
Cherry Ridge Waterworks LTD.

Consumer Confidence Report



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters>

Updated March 2

Cherry Ridge Waterworks LTD
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2022

The Cherry Ridge Waterworks LTD 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.

The Cherry Ridge Waterworks LTD receives its drinking water from Village of Sugarcreek in Sugarcreek, Ohio.

The Cherry Ridge Waterworks has prepared the following report, to provide information to you. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers by July 2023. Included within the report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Cherry Ridge Waterworks water system is in the planning process of replacing the 1.25 miles of pipe that make up the water distribution system. This will include new hydrants and increased main size to ensure that customers have the quantity, quality, and the pressure they need to insure a safe dependable water supply. The Cherry Ridge Waterworks, under the Safe Drinking Act, is committed to supplying safe, quality water that meets or surpasses state and federal standards for drinking water. The new regulation requires water utilities to inform their customers about their water quality annually. The Cherry Ridge Waterworks is committed to providing you with this information about your water supply. Customers that are well informed realize that we need to protect this valuable resource. For more information on your drinking water contact Nick Neuenschwander at 330 231 1490.

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 ~~of~~ 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).

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. Cherry Ridge Waterworks LTD. conducted sampling for ***bacteria; inorganic; disinfectant by products; lead and copper*** during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of 35 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Cherry Ridge Waterworks LTD. 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Cherry Ridge Waterworks LTD. drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detectio ns	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	80	0.285 mg/L	NA	No	2019	Erosions of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfectant and disinfectant by-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MROL=4	MROL=4	AVG.=.91 MG/L	.20-2.20	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb)	NA	80	21.2ug/l	3.54-32.9 ug/l	No	2022	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels wereless than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0 ppb	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosions of natural deposits.	
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.37 ppm	No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits, leaking from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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. Cherry Ridge Waterworks 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>.