Village of Jacksonville 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Village of Jacksonville water system uses water drawn from Burr Oaks Monseret Ridge Water Plant since January 2012.

Source water assessment and its availability

The water assessment for Jacksonville Water is included in the Burr Oak Regional Water District section of this report.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Customers may attend Burr Oak's regular meetings at Tom Jenkins Dam water Plant on the second Tuesday of each month or contact Kent Nichols at (740)767-2558. Customers are also encouraged to attend Council meetings on the fourth Thursday of each month at 6:30 PM at Jacksonville Town Hall

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.

- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

In 2019 the Village of Jacksonville had an unconditional license to operate.

Additional Information for Lead

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. village of Jacksonville 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the

taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.45	NA	NA	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	11.4	NA	NA	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	51	NA	NA	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Ron Riley Jr.
Address:
Phone: 740 591-9648

BORWD

Located at 23554 Jenkins Dam Road
Glouster, Ohio 45732
Phone (740) 767-2558
Fax (740) 767-4266
Email: wendyborwd@gmail.com

Working to Serve You the Best Quality of Water!!

BURR OAK REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

OFFICE HOURS
MONDAY-FRIDAY
8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
RESTRICTED HOURS– Daily Dusk to Dawn
Contact Plant Personnel @(740) 767-2558
If testing is required during restricted hours.

Burr Oak Regional Water District's Board of Trustees:

The Burr Oak Regional Water District Board of Trustees is an eight member board that is comprised of one county commissioner; or their representative; and one satellite/customer representative from each of the four counties served by the District. The Board members and the area they represent are as follows:

Athens County:
JoAnn Rockhold - Commissioner Representative
Doug Davis - Satellite Customer Representative

Hocking County:
John Walker - Commissioner Representative
John Trovato - Satellite Customer Representative

Morgan County:
Steve Williams - Commissioner Representative
David Kangas - Satellite Customer Representative

Perry County:
Jim O'Brien - Commissioner
Jay Ferguson - Satellite Customer Representative

BURR OAK REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT OPERATORS:
Ralph Davis-Class III, Jeff Eveland-Class I, Chris Altier-Class I, Kevin Plant-Class I

