The Village of Piketon, Ohio
Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
2024 Data

The Village of Piketon has prepared the following report to provide our customers with information on the quality of our drinking water. This report includes general health information, water quality test results, information on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contact information.

Source Water Information

The source of the drinking water for the Village of Piketon is groundwater from three wells located within the village at 224 West Second St. The average depth of the wells is 70 feet and the wells draw from the Teays River Valley Aquifer. The daily production in 2024 was approximately 330,000 gallons per day (gpd). The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Piketon has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this wellfield will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Richard Duncan, Utilities Director, at 740-289-8154.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Piketon are available by contacting Richard Duncan, Utilities Director, 740-289-8154.

The Village of Piketon also has an Emergency/ Back-up water connection with Pike Water, Inc. This emergency connection was used in 2024 to supplement the Village's water supply with a total of 4.594,600 gallons of water in January, February, July, September, and October. A copy of Pike Water, Inc.'s consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Pike Water, Inc., (740) 947-2524. Due to recent upgrades made to the Village's water system, we do not expect to use water from Pike Water, Inc. in the future.

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; and
(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 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 Piketon conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2024. Samples were collected for these contaminants; most of them were not detected in the Village of Piketon water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less frequently 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. There were no violations for contaminant levels in the Village of Piketon water supply in 2024.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE:
Monitoring requirements not met for Piketon Village PWS

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During the third and fourth quarter of 2024 time periods we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: Disinfection By-Products (DBPs).

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you the Piketon Village PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above (Disinfection By-Products, DBPs) in the public drinking water system during the third and fourth quarter time periods, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the contaminants listed above (Disinfection By-Products, DBPs). The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

Compliance with the MCLs for DBPs is determined based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Since this system failed to monitor during the monitoring period referenced in this notice, the LRAA cannot be properly calculated and compliance with the MCL cannot be properly determined. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

In March (first quarter 2025) a sample of the Village's water supply was collected and analyzed for disinfection byproducts (DBPs) and was found to be well within acceptable limits, as water samples have been in past years. The Village will monitor these contaminants in a timely manner in the future.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Piketon Village PWS, Richard Duncan, Utilities Director, 411 West St., Piketon Ohio 45661, 740-289-8154.

Please share this notice with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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 Piketon*** *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.*

"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 the Village of Piketon, 411 West Avenue, Piketon, Ohio."

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2024, the Village of Piketon had an unconditioned license to operate its water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Village Council of Piketon which meets on the First and Third Monday of each month at 6:00 pm. For more information contact the Village at 740-289-8154.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (2020-2024)

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Year(s)	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.104	0.104	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.122	0.122	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries and drilling wastes.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.04	0.04	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.72	0.72	No	2024	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross alpha excluding uranium and radon(ppm)	0	15	4.07	4.07	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)							
Total chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	1.64	1.64	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Not applicable	60	8.43*	0-18.0	No	2020-2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total tri-halomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Not applicable	80	51.3*	8.8-88.3	No	2020-2024	

* Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of samples taken in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	1.6	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level (15 ppb)						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.162	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level (1.3 ppm)						

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **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 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 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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.

PUBLIC POSTING LOCATIONS FOR
VILLAGE OF PIKETON
2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

VILLAGE OF PIKETON
411 WEST STREET
PIKETON, OH 45661
(Paper copies are available at the village offices.)

PIKETON BRANCH LIBRARY
20 E. 2ND STREET
PIKETON, OH 45661

US POST OFFICE
114 FORSYTH STREET
PIKETON, OH 45661

BACKFLOW AND CROSS CONNECTION PