2024 Annual Water Quality Report

Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District

This Report covers the following Public Water Systems (PWS)

- Dundee Public Water System (PWS ID #0H7902012)
- Wainwright Public Water System (PWS ID #0H7902103)
- Wilkshire Hills Public Water System (PWS ID #0H7901612)

Our Mission

The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District is committed to providing safe, high quality water services to our community, while maintaining a standard of excellence in customer service and environmental conservation

About your Drinking Water

The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water in each of our three (3) public water systems. 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.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District conducted sampling for bacteria; nitrate; synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs); lead, copper, and disinfection byproducts during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of 23 different contaminants most of which were not detected in our water systems. 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.

Source Water Assessment

The State has completed a Source Water Assessment for each of our systems. The purpose of these assessments is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of High, Moderate or Low. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of High does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized in the below. If you would like a copy of the assessment for any of these sources, please feel free to contact our office during regular business hours at the number provided in this report.

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Dundee Groundwater Supply	Low	2017
Wilkshire Hills Groundwater Supply	High	2020
Village of Tuscarawas (Wholesaler) Groundwater Supply	High	2002

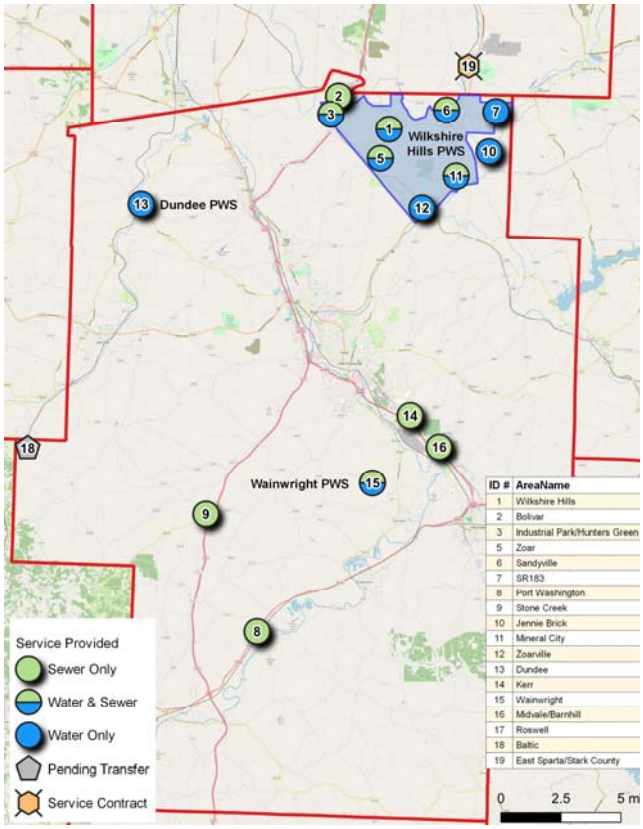
Source Water Information

Customers in our Dundee Water System, are served by a groundwater source, which includes three groundwater wells located near the Dundee Water Treatment Plant.

The County purchases water from the Village of Tuscarawas to supply water to the Wainwright Water System. The Village of Tuscarawas receives its water from two wells located near the Village Park along Cherry Street.

Our Wilkshire Hills Water System receives its water from two groundwater wells located near the Wilkshire Hills Water Treatment Facility. A third well is currently under construction and schedule to go into service in 2025.

During 2024, we began selling water to the Village of Bolivar through two (2) master meters.



Service Information

The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District is responsible for water & sewer assets with an estimated replacement value of $170 million. We are responsible for nearly 90 miles of water mains, 10 water storage tanks, booster pump stations, 3 water treatment plants, and estimated service population of just over 10,000. In 2024, we produced and pumped just over 200 million gallons of drinking water to customers in our systems. Our capital improvement planning is critical to our mission, and just a few of the upcoming projects in the works include: Water Transmission Line Project to connect the Wilkshire Hills system to the City of Canton for a secondary source of water in the event of an emergency; improvements to our Dundee water system, which will allow expansion of our service area in this system. We are also planning for a number of replacements of aging waterlines, which are all dependent upon obtaining adequate grants and loans to fund these needed improvements.

