

Consumer Confidence Report

Coshocton Water Treatment Plant

Drinking Water Quality Report 2024

The Coshocton Utilities Department 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 Coshocton Water Treatment Plant receives its drinking water from wells located just off State Route 83 N near the junction of Mill Creek and the Walhonding River. The well field is in a submerged valley geology tapping an immense saturated sand and gravel aquifer; i.e. ground water source.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. The water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 and 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 or industrial processes and petroleum production. These organic chemical contaminants 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 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Coshocton City Council which meets the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 pm in chambers at City Hall, 760 Chestnut Street, Coshocton, Ohio.

DRINKING WATER SECURITY

WATCH OUT! HELP OUT! REPORT IT! WE'RE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER.

Report any suspicious activity near water treatment facilities, pump stations, or fire hydrants to:

Coshocton Water Treatment Plant at 740-622-1577 or the Coshocton County Sheriff's Office at 740-622-2411.

About Your Drinking Water

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, is more than one year old. Water samples are taken at both residences and businesses throughout Coshocton's water distribution system and tested for total coliform. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Coshocton drinking water.

*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. **Coshocton Water Treatment Plant** 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>.*

****(RTCR)** 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.*

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 the Coshocton PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). All samples came back non-detect. If you have questions about the results please call Josh Young at 740-622-1577.

- A paper copy of this Consumer Confidence Report is available at the Water Billing office at 1100 Walnut Street or upon request.*
- Per the Lead and Copper Rule, 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 118 Bridge Street.*
- The Coshocton PWS continues to update its service line inventory of consumer lines. The below QR code can be used to help us update our inventory.*



For more information on your drinking water contact

Josh Young, Water Superintendent at (740) 622-1577, josh.young@cityofcoshocton.com or

Dave Kadri, Utilities Director at (740) 622-2626 option 3, davekadri@cityofcoshocton.com

In 2024, the City of Coshocton had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Coshocton, Coshocton County 2024 CCR table with 2024 data: PWS ID# OH1600012

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine | 1/1/24—12/31/24 | 1.4245 | 1.16 to 1.49 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 8/28/2024 | 12.11 ug/l | 11.9—12.11 ug/l | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| HAA5 | 8/28/2024 | ppb | 6ppb | N/A | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Flouride | 1/1/24—12/31/24 | 1.30 | 0.58—1.30 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Barium | 2023 | 0.033 ppm | 0.033 ppm | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; |
| Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) | 1/10/24 | 0.526 ppm | 0.526 ppm | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Lead & Copper | Collection Date | 90th Percentile | # of Samples over AL | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 6/13/2024—9/16/2024 | 0.0369 ppm | 0 | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Out of 30 samples collected, 0 tested above the action level of 1.3 ppm for copper. | | | | | | | | |
| Lead | 6/13/2024—9/16/2024 | 0 ppb | 0 | 0 | 15 ppb | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Out of 30 samples collected, 0 tested above the action level of 15 ppb for lead. | | | | | | | | |

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Definitions of Terms Contained in This Report

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal or ALG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

ppm or mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million— or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppm or ug/l: micrograms per liter or parts per billion— or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Who should 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, those 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).

Drinking Water Source Assessment

High Susceptibility PWS Based on High Sensitivity:

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the city of Coshocton has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that the conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling (740) 622-1577.

For more information on your drinking water contact :

Josh Young, Water Superintendent at (740) 622-1577, joshyoung@cityofcoshocton.com or Dave Kadri, Utilities Director at (740) 622-2626 Option 3, davekadri@cityofcoshocton.com

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