

Village of Oak Hill, Ohio
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For The Calendar Year 2021



Village of Oak Hill Water

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Introduction

The Village of Oak Hill is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2021. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Village of Oak Hill has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The Village of Oak Hill (PWSID #OH4000411) obtains drinking water from Scioto Water, Inc. and Scioto Water Inc. receives its drinking water from ground wells that pump from the Scioto River Valley Aquifer. Scioto Water, Inc. Currently has (5) production wells in operation in there twenty-five (25) acre well field located in the Scioto River Valley. The well field is located approximately one fourth of a mile west of the Treatment Plant located at 1973 Fairground Road in Lucasville, Ohio. Scioto Water, Inc. also has a connection and purchases additional water from Scioto County Reginal Water District #1 (Water 1) (PWSID #OH7300212). Water purchased from Water 1, also comes from wells that pump from the Scioto River Valley Aquifer. Maps of the Rose Hill System are on file at the treatment plant in Lucasville and at the main office in Franklin Furnace and can be viewed during normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. for a copy of their Consumer Confidence Report and more information about Scioto Water, Inc. Contact; Jeff Spradlin, General Manager at 740-354-9140, or Joe Mundhenk, Treatment Plant Superintendent, at 740-259-6365, or online at: <https://www.sciotowaterinc.com>

The Village of Oak Hill also has an Auxiliary / Emergency / Back-up connection with Jackson County Water Company. During 2021 we used 243,000 gallons from this connection over 6 days. On average, this connection is used for approximately 12 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Jackson County Water Company, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Jackson County Water Company (740) 286-5929 or online at: <http://www.jacksoncountywater.net>

Ohio EPA Source Water Assessment Report

High Susceptibility PWS Based on High Sensitivity

Ohio EPA completed a study of Scioto Water, Inc. - Rose Hill 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. - Rose Hill has a high susceptibility to contamination.

This is based on the following:

- : The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of silty loam overlying the aquifer;**
- : A shallow depth (less than 15 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer;**
- : The presence of significant potential contaminant sources 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 report and how to obtain a copy of the report or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (Scioto Water, Inc. 1-740-259-6365).

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 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, USEPA 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 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 EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Oak Hill conducted sampling for Bacteria; Lead; Copper; TTHM; HAA5 & Chlorine during 2021. Samples were collected for a total of six 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

The Village of Oak Hill did not have any water quality violations in Calendar year 2021.

Tables of Test Results for Village of Oak Hill

Table 1: Represents drinking water testing results for the Village of Oak Hill during Calendar year 2021. 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**

Table of Detected Contaminates

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.36	1.17-1.59	NO	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppm)	15 ppm	Action Level= 15.0	90 th Percentile 2.70	# Of samples Over AL 0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppm.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	Action Level = 1.3	90 th Percentile 0.093	# Of samples Over AL 0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes							
TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80	24.7	21.1-31.8	NO	2021	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	7.6	6.0-11.7	NO	2021	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Tables of Test Results for Scioto County Water

Table 2&3. Represent drinking water testing results for Scioto Water, Inc. during 2021.

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

Table of Detected Contaminates

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.42	1.30-1.50	NO	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppm)	0	Action Level= 15.0	90 th Percentile 1.90	# Of samples Over AL 0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of thirty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppm.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	90 th Percentile 0.138	# Of samples Over AL 0	No	2021	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 copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.57	NA	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.13	0.82-1.25	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	NA	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Radiological							
Radium-228 (pCi/l)	0	5	0.24	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	4.00	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products Total Trihalomethanes							
TTHMs (ppb)	0	80	4.9	4.9-4.9	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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 (Water 1) for Davis Camp Public Water System and for blending with the Rose Hill Public Water System. OH7300212

Table of Detected Contaminates

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.19	1.12-1.25	NO	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppm)	0	Action Level= 15.0	90 th Percentile <5.0 ppb	# Of samples Over AL 0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of thirty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppm.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	90 th Percentile <0.050 ppm	# Of samples Over AL 0	No	2021	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 copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.49	NA	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.03	0.85-1.18	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Radiological							
Radium-228 (pCi/l)	0	5	0.85	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	2	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80	41	35.6-41.0	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	6.3	6.1-6.3	No	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

For additional information on your drinking water from Scioto Co. Water contact Jeff Spradlin, General Manager, at 740-354-9140, or Joe Mundhenk, Treatment Plant Superintendent at 740-259-6365

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>.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contamination level violation for multiple total coliform detection. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specific frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

License to Operate (LTO) Information

“In 2021 the Village of Oak Hill had an unconditional license to operate our water system.”

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I Participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Oak Hill Water Board which meets at 415 North Front Street Oak Hill Ohio 45658 on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the Month at 5:00 p.m. or you can contact the Village of Oak Hill Water at 740-682-6301 with any questions or concerns.

If you would like a paper copy of this report or for additional information on your drinking water, please contact the Village of Oak Hill Water at 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.

Contact Time (CT): Means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).

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.

Total Trihalomethane (TTHM): are a group of disinfection byproducts that form when chlorine compounds that are used to disinfect water react with other naturally occurring chemicals in the water.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): any of various compounds that are halogen derivatives of acetic acid, typically formed as harmful byproducts of water chlorination.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

“N/A”: means “Not Applicable”.