OHIO & LEE WATER AUTHORITY'S

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ohio & Lee Township Water & Sewer Authority conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganics, SOC's, and VOC's in 2024. From 2010 to 2024 samples were collected for over 90 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Ohio & Lee drinking water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not frequently change. Some of our data though accurate, is more than a year old.

Ohio & Lee Water Authority gets its water supply from two wells. The wells are located past the Water Treatment Plant (37414 Fifth Ave.) near the Nelson Potts baseball field. The wells have a low susceptibility to contamination.

In 2024, we had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the number of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not in this table.

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 those 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. Those people should seek the advice of their health care provider about drinking water. 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 at (l -800-426-4791).

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10ppm are a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.86	.60 - 1.03	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	2.5	1.4 - 2.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08		No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.127		No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	5.93		No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	33.2	11.5	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	1 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	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.288	No	2024	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.						

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water include rivers, 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 animal or 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 tanks, agricultural livestock wastes and from wildlife.

(b) Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm sewer runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or gas productions, 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 productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm sewer runoff, and septic tanks.

(e) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil or gas production and mining.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water suppliers. FDA Regulations establish limits for contamination 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Ohio & Lee 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

MONITORING & REPORTING VIOLATIONS & ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

In 2023, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate was detected at 0.4 ppb but was not included in the Consumer Confidential Report.

Also, not included in the 2023 report was the typical sources for fluoride in drinking water; *Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.*

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Ohio & Lee Township Water Authority has a high susceptibility to contamination, as indicated by the presence of nitrates in the treated water from 1992 to 2024. This high susceptibility is also due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contamination sources identified by the Ohio EPA. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Ohio and Lee Water at (740)-483-1542.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for the generations of the future.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Trustees which meets on the second Monday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the office in Sardis Ohio. The Ohio & Lee Township Water & Sewer Authority are professionals dedicated to the protection and quality of the water we provide to you, the customer. For more information on your drinking water, contact Ohio and Lee Water at (740)-483-1542 or E-mail at ohioleewater@att.net.

Board of Trustees

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The Ohio & Lee Township Water & Sewer Authority drinking water source is received from two wells located in Sardis between Ohio Rt. 7 and the Ohio River. Water is drawn from these wells and is treated with a Sodium Hypochlorite solution before being pumped into the distribution system and to the two storage tanks located outside Hannibal on St. Rt. 536 and above Sardis on St. Rt. 255. Pressure throughout the system is maintained by gravity feed from the two storage tanks. For locations above the tank in Hannibal, a booster station operates to maintain pressure.

LEAD AND COPPER SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit the Utility Office at 37184 Mound Street, Sardis, OH 43946.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contamination that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCGL's as feasible using the best available technology.

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

Parts per Million (PPM): Units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (PPB): Units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in approximately 31.7 years.

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.

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 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.