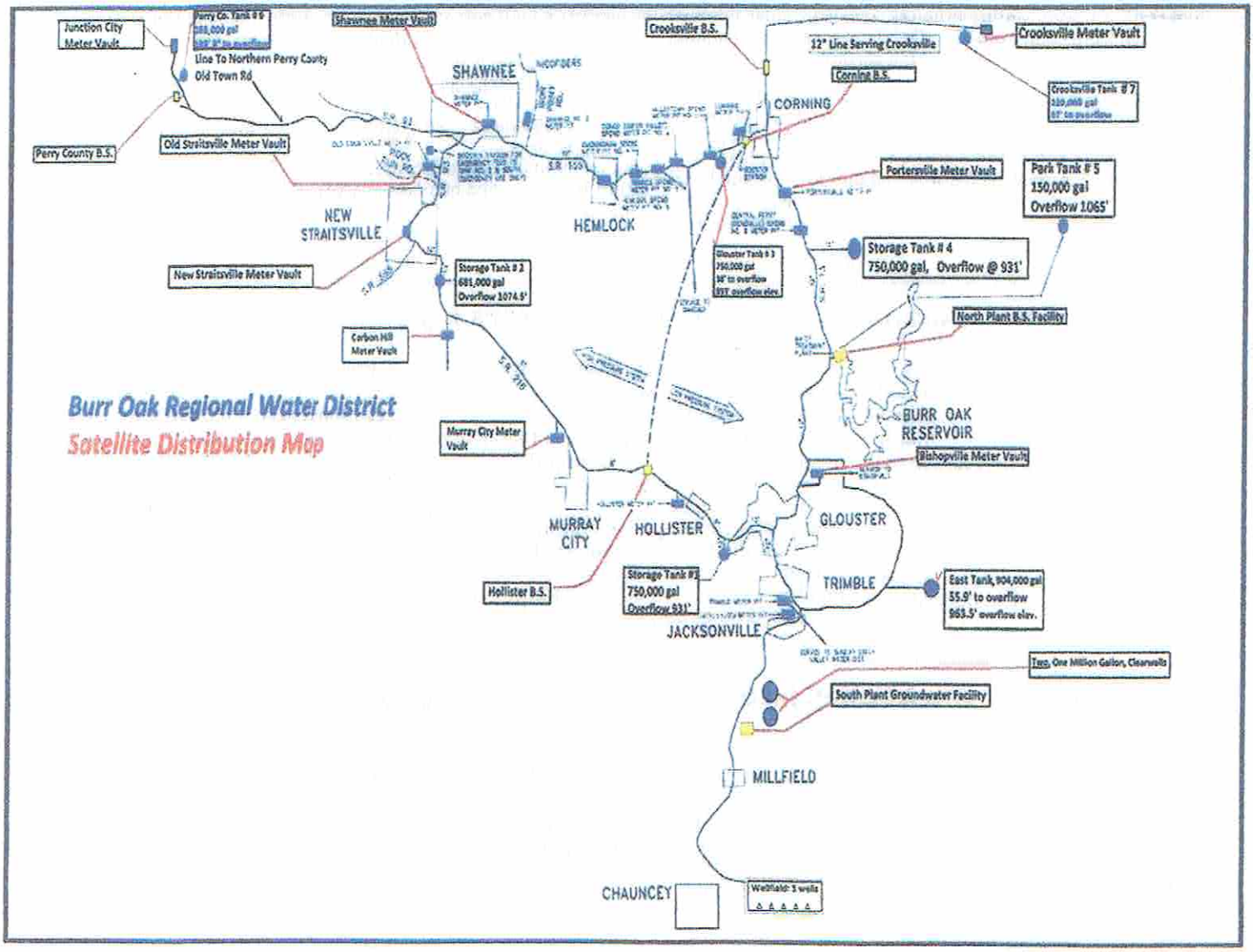
Roy Dodson-Distribution Foreman
Jeremy Keffer-Equipment Operator I

Nathan Fisher-Operator-In-Training

YARD HYDRANTS: The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) has established guidelines for outdoor/frost free hydrants due to the risk of water contamination due to a possible backflow condition. To comply with the Ohio Administrative Code #3745-95-09 referencing yard hydrants/backflow protection, the water district's personnel will be notifying tap holders with yard hydrants of the OEPA backflow requirements in the near future. Additional questions can be directed to Kent Nichols at (740) 767-2558.

One of the foremost issues the District experiences is due to homeowners not following the manufacturers recommendations on filter replacement and the flushing of hot water heaters.

Burr Oak Water's Main Distribution System



Burr Oak Regional Water District

2019 Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report — March, 2020

District Employees:

Kent Nichols, District Mgr.

Wendy Aichele, Admin. Assist.

Contact Numbers:

Phone (740) 767-2558

Fax (740) 767-4266

E-mail: kentborwd@gmail.com

E-mail: wendyborwd@gmail.com

District Board Members

Jay Ferguson President

JoAnn Rockhold, Vice President

John Walker Secretary

John Trovato, Treasurer

Dough Davis

David Kangas

Jim O'Brien

Steve Williams

Inside this issue:

Burr Oak Regional Water District

BEHIND THE SCENES

The Burr Oak Water District currently provides a safe drinking water supply to over 38,000 residents located in areas of Athens, Hocking, Morgan and Perry Counties. Eight (8) Board members, residents of the four (4) counties served, make informed decisions to determine the District's current operations and future direction. The water system is operated 24 hrs/day, 365 days/year by 10 District staff members. The District operates and maintains five (5) wells, a 4-million gallon/day plant, four (4) booster pump stations, eight (8) water storage tanks, in addition to miles of 6" through 18" water lines.

The Water District serves a total of 18 Satellite Systems comprised of eight (8) villages, seven (7) Rural Water Systems and the Burr Oak State Park System.

