

VILLAGE OF QUAKER CITY WATER DEPARTMENT 2024

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

INTRODUCTION

Quaker City Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This year's report shows that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION INFORMATION

Quaker City Water Department Information: Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular monthly meetings of the Village Council. Meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month at 7 PM at the Quaker City Municipal Building. For more information about your drinking water or to receive additional copies of this report; you may contact the Village of Quaker City Water Department at 1(740) 213-2503. For further information about the Village of Quaker City's public water system, please contact Jared at 1(740)260-3314. Additional information is available from the Barnesville Water Department at 1(740) 425-1681 or (740) 425-1880.

The Village of Barnesville water system uses surface water drawn from Reservoir #1 on Township Road 25, Reservoir #2 was added as a source in 2007 and is located on County Road 122, and Slope Creek Reservoir in Somerset Township. These three bodies of water account for over 800 million gallons of water in raw water storage. The water from these three sources requires treatment before it can be used as drinking water.

For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. The Village of Barnesville has adopted a "Source water Protection Plan: to protect this valuable commodity. This plan is available at: www.barnesvilleohio.com/forms/SourceWaterProtectionPlan.pdf. The Village of Barnesville's drinking water source protection areas contain a minimal number of potential contaminant sources, which include agricultural run-off, oil and gas wells, and road crossings. The Village of Barnesville public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Reservoirs One, Two, and Slope Creek Reservoir.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Quaker City Water Dept. purchases 100% of its drinking water from the Village of Barnesville Water Dept. Barnesville receives its drinking water from 3 surface reservoirs and requires treatment before it can be used as drinking water. The Village of Barnesville Public Water System treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards.

HEALTH INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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

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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 agricultural, 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contamination in bottled water that 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

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.

Barnesville Water Department 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 method and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

VIOLATIONS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2024 the Village of Quaker City had no deficiencies.

LICENCE TO OPERATE LANGUAGE

In 2024 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

TURBIDITY INFORMATION

Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness of the 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 daily samples each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. As reported the Village of Barnesville's highest recorded turbidity result for 2024 was 0.22. NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 100%.

DEFINITIONS

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.

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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): is the maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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 (ug/l) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

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. NA: Not applicable.

Listed below are the results of the tests that were conducted on the Quaker City drinking water for 2024:

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (LEAD & COPPER TESTED EVERY 1 YEAR @ CUSTOMER TAPS)							
CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead (ppb) 90 TH percentile	AL = 15	0	0.005	N/A	NO	2024	Corrosion household plumbing: of erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have lead in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm) 90 TH percentile	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.083	N/A	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing: erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper in excess of the Action Level 1.3 ppm.						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.94	0.72 - 1.11	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.66	<0.13 - 0.66	NO	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.026	N/A	NO	2024	Discharge of drilling was; Discharge from Metal refineries; erosion
Nickle (ppb)	NA	NA	1.68	N/A	NO	2024	

Fluoride, Nitrate, Barium, and Nickle are monitored by the Village of Barnesville's public water system.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

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ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	80	No goal for the total	47.17	20.10-66.69	NO	2024	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Halo Acetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	60	No goal for the total	27.00	14.4-29.8	NO	2024	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.78	0.57-0.92	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.22	0.04 – 0.22	NO	2024	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	TT	N/A	100%	100%-100%	NO	2024	Soil Runoff

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	0.531	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.89	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.