JEFFERSON
WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

Franklin County, OH

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2017

The Jefferson Water and Sewer District 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. Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards.

What is the source of your drinking water?

The Jefferson Water and Sewer District receives its drinking water from three groundwater supply wells located adjacent to the treatment plant site on Taylor Road and two ground supply wells located at the Wengert Road wellfield. A Wellhead Protection Plan has been developed by the District that details the susceptibility of the District's source water and the potential sources of contamination in the adjacent area.

For emergency purposes, such as line breaks, fires, droughts, etc., the District can receive potable water from a connection with Southwest Licking Community Water and Sewer District or the City of Columbus. During 2017 we had five occurrences where we used water from SWLCWSD for a total of 2,753,000 gallons. We did not use any water from the City of Columbus.

Source water assessment information:

The State of Ohio provided an assessment of our source water in 2005. It was determined that the aquifer supplying drinking water to JWSD has a high susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion is based on the presence of a moderately thin protective layer of clay and silt and there are several sources of contamination within the protection areas of both well fields. There is no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminates from human activities or the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protected area. A copy of the Wellhead Protection Plan may be examined at the District's office at 6455 Taylor Road, or you may contact John Grosse, District Engineer, at (614) 864-0740, if you like more information about the assessment.

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).

About your drinking water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Jefferson Water and Sewer District conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrates, arsenic, disinfection by-products, volatile organic chemicals, radiological contaminants as well as lead and copper during 2017 to comply with the standards set by the EPA. Samples were collected for various contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Jefferson Water and Sewer District water supply. The Ohio EPA also requires the Jefferson Water and Sewer District to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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).

Lead and drinking water:

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. Jefferson Water and Sewer 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) information:

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the Public Water System.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Jefferson Water and Sewer District, which begins at 6:30 pm on the first and third Thursday of each month.

For more information:

Please contact John Grosse, District Engineer, Jefferson Water and Sewer District, (614) 864-0740, if you need additional information on your drinking water. In 2017, JWSD had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Gallons pumped in 2017 = 318.9 million gallons

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791
For any questions dealing with water quality

Definitions of 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

Maximum Residual Disinfect 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): 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): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

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

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

Listed below is the Table of Detected Contaminants that were found in the Jefferson Water and Sewer District. The results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with EPA regulations.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.4 ± 2.9	5.4 ± 2.9	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	0.027	No	2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloramines	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0			No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.48 – 1.21	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories.
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from crop land.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.38	0.38	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.9	0.38 - 1.79	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	0	80	42.6	22.8 – 42.6	No	2017	By-product of disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60	8.1	8.1	No	2016	By-product of disinfection.
Disinfection By-Products							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15.0	10.3	10.3	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. None *of 20 samples were found to exceed the action level of 15 ppb.*
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.300	0.289	0.077 - 0.289	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preserves. *None of the 20 samples were found to exceed the action level of 1.3 ppm.*