

Village of Jackson Center

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2017



Contaminants	MCLs	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha		15 pCi/L	3.0 pCi/L	N/A	No	2013	Certain mine sites 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.
Ce-137 Radium		5 pCi/L	1.37 pCi/L	N/A	No	2013	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.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	VRDL-4	MRLG-4	2.2	2-2.2	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	0	80	15.9	50.0-55.9	No	2017	By-product of chlorinating water. Chlorination.
Halogenated Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	13.3	7.69-13.3	No	2017	By-product of chlorinating water. Chlorination.
inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL-15	0	N/A	No	2015	Corrosion of natural or plumbing systems.
Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL-1.3	0.509	N/A	No	2015	Corrosion of natural or plumbing systems.
Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.503	N/A	No	2015	Discharges of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.85	N/A	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.9	N/A	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from refineries and factories; Fuel oil from landfills; Fuel oil from coal yard.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCL-G): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCL-Gs allow for 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 MCL-Gs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): are units of measurement for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a minute or 1 in 1,000,000.

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 317 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDL-G): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDL-Gs do not relate 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.

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

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 45 years old and the newer is approximately 5 years old. Our system has a current, unconditioned license to operate.

Susceptibility Analysis

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 (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 Jackson Center conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2017. 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.

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. {Name of 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>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular Village council meetings are the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month for more information on your drinking water contact the Village office at (937)596-6314

