



Drinking Water 2018 Consumer Confidence Report Oak Hill's MHC

For the year 2017



Oak Hill's has prepared this report to provide information to you, our residents, on the quality of our drinking water. Included is general health information, water quality tests, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Your drinking water has met all (EPA) Environmental Protection Agency standards!!!

Source Water Information

Oak Hill's provides high quality drinking water to its residents. Our water supply comes from two ground-water wells sunk into an underground source of water called an aquifer. The wells are located near the well house in the community. Oak Hill's owns the land around the wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate it. In an effort to supply you with the best quality water, Oak Hill's puts the water through iron removal filters and chlorinates the water to disinfect and rid the water of viruses and bacteria.

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

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to Oak Hill's has a low susceptibility to contamination due to a depth to the presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer. Significant depth of over 30 feet of ground above the aquifer and few potential contaminant sources are evident in the protection area. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Debbie: 614-877-3500.

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

- 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, and/or farming
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- 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, the 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 Hot Line at 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Oak Hill's conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, nitrate, Volatile Organic Compounds, Disinfection By Products and Arsenic sampling during 2017. Samples were collected for a total of (53) different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Oak Hill'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. In 2017 the water plant upgraded their Water Softeners to provide higher quality water to its residents.

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. Oak Hill 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or on-line at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Oak Hill's encourages public participation and comments. We are a small community and do not have public meetings. But we do encourage everyone in our community to ask questions and make comments and suggestions on how to better our drinking water. For more information on your drinking water contact: Debbie: 614-877-3500.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s 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.
- The “<” symbol – is 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 Goal (MRDLG) – The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s 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.

License to operate (LTO) status information – We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Listed below is information on those contaminates that were found in the Oak Hill MHC drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	1.01	0.25-2.2	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectants & Disinfection by Products							
TTHMS (ppb)	0	80	<2.0	3.5-3.5	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	.099-.099	NO	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.43	1.41-1.41	NO	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Benzene	0	4	<0.5	5-5	NO	2017	Discharge from factories; and leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Lead & Copper	MCLG	Action Level	90 Percentile	# Samples	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	0	15	<0.005	10	NO	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0	1.3	.164	10	NO	2017	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing system