

Reno Area Water & Sewer District

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

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no additional revenue from this fee.



Reno Area Water and Sewer District

170 Mount Tom Road – Marietta Ohio 45750

Phone: 740-373-8859

Let's all vision our future working together to make a difference.



Reno Area Water & Sewer District customers are served by a board of trustees.

President:	Larry Furler
Vice-President:	Karen Brown
Trustee:	Gale Francis
Trustee:	Tyler Schneider
Trustee:	Rose Grahame

Our office is open: 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM on Monday thru Friday.

In case of a water emergency:	Cell 740-525-3254	Floyd Stover - Field Manager
	Phone 740-373-8859	Larry Furler - Board President

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Reno Water is a satellite system that buys its water from the City of Marietta. The City of Marietta treats the water and makes sure that adequate chlorine and fluoride levels are maintained. Reno Water employees check chlorine levels daily throughout our system. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Marietta is located to the east of the Muskingum River approximately 1.75 miles north of the confluence with the Ohio River. A Wellhead Protection Area Potential Pollution Source Inventory has been completed and approved by the Ohio EPA. According to this report, the aquifer that supplies water to the Marietta Water Treatment Plant has a high susceptibility to contamination based on its shallow layer of flood plain soil over sand and gravel deposits. Thus, surface contamination from ordinary human activities, especially from petroleum or man-made chemicals can quickly contaminate the ground water. A few examples include spilled or leaking containers of herbicides, pesticides, diesel, kerosene, gasoline, and various chemical cleaners. This does not mean that this wellfield will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. Additional information on this report can be obtained by calling the Marietta Water Office at 740-373-6864.

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.

All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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. The Reno Area Water District Water System 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found by calling 614-644-2752 or at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw>. 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>.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER
HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791
For any questions dealing with
water quality**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a board meeting. The board meets on the third Tuesday of each month at the Reno Water and Sewer Office, 170 Mount Tom Road @ 6:00 p.m.

Thank you to those reporting water leaks!

Definitions of some terms used in this report:

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of 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 concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

NA: Not Applicable.
 <: Less than symbol

Reno Water & Sewer routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These tables shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2023**. Some data may be older than one year due to the monitoring schedule. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the Reno Area Water Office at 740-373-8859 or visit our Facebook page.

Reno Water and Sewer District - Kardex

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
*Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.79	NA	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
*Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.98	0.73—1.34	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.015	0.0	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
*Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.10	1.10-1.20	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	42.1	25.8-42.1	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
*Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10.1	7.40-10.1	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results Over the AL	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than:	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb)	0.6	0	>.0ug/L	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Zero out of five samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.0	1.0	0.00	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Zero out of five samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppb.							

*Monitored by the City of Marietta. All others monitored by Reno Water.

Reno Water and Sewer District 1

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
*Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.79	NA	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
*Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.98	0.73—1.34	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.015	0.0	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
*Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.10	1.10-1.20	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	42.1	25.8-42.1	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
*Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10.1	7.40-10.1	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results Over the AL	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than:	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb)	0.6	0	>.0ug/L	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
	Zero out of five samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.0	1.0	0.00	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						

*Monitored by the City of Marietta. All others monitored by Reno Water.

Reno Water and Sewer District 2

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
*Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.79	NA	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
*Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.98	0.73—1.34	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.015	0.0	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
*Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.10	1.10-1.20	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	42.1	25.8-42.1	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
*Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10.1	7.40-10.1	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results Over the AL	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than:	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb)	0.6	0	>.0ug/L	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
	Zero out of five samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.0	1.0	0.00	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						

*Monitored by the City of Marietta. All others monitored by Reno Water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal of 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 or MCL: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 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.

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ng/L or ppt: Nano grams per liter or parts per trillion – or one ounce in 7,500,000,000 gallons of water.

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.

PFAS Compound	Collection Date	Statewide Action Level (ppt)	Range of Levels Detected EP001 Treated Water (ng/L)	Above AL	PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which area used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
PFOA	2022	>70 single or combined with PFOS	7.45	N	
PFOS	2022	>70 single or combined with PFOA	3.63	N	
GenX	2022	>700	< 25	N	
PFBS	2022	>140,000	7.14	N	
PFHxS	2022	>140	3.19	N	
PFNA	2022	>21	< 2.63	N	

In 2022, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio’s Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative (Ohio EPA). Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water (**below the action level**) established by Ohio EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.