



**VILLAGE OF
JACKSON CENTER**

122 East Pike Street
PO Box 819
Jackson Center, Ohio 45334
Phone 937-596-6314
Fax 937-596-6672
www.jacksoncenter.com

Who To Contact

For water quality, water and sewer maintenance and storm water collection questions or problems contact:

Water Department.
937-596-6314

Sewer Department
937-596-6314

For water, sewer and trash pick up billing information, start and stop of service, meter readings and changes to your billing information contact:

Utility Billing
937-596-6314

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.

Other Important Numbers:

Village Office
937-596-6314

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791

OEPA SW District Office
937-285-6357

Village of Jackson Center Water Quality Report 2010

April 2010

To help you be a more informed consumer, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) requires an annual report on water quality to be provided to water customers. As part of this report, we provide you with general health information, water quality test results, important contact numbers, and how you can participate in the decision making process.

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 three existing wells that vary in depth from 54 feet to 186 feet. The oldest well is 40 years old and the newest is approximately nine years old.

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.

What Are Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water (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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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).

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 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.state.oh.us/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 800-426-4719 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. In 2009, the Village of Jackson Center conducted sampling for the following contaminants: alachlor, atrazine, simazine, chlorine, copper, lead, nitrate & total coliform bacteria, 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.

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATIONS	SAMPLE YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
FLUORIDE, mg/l	4	4	.71	N.A.	NO	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
BARIUM, mg/l	2	2	.417	.417	NO	2007	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, (ppm)*	1.3	AL= 1.3	1.04	N/A	NO	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
HAA5, ug/l	60	n/a	14.4	11.2 14.4	NO	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead, ug/l**	0	15	12.1	NA	NO	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
Total Coliform	0	1	1	0-1	NO	2009	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM's, ug/l	80	n/a	21.12	20.7-21.12	NO	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
	MRDL	MRDL G					
TOTAL CHLORINE, mg/l	4	4	.52	.3-.55	NO	2009	Water additive used to control microbes

*Copper- zero out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 p.p.m.

**Lead - zero out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 p.p.b.

The Village of Jackson Center water meets or exceeds all requirements of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA).

Definitions

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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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