

Village of Oak Hill, Ohio

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2019

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. 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.

The Village of Oak Hill has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. The Villages license to operate was approved for 2019.

Table 1: Represents drinking water testing results for the Village of Oak Hill during 2018. No samples were 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**

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminations
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.160 ppm	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	17.1	16.5-17.1	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.461667	1.24-1.91	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes

Table 2&3. Represent drinking water testing results for Scioto Water, Inc. during 2019.

**Table of Detected Contaminants
For: Scioto Water, Inc. – Rosehill OH7300303**

	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminations
--	------	-----	-------------	---------------------	------------	--------------	----------------------------------

Residual Disinfectants

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.42	1.30-1.60	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.
----------------	------------	-----------	------	-----------	----	------	--

Inorganic Contaminants

Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)		Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm		NA	0.123	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.97	NA	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.94	1.01-1.18	No	2019	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	NA	No	2019	Discharge of drilling. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	8.3	7.6-8.3	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
-----------------------------	---	----	-----	---------	----	------	--

For additional information on your drinking water from Scioto Co. Water contact Jonathan King at (740-259-2301).

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. OH7300212

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.99	0.80-1.21	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	36	21.5-36.0	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	7.3	0-7.3	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Residual Disinfectants

Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.22	1.09-1.35	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.
----------------------	------------	-----------	------	-----------	----	------	--

Radioactive Contaminates

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2	NA	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.85	NA	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

For additional information on your drinking water from Scioto Co. Water contact Jonathan King at (740-259-2301).

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>.

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.

This full report may be viewed online at:

<http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH7300212.pdf> Scioto water 1

<http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH7300303.pdf> Scioto Water Rosehill

and for 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) or Jonathan King at (740-259-2301).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Oak Hill conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; volatile organic during 2019. Samples were collected for a total different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Oak Hill 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, are more than one year old.

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. Public participation is welcome.

For additional information about your drinking water contact 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.

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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation.

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