City of Zanesville Water Division
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2023

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

Improvements
In 2023, the Zanesville Water Division completed various system improvement projects including new water lines on Military Road, Cliffwood Avenue, Maple Avenue and Woodlawn Avenue. Also installed/repaired numerous hydrant and service lines throughout the system. Scheduled for the year 2024 are Water Line Improvement Projects for, Dresden Rd. W. Country Club and Center Dr.

Source Water Information
The City of Zanesville public water system operates 12 wells within the Muskingum River Buried Valley Aquifer System along Lewis Drive (S.R. 666). This location is also known as Riverside Park.

A Source Water Assessment was conducted by the Ohio EPA. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the City of Zanesville can be obtained by contacting the Water Division at 740-455-0631.

This assessment indicates that the City of Zanesville's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination based on the following: (a) the lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, (b) the shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, (c) the presence of manmade contaminants in the aquifer, and (d) the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

Auxiliary Connections
The Zanesville Water System also has emergency/back-up connections with the Muskingum County Water Department near Richards Road, Fairview Road and Rehl Road. These connections were not utilized during 2023. This report does not contain information on the water quality from the Muskingum County Water Department but a copy of their consumer confidence report may be obtained by contacting Muskingum County (740) 453-0678.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?
The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 case, 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, 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 Federal 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 healthcare 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. The City of Zanesville Water System conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; nitrate; volatile organic during 2022. See chart included in this report for contaminants detected. 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.

Lead Educational Information
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Zanesville 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

License to Operate
The City of Zanesville had an unconditional license to operate our water system in 2023.

Water Quality Monitoring

The City had been given a sampling schedule for analyses that must be conducted through 2023. Listed below is a partial summary of water quality monitoring information we currently have on file for your water system. Parameters are only listed if they were measured at detectable levels.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1.1	1 – 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	14	8.1 – 19.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	36	34.7 – 37.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	06/08/2021	0.0439	0.0439 - 0.0439	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	06/08/2021	1	1 - 1	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	06/08/2021	0.85	0.85 - 0.85	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	1	0.516-0.52	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	06/08/2021	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.345	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Coliform Bacteria MCLG	**Total Coliform MCL**	**Highest No. of Positive**	**Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL**	**Total Positive Fecal Coliform or E. Coli**			**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0			N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Monitoring Violations
During the 2023 year, no monitoring violations occurred. The City of Zanesville has implemented a robust plan to ensure that all sampling is conducted as required by the Ohio EPA.

Public Participation Information
City Council does meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The Public Service Director is available to receive correspondence at 401 Market Street, Zanesville, Ohio, 43701 or telephone calls at (740) 617-4910.

For more information on your drinking water, contact: Scott A. Bryant, Water Division Superintendent, at (740) 455-0792.

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 or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (mc/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water 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 disinfectant level or 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 or MRDLG: 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.

Reporting Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Detections
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 2023 the City of Zanesville participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please contact Scott A. Bryant, Water Division Superintendent, at (740) 455-0792.

TABLE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
Lithium (ppb)	2023	6.685	5.81 – 7.56
PFOA (ppb)	2023	0.0012	0.0010 – 0.0013
PFOS (ppb)	2023	0.0028	0.0019 – 0.0036
PFBS (ppb)	2023	0.0030	0.0028 – 0.0031
PFBA (ppb)	2023	0.0022	0.0016 - 0.0027