

JACKSONVILLE

DRINKING WATER REPORT

FOR THE YEAR OF 2016

Drinking water information.

The Village of Jacksonville 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.

What's the Source of your drinking water?

The Village of Jacksonville water system uses water drawn from Burr Oak's Monseret Ridge Water Plant since January 2012. Customers may attend their regular meetings at the water plant on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM, or contact Kent Nichols at (740) 767-2558. Customers are also encouraged to attend Council meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at Jacksonville Town Hall.

For the purposes of source water assessments, Burr Oak operates 5 wells from a sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) within the Hocking River Buried Valley Aquifer system. The aquifer is covered by less than 20 feet of low permeability material, which provides minimal protection from contamination. Depth to water in this aquifer is less than 20 feet. Base on relevant databases and a field inspection of the area, several potential sources of contamination were identified within the protection area. These include a recycling center, agricultural areas, transportation routes (State Routes 13 and 682 and a railroad), above ground storage tanks, and an abandoned oil and gas well. The Burr Oak Water District's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer.
- The shallow depth (less than 20feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- The presence of significant potential contaminate sources in the area.

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, EPA 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 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).

DANGERS FROM WELL, CISTERN, POND, AND SPRING WATER SUPPLIES

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency mandates that residential auxiliary water supplies such as wells, cisterns, ponds, and springs must NOT be connected in any way to our water system, because some are unsafe and could be a danger to public health. All private sources of water must be completely disconnected AND physically separated from our water system. A valve separating the system is NOT acceptable. Violations may endanger public health and can result in loss of water service.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Jacksonville Water District collected 12 Total Coliform samples and all 12 came back absence (negative). Also, there were 2 samples of Disinfection Byproducts and 5 samples each of Lead and Copper. The results can be seen below.

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.

This last year we have had a few large water breaks causing inconvenient outages for a lot of people. The tests taken at these breaks came back negative for Coliform bacteria. Your water may have been discolored or milky but it is safe to drink. Sorry for any inconvenience.

Turbidity Language

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported on the table the Village of New Lexington highest recorded turbidity result for 2015 was 0.23 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%. The standard allows no more than 5 percent of samples to exceed 0.3 turbidity units per month. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

TOC Language

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirement

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 Jacksonville Water System 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council which meets every second Tuesday of each month at the Town Hall at 6:30 PM.

For more information on your drinking water contact Kenny Shank at (740) 767-3618.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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 A<A 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.

CCR 2016

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion- or once in 7,350,000 gallon of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one once in 7,350 gallons of water.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

OH0501003 Jacksonville Village PWS

Coliform Bacteria	Collection Date	#of Positive Total Coliform Samples	MCLG	MCL	Fecal/E. Coli MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	Monthly	0	0	5.0% of Monthly Samples are Positive		N	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	14.4 ug/l	14.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes(TThm)	54.8 ug/l	54.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb		By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead/copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	#of samples over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		0.015 ug/l	0	1.3	1.3	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead		<5.0 ug/l	0		15	ppb		Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems: