

# Cedarville University Water System

## Consumer Confidence Report For 2023

The Cedarville University Water System has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. We have Included within this report; general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

In 2023 the Cedarville University Water System treated 46.97 million gallons of water at an average production of 126,000 gallons per day. We had no disruption of service throughout the year.

## 2023 Projects

To continue providing quality drinking water to the population of Cedarville University the following projects have taken place over the past year and are planned for the coming year...

- The Water Tower was cleaned and inspected during the summer. The Water Tower was found to be in excellent condition and will continue to hold water for our residents for many years to come.
- Water Plant Clearwell was cleaned and inspected during the summer. The Clearwell was found to be in excellent condition with very little sediment in the tank. This sediment was removed, and the tank was placed back into normal operation.
- One of our three High Service Pumps, which supply water to the distribution system of Cedarville University PWS, was replaced as part of our ongoing Preventive Maintenance Program.
- In the Fall of 2023 Well #12 was cleaned and inspected. This included a pump test to determine the health of the well. The well was found to be in good condition. A new pump and drop pipe were installed as a part of this service.
- The emergency interconnect with the Greene Co. water system was inspected and exercised to ensure that both Greene Co. PWS and Cedarville University PWS have a back up water supply in the event of an emergency with either system.
- In November the OEPA was on site for our annual Site Survey. The OEPA provided a report showing our system to be in compliance with OEPA standards. The EPA report contained a few recommendations for improving the system and we are currently working to implement those.
- In August of 2023 we brought Wood Hall, a new residence hall, online adding another 128 beds to our system.

- In October we took part in a Pilot Study at the request of the OEPA as part of our Well 15 project. Upon completion of the study, the OEPA granted us permission to bring Well 15 online. This is scheduled for the beginning of 2024.
- We are continuing to work with local experts in Hydrology, Geology and Water Treatment Systems to develop a long-term plan ensuring we have an adequate source water supply and the ability to treat this water. In the Summer of 2023, we began the installation of monitoring hardware on our wells to better understand the impact our system has on our source water aquifer. This will help in developing operational plans for our wellfield as well as planning for future wells.

### **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 Cedarville University Water System conducted sampling for Bacteria; Chlorine; Arsenic; Nitrates; SOC's & Disinfection Byproducts during 2023. 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. The results of these monitoring events can be found in the table below.

## Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Cedarville University Water System drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	1.78	1.47 - 2.11	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	7.2	6.9-7.2	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	72.9	37.9-72.9	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.4	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0328	0.0328	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	1	1-Jan	No	2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2-0.2	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.29	0.29	No	2023	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	31.6	5.6	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
	1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 0.0155 mg/l.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.352	No	2023	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.35 mg/l.						

## PFAS Educational Information

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](http://pfas.ohio.gov)



## 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. Cedarville University Water System 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>.



## License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

## Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

While we do not hold regular meetings, public participation and comments are encouraged. To participate or for more information on your drinking water contact the Cedarville University Operations Center at 937-766-7772



### **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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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 (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- **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.