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 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).

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Tuscarawas County Commissioners which meets Mondays at 1:00 PM and Wednesdays at 10:00 AM.

For more information on your drinking water contact Michael Jones, P.E. or Justin Angel at (330) 874-3262.

Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District
9944 Wilkshire Boulevard NE
Bolivar, OH 44612
Phone: (330) 874-3262
Email: info@tcmsd.org
Website: www.tcmsd.org

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. The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District 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.

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 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).

Service Line Inventory
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 our office at 9944 Wilkshire Boulevard NE, Bolivar, Ohio 44612.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information
In 2024 we had an unconditioned license to operate each of our water systems.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. And, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Regulated Substances

				Dundee		Wainwright		Wilkshire Hills		Tuscarawas (Wholesaler)			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	**Year Sampled**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**MCLG [MRDLG]**	**Amount Detected**	**Range (Low – High)**	**Amount Detected**	**Range (Low – High)**	**Amount Detected**	**Range (Low – High)**	**Amount Detected**	**Range (Low-High)**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2022	15	0	1.47[1]	NA	NA	NA	-1.04[2]	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.08	1.0-2.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.0798	NA	NA	NA	0.0715	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	1.06	0.58-1.29	0.90	0.57-1.23	1.02	0.89-1.17	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2022	5	0	0.914[3]	NA	NA	NA	0.232[4]	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	1.03[5]	NA	NA	NA	1.12	0.20-1.18	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] – Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	60	NA	7.80	NA	9.06	NA	8.49	4.77-12.2	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	ND	NA	NA	NA	2.09	NA	0.41	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2022	50	50	2.44	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] – Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	80	NA	12.9	NA	29.1	NA	20.0	18.8-21.2	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

[1] Dundee (Alpha Emitters): laboratory reported uncertainty of ±-0.995
[2] Wilkshire Hills (Alpha Emitters): laboratory reported uncertainty of ±-0.870
[3] Dundee (Combined Radium): laboratory reported uncertainty of ±0.321
[4] Wilkshire Hills (Combined Radium): laboratory reported uncertainty of ±0.328
[5] Test result from 2022

Lead & Copper (Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the communities we serve)														
				Dundee			Wainwright			Wilkshire Hills				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	**Year Sampled**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Amount Detected (90th %tile)**	**Range Low-High**	**Sites Above AL/Total Sites**	**Amount Detected (90th %ile)**	**Range Low-High**	**Sites Above AL/Total Sites**	**Amount Detected (90th %ile)**	**Range Low-High**	**Sites Above AL/Total Sites**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.20[6]	0.020-0.204	0/5	0.321	0.0678-0.424	0/10	0.841	0 – 1.93	1/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	2024 – 2nd Round			NA	NA	NA	0.546	0.0974-0.772	0/10	NA	NA	NA	No	
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	2.67[7]	ND-2.94	0/5	1.01	ND-1.01	0/10	ND	ND-1.66	0/20	No	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
	2024 – 2nd Round			NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	0/10	NA	NA	NA	No	

Unregulated Substances								
		Dundee		Wainwright		Wilkshire Hills		
Substance (Unit of Measure)	**Year Sampled**	**Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Typical Source**
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2024	<0.50	NA	9.88	NA	8.64	7.14 - 8.64	NA
Chloroform (ppb)	2024	4.18	NA	10.3	NA	10.7	9.03-10.7	NA
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2024	<0.50	NA	7.22	NA	1.44	0.88-1.44	NA
Nickel (ppb)	2022	1.71	NA	NA	NA	4.33	NA	Nickel is a natural element of the earth's crust; therefore, small amounts are found in food, water, soil, and air

Table Definitions

- ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
- pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.
- 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 a 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.
- NA: Not applicable
- ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- 90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

[6] Test Results are from 2023
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