



JEFFERSON COUNTY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

2018 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report *For Service Area J*

Introduction

The Jefferson County Water and Sewer District (JCWSD) 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status

We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

Source Water Information

The JCWSD does not own a water treatment plant. Therefore, it must purchase all the water it delivers to its customers from various suppliers. The vast network of pipelines, storage tanks, and booster pump stations used to distribute water by the JCWSD are divided into different service areas. The Table below lists the different service areas and corresponding supplier.

SERVICE AREA	SUPPLIER
B-1, M, PHKE	City of Toronto Water Department
O, Overlook Hills Subdivision	City of Toronto Water Department
<i>J, Sunshine Park, Jefferson Heights Area</i>	<i>Village of Mingo Junction Water Departments</i>
A, New Alexandria, CR 19, SR 151 Piney Fork, State Route 152, Smithfield	Brilliant Water and Sewer District
G1 & G2, Rayland Area, SR 150	Village of Tiltonsville Water and Sewer Department

This PWS used water from Mingo Junction, exclusively, in 2018.

The **Village of Mingo Junction** receives its drinking water from wells which are drilled to a depth of seventy feet. The North Well is located inside the JSW Steel mill complex and the South well is located just west of the marina. The EPA had classified the water plant as a surface water plant because of the close proximity to the Ohio River, but in 2004, it was re-classified as a groundwater facility. There's now a permanent connection (on Wilson Avenue near the village corporation limits) through which water is supplied to the Jefferson County "J" water system. Reverse flow (from the county to Mingo) did not occur in 2018.

High Susceptibility PWS Based on High Sensitivity: Ohio EPA had previously completed a study of Mingo Junction's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, **the aquifer (water-rich zone) which supplies water to the Village of Mingo Junction has a high susceptibility to contamination.** This determination is based on the following:

- Lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/other overlaying the aquifer
- Presence of significant potential contaminants in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. In order to prevent contamination the Village of Mingo Junction has joined the Southern Jefferson County Source water protection team in a joint effort with the surrounding communities to protect water supplies and be able to react to any contamination. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the water plant at 740-535-9162.

What are the sources of contamination to drinking water

The sources of 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the 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 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 for 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 JCWSD and the Village of Mingo Junction conducted sampling for: bacteria, inorganic and volatile organic contaminants during 2018. Samples were collected for more than 50 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the 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, may be more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the JCWSD Water System as the result of monitoring by the Village of Mingo Junction Water Department and the JCWSD. (Contaminants sampled by the JCWSD are marked with an *.)

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectant							
Chlorine (ppm)*	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	0.72	0.51 – 0.91	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes

Volatile Organic							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)*	NA	80	88.3	54.7 – 88.3	No	2018	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)*	NA	60	8.4	<6.0 – 8.4	No	2018	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)*	0	Action level =15	0	NA	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Zero (0) out of twenty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppb)*	1,300	Action level =1,300	0	NA	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Zero (0) out of twenty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm							

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.05	1.00 -1.14	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.50	NA	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2	2	.0308	NA	No	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, beginning April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by insuring 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 (PWS).

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. JCWSD 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 meetings of the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners which meets every Thursday morning at 9:00 A.M. at 301 Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

For help obtaining more information on your drinking water contact Wayne R. Ruckman of the JCWSD at (740)283-8577 or via email at wruckman@jcwatersewer.com.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant levels (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 (ppms) 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 (ppbs) or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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.

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

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicated that the contaminant is not present.

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

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of < 5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.