Village of Oak Hill, Ohio

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For The Calendar Year 2024

Village of Oak Hill Water
415 North Front Street
Oak Hill, Ohio 45656
Phone: (740) 682-6301
Fax: (740) 682-3210
www.oakhillvillage.net
PWS: OH4000411

Introduction

The Village of Oak Hill is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2024. This report has been 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, and 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 Aquafer. Scioto Water, Inc. Currently has (5) production wells in operation in their 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 45648 (740)-259-6365. Scioto Water, Inc. also has a connection and purchases 5.25 million gallons of additional water for this system 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.

Scioto Co. Regional Water District #1. Their source water comes from nine wells located in the Scioto River Valley Aquifer near St. Rt. 348. Their Treatment Plant is located at 326 Robert Lucas Rd. Lucasville Ohio 45648. (740)-259-2301

For a copy of their Consumer Confidence Report and more information about Scioto Water, Inc. Contact; Scioto Water Inc. at (740)-259-6365

The Village of Oak Hill (PWSID #OH4000411) also has an Auxiliary / Emergency / Back-up connection with Jackson County Water Inc. During 2024 we used 559,100 Gallons from this connection over 12 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 Jackson County Water Company Inc, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Jackson County Water Company Inc. at 124 West Huron Street Jackson, Ohio 45640 or calling (740) 286-5929.

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 2024. 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.

Tables of Test Results for Village of Oak Hill

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Oak Hill drinking water.

Table 1: Represents drinking water testing results for the Village of Oak Hill during Calendar year 2024. 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 – PWS OH4000411

Table of Detected Contaminates

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.30	1.05 – 1.48	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Limit-15	1.50	# Sites over AL = 0	No	2024	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	Action Limit-1.3	0.195	# Sites over AL = 0	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Disinfection Byproducts Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	6.10	5.3-6.1	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	28.70	22.7-23.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions.

The Village of Oak Hill did not have any water quality violations in Calendar year 2024.

Tables of Test Results for Scioto County Water

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Scioto Water, Inc drinking water.

Table 2&3: Represent drinking water testing results for Scioto Water, Inc. during 2024.
No samples were found to be over the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the Ohio EPA or other regulatory Agencies.

TABLE 2
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	1.37	1.20-1.60	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Level – 15.0 ppb	90th Percentile 1.30 ppb	# of Samples Over AL 1	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
	One out of 20 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 ppm	90th Percentile 0.151 ppm	# of Samples Over AL 0	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.66	NA	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.12	0.64-1.21	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.030	NA	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Radiological							
Radium-228 (pCi/l)	0	5	0.24	N/A	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	4.00	N/A	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3
Table of Detected Contaminants
For: Scioto County Regional Water District #1 – PWS 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	1.17	1.11-1.25	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.35	N/A	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.83-1.08	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium, Total (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic, Total (ppb)	0	10	1.9	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff; orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

For additional information on your drinking water from Scioto Co. Water
Call (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.

License to Operate (LTO) Information

"In 2024 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.

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

Contact Time (CT): means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the 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.

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".