Old Straitsville Water
PWS 6401403
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 1500 taps both residential and commercial. We are located in areas of Perry and Hocking Counties. 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 2 water towers and have approximately 185 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.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) NOTICE OF VIOLATION FOR
Mandatory language missing from CCR in 2024

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that is provided by public water systems. Also, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water and must provide the same protection for public health.

Source Water Information

Old Straitsville Water Association, Inc purchases the water from Burr Oak Water District.

The Burr Oak Water District is withdrawing groundwater from 6 wells, capable of 4 million gallons per day from a sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) within the Hocking River Buried Valley aquifer system located in Athens County, Dover Township.

Source Water Assessment

Burr Oak Water District is a community public water system serving approximately 2,000 people near Athens, Ohio. The system also provides water to 17 Satellite systems, serving an additional 36,000 people. The District operates six wells that can provide the water treatment plant with up to four (4) million gallons per day of water from a sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) within the Hocking River Buried Valley Aquifer system. The aquifer is covered by less than 20 feet of low permeability material, which provides minimal protection from contamination. Depth to water in this aquifer is less than 20 feet below the ground surface.

The Drinking Water source protection area for the District's wells is illustrated in the Drinking Water Source Assessment report prepared by Ohio EPA in May 2012. The source water protection area includes two zones, one inside the other. The "inner protection zone" is the area that provides ground water to the wells within one year of pumping. The "outer protection zone" is the area that contributes water when the wells are pumped for five years.

Based on relevant databases and a field inspection of the area, several potential sources of contamination were identified within the protection area. These include a recycling center, agricultural areas, transportation routes, (such as State Route 13 and 682, and a railroad), above ground storage tanks, and an abandoned oil and gas well.

The District's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer.
- The shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- The presence of significant potential contaminates sources in the area.

For additional information please contact the District at 740-767-2558 or email info@burroakwater.org

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 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 contaminates, 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 amount 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 small amounts of some 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 persons 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 contaminates 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.

About Your Drinking Water

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Old Straitsville conducted sampling for bacteria, lead, copper, disinfection products and disinfection by-products during 2025. The Ohio EPA requires the Burr Oak Water District to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change readily over time. This is the reason that some data may have been sampled more than one year ago. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in Old Straitsville Water and results from Burr Oak Water District drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Viola-tion	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contami-nants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.095	.76 – 1.3	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	17.4	8.9 – 17.7	No	2025	By-product of drinking water dis-infection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	56.5	36.6 – 64.0	No	2025	By-product of drinking water dis-infection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.24	.77 - 1.24	No	2025	Tested by Burr Oak Water: Erosion of natural deposits; Wa-ter additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fer-tilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.061	N/A	No	2023	Tested by Burr Oak Water: Discharge of drilling wastes; Dis-charge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.50	N/A	No	2025	Tested by Burr Oak Water: Runoff from fertilizer use; Ero-sion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	1.0	N/A	No	2023	Tested by Burr Oak Water: Discharge from steel/metal facto-ries; Discharge from plastic and
Lead and Copper							

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Re-sults over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Viola-tion	Year Sam-pled	Typical source of Contami-nants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural de-
	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 ppm	0	.1	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preserva-tives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Additional Finished Water Quality Information TESTED BY BURR OAK WATER DISTRICT

Average Water Quality	Level Found
Iron mg/l	0.01
Manganese mg/l	0.00
P.H.	8.00
Alkalinity mg/l	188
Hardness mg/l	188

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.
- 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.
- 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. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

District Contact Information

If you have any questions about this report please contact Jacob Walters, *Operator of Record* by 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