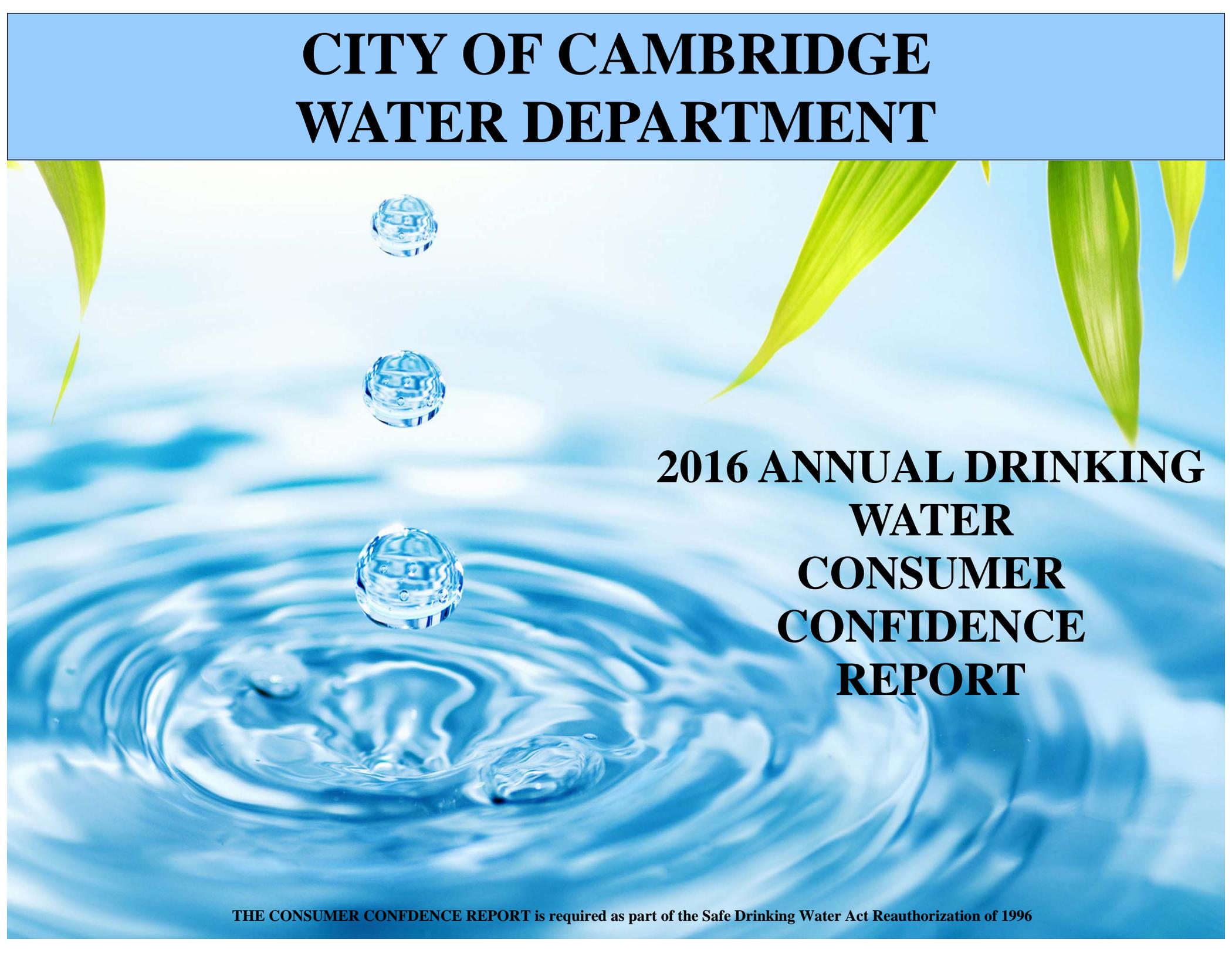


CITY OF CAMBRIDGE WATER DEPARTMENT

The background of the slide features a close-up of water droplets falling into a pool of water, creating concentric ripples. The water is a vibrant blue, and the droplets are clear and glistening. In the upper corners, there are green, pointed leaves, possibly from a plant like a corn plant, which are slightly out of focus. The overall composition is clean and fresh, emphasizing the theme of drinking water.

