

Candlewood Lake Association, Inc. PWS ID# 5901012
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2023

The Candlewood Lake Association, 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. This report is required now by the Ohio EPA and you will be receiving one each year. Here at Candlewood Lake we are required by the Ohio EPA to test our drinking water in the same manner that a town tests its drinking water. **We have a current, 2023 unconditioned license to operate our water system for 2023.**

Source Water Information

Candlewood Lake gets its water from two underground wells. These wells are located off of County Road 40. Iron is an abundant and widespread constituent of the rocks and soils in Ohio. At sufficient concentration, iron can adversely affect the taste of water and beverages and can leave rust-colored stains on laundry, plumbing fixtures, and porcelain. To minimize the effects of this mineral, Candlewood Lake has a treatment plant that will remove iron in your drinking water. Chlorine is also added for disinfection.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to Candlewood Lake Association has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the presence of potential contaminant sources within the protection area. This does not mean that this well field cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Lonnie McGhee of McGhee's Technical Water Services, Inc. at (419) 886-4716.

Protecting our drinking water sources from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

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, EPA 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 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).

Lead Education

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. Candlewood Lake 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>.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Candlewood Lake Association, Inc. conducted sampling for several different contaminants during 2023, most of which were not detected in the Candlewood Lake 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, is more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Candlewood Lake drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.61	0.61 – 0.61	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	1.0	0.9 – 1.0	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.01	0.01 – 0.01	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.09	0.09 – 0.09	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0848	0.0848 – 0.0848	NO	2021	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10.7	6.6-10.7	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	37.8	21.7 – 37.8	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	1.1	1.0 – 1.4	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
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	NA	0.6	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	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 ppm	NA	0.168	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Hardness Information: For those of you with softeners, the hardness level at Candlewood Lake is 391 parts per million or 23 grains per gallon.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular meetings of the Utilities Committee or at the monthly board meeting. Contact the association office to be put on the next meeting’s agenda at (419) 947-1138. For any other questions, please contact the Candlewood Lake business office, at (419) 947-1138.

For more information on your drinking water contact Lonnie or Holly McGhee of McGhee’s Technical Water Services, Inc. at (419) 886-4716.

Notice to water users having a need for continuous water supply:

Medical certification forms are available upon request by contacting Holly McGhee of MTWSi, at (419) 886-4716. This form is used to verify that discontinuation of your water service or being without water service for any length of time would make the operation of necessary medical equipment impossible or impractical, or such discontinuation of water service would otherwise be life threatening or dangerous to the health and welfare of individual person(s) residing in your household.

PFAS Sampling:

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 www.pfas.ohio.gov.

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.

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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Not applicable (NA)

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means 'less than'. A result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in the sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation), pCi/l.

A final word: We strive to provide you with the water you need, where and when you need it. Our water quality meets or exceeds all government standards. Careful monitoring takes place daily to keep it that way. We work hard to earn your trust.