Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District

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Annual Water Quality Report for 2025

This Report covers the following Public Water Systems (PWS)

Dundee Public Water System (PWS ID #OH7902012)
Wainwright Public Water System (PWS ID #OH7902103)
Wilkshire Hills Public Water System (PWS ID #OH7901612)

Tuscarawas County Commissioners

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Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District

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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.

Introduction

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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

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 2026.

In addition, we have a water supply agreement with the Village of Bolivar and provide water to the Village of Bolivar through two (2) master meters.

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

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 2025, we produced and pumped just over 202 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).

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).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District conducted sampling for numerous contaminants in 2025. More information is available regarding our testing requirements for each of our systems in the Tables of Detected Contaminants at the end of this report. Most of the contaminants we monitored 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.

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.

Lead Service Line Inventory

In accordance with the Lead and Copper Rules, all Public Water Systems in the United States 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.

Some service lines in the Wilkshire Hills water system contain unknown service line materials and several (less than 10) galvanized service lines requiring replacement.

The Wainwright and Dundee public water system have no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used available permit records and installation records. Service lines in the Dundee system are predominantly plastic. Service lines in Wainwright are predominantly copper and were installed after lead service line materials were banned for use.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

As part of PFAS Initial Monitoring required by the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, all affected PWSs are required to monitor PFAS in their finished water and report results to Ohio EPA by April 26, 2027. Additionally, all Community PWSs are required to share the results (or those of their wholesaler) in CCRs delivered by July 1, 2027. To meet the sampling requirements, PWSs collected new samples and/or substituted existing samples, such as those from the Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR 5).

Wilkshire Hills Public Water System

As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. We completed this monitoring by participating in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) program to fully meet the requirements. All results were non-detections.

Dundee PWS

We began PFAS monitoring in 2026. Results of this monitoring will be shared in the 2026 Water Quality Report available next year.

Wainwright PWS

The Village of Tuscarawas began PFAS monitoring in 2026. Results of this monitoring will be shared in the 2026 Water Quality Report available next year.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate each of our water systems.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Tuscarawas County Board of Commissioners which meets each Monday and Wednesday at 10:00 AM. For more information on your drinking water contact Michael Jones, P.E. at (330) 874-3262.

Table of Detected Contaminants – Dundee PWS

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. We conducted sampling for bacteria; nitrate; inorganic; volatile organic; disinfection byproducts; and chlorine during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 38 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Dundee water system. 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Dundee PWS.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.47	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.91	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.087	N/A	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.55	N/A	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.03	N/A	No	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.01	0.62 - 1.22	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	60	N/A	9.2	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	80	N/A	15.6	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over AL	90TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	2.67	No	2023	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.2	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	Level Found	Range
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	8.7	N/A
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	0.9	N/A
Nickel (ppb)	2025	1.8	N/A

Table of Detected Contaminants – Wainwright PWS

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Since we purchase water from the Village of Tuscarawas to supply water to the Wainwright PWS, we must report contaminants found in our system, as well as any contaminants found in the Village of Tuscarawas source water.

In 2025, Village of Tuscarawas conducted sampling for arsenic, inorganic, nitrate, and volatile organic. Samples were collected for a total of 35 different contaminants in the source water. The Ohio EPA requires the Village of Tuscarawas to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Separately from the Village, we conducted sampling in the Wainwright PWS for bacteria; disinfection byproducts; chlorine; lead and copper during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of five (5) different contaminants.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Wainwright PWS and the Village of Tuscarawas PWS source water.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants (Village of Tuscarawas Source Water)							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	2.08	ND – 2.08	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05	N/A	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.41	N/A	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (Wainwright Water Distribution System)							

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.03	0.82 – 1.26	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	60	N/A	10.6	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	80	N/A	8.17	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Wainwright Water Distribution System)

Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over AL	90TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb) 1st Half	15	0	0	0.00	No	2025	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) 2nd Half			0	0.00	No	2025	
1st Half - 0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. 2nd Half - 0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm) 1st Half	1.3	1.3	0	0.472	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2nd Half			0	0.448	No	2025	
1st Half - 0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm. 2nd Half - 0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.							

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	Level Found	Range
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	2.1	N/A
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	0.6	N/A

Table of Detected Contaminants – Wilkshire Hills PWS

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. We conducted sampling for bacteria; nitrate; inorganic; volatile organic; disinfection byproducts; chlorine; lead and copper during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 40 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Wilkshire Hills PWS.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.04	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.23	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.07	N/A	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.25	N/A	No	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppb)	4	4	1.19	1.00 – 2.79	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.13	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.41	N/A	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Chromium (ppb)			**2.25**	**N/A**	**No**	**2025**	
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.09	0.92 – 1.17	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	60	N/A	12.5	6.61 – 12.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	80	N/A	4.77	4.66 – 4.77	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated Contaminants							
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	3.23	N/A	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over AL	90TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0.00	No	2025	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; 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	1.3	0	0.57	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of

Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over AL	90TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
							natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	Level Found	Range
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	1.6	N/A
Nickel (ppb)	2025	3.2	N/A

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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.

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): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

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

Less Than "<" 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.

Master Meter (MM): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

Not Applicable (N/A): Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.

Not Detected (ND): Abbreviation meaning a contaminant was not detected in drinking water sample(s).

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.