The 18 Satellite Systems are operated by Mayors, Village Administrators, Boards or Councils whose members dedicate their service for little or no compensation as a service to the community they reside in.

The Satellite systems are challenged daily with increasing operation and material costs, ever increasingly stringent EPA regulations, staffing shortages, equipment breakdowns and unfortunately the list continues, but with one goal in mind; provide a safe, affordable water supply for their friends, neighbors and customers. The majority of Satellites install and maintain miles of water line, operate and maintain storage tanks and booster pump stations, locate and repair water breaks, respond when needed all hour of the day or night, regardless of inclement weather, 365 days/year.

The Burr Oak Water District greatly appreciates the efforts of the many individuals who work tirelessly to provide a safe water supply to residents, businesses and schools in the surrounding area. It is a better place because you help make it that way!

SATELLITE USAGE FOR 2019

Crooksville	110,052,115 gallons	New Straitsville	15,889,068 gallons
Sunday Creek	88,981,800 gallons	Corning	15,251,728 gallons
Old Straitsville	73,276,801 gallons	Jacksonville	13,975,701 gallons
Southern Perry	72,690,477 gallons	Murray City	10,823,248 gallons
Glouster	47,321,618 gallons	Shawnee	9,658,876 gallons
Portersville	41,937,300 gallons	Trimble	7,369,485 gallons
Northern Perry	31,771,850 gallons	Oakdale	4,767,879 gallons
Junction City	22,878,330 gallons	ODNR-Park	4,723,314 gallons
Carbon Hill	16,941,270 gallons		
Bishopville	16,502,423 gallons		

Your Drinking Water Sources

The Regional Water District is withdrawing groundwater from 5 wells, capable of 4 million gallons per day from a sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) within the Hocking River Buried Valley aquifer system located in Athens County, Dover Township.

For 2019 the Burr Oak Regional Water District held an unconditioned license to operate.

Public Participation Information:
Burr Oak Regional Water District encourages Satellite members and customers to attend the regularly scheduled meetings, which are held at the Tom Jenkins Dam Water Plant on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm. For additional information contact Kent Nichols at (740)767-2558 email: kentborwd@gmail.com

RATE & BILLING INFORMATION: The Wholesale rate charged to the District's 18 Satellite Systems is $4.20 per 1,000 gallons; the Residential rate for Burr Oak's direct customers is $24.00 for the first 2,000 gallons then $9.35 per 1,000 gallons thereafter; the Residential rate for customers on the Hollister System is $26.00 for the first 2,000 gallons then $10.60 per 1,000 gallons thereafter. Water bills are due by the 30th of each month. There is a 10% late fee charged to all accounts not paid by the 30th. Accounts with past due balances are mailed a "Final Notice" by the 20th of each month stating the date of termination. A minimum of two (2) days prior to the termination date accounts that remain unpaid will receive a "Door Knocker". The Door Knocker fee is $20.00. Should it become necessary to shut services off due to non-payment, there is a $40.00 reconnection fee and the entire balance due on the account must be paid in full prior to restoring water service.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Burr Oak Regional Water District is a community public water system serving approximately 760 people near Athens, Ohio. The system also provides water to 18 Satellite systems, serving an additional 28200 people. Burr Oak Regional Water District operates five wells that pump approximately 2,000,000 gallons of water per day 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 below the ground surface.

The Drinking Water source protection area for the District's wells is illustrated in the Drinking Water Source Assessment report prepared by Ohio EPA in May 2012. The source water protection area includes two zones, one inside the other. The "inner protection zone" is the area that provides ground water to the wells within one year of pumping. The "outer protection zone" is the area that contributes water when the wells are pumped for five years.

Based 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, (such as State Route 13 and 682, and a railroad), above ground storage tanks, and an abandoned oil and gas well.

The Burr Oak Regional 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 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- The presence of significant potential contaminate sources in the area.

