

Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

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



Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District

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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; lead, copper, and disinfection byproducts during 2023. Samples were collected for a total of 20 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.

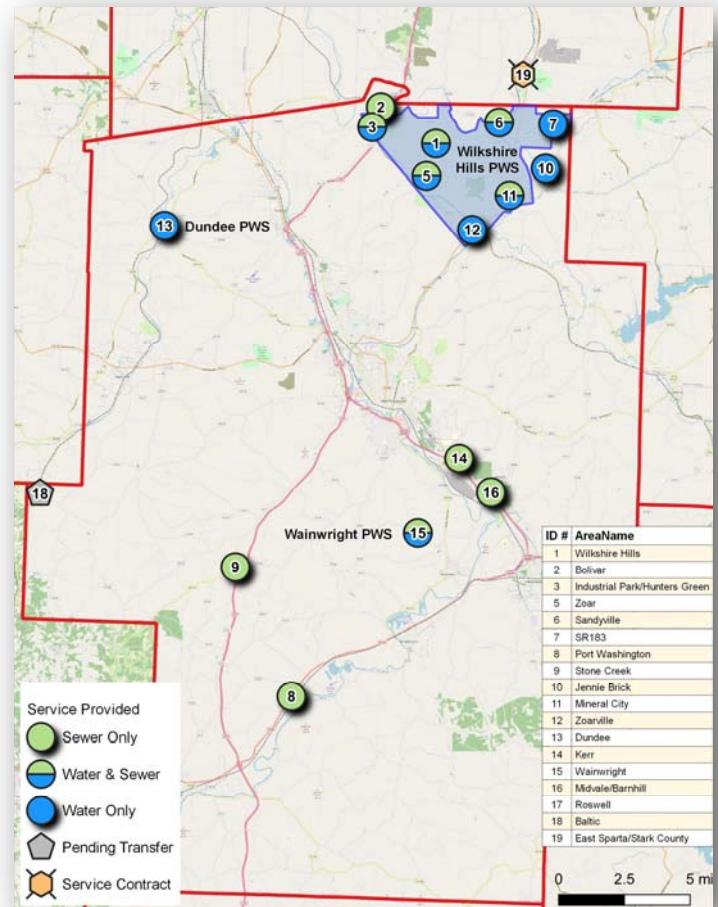
Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contamination

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Dundee Groundwater Supply	Low	2017
Wilkshire Hills Groundwater Supply	High	2002
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.

The Wilkshire Hills Public Water System also has two (2) emergency connections with the Village of Bolivar PWS. During 2023 we did not utilize these connections.



Wilkshire Hills Water System Upgrade

The Wilkshire Hills water system supplies drinking water to much of the northeast portion of Tucarawas County. The new Wilkshire Hills Water Treatment Plant is currently under construction. We anticipate the new facility will be operational in the fall of 2024. The new plant includes pressure filtration to remove iron and manganese from the source water. The project also includes construction of a third well. Upon completion of the project, we will begin selling water through two separate master meters to the Village of Bolivar. Revenue from the wholesale water sales will support repayment of the debt for the construction of the new facility.

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).

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

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).

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate each of our water systems.



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 9:00 AM. For more information on your drinking water contact Michael Jones, P.E. or Justin Angel at (330) 874-3262.

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
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)	2023	[4]	[4]	1.05	0.58-1.58	0.92	0.63-1.20	1.01	0.86-1.07	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)	2022	4	4	1.03	NA	NA	NA	1.15	1.00-1.19	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)	2023	60	NA	7.27	NA	6.95	NA	5.63	2.73-8.53	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	ND	NA	NA	NA	2.79	NA	0.51	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)	2023	80	NA	23	NA	15.2	NA	10.11	9.32-10.9	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

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 %tile)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Amount Detected (90th %tile)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.20	0.020-0.204	0/5	0.321	0.0487-0.768	0/10	0.747	0.046-1.06	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	2.67	ND-2.94	0/5	1.31	ND-7.63	0/10	ND	ND-2.99	0/20	No	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

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)	2022	4.55	NA	6.11	NA	8.47	8.45-8.47	NA	
Chloroform (ppb)	2022	6.11	NA	2.89	NA	9.91	7.11 - 9.91	NA	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2022	3.44	NA	2.44	NA	6.31	4.51 - 6.31	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.