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Cambridge is pleased to present you with the 2016 Customer Confidence Report (CCR) as required by the United States and the State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agencies. This report will give you key information about the safety, quality, and reliability of your drinking water. The City of Cambridge Water Department tenaciously monitors water quality to provide you with the safest and purest water possible. This commitment to quality is accomplished by performing hundreds of analytical tests, performing maintenance and upkeep on many pieces of equipment used in the processing of your water, and being attentive to the ever changing environmental landscape. The water treatment plant is staffed by a very professional group of individuals that holds many of the highest license and certifications recognized by the State of Ohio. The water plant staff participates in extensive yearly training to maintain their certifications. They strive to provide the City of Cambridge with the best and most attentive care in treating your drinking water. If you should ever have any questions about your drinking water please call the treatment plant at 740-439-2130.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The City of Cambridge public water system uses surface water from a reservoir that is filled with water drawn from Wills Creek. 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 public drinking water intakes with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Cambridge public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The City of Cambridge has a backup emergency connection with the Village of Byesville. This connection is not meant to be used on a continuous basis and is only available for use if an extraordinary condition would be present. This connection was not used during the 2015 calendar year.



HEALTH INFORMATION

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 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 agricultural, 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.

More information
about contaminants
and potential health
effects can be obtained
by calling the
Environmental
Protection Agency's

Safe Drinking Water
Hotline

1-800-426-4791

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 contamination in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



Fact

**The Cambridge
Water Department
utilized 35,577 pounds
of chlorine gas to
safely disinfect the
treated water in 2015.**

HEALTH INFORMATION

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 contamination 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 the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

If you or your business has a critical use of water such as for medical purposes.

Please call us and let us know. Our phone number is 740-439-2130.

LEAD EDUCATION 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. The City of Cambridge 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.



BOIL ORDER INFORMATION

The Ohio EPA recommends public water suppliers to issue a boil order any time the pressure in the water distribution system falls below 20 psi (pounds of pressure per square inch). Water main breaks, hydrant flushing, structure fires, and normal operational maintenance in the distribution system can cause low-pressure or no pressure events. Boil orders are issued for these areas of the water distribution system where these events have taken place. Because extreme care is taken not to introduce any contaminants into our water distribution system during repairs, most boil orders last only 24 hours.

What do I do when a Boil Order is Issued:

- Boil all water used for human consumption.
- Boil water for 2-3 minutes at a rolling boil.
- Cool water before consumption
- Discard icemaker ice.

WHAT IS A "BOIL ORDER"?

A boil order is a precautionary measure taken when the distribution system pressure drops below 20 psi in the water distribution system. This test allows a 24 hour laboratory test to confirm the water quality is safe and was not affected by the depressurization event.

WHO ISSUES A "BOIL ORDER"?

The Water Distribution Maintenance Department issues boil orders through the water treatment plant.

HOW DO I KNOW WHEN A "BOIL ORDER" HAS BEEN ISSUED?

When boil orders are issued they are advertised on the local radio stations and in the local newspaper. Additionally, you can call the water treatment plant at 740-439-2130 or the utilities office at 740-432-5453 to see if a boil order has been issued for your neighborhood.



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

The intent of the City of Cambridge's cross connection control program is to protect water users against potential backflow or back siphon of contaminants from the customer's property back into the Cambridge treated drinking water supply.

WHAT IS A "CROSS CONNECTION?"

A permanent or temporary piping arrangement which can potentially allow your drinking water to be contaminated if a backflow condition occurs.

WHAT IS "BACKFLOW"?