For additional information please call (740) 767-2558.
http://www.app.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH0501311.pdf

Thermal Expansion in Hot Water Heaters is Potential Danger

Water expands when it is heated. This can be scientifically described as Thermal Expansion. If there is no room for heated water to expand, it greatly increases the pressure in the plumbing. If you have a "closed system" and have not installed a thermal expansion tank, this may increase pressure in the residence significantly, resulting in major water damage within the residence; such as flooding, commode leakage, faucet damage, hot water tank relief valve issues and pressure valve (PRV) failures. Therefore the District recommends installation of a Thermal Expansion Tank to reduce risks of damage within residences.

If the relief valve is not operating properly, the hot water tank could be damaged or even explode, due to Thermal Expansion. "Closed Systems" can be caused by closed valves, check valves, pressure reducing valves and backflo prevention devices etc. Many of our customers have closed systems of some type. Therefore, the installation of a Thermal Expansion Tank or other suitable pressure relieving device may be needed in your plumbing. For additional information please feel free to contact District personnel or a reputable plumber.

Danger from Well, Cistern, Pond and Spring Water Supplies

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) mandates that residential auxiliary water supplies such as private wells, cisterns, ponds and springs must **NOT** be connected in any way to our water system, because some are unsafe and could represent 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.

Sources of Contamination

All sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, 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, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorgainic contaminants, such salt and metals, which can be naturally occurring, or results from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic waste water 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 contaminates, 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 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. F.D.A. regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide 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. Additional 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)

Pressure Reducing Valves are the responsibility of the homeowner and should be cleaned, maintained or replaced on a regular basis.

Backflow Prevention

Backflow prevention affects all water users. The Burr Oak Regional Water District's management is encouraging all customers to review their home plumbing and water supply connections to identify possible cross connections to alternate water supplies, or auxiliary source, which would permit a backflo occurrence. The water user is liable for any installation on his premises that could endanger the water quality of either the public or their own distribution system. The District has developed requirements to comply with EPA regulations and in the future will be conducting surveys of customer water systems to evaluate the consumers system for possible cross connections or degree of hazard to the public system. For further information or assistance please contact us at (740) 767-2558.

LEAD 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. Burr Oak Regional Water District 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. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. 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.

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, people 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.

The EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates are available from the: **SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (1-800-426-4791)**

BURR OAK REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
DRINKING WATER SAMPLING RESULTS 2019

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Burr Oak Water District conducted sampling in 2019 for {Bacteria, Nitrates, TTHM's and HAA5's. Sample results not reported were non-detectable}. Samples were analyzed by E.P.A. certified Laboratories, to ensure a safe, quality water for the consumer. Most contaminants were not detected in the Burr Oak Water Supply. The Ohio E.P.A. requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year; some of the data, though accurate, is more than one year old; because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. All additional sampling information not shown below is available at the Burr Oak Water plant, upon request.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Burr Oak Regional Water District's drinking water.

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria*	0	< 5%	0	0	No	2019	Naturally Present in the Environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium mg/l	2	2	0.0538	N/A	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride mg/l	4	4	1.06	0.80 – 1.15	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive promoting strong teeth
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL= 4	1.48	1.28 – 1.57	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes (ppb) Sampled at locations DS201 and DS202	N/A	80	56.55	47.8 – 63.5	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb) Sampled at locations DS201 and DS202	N/A	60	15.88	10.9 – 21.0	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination

SAMPLING SITE LOCATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DS201 Shawnee Master Meter Vault

DS202 Junction City Master Meter Vault

NOTE INFORMATION BELOW

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing TTHM's in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids) By-product of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing HAA5's in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results Over the AL	90% Test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead and Copper						
Lead (ppb)	15	N/A	0.0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.099	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

* Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacterial

may be present. Samples collected and analyzed from the Burr Oak Distribution detected no positive Coliform bacteria.

Additional Finished Water Quality Information		
Operational Samples	Level Found	Average Water Quality
Iron mg/l	0.00	HARDNESS mg/l 138
Manganese mg/l	0.008	ALKALINITY mg/l 202
		P.H. 7.92

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Highest disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 more than 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.

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

Not Applicable (NA): No information could be applied to that particular section.

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