

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2016

The Putnam Community Water Corporation has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included in this report are general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water systems contacts? We have a current Ohio EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) license to operate and maintain a public water system. Our License number is OH8400712.

Copies of this report are available at the Water office located at 920 River Rd. and at the Par Mar Store located in Devola. You may also review this report on our website at www.putnamwater.com. For more information please contact: Jay Huck, Manager. Mailing Address: 920 River Road, Marietta, Ohio 45750 (740) 373-0975

Source Water Information

Putnam Community Water receives its drinking water from four wells located along Muskingum Township Road 457 also named River Road in Devola. Average water production in 2016 was approximately 168,000 gallons per day. The 2 wells serve approximately 2500 residents.

Putnam Water also maintains an emergency connection with Highland Ridge Water. During 2016 we did not use this connection. This report will not contain information on the water that would be received from Highland Ridge

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. During 2016 Putnam Community Water Corporation conducted sampling for Bacteria, Disinfection Byproducts, Nitrates, Inorganic, Synthetic organic Chemicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Samples were collected for a total of 25 or more different contaminants, most which were not detected in the Putnam Community Water Corporation's 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.

Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottle water includes river, lakes, streams ponds, reservoir, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human's 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, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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 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 runoff, and septic tanks; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be a 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 the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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.

1-800-426-47912

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. Putnam Community Water 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>

Listed Below on the table is information on those contaminants that were found in the drinking water of Putnam Community Water.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM'S (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	0	80	2.78	<2.0 – 5.57	No	2016	By product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	0	60	<6.0	<6.0	No	2016	By product of drinking water chlorination
Residuals Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)							Water Additive to control microbes
Inorganic Chemicals							
Nitrate	10	10	2.99	.56-4.0	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks
Barium	2	2	.036	.036-.036	No		Discharge of drilling waste; refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Radium (pc/l)	0	5	1.1	1.1 – 1.1	No	2013	Naturally occurring; industrial and medical processing
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)							
Xylene (PPM)	10	10	.000925	.00062 - 000123	No	2016	Discharge of petroleum or chemical factories
Lead & Copper							
Contaminant (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	27.6, 200	6.75	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing	
2 out of the 40 samples for lead were above the action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	.115	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing	
0 out of the 40 samples for copper were above the action level 1.3 ppm							

Definitions of some terms contained in this report

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): Level of contaminant that is allowed 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 MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **Part 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. **The "<" symbol:** A symbol which means less than. The result of <.5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was .5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected

Nitrates

Nitrate Level Greater than 5.0 ppm but less than 10.0 ppm Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age, High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for a short period of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant you should seek advice from your health care provider.

High Susceptibility PWS based on High Sensitivity

"The assessment of the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Putnam Community Water Corporation has a high susceptibility to contamination, Because : Since 1992 nitrates have been detected monthly within Putnam's treated water above the concentration of concern of (2 mg/l), The Putnam Community water Association's well field coexists within a highly populated residential area that is not served by a sanitary sewer system, no confining layer exists between the ground surface and the water table, and the depth of water in the sand and gravel aquifer is within 5 to 15 feet below ground level. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated; only the conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Jay Huck at 373 - 097

Special Precautions

Who needs to take special precautions? Some peoples may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, peoples with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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)

Notice to all customers of Putnam Community Water

This notice is mailed to our customers in accordance with the provisions of Ohio Revised Code Section 4933.19. Tampering with water meters or water service equipment and the theft of water are criminal activities and may result in penalties to offenders. A person found benefiting from tampering or an unauthorized service connection is presumed to have committed the violation and will be prosecuted. It is a crime to tamper with or by-pass a water meter, conduit or attachment of a utility. It is also a crime to reconnect a water, conduit or attachment of a utility that has been disconnected by the utility. A felony or misdemeanor conviction for theft offense can result from a violation of these laws

What is Backflow Prevention?

What exactly is backflow?

Backflow can be described as "a reversal of the normal direction of flow within a piping system" or as "the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distribution pipes of a potable water supply from any other source other than the intended source of the potable water supply". Cross connections in a piping system are the most common way that contaminants can enter the public water supply. Backflow can occur in two ways either as backsiphonage which happens when the pressure in the water main drops below the service line pressure which causes a soda straw effect or other way that backflow can occur is through backpressure which occurs when the downstream pressure is greater than the supply pressure,

Controlling Backflow

"Used water" is a term that is used to describe water that has passed through the customer's meter. After the meter the water supplier has no control over how the water is used but can prevent contamination through backflow prevention. The water system must evaluate the degree of hazard on that premises and then select the appropriate device to use based upon that degree of hazard and that protection that is required by the water system.

What do I need to do?

When you wish to connect to our system or choose to alter your current water supply such as adding an irrigation system you will need to contact our office so that we can do a site inspection and recommend the appropriate device.

Other Information you may want to know

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular monthly meetings of the Board of Directors which are held on the last Tuesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the board office located at 920 River Road next to the Devola pool.

Is there fluoride added to my drinking water?

Putnam Community Water does not add any fluoride to the drinking water. Recent tests have concluded that there is no measurable amount that naturally occurs in the water.

What is the hardness of the water?

Currently the water hardness is 5 grains.

Does Putnam Water add anything to the water?

Sodium Hypochlorite is injected into the water supply at the clear well for disinfections purposes and to comply with EPA rules. PCW also uses Sodium Hydroxide for Ph balance in the treatment process and orthophosphate for corrosion control.

How often do we perform samples of the water supply?

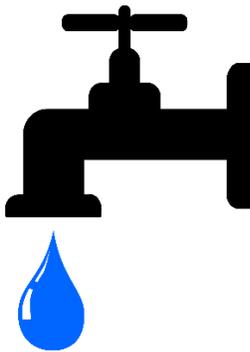
Each year Putnam Water must sample according to the schedule that has been established by the Ohio EPA. Our monitoring schedule is listed on the Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Water website.

Has our water been sampled for C-8?

Yes, as part of an agreement between Chemours (formally Dupont) and the U.S. EPA they were required to perform additional sampling of water wells outside their previous circle of sampling. As a result, the production wells for Putnam Community Water were sampled and the finished tap water was sampled also. The two production wells had level of C-8 of .075 ug/l for one well and .088 for the other well/. Our finished water was found to have a level of .023 ug/l. The lifetime health advisory level established by the agreement was .070 ug/l. Since our finished water has a lower result than the established .070 ug/l, Chemours is not required to provide any type of treatment. However, they have agreed to further sample our production wells over the course of this year. Further information can be found by visiting our website: www.putnamwater.com

Who are the current Board members and long do they serve?

Each board member will serve a 3-year term. Currently, they are Steve Schoonover; President, Randy Barengo; Vice President, Josh Bilyeu; Director, Jim Wark; Director, John Hirschfield; Director, Jim Bir; Director, John Kuch; Director



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