Water flowing in the opposite direction from its normal flow, with the direction of flow reversed, due to a change in pressures, backflow can allow contaminants to enter our drinking water system through cross connections. Backflow Preventers are specially designed valves used to protect our potable (drinking) water supply from contaminants due to backflow from cross connections.

Although a person can live without food for more than a month, a person can only live without water for approximately one week.



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE 2015 TABLE OF DETECTIONS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (LEAD AND COPPER ARE TESTED EVERY 3 YRS AT THE CUSTOMER TAPS)							
CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	4	N/A	NO	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of thirty samples were found to have lead in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppb)	AL = 1,300	1,300	73	N/A	NO	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood pre-servatives.
	Zero out of thirty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 pph.						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.11	0.80 - 1.25	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.7	0.18 - 4.7	NO	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.es strong teeth.
ANTIMONY, TOTAL (ppb)	6	6	3	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	0	3	N/A	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM (ppb)	2000	2000	100	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL (ppb)	4	4	1	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	1	N/A	NO	2015	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
MERCURY (ppb)	2	2	0.2	N/A	NO	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from crop land.
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	3	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
THALLIUM, TOTAL (ppb)	2	1	1.5	N/A	NO	2015	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
CYANIDE (ppb)	200	200	0.02	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.64	1.3 - 1.77	NO	2015	Water additive used to control microbes.
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTANIMENTS							
ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.21	0.02 - 0.21	NO	2015	Soil Runoff.
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	TT	N/A	100%	100%	NO	2015	Soil Runoff.
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	1.5	1.05 - 2.39	NO	2015	Naturally present in the environment.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
ATRAZINE	3	3	0.072	N/A	NO	2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
ALACHLOR (LASSO)	2	0	0.1	N/A	NO	2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
SIMAZINE	4	4	0.05	N/A	NO	2015	Herbicide runoff.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80	69.45	21.1 - 78.4	NO	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Halo Acetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	43.6	18.9 - 58.7	NO	2015	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
IDSE TTHM (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.1 - 198	N/A	2009	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
IDSE HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3 - 26.5	N/A	2009	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	200	200	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	5	3	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	7	7	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	70	70	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	5	0	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE (ppb)	5	0	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
BENZENE (ppb)	5	0	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (ppb)	5	0	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
CHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	100	100	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
ETHYLBENZENE (ppb)	700	700	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
STYRENE (ppb)	100	100	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	5	0	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
TOLUENE (ppb)	1000	1000	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum factories.
TRICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	5	0	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
VINYL CHLORIDE (ppb)	2	0	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
XYLENES, TOTAL (ppb)	10000	10000	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from petroleum factories.
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	70	70	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	100	100	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
O-DICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	600	600	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
P-DICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	75	75	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
DICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	5	0	0.5	N/A	NO	2015	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.

DEFINITIONS

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.

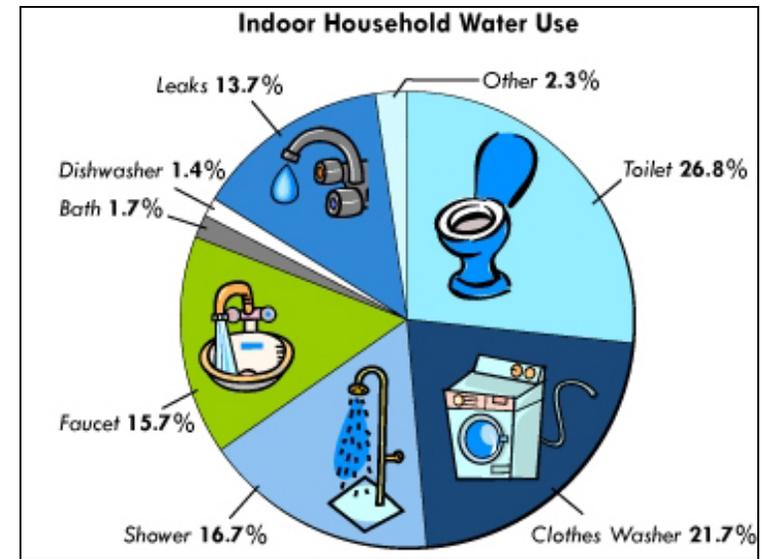
Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

