

Noble Water Company
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Reporting for 2025

May 22, 2026

The Noble Water Company has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of Caldwell, and thus, Noble Water Company, receives its drinking water from Wolf Run Lake and Caldwell Lake, both located in Noble County. Having two water sources allows Caldwell Water Works to isolate and use one water source should a problem arise in the other, such as a contaminant being detected.

Source water assessment - For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of Caldwell Water Works public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Caldwell and Wolf Run Lakes. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Caldwell's drinking water Source Assessments report, which can be obtained by scheduling an appointment with Kendal Weisend, Water Works superintendent at 740-732-2552.

Sources of contamination in 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 productions, 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and 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/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 (800-426-4791).

About your drinking water – The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Caldwell Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organics during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 33 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Caldwell 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 a year old.

How can you get involved? - If you have any questions about this report or questions concerning your water utility, or you would just like to be involved and keep informed, please contact Mr. Kendal Weisend at 740-509-0547. Public participation is encouraged. Our water meetings are held at the Ohio State Extension Office on SR 215 at 5:30 pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the odd-numbered months and are open to the public.

<p><u>Monitoring and Reporting Violation:</u> The Noble Water Company failed to report our test results for copper for 2024 in the correct measuring units. Results were shown as ppb for our copper level and concentration. The correct copper action level was 1.3 <u>ppm</u> and the concentration was 0.0499 <u>ppm</u>.</p>
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The Noble Water Company met all monitoring requirements in 2025.

For more information, please contact:
Mr. Kendal Weisend, Operator
PH: 740-732-2552 or 740-509-0547
E-Mail: noblewaterco@yahoo.com

In 2025 we had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

Unit Descriptions:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
%	Percent: 1 % equals one penny in a dollar
mg/L	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) Milligrams per liter = one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water or 1 second in a little over 11.5 days
ug/L	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) Micrograms per liter = one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water or corresponds to 1 second in 31.7 years
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
NA	not applicable
<	This symbol means "less than." The lowest level detectable was not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> : 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.
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> : 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.
MNR	<u>Monitored, Not Regulated</u> – contaminants are monitored but not regulated by the EPA
MPL	<u>Maximum Permissible Level</u> (state assigned)
MRDL	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</u> : 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.
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</u> : 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.
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> : a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
UCMR	<u>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule</u> : Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards.
Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	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.

Variations & Exemptions State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

NOBLE WATER COMPANY

Water Quality Data Table							
Contaminates (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contaminations
Stage 1 DBP Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	80 ug/l	53.3	20.8 – 66.3	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	NA	60 ug/l	20.53	4.36 - 25	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	1.266	1.1068 - 1.3261	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by the USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water, and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and their byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	.028	ppm	Yes	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Lead	0	AL=15	<1.0	ppm	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

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. Noble Water Company 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>.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: construction and plumbing codes, historic records, visual inspections or other documentations that indicate service line materials.

CONTAMINANT INFORMATION FOR THE VILLAGE OF CALDWELL:

Caldwell's results were tested by Caldwell Water Works

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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Inorganic Contaminants

Barium mg/L	2	2	0.95	0.95	no	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	1.19	1.19-1.19	no	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ug/L)	10	10	0.794	<0.10-.794	no	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.28	0.06 - 0.28	no	2025	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % samples meeting standard	NA	TT	100%	NA	no	2025	
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	NA	TT	1.0	1.0 – 3.44	no	2025	Naturally present in the environment

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

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 Village of Caldwell water system's highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.2 and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Radiological Contaminants

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.37	3.37	no	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2025, Caldwell Water Department participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Caldwell Water Department at 740-732-2552.

Contaminant ug/L	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
PFOA ug/L	2025	.011	.0097-.013
PFBA ug/L	2025	.0059	.0059

