146-0.61	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (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	<0.005	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	__0_ out of __0_ 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	0	<0.65	No	2023	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	__0_ out of __0_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the Village of Cadiz Public Water System highest recorded turbidity result for 2024 was 1.59 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 50%.

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. The Village of Cadiz Public Water System 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 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>.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material types(s) for your location, you can visit [www.villageofcadiz.com](http://www.villageofcadiz.com)

In 2024 the Village of Cadiz Public Water System 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 Cadiz Village Council which meets the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of every month at 7pm at Council Chambers at 128 Court St. Cadiz OH 43907. For more information on you drinking water contact Roger Herbert, Public Utilities Director, at 740-942-3884.

### **Section 21: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.**

- **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.
- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of 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.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- **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.

- **Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ )** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- **The “<” symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Roger Herbert

Address: 316 W. Warren St. Cadiz, OH 43907

Phone: 740-942-3884