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. **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

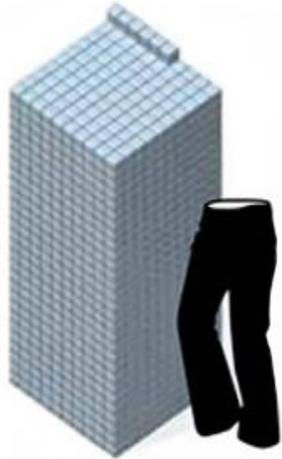
The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

NA: Not applicable.



Fact
The Cambridge Water Department Treated 1,425,868,000 Gallons of Water in 2015 which is an increase of 6.77% or 96,482,000 from 2014.

GALLONS OF WATER USED TO MANUFACTURE AND CREATE DIFFERENT THINGS



A PAIR OF
JEANS 2,906 GALLONS



A POUND OF
BEEF 1,857 GALLONS



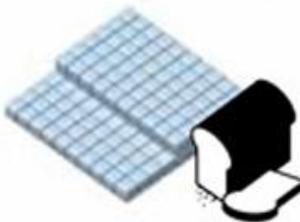
A POUND OF
CHICKEN 467 GALLONS



A POUND OF
RICE 407 GALLONS



A PAIR OF NATURAL RUBBER
GLOVES 252 GALLONS



A POUND OF
BREAD 160 GALLONS



A CUP OF
COFFEE 71 GALLONS



A POUND OF
STEEL 31 GALLONS

Note: Per 4933.19 ORC, tampering with or bypassing a meter constitutes theft with criminal sanctions.



1131 Steubenville Avenue
Cambridge, Ohio 43725

Utility Office:

Phone: 740-432-5453

Fax: 740-439-7365

Hours: 8 am to 4:30 pm Monday
thru Friday

Engineer:

Phone: 740-432-3601

Fax: 740-439-9867

Hours: 7:30 am to 4 pm Monday
thru Friday

Water Distribution Maintenance:

Phone: 740-432-4252

Fax: 740-432-8700

Hours: 7 am to 3:30 pm Monday
thru Friday

Water Treatment Plant:

Phone: 740-439-2130

Fax: 740-432-8700

Hours: 24 hrs/7 days

License to Operate Status: We have a current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

QUESTION: I need to reported a water break.

ANSWER: Call any of the phone numbers listed to the left during normal business hours. After hours call the Water Treatment Plant (740-439-2130) or the Cambridge Police (740-439-4431).

QUESTION: Why is the fire hydrant running?

ANSWER: The running of the hydrant releases the air in the water line.

QUESTION: I reported a break an hour ago and there is no one digging yet, why not?

ANSWER: We have to have responses from member utilities for the Ohio Utilities Protection Service (OUPS) underground utilities locators before we dig. Sometimes this can take an hour or two. Locators commonly come from Columbus, Chillicothe, or Lancaster. When the gas, electric, and communications lines have been located, then we can safely begin digging.

QUESTION: What is the hardness of the water in grains per gallon?

ANSWER: The average hardness of the water is around 150 mg/L which equals 8.76 grains per gallon (1 grain per gallon equals 17.12 mg/L).

QUESTION: I need to purchase bulk water to fill a pool or I have a relative who has a well and needs to haul water to supplement the well. Can I purchase bulk water from the Cambridge Water Department?

ANSWER: Yes. The Water Department has a self serve bulk water vending station located on Oxford Avenue (near the water plant). Call 740-432-5453 for more information.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE 2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



WWW.CAMBRIDGEOH.ORG