

Village of Oak Hill, Ohio

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2016

Introduction

The Village of Oak Hill has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

What are sources of contamination to 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 may 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 the tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulation, which limits the amounts 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 can be obtained by calling the 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 someone 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The Village of Oak Hill obtains drinking water from Scioto Water, Inc. and Jackson County Water. Scioto Water, Inc. obtains its drinking water from wells that pump from the Scioto River Valley Aquifer. The wells are located on a 25-acre site at 1973 Fairground Road in Lucasville, Ohio. Jackson County Water obtains its drinking water from wells in the Scioto River Valley Aquifer near Richmondale, Ohio.

The Village of Oak Hill has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. The Villages license to operate was approved for 2016

Table 1: Represents drinking water testing results for the Village of Oak Hill during 2016. No samples was found to be over the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the Ohio EPA or other regulatory Agencies.

TABLE 1
Table of Detected Contaminants
For: Village of Oak Hill

| | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violations | Year Sampled | Typical Source of Contaminations |
|--|-------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---|--------------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | Action Limit =15 | 5.85 | <1.00-22.2 | One sample was found to be in violation | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 1 out of twenty samples were found to have lead in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | Action Limit = 1300 | 336 | 18.3-691 | No | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural Deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Zero out of twenty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 ppb | | | | | | | |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | NA | 80 | 18.25 | 16.7-19.8 | No | 2016 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | 0 | <6.0 | No | 2016 | |

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. The Village of Oak Hill & Scioto County Water are 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Table 2: Represents drinking water testing results for Jackson County Water during 2016. No contaminants were found to be near the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the Ohio EPA or other regulatory Agencies.

**Table of Detected Contaminants
For: JCWC – Bronx Corners WTP**

| | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violations | Year Sampled | Typical Source of Contaminations |
|--|------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|---|
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | 1.25 | 0.95-1.48 | No | 2016 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL= 15.00 | <5.0 | NA | No | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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) | 1,300 | Action Limit = 1300 | 162 | <50-392 | No | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural Deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Zero out of thirty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 ppb | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.949 | 0.812-1.08 | No | 2016 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|----|------|---|
| | | | | | | | deposits. |
| Barium (ppb) | 2,000 | 2,000 | 57 | NA | No | 2014 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 0.14 | ND-0.14 | No | 2016 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | <10.0 | 0.20 | No | 2016 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|------|----------|----|------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | NA | 80 | 12.9 | 4.85-35. | No | 2016 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | 8.65 | <6.0-9.2 | No | 2016 | |

Residual Disinfectant

For additional information on your drinking water from Jackson Co. Water contact Larry Foster at (740-286-5929).

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|------|-----------|----|------|---|
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.25 | 0.95-1.48 | No | 2016 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------------------|---|---|------|-----------|----|------|---|

Table 3. Represents drinking water testing results for Scioto Water, Inc. during 2016.

Table of Detected Contaminants For: Scioto Water, Inc. – Rosehill

| | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violations | Year Sampled | Typical Source of Contaminations |
|--|----------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|---|
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG =4 | MRDL =4 | 1.31 | 1.23-1.37 | No | 2016 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | Action Limit =15 | <5.0 | NA | No | 2015 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Zero out of twenty samples were found to have lead in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppb) | | Action | <50 | NA | No | 2015 | Corrosion of household plumbing |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| | 1.3 | Limit = 1.3 | | | | | systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Zero out of twenty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 ppb | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|-------|-----------|----|------|--|
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.57 | NA | No | 2016 | Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Flouride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.05 | 0.74-1.26 | No | 2016 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.029 | NA | No | 2016 | Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-------|----|----|------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | NA | 80 | 15.81 | NA | No | 2016 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | <6.0 | NA | No | 2016 | |

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Scioto Water, Inc. drinking water purchased from Scioto County Regional Water District#1 for Davis Camp Public Water System and also for blending with the Rose Hill Public Water System.

| Scioto County Regional Water District No.1 Water System | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------------|----------------|-----------|------|---|
| Contaminants (units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range Detected | Violation | Year | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | 1.05 | 0.74-1.26 | No | 2016 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.57 | NA | No | 2016 | Runoff from fertilizer use: erosion of natural deposits |

Source Water Information:

High Susceptibility PWS Based on High Sensitivity

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Scioto Water, Inc.- Rosehill's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Scioto Water, Inc. – Rosehill has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of silty loam overlying the aquifer;
- The shallow depth (less than 15 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer;

- The presence of the significant potential contaminant source in and just beyond 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. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Scioto Water, Inc. contact Joe Mundhenk at (740-259-6365).

The Village of Oak Hill Council meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday evening of the month at 415 N. Front Street, Oak Hill, Ohio.

For additional information about your drinking water, contact David Carpenter at the Village of Oak Hill. (740-682-6301).

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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 Billion (ppb): or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l) are units of measurement for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts Per Million (ppm): Are units of measurement for the concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

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.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation.

"N/A": means "Not Applicable".