

Village of Jeffersonville
8 N Main Street
Jeffersonville, OH 43128
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For **2025**

Introduction

The **Village of Jeffersonville** has prepared the following report to provide you, the consumer, with information on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The **Village of Jeffersonville** receives its drinking water from **six groundwater wells**. Jeffersonville receives its drinking water from a series of wells around the Village. This system operates six wells that pump a maximum of 300,000 gallons of water per day from a deep carbonate bedrock aquifer that is part of the Silurian Lockport Dolomite. The aquifer is covered by 40 to 80 feet of clay, which provides significant protection from contamination. Depth to the bottom of the confining layer is between 40 and 80 feet below the ground surface. No evidence suggests that groundwater has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. The EPA conducted a source water assessment, which is available by contacting the Village Office in written form.

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, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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 Federal 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. 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. The **Village of Jeffersonville** conducted sampling for {**bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic; disinfection byproducts; chlorine; lead and copper**} during **2025**. Samples were collected for contaminants, most of which were not detected in the **Village of Jeffersonville** 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, are more than one year old. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Jeffersonville 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. Jeffersonville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hour, 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 testing methods for lead in drinking water, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the month of **August, 2025**, **Village of Jeffersonville** failed to issue public notification. **A public notice was not issued or was inadequate for a previous total coliform monitoring violation letter from EPA dated 7/25/2024. During July of 2024, our water system recently failed to collect well water samples for E. Coli following a routine total coliform positive result in our distribution center. Although, this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what was done to correct the situation. Upon notification of this violation, the Village of Jeffersonville PWS will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.**

Service line inventory required notices were to go out by November 15, 2024. Since these notices were not distributed in time, the Village received a reporting violation. Service line inventory has been updated on a rolling basis.

During the month of October, 2025, the Village of Jeffersonville received a notice of violation on the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) chapter 3745-96 for failure to comply with the Consumer Confidence Report Requirements.

1. July 2024, total coliform monitoring violation, description of violation including contaminant of concern, dates when violation occurred, and steps to prevent further violation not included in report.
2. Table of detected contaminants incomplete level found was missing for fecal indicator haloacetic acids (HAA5) and total trihalomethanes (TTHM) calculations for level found were slightly off. Below are the detected contaminants, in order to stay in compliance, that were tested on a quarterly basis:

Flying J DS 202 (TTHM) 110.5 ug/L

Flying J DS 202 (HAA5) 30.5

42 Colonial Drive DS 201 (TTHM) 63.6

42 Colonial Drive DS 201 (HAA5) 23.4

3. Barium data reported incorrect; sample year was reported as 2024, but should have been 2023. Violation column for barium should have been reported as "No". Barium level found should have been 0.0364 – 0.0364 ppm or N/A.
4. Fluoride data reported should have been 1.52 ppm, the actual MCL and MCLG are 10 ppm, nitrate should have been reported in ppm, and the column of Typical Source of Contaminants was missing required information. The table of detected contaminants should have included most recent data. Lead and copper should have been reported in the 90th percentile.
5. The column AL should have been titled MCLG for copper is 1.3 ppm and for lead is 0 ppb. The AL for copper is 1.3 ppm and for lead is 15 ppb.
6. Report did provide information regarding lead service line inventory, but needed required language.
7. "About your Drinking Water" references sampling data should be updated annually.
8. When choosing to delivery CCR a phone number should have been provided for the customer to request a paper copy be delivered to them.

If there were terms of an enforcement action (e.g., Bilateral Compliance Agreement, Director's Findings and Orders, Consent Orders, etc.) that were violated during the reporting year, include the terms of action, the deadline for meeting the term(s), and any additional steps to correct the violation or non-compliance with the enforcement action.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Jeffersonville**

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	-	15	4.65 pci/L (3.12ppb)	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	2	2	.0364 ppm	N/A	No	2023	Discharge of drinking water; erosion of natural deposit.

Fluoride ppm	4 pm	4 pm	1.52	-	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposit. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factions.
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.56	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks,sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	N/A	N/A	1.9 ppb	N/A	No	2023	Leaching & corrosion of household material
Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes ppb	N/A	80	82.3	18.7-82.3	Yes	2025	Biproducs of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids ppb	N/A	60	10.4	6.5-29.4	No	2025	Biproducs of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Chlorine ppm	4	4	2.4	.2/2.4	No	2025	Water additive used to control microber.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over AL	90 TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	1.4	No	2025	Corrosion of plumbing system.
	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	1.3	0	0.135 ppm	No	2025	Corrosion of plumbing system.
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Lead Educational Information

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 Jeffersonville 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>.

Required Statement Regarding the Lead 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 jeffersonvilleoh.gov and Village of Jeffersonville Office 8 N Main Street, Jeffersonville, OH 43128.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

As part of PFAS Initial Monitoring required by the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, all affected PWSs are required to monitor PFAS in their finished water and report results to Ohio EPA by April 26, 2027. Additionally, all Community PWSs are required to share the results (or those of their wholesaler) in CCRs delivered by July 1, 2027. To meet the sampling requirements, PWSs collected new samples and/or substituted existing samples, such as those from the Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR 5).

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Notice

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

While we do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate by contacting {Jeff Taylor, or Village of Jeffersonville Council at 740-426-8881.

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.
- **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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. {Required if used within CCR}

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).
- **Cyanobacteria:** Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- **Cyanotoxin:** Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.

- **Less Than "<" 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.
- **Level 1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **Master Meter (MM):** A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).
- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measurement of the clarity of water. It is used to assess water quality by indicating the cloudiness of the water, which can be an indicator of the presence of contaminants.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.
- **Not Detected (ND)** – Abbreviation meaning a contaminant was not detected in drinking water sample(s).
- **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.
- **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.
- **PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) 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 of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.