Caldwell Water Works
45081 Marietta Road
Caldwell, Ohio 43724

Village of Caldwell Water Works

2025

Consumer Confidence Report

(Reporting on 2024)

The Village of Caldwell Water Works 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.

Caldwell Water Works receives its drinking water from Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake. Both are located in Noble County. Having two water sources allows the Water Works to isolate and use only one water source should a problem arise, IE. a contaminant is detected.

Source water assessment and its availability

For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of Caldwell Water Works 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 Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Caldwell's drinking water Source Assessments report, which can be obtained by scheduling an appointment with Kendal Weisand, Water Works Superintendent at (740) 732-2552.

Sources of contamination in 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).

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 Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Caldwell Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organics during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of 33 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Caldwell Water Works water supply. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency 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, is more than one year old.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations and Enforcement Actions

During the year of 2024 the Village of Caldwell Water Works had no violations.

Tabe of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Caldwell Water Works drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium mg/L	**2**	**2**	**0.24**	**0.24**	**no**	**2024**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	1.02	1.02-1.02	no	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ug/L)	10	10	0.406	0.2-0.406	no	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ug/L)	0	AL =15	0	0-35	no	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

Copper (mg/L)	1.3	AL =1.3	0.045	0-0.045	no	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.23	0.05 - 0.23	no	2024	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	NA	no	2024	

Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	NA	TT	1.28	1.28 - 2.72	no	2024	Naturally present in the environment

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

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 daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the Village of Caldwell water system's highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.2 and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants

Residual Disinfectants

Total Chlorine (mg/L)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.89	1.64 – 2.06	no	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	NA	80	30.5	10.8 – 42.3	no	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	NA	60	31.7	6 – 47.8	no	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.37	3.37	no	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

The Village of Caldwell Water Works met all monitoring requirements in 2024.

The Village of Caldwell has a current unconditional license to operate our water system.

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 Caldwell 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 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.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: residential surveys, plumbing codes, permits, historic records, visual inspections or other documentations that indicate the service line materials.

Public participation and comments are encouraged. Village Council meetings are on the second Monday every month at 6:00 pm at Village Hall at 215 West Street Caldwell, OH 43724. To participate, or for more information on your drinking water, contact the Caldwell Water Department at 740-732-2552.

Key to Understanding This Report.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
%	Percent – 1% corresponds to one penny in a dollar.
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter - same as "parts per million" (PPM) Corresponds to one second in about 11.5 days.
ug/L	Micrograms per Liter – same as "parts per billion" (PPB) One ug/L corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness of the water.
NA	Not Applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or Other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which There is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated – Contaminants monitored but are not regulated by the EPA.
MPL	Maximum Permissible Level (state assigned)
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.
TT	Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant In drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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.
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA Has not established drinking water standards.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.