**WARREN COMMUNITY WATER AND SEWER ASSOCIATION**

***Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2023***

The Warren Community Water and Sewer Association, Inc. has prepared the following information for you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included in this report are general health information, water quality test results, information on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts for further information.

The Warren Community Water and Sewer Association, Inc. receives its drinking water from a well field in the Oak Grove area. This well field is located on the west side of the Muskingum River, just north of Profusion on Township Road 271. There are three production wells, each capable of producing 700 to 800 gallons per minute. The water source is classified as ground water.

The Warren Community Water and Sewer Association, Inc. has an emergency connection with the City of Marietta. During 2023 we did not use any water from this connection. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the City of Marietta, but a copy of their consumer report can be obtained by contacting 740-374-6864.

The Warren Community Water and Sewer Association, Inc. also has an emergency connection with Little Hocking Water Association. During 2023 we did not use any water from this connection. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Little Hocking Water Association, but a copy of the consumer report can be obtained by contacting Little Hocking Water at 740-989-2181.

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 or 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.

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. Warren Community Water and Sewer Association, Inc. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminates 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, 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-436-4791).

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 for 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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Warren Community Water and Sewer Association, Inc. conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, volatile organic chemicals, and organic disinfection by-products in 2023. Since the Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of those chemicals do not change frequently, some of the reported data, although accurate, is more than one year old.

| PFAS Compound | Collection Date | Statewide Action Level (ppt) | Range of Levels Detected EP001 Treated Water (ng/L) | Above AL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PFOA | 2022 | >70 single or combined with PFOS | < 2.68 | N |
| PFOS | 2022 | >70 single or combined with PFOA | < 2.68 | N |
| Gen X | 2022 | > 700 | < 2.68 | N |
| PFBS | 2022 | >140,000 | 3.68* | N |
| PFHxS | 2022 | >140 | < 2.68 | N |
| PFHNA | 2022 | >21 | < 2.68 | N |

*Concentration estimated due to low QC recovery

PFAS: Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances 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

In 2023, our PWS was sampled as part of the state of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water (above the action level/ below the action level) established by the Ohio EPA. Follow-up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results please visit pfas.ohio.gov.
There were no monitoring violations in 2023.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Trustees Warren Community Water and Sewer Association, Inc. which meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Office, located at 17300 State Route 550 near County Road 10.

For more information about your drinking water, contact Tony Lang at 740-373-8476.

## 2023 Table of Detected Contaminants for:

## Warren Community Water Association

| | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violations | Year Sampled | Typical Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminates** | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.62 | N/A | NO | 2023 | Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.053 | N/A | NO | 2022 | Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 0.131 | < 0.050-0.26 | NO | 2023 | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| | 0 samples exceeded the copper action level of 1.3 ppm | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | 1.6 | N/A | NO | 2023 | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits |
| | 0 samples exceeded the lead action level of 15 ppb | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.88 | 0.70-1.40 | NO | 2023 | Disinfect water; destroy bacteria |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.89 | 0.80-1.04 | NO | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits of certain radioactive minerals may emit alpha Radiation. |
| **Organic Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalome-Thames (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 21.3 | N/A | NO | 2023 | By-product of drinking water Disinfection. |
| HAA 5 | N/A | 60 | 5.9 | N/A | NO | 2023 | By-product of drinking water Disinfection. |
| **Radionuclides** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | N/A | 15 | 3.94 Pci/L | N/A | NO | 2022 | By-product of drinking water Disinfection. |

### UCMR5 Sampling Results

| Analyte Name | Level Found | Range of Detection | Violation | Year Sampled |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lithium (ug/L) | < 9 | N/A | NO | 2023 |
| PFTA (ug/L) | < 0.008 | N/A | NO | 2023 |
| PFTrDA (ug/L) | < 0.007 | N/A | NO | 2023 |
| NEtFOSSA (ug/L) | < 0.005 | N/A | NO | 2023 |
| NMeFOSSA (ug/L) | < 0.006 | N/A | NO | 2023 |

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The highest level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of 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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

The " < " 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.

Picocuries Per Liter (Pci/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

The Ohio EPA classifies the Warren Community Water System as a **High Susceptibility PWS Based on High Sensitivity.**

A Source Water Protection Plan (SWAP) has been developed and is being implemented. The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Warren Community Water and Sewer Association's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study the aquifer that supplies water to the Association has a **High Susceptibility to Contamination** based on the relativity thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, the shallow depth of the aquifer, the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area and the presence of man-made contaminants in treated water, including nitrate at a higher than 2 milligrams per liter concentration, which is a matter of concern although it is below the federal and state drinking water standard of 10 milligrams per liter. More information about the source water assessment and what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Tony Lang at 740-373-8476.