



Scioto County Regional Water District #1

Water Office
181 St. Rt. 728
P.O. Box 310
Lucasville, OH 45648

2020 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Treatment Plant
326 Robert Lucas Rd.
P.O. Box 310
Lucasville, OH 45648

Meeting the Standards

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is an overview of your water quality for 2020. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you have any questions regarding the information contained in this report, please contact our Lab Chief, Mark Shonkwiler, at 740-259-2301. More information is provided on our website at www.water1.org. Water 1 is governed by a seven member board. The board meetings are the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the conference room at 326 Robert Lucas Rd. Lucasville, Ohio 45648.

Source & Treatment

The water we supply comes from ten wells located in the Teays Valley Aquifer near St. Rt. 348. The water is pumped from the wells and is softened using lime. The water is then stabilized using carbon dioxide to prevent excessive buildup inside pipes. Chlorine is added to the water to kill any bacteria that may be present. The water then moves through nine filters, which remove any remaining particulate matter that may be present in the water. Fluoride is added to the water, as required. Finally, chlorine is added one more time to guarantee adequate residuals will remain in the water throughout the distribution system.

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 & 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. Scioto County Regional Water District #1 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>.

Contaminant Monitoring

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. All contaminants required to be analyzed in 2020 did not exceed any maximum contaminant levels set by the EPA. We are pleased to inform our customers that there were no violations in 2020 and we currently have an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

PFAS Sampling

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Boil Advisory Information

For the most up to date boil advisory information, check our website at www.water1.org or our Facebook page. All important information concerning the quality of your water will be posted.

Sources of Contamination

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).





2020 Table of Detected Contaminants

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	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.22	1.07 - 1.33	No	2020	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.04	0.80 - 1.16	No	2020	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	35.2	24.4 - 35.2	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	0	0 - 0	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2	N/A	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.85	N/A	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of Test Levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	N/A	< 5.0 ppb	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	< 0.050 ppm	No	2020	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Source Water Assessment

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Scioto County Regional Water Authority's source of drinking water January 2017, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the water district has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- the presence of a relatively thin protective layer of soil overlying the aquifer;
- the depth to water in the aquifer is 10 to 15 ft. below the ground surface;
- the presence of numerous and significant potential contaminant sources 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. More information about source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (740) 259-2301 or visit our website at www.water1.org

Definitions

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 (µg/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 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.

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.

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

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.