

# **Tiltonsville PWS**

## **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence**

### **Report For 2024**

The Tiltonsville PWS 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. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Our drinking water has met all Ohio EPA standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

#### **Where does my water come from?**

The water supply of our system is provided by two wells. The north well is located 100 feet north of the water treatment plant at the eastern end of Hodgens Avenue. The north well liner was replaced with a new stainless steel liner and pump in December 2013. The south well is located directly adjacent to the water treatment plant. The south well was replaced with a new well and submersible pump which was put into service in November 2005.

#### **Source water assessment and its availability**

The Ohio EPA completed a study of Tiltonsville's source drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide direction on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Tiltonsville has a relatively high susceptibility to contamination. This is based on the following: the lack of

protective layer of clay/shale/other overlaying the aquifer, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is by calling John Marelli, Village Administrator, at (740) 859-4692.

### **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 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 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 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 infections. These People should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

#### **Lead Education 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. Tiltonsville PWS 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>.

### **Lead Service Line Information**

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 type(s) for your location, you can visit the Water Office or the link <http://tiltonsvillevater.com/ServiceLineInventory.xlsx>.

### **License to Operate a Public Water System**

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. The Village of Tiltonsville Water System, P.O. Box 127 Tiltonsville, Ohio 43963 for 2024 had a (green) unconditional license to operate our water system.

### **How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular village council meetings which

occur on the first and third Tuesdays every month at 7:00 pm at the municipal building. For more information contact: John Marelli, Village Administrator at (740) 859-4692.

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	1.4	0.7-2.2	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	6.3	5.2-6.3	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.17	NA	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0455	NA	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	No	2021	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.54	NA	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.03	NA	No	2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<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	1.2	No	1st half 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	1	No	2nd half 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 20 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	1.44 & 1.78	1.2	No	1st half 2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
2 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.919	No	2nd half 2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							

**Unit Descriptions**

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA or N/A: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

Term	Definition
MCLG	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</b> 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	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level:</b> 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.
AL	<b>Action Level:</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal:</b> 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	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:</b> 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.

For more information please contact:

Village Administrator  
 John Marelli  
 P.O. Box 127  
 Tiltonsville, OH 43963  
 (740) 859-4692