CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2022
P.W.S.#OHIO-1502911

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SOWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.
EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Raw Water source for the Buckeye Water District is the Ohio River.

Source water assessment and its availability

Surface waters are by nature are susceptible to contaminant and sources along their banks make them more so. As a result, the surface water supplies to the Buckeye Water District are considered to have a high susceptibility to contamination. Historically, the Buckeye Water District public water system has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards. Buckeye Water has an OEPA approved Source Water Protection Plan that is available to review on our webpage at buckeyewater.com. Please contact John Gentile at 330-532-1247 if you would like more information about the assessment.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 ca11ing the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 Buckeye Water District sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic. turbidity; during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of 58 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Buckeye Water District water supply. 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the two-week period of October 30, 2022 to November 12, 2022 Buckeye Water District failed to monitor for Cyanobacteria, samples were collected on the next scheduled date. Please see attachment 1.

The 2021 CCR Table of Detected Contaminants was incomplete, this has been revised in the 2022 CCR to show all the levels for each contaminant.

In the 2021 CCR the Lead Percentile was reported at 0.018ppm, the actual recalculated Percentile should have been 0.024ppm which is still well below the MCL for Lead.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the Buckeye Water District highest recorded turbidity result for 2022 was 0.22 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%

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. Buckeye Water 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of

contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table's below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms. we have provided the definitions below the table.

Disinfectant By-Products & Disinfectants							
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
MCLG	**MCL**	**Level**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Year**	**Typical Source**	
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)	**NA**	60	25.8	12.6 - 29.2	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)(ppb)	NA	80	65.4	26.8 – 81.9	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.05	0.8 – 1.28	No	2022	Water additive to control microbes

CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	0	15 pCi/L	3.61	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	0	5 pCi/L	1.29	NA	No	2020	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							

Lead (ppb)	0 ppb	Action Level 15ppb	28ppb	0 - 28	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing
1 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	Action Level 1.3ppm	0.28ppm	.001- 0.28	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.07	.86-1.24	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.024	NA	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling waste - Discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.03	0.58 - 1.03	NO	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	22%	0.02 - 0.22	NO	2022	soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.22. Any measurement in excess of 1.0 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.73	NA	No	2022	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks

Total Organic Compounds

Total Organic Compounds	**NA**	TT	1.19	0.83 – 1.85	No	2022	Naturally present in environment

*Include the following if Beta was detected: EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Unit Descriptions	
Terms	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.

MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019 Buckeye Water District participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). For a copy of the results please call John Gentile at 330-532-1747.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Buckeye Water District Board of Trustees which meets the third Thursday of every month at 9:00am at the Village of Wellsville Council Chambers, 1200 Main St. Wellsville Ohio 43968

For more information on your drinking water contact John Gentile at (330) 532-1247

Definitions of terms used within the CCR.

- 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.

Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).

- Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by several cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

- Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

- Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".

- Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

- Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

- 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.

- 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).

Terms used in the report that is not considered "every-day" language.

- 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.

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

How can I get involved?

The Buckeye Water District Board of Trustees meet the third Thursday of every month at 9:00am at the Village of Wellsville Council Chambers, 1200 Main St. Wellsville, OH 43968.

Other Information

We at Buckeye Water District work around the clock to provide clean, quality water at every tap. Please call our Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, John Gentile if you have any questions concerning this report at 330-532-1247 Monday to Friday 8:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Please visit our web site at ***www.buckeyewater.com.***

Thank you,

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Fax: 330-532-5933
Email:
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DRINKING WATER NOTICE

CYANOBACTERIA SCREENING monitoring requirements not met for

BUCKEYE WATER DISTRICT- OHIO RIVER public water system

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the weeks of 10/30/2022 - 1 1/12/2022 we did not monitor for CYANOBACTERIA SCREENING and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that BUCKEYE WATER DISTRICT - OHIO RIVER public water system did not monitor, and report results for the presence of CYANOBACTERIA SCREENING in the public drinking water system during the weeks of 10/30/2022- 1 1/12/2022 monitoring period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any action in response to this notice.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for total CYANOBACTERIA SCREENING according to their current monitoring schedule. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

A sample was (will be) collected on 11-16-22.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting BUCKEYE WATER DISTRICT — OHIO RIVER PWS at:

Contact Person: JOHN GENTILE.

Phone Number: 1-330-532-1247.

Mailing Address: 1925 CLARK AVE P.O. BOX
WELLSVILLE OHIO 43968

Please share this information with al/ the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID: OH1502911 Facility ID: 1562275

Date Distributed: I—OZZ CC R