

Village of JACKSON CENTER
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2014

The Village of JACKSON CENTER 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 JACKSON CENTER receives its drinking water from the JACKSON CENTER well field located at the south end of the village. The village has four existing wells. These wells vary in depth from 68 feet to 186 feet. The older well is 44 years old and the newer is approximately 2 years old. Our system has a current, unconditioned license to operate.

Susceptibility Analysis.

This assessment indicates that Jackson Center's source of drinking water has a MODERATE susceptibility to contamination due to:

Presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities; and, presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

Opportunities to participate.

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the village council, which meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Village office. The office telephone number is 937/596-6314.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) water includes 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, 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 Jackson Center 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 thirty seconds to two 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. 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>.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of JACKSON CENTER in 2013, conducted sampling for the following contaminants: nitrite, nitrate & total coliform bacteria, Asbestos, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Thallium, Radiological contaminants, HAA5's, T.T.H.M.'s, and V.O.C's. Samples were collected for a total of 20 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of JACKSON CENTER 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.

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

OH7500512		JACKSON CENTER VILLAGE PWS							
Radioactive Contaminants									
contaminant	date	Level found	MCL					Violation	
Gross Alpha	3/21/13	3.0 pci/L	15 pci/L					N	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Comb. Radium	3/21/13	1.37 pci/L	5 pci/L					N	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	1/1 - 12/31/14	1.5	.3 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N		Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	9/25/15	12.8	12.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	9/25/14	64.3	47.4 – 64.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	02/15/13	0.403	.403	2	2	ppm	N		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/15/13	0.78	.78	4	4.0	ppm	N		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	02/15/13	.9	.9	2	2	ug/l	N		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/29 to 8/31/12	0.862	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N		Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	6/29 to 8/31/12	0	0	0	15	ppb	N		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

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.

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.

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.