

## **Village of Jeromesville PWS ID# 0300912 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2022**

**The Village of Jeromesville** 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. The Village of Jeromesville has been providing clean water to our community since 1970, helping to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2022. The Village of Jeromesville's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Ohio and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year. **We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system for 2022.**

### **What's the source of your drinking water?**

Our water source is groundwater pumped from wells located one-quarter mile east of Jeromesville, off of Plum Street. Your water is treated by disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce contaminants that may come from the source water.

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act established a program for states to assess the drinking water source for all public water systems. Ohio's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program is designed to help public water systems protect their sources of drinking water from becoming contaminated. This assessment identifies the drinking water source protection area based on the area that supplies water to the well(s), inventories the potential contaminant sources in the area, evaluates the susceptibility of the drinking water source to contamination, and recommends protective strategies. The Village of Jeromesville's sources of drinking water have been ranked with a LOW susceptibility to contamination. For more information on this report, contact McGhee's Technical Water Services, Inc. at (419) 886-4716.

### **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, EPA 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 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. Immune-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 Education**

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 Jeromesville 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>.

### **About your drinking water**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for several different contaminants in 2022, most of which were not detected in the Village of Jeromesville's 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, is more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Jeromesville’s drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	4	4.0 – 4.1	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination..

Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	0.8	0.5 – 1.1	NO	2022	Water additive used to control microbes

**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	2.2	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	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 ppm	0	0.122	NO	2021	Corrosion 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.					

**Radiological Contaminants**

Gross Alpha excluding radon & uranium/(pci/l)	0	15	5.2	5.2 – 5.2	NO	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (pci/l)	0	5	1.78	1.78 – 1.78	NO	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Barium (ppm)	2	2	.114	.114 - .114	NO	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.28	0.28 – 0.28	NO	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.27	0.27 – 0.27	NO	2022	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments are encouraged. Village Council meets at 6:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month at the Village Hall. You may also contact the Village Administrator at (419) 368-3764.

**For more information** on your drinking water, contact Holly McGhee, of McGhee’s Technical Water Services, Inc. at (419) 886-4716.

**Notice to water users having a need for continuous water supply:**

Medical certification forms are available upon request by contacting the Village at (419) 368-3764. This form is used to verify that discontinuation of your water service or being without water service for any length of time would make the operation of necessary medical equipment impossible or impractical, or such discontinuation of water service would otherwise be life threatening or dangerous to the health and welfare of individual person(s) residing in your household.

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

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):** the level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

Not Applicable: (NA)

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means ‘less than’. A result of “<5” means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in the sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter, pCi/l, a measure of radiation.

**Tips to help you save water:**

1. Keep your showers down to five minutes or less. This will save 75 gallons of water a week per person.
2. Repair all leaky faucets, fixtures and pipes both inside and outside your home. Saves you 150 gallons of water a week, per leak.
3. Don't let the water run while brushing your teeth. This will save you 35 gallons of water a week per person.
4. Flush the toilet only when necessary. Never use the toilet as a wastebasket. This will save you 150 gallons of water a week.
5. Run the dishwasher only when you have a full load. This will save you 30 gallons of water a week.
6. When doing laundry, never wash less than a full load. This will save you 100 gallons of water a week.
7. Keep a container of water in the refrigerator, instead of running the faucet to get a cold drink. This will save you 2 to 5 gallons of water a week.
8. Run your garbage disposal only on alternate days. This will save 25 gallons of water a week.
9. Rinse vegetables and fruit in a sink or pan filled with water instead of under running water.