

Old Straitsville Water PWS 3740512 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2025

Introduction

Old Straitsville Water Association, Inc has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water along with contact information. Please note that this report can be viewed online at <https://www.oldstraitsvillewater.com/>. If you would like a paper copy mailed to you, please contact our office at 740-385-0120.

Overview

Old Straitsville Water provides a safe drinking water supply to over 175 taps both residential and commercial. We are located in Hocking County. Eight (8) Board members, residents of the two (2) counties served, make informed decisions to determine Old Straitsville Water current operations and future direction. The water system is operated 24 hrs./day, 365 days/year. We operate and maintain a pumping station and 12 miles of 2" through 8" water lines.

Public Participation Information

We encourage customers to attend the regularly scheduled meetings, which are held at the Office, located at 36879 Williams Rd on the second Thursday of each month at 5:00 pm.

For 2025 the Old Straitsville Water Association, Inc held an unconditioned license to operate.

Source Water Information

Old Straitsville Water Association, Inc purchases the water from The City of Logan.

- The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Logan conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganics, residual disinfectants and disinfection byproducts, lead and copper and radiological matter in 2025. No bacteria-positive contaminants were detected during sampling.
- Old Straitsville is required to sample for bacteria, residual disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts, lead and copper. No bacteria-positive contaminants were detected during sampling.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Logan's source of water is considered a ground water supply by EPA guidelines. The City of Logan receives drinking water for sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) that runs along the Hocking River. The city has two well fields that pull from this aquifer. Four wells east, and four wells west of State Route 93, respectively. The City of Logan water treatment plant has a backup power generator for use when normal power supply is interrupted.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS:

This assessment indicates that Logan's source of drinking water has a HIGH susceptibility of contamination because:

- There is no significant confining layer between the ground surface and the water table.
- The depth of the water is less than 15 feet below the ground surface.
- There are numerous significant potential contamination sources within the City's drinking water source protection area.
- The City of Logan also has an emergency connection with Old Straitsville Water Association. During 2025, we used 0 gallons from this connection. On average, this connection is used for approximately 0 days each year.

In 2025, the City of Logan, had an unconditional license to operate their public water system.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting the City of Logan at (740) 385-4060.

Sources of Contamination

All 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 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, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally occurring, or results from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic waste water 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 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. F.D.A. regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Additional 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).

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 people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. The 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).

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. Old Straitsville Water 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. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 our office at 36879 Williams Rd, Logan, OH 43138 where the inventory is publicly accessible to be viewed. Old Straitsville Water continues to work on the service line inventory. You may also visit our website for more information at <https://www.oldstraitsvillewater.com/>

Danger from Well, Cistern, Pond and Spring Water Supplies

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) mandates that residential auxiliary water supplies such as private wells, cisterns, ponds and springs must **NOT** be connected in any way to our water system, because some are unsafe and could represent a danger to public health. **All private sources of water must be completely disconnected AND physically separated from our water system. A valve separating the system is not acceptable.** Violations may endanger public health and can result in loss of water service.

Backflow Prevention

Backflow prevention affects all water users. Old Straitsville Water Association is encouraging all customers to review their home plumbing and water supply connections to identify possible cross connections to alternate water supplies, or auxiliary source, which would permit a backflow occurrence. The water user is liable for any installation on his premises that could endanger the water quality of either the public or their own distribution system. Old Straitsville Water has developed requirements to comply with EPA regulations and continues to conduct surveys of customer water systems to evaluate the consumers system for possible cross connections or degree of hazard to the public system. For additional information please feel free to contact the office.

Thermal Expansion, Filters & Cleaning of Hot Water Heaters

Water expands when it is heated. This can be scientifically described as thermal expansion. If there is no room for heated water to expand, it greatly increases the pressure in the plumbing. If you have a "closed system" and have not installed a thermal expansion tank, this may increase pressure in the residence significantly, resulting in major water damage within the residence; such as flooding, commode leakage, faucet damage, hot water tank relief valve issues and pressure valve (PRV) failures. **If the relief valve is not operating properly, the hot water tank could be damaged or even explode, due to thermal expansion.** Therefore, Old Straitsville Water recommends installation of a thermal expansion tank to reduce risks of damage within residences. Furthermore, a frequent issue of Old Straitsville Water experiences is due to homeowners not following the manufacturers' recommendations on filter replacement and the flushing of hot water heaters. Please make sure you follow these recommendations. For additional information please feel free to contact Old Straitsville or a reputable plumber.

Pressure Reducing Valves (PRV)

A pressure reducing valve protects your pipe and your plumbing fittings from bursting due to high water pressure. High water pressure can put stress on your pipes, causing them to break or damage the plumbing fitting leading to leaks. Pressure reducing valves are the responsibility of the homeowner and should be cleaned, maintained or replaced on a regular basis.

Yard Hydrants

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) has established guidelines for outdoor/frost free hydrants due to the risk of water contamination due to a possible backflow condition. To comply with the Ohio Administrative Code #3745-95-09 referencing yard hydrants/backflow protection. Installation of yard hydrants with weep holes is prohibited. Yard hydrants installed shall meet the requirements of the "American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) standard 1057, Performance Requirements for Freeze Resistant Sanitary Yard Hydrants with Backflow Protection." For questions, please contact Old Straitsville Water Association.

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. 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.
- 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 contaminants in drinking water.
- 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: A symbol which means less than. The result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Old Straitsville Water Association, Inc Contact Information

If you have any questions about this report please contact Jacob Walters, *Operator of Record*, by using one of the contact methods below.

Old Straitsville Water Association, Inc.

36879 Williams Rd | Logan, OH 43138

Tel: (740)385-0120 | Website <https://www.oldstraitsvillewater.com/>

Office Hours: Monday through Friday - 6:00AM – 3:00PM