

**Public Water System  
Choctaw Utilities Inc.  
2021 Consumer Confidence Report**

## **Section 1: Title**

# ***Choctaw Utilities Inc.*** **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report** **For 2021**

## **Section 2: Introduction**

The **Choctaw Utilities Inc.** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. 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.

## **Section 3: Source Water Information**

The **Choctaw Utilities Inc.** receives its drinking water from ***3 water wells that are each 250 feet deep. This is considered to be a ground water source. These wells are located at the north-east end of Choctaw Lake, at the water plant. These wells are protected by green space and easements which ensure a 300 ft radius around all wells. Possible contamination sources are limited to surface water infiltration.***

Source water assessment and its availability

Ohio EPA has completed a study of Choctaw Utilities, INC, source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Choctaw Utilities, INC has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following • Presence of thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer • Significant depth (over 100 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer • No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities • Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively low. Any likelihood of contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment and what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Choctaw Utilities, INC office, 2005 Itawamba Trail. London, OH (740) 490-7184

Include the following if an auxiliary or emergency public water system interconnection is available; see instructions for limitations on the use of this paragraph:

## **Section 4: 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).

### **Section 5: 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).

### **Section 6: About your drinking water.**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Choctaw Utilities Inc.** conducted sampling for **10** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Choctaw Utilities Inc.** 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.

## **Section 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions**

Include the following paragraph if there were monitoring or reporting violations, public notice violations, failure to issue public education requirements, or violations of terms of an administrative order, bilateral compliance agreement, findings and orders or a judicial order.

During the month of **January, 2022, Choctaw Utility Inc** failed to ***comply with the CCR requirements.***

Dear Public Water System Owner:

Ohio EPA has received the 2020 CCR for CHOCTAW UTILITIES, INC.. Based on our review, CHOCTAW UTILITIES, INC. is in violation of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rules 3745-96-01 through 04 for failure to comply with the CCR requirements. The following violations were noted:

1. The required Table of Detected Contaminants was incomplete and/or inaccurate in the report.
  - a. The contaminants barium, fluoride, and lead are missing from the table.
  - b. The report stated that zero samples were over the action level for copper, however, two samples were over the action level.
  - c. The range for TTHM is incorrect. The correct range is 2.9 - 3 ug/L.

Choctaw Utilities Inc will be utilizing the assistance of the EPA to correct this issue in the future by utilizing their service to review our report before sending to the customers.

**Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants**

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Choctaw Utilities Inc.** 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>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	17	15 - 17	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	38.9	36.2 - 38.9	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2 mg/l		No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.417 mg/l		No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.18 mg/l		No	2021	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper 1</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	N/A	1 <sup>st</sup> Half of 2021: 1 ppb 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half of 2021: ND	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	1 <sup>st</sup> Half of 2021: 0.618 ppm 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half of 2021: 0.332 ppm	No	2021	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	

### **Section 13: Lead Educational Information**

All CCRs must include the following paragraph:

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. **Choctaw Utilities 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Section 18: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**

In **2021 Choctaw Utilities Inc had** an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

### **Section 20: 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 **Choctaw Utilities Board of Trustees** which meets April 25<sup>th</sup>, July 25<sup>th</sup>, October 24<sup>th</sup> at 6:30 PM at the Choctaw Lake Conference Room. For more information on your drinking water contact **Jim Moran at 740-837-0319**

### **Section 21: 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.

#### ***Definitions Required if term is 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.
- 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) 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.