Jeffersonville 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water system contacts.

Jeffersonville receives its drinking water from a series of wells around the village. 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.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Jeffersonville conducted sampling for contaminants (bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic, organic, and volatile) during 2020. Samples were collected for contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Jeffersonville water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is 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 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 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.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

While we do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate by contacting **Jeff Taylor/Superintendent at (740) 426-8881.**

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare provider. 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 (800-426-4701)."

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 M CLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology."
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) are units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for the 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 Disinfectants Level (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- Action Level (AL) - "The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow."
- Treatment Technique (TT)- "A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water."

Water Quality Table

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes ppb	N/A	80	32.42 ppb	3.5-56.6	No	2024	Bi-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids ppb	N/A	60	9.3 ppb	AA-20.4	No	2024	Bi-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03 ppm	No	Yes	2024	Discharge of drilling water. Erosion of natural deposit.
Flouride ppm	0.20	0.20	1.6	-	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposit. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factions.
Nitrate	0	0	0.833	N/A	No	2024	
Fecal Indicator	N/A	T.T.		N/A	Yes	2024	Human and animal fecal waste.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**		**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.95	NA	No	2024	Corrosion of Plumbing Systems
	Zero out of ten copper samples exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	1.6	NA	No	2024	Corrosion of Plumbing Systems.
	Zero out of ten samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.4	0.2/2.4	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.

Village of Jeffersonville
8 N. Main St.
Jeffersonville, OH 43128

What are the sources of contamination of drinking water?

The source 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 run-off, 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 run-off, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum pro-duction, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, 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 tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulation that limits the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulation establishes limits of 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).

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION & GEOLOGY

The Village of Jeffersonville public water system serves approximately 1,258 residents. 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.
- the presence of some significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. An assessment was conducted of Jeffersonville's water and determined that our source has a low susceptibility to contamination.

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminating source.

On July 25, 2024, we were informed that one of our routine bacteria samples, collected on July 8, 2024, was total coliform positive. As required by the Ground Water Rule, we collected three samples from three separate locations for fecal contamination analysis. One sample was positive for fecal contamination E. coli. Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches. Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. In response, we sent notices to all of our customers within 24 hours of learning of this positive sample. Posted a public notice along with a boil alert at the source. OEPA conducted a site visit with a Level 2 Assessment, located the source, and mandated corrective measures, which the Village of Jeffersonville complied with.

We were required to complete a level two assessment because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take five corrective actions, and we completed five of these actions.

On December 30, 2024, we were informed that the required Table of Detected Contaminants was incomplete and inaccurate in the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report dated July 10, 2023.

a. Barium should have been reported as 0.03 ppm.
b. The 2023 gross alpha detection of 4.65 pCi/L was missing from the report.

The Village is working to improve our record-keeping and submitting documents promptly.

For a copy of the complete report, contact:
Jeff Taylor 740-426-8881
Superintendent

Consumer Confidence Report

Village of Jeffersonville
8 North Main St.
Jeffersonville, Ohio 43128
740-426-8881

2024