

2024 Annual Water Quality Report

Tuscarawas Water and Sewer District

This Report covers the Village of Baltic Public Water System (PWS ID #0H7900112)

Our Mission

The Tuscarawas Water and 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



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Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District

Michael Jones, P.E., Director
Justin Angel, Superintendent

About your Drinking Water

The Tuscarawas Water and Sewer District has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water in the Village of Baltic PWS. 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.

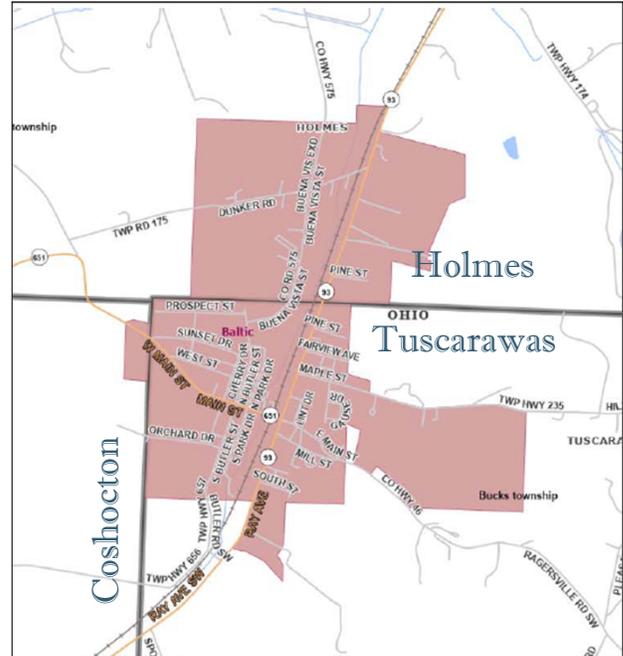
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Tuscarawas Water and Sewer District conducted sampling for bacteria; nitrate; synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs); lead, copper, and disinfection byproducts during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of 10 different contaminants 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

In August 2003, Ohio EPA prepared a source water assessment report for the Baltic PWS. According to this report, the Baltic source water supply has moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a moderately thick protective layer of shale overlying the aquifer. Copies of the source water assessment prepared for the Baltic PWS can be obtained by contacting the Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District at (330) 874-3262.

Source Water Information

The Tuscarawas Water and Sewer District sources its drinking water for the Village of Baltic from two groundwater wells situated near the District's Water Treatment Plant. Well #1, located at 200 Buena Vista Road, and Well #6, at 101 Dunker Road, are both drilled to a depth of 270 feet. These wells draw water from the Little Indian aquifer, an underground water source in this region of Ohio.



Baltic Public Water System – Service Area



Baltic Water Treatment Plant

Information Regarding the Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District

The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District (TCMSD) operates and maintains the Village of Baltic PWS through an Agreement with the Tuscarawas Water and Sewer District Board of Trustees. The TCMSD is responsible for water & sewer assets throughout Tuscarawas County, with an estimated replacement value of \$170 million. TCMSD is responsible for nearly 90 miles of water mains, 10 water storage tanks, booster pump stations, 3 water treatment plants, and estimated service population of just over 10,000. In 2024, TCMSD produced and pumped just over 200 million gallons of drinking water to customers in their various systems. TCMSD's capital improvement planning is critical to our shared mission, and several of the current and upcoming projects provide a direct enhancement to the Village of Baltic water system and its customers.

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).

Service Line Inventory

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit our office at 9944 Wilkshire Boulevard NE, Bolivar, Ohio 44612.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2024 we had an unconditioned license to operate Baltic PWS.

Tuscarawas Water and Sewer District

9944 Wilkshire Boulevard NE
Bolivar, OH 44612
Phone: (330) 874-3262
Email: info@tcmsd.org
Website: www.tcmsd.org

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 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>.

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).

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

To participate in decisions regarding your drinking water, you can attend the quarterly meetings of the Tuscarawas Water and Sewer District that owns and operates the system. Although the meeting dates for 2025 thru 2026 have not yet been set, they will be announced after the issuance of this Annual Water Quality Report. For more information on meeting dates and how to get involved, please contact the Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District or visit www.tuscwsd.org.

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



Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Baltic PWS drinking water.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.431	NA	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.799	NA	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)	4	4	1.21	0.90 – 1.70	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	NA	80	37.1	12.7 - 37.1	No	2024	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	NA	60	9.71	3.43 – 9.71	No	2024	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90 TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	ND	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	ND	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

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

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.