

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2022

JCWSD Service Area
G1 & G2
Part of Area "A"
OEPA PWS ID OH4100803

Prepared by:

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JEFFERSON COUNTY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT
For Service Area G1 & G2
(Part of Area “A”. OEPA PWS ID OH4100803)
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2022

Section 2: 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.

Section 3: 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 2022 water supplier(s) for Service Area G1 & G2 was:

SERVICE AREA	SUPPLIER
<i>G1 & G2, Rayland Area, SR 150</i>	<i>Village of Tiltonsville Water and Sewer Department</i>

The source of water for the Village of Tiltonsville Water and Sewer Department are two wells. The North well is located approximately 100 ft. north of the water treatment building at the eastern end of Hodgens Avenue in Tiltonsville, Ohio. The south well is located directly adjacent to the water treatment plant. After the water comes out of the well it is treated to remove several contaminants, and a disinfectant is added to destroy microbiological contaminants. The North well liner was replaced with a new stainless-steel liner and pump in December 2013. In 2005, the south well was replaced with a new well and submersible pumping system. There is a back-up connection with the Village of Yorkville for emergency use. A copy of Yorkville’s Consumer Confidence report can be obtained by calling 740-859-5171.

Source water assessment and its availability

*The Ohio EPA has completed a source water assessment for the Village of Tiltonsville to identify potential contaminant sources and provide direction on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, **the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Tiltonsville has a relatively high susceptibility to contamination.** This is based on the following: lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. **This susceptibility means that under current, existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high.** This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. For information on how to obtain a copy of this report, contact John Morelli, Tiltonsville Village Administrator, at 740-859-4692 or the Jefferson County Water and Sewer District at 740-283-8577.*



Section 4: 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).

Section 5: 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).

Section 6: About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The JCWSD, and the village of Tiltonsville conducted sampling for Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products, Inorganic and Lead and Copper during 2022. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances that are listed below were found in the water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants, which at low levels are generally not harmful in our drinking water. 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 the data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Section 8A: Tables of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the JCWSD Water System as the result of monitoring by the JCWSD and the Village of Tiltonsville Water and Sewer Department.



2022 Table of Detected Contaminants Village of Tiltonsville Water and Sewer Department							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.13	0.7-1.6	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	5.1	3.3-5.1	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.17	0.17	No	2021	Erosions of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	1.4	NA	No	2021	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Barium (ppb)	2	2	0.0448	NA	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	No	2021	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.99	NA	No	2021	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than		Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0		No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.754		No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						



Section 10: Violations and Exceedance Levels

The Village of Tiltonsville had no violations recorded for 2022.

For 2021, Jefferson Water County and Sewer District did not meet the Monitoring Requirements for Sewer District A, and received Drinking Water Notice. The Notice can be seen below.

Drinking Water Notice

Monitoring requirements not met for Jefferson County Water and Sewer District A

We are required to monitor your water for corrosion control indicators. Jefferson County Water and Sewer District A failed to collect the appropriate number of water quality parameter samples required and failed to report water quality parameter results on time to Ohio EPA for the September 2021 reporting period.

- **What Should I Do?**

This notice is to inform you that Jefferson County Water and Sewer District A did not monitor, and report results for corrosion control indicators as required by Ohio EPA for the September 2021 reporting period. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

- **What is being Done?**

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for above-mentioned parameters. Jefferson County Water and Sewer District A will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting Jefferson County Water and Sewer District A at:

Contact Person: Jonathan Sgalla

Phone Number: 740.283.8577

Mailing Address: 596 State Route 43, Wintersville, OH 43953

PWSID: OH4100803 Facility ID: 4155310 Violation ID: 53

Section 13: 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. JCWSD and Tiltonsville Water Department are 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>.

Section 18: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

The Village of Tiltonsville Water System P.O. Box 127 Tiltonsville, Ohio 43963 has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.



Section 20: Public Participation and Contact Information

- **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.

- **Obtaining more information:**

If you would like more information on your drinking water, you can contact Michael S. Eroshevich of the JCWSD at (740) 283-8577 or via email at meroshevich@jcwatersewer.com.

Section 21: 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 (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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) 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.
- 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).
- The ">" symbol: A symbol which means "greater than".