Water Quality Data

Definitions: MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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. •MCL Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. •AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. •TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant, 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. MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG do not refelct the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Abbreviations: •PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (a part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years).•PPM: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. •NA: not applicable. •MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration. •ND: Not detectable at testing limits. •pCu/l: picocuries per liter

In 2023 the MCL for Arsenic was 10 ppb, not 0 ppb. The MCL and MCLG for Cyanide should be 200 ppb, not 0 ppb. There was 1 Lead sample over action level @ 39.2 ppb. There was 1 Copper sample over action level @ 2.38 ppb.

Revisions to 2018 CCR: A: The 2018 CCR reported Copper 90th percentile in the incorrect units of measure. The correct unit of measure for copper is ppm.
B: The Table of Detected Containments should include the most recent data of all detected contaminants. The 2018 detection of Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), was not included in the Table of Detected Contaminants in your report.

Revisions to 2023 CCR: A: The source of contamination were missing for nitrate, arsenic and cyanide in the table.
B: The MCL for arsenic should be 10 ppb, not 0 ppb.
C: The MCL and MCLG for cyanide should be 200 ppb, not 0 ppb.
B: The statements regarding the number of samples found over the action level for lead and copper were missing in the report.

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 jamestownohio.us or 84 Seaman Dr. Jamestown, Ohio 45335.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Test Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection By-Products Sample Site #1							
Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	NA	80	7.1 ppb	3.8-7.1 ppb	NO	2024	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.7	.2- :6	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60 ppb	11.6 ppb	6.9-11.6	NO	2024	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppb)	10	10	0.13 mg/l	.13-.13	NO	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks sewage
Barium Total (ppm)	2	2	0.477 mg/l	.477-.477	NO	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	0.95 mg/l	.95-.95	NO	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	0	1	1-1	NO	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits Runoff from orchards
Cyanide (ppb)	0	0	1	1-1	NO	2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories; and from plastic and fertilizer factories
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, INC Radon & U (pCi/l)	0	15	6.7	6.7	NO	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead & Copper							
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.6 ppb	No Detect	NO	2024	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Materials
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.24 ppm	<50-882	NO	2024	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Materials

* 1 Lead Sample over action level.

Village of Jamestown Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2024

THE VILLAGE OF JAMESTOWN 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.

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 eater which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Jamestown receives its drinking water from the "south well field" located on the southern property line of 807 State Route 72, South.

In 2024, as in all years, extensive testing is done to insure our drinking water is safe. As you can see on the chart included in this report, no contaminants were found that reached the level of a violation as specified by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

The contaminants that are listed on the chart all consist of compounds which are formed as a by-product of drinking water chlorination. Chlorine is used in our water supply for two reasons. First, chlorine acts as an oxidant in the raw well water supply previous to filtration. The oxidizing characteristics of chlorine help to change iron in the well water from an insoluble state to a soluble state. This makes it more readily removable by sand filtration. Second, chlorine is used as a disinfectant. Chlorine is added at the water plant to eliminate any harmful bacteria present in the water before it is pumped into the distribution system. The presence of a residual chlorine in the water throughout the distribution also protects the water from bacteriological contamination during the time it remains within the system.

The Jamestown water treatment plant does not "soften" the water. The water is considered "very hard" with Total Hardness near 400 mg/l (23 grains per gallon).

ANTI-CORROSION CONTROL.

This control program has been in place now for several years. Anti-corrosion control methods were put in place several years ago as required by the Ohio EPA. The goal of this program is to ensure that no unsafe level of lead or copper is found in our water supply.

This program involves the addition of a blended polyphosphate to the drinking water. The phosphate will form a molecular thin film on the village water mains a well as household plumbing. This film will prohibit the water from contacting the surface of any pipe of plumbing fixture, thus reducing the leaching of lead or copper from those pipes or fixtures. The addition of this polyphosphate is monitored daily by plant staff and monthly by the Ohio EPA, based on independent laboratory analysis provided to them.

The effectiveness of this program was verified in 2003 when the lead and copper testing showed no detectable levels of lead or copper in any of the homes tested. Testing was repeated in 2021. 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 JAMESTOWN 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION OF DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water both tap 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.

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

OHIO EPA DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT FINDINGS.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Jamestown's source of drinking water, 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 Jamestown has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.
- Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area

The susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about
the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Water Dept. at 675-2951.

WELL PROTECTION ZONE

In 2016, the Village of Jamestown purchased seventeen acres of farm ground on the south side and immediately adjacent to the village well field. This purchase will insure that no future chemical application or pollution activity of any kind will take place on this acreage. It will also provide the location for potential new well development should the need arise.

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)

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. In any given year, the Village of Jamestown conducts sampling for *asbestos, HAAS, TTHMS, nitrate, nitite, bacteria, inorganic, readiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants.* Samples were collected for a total of 70 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Jamestown water supply. The Ohio EP requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the City council which meets the first and third Monday's of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the Village of Jamestown Municipal Building, 84 Seaman Drive, Jamestown, OH 45335.

Additional information is available from the Water Department:
(937) 675-2951

BACKFLOW PROTECTION PROGRAM

The Village of Jamestown has a backflow program which has been monitored by the village since 2000.This program includes the oversight responsibility for the annual testing of all backflow devices in the village.

Every year notifications are sent out to the water customers who have backflow devices. These devices are located at facilities which pose the greatest potential for backflow contamination which could lead to possible health risk to our customers.

Backflow occurs when water which has been compromised by a harmful pollutant is allowed to flow back into the public system. This can occur when a pressure differential is experienced., either due to a decrease of pressure in the public system or an increase of pressure in the private system.

When these circumstances occur, a properly maintained backflow device will prevent water from the private system from flowing back into the public system.

For this reason the Village of Jamestown requires all backflow devices to be tested annually by a certified backflow examiner. These test results are submitted to the Village Water Department and are kept on file by the village.

For more information on this program, contact the Water Dept. at 937-660-0258, Ben Smith Superintendent.

OEPA License # WSI-1123891-17 Expires 12-31-2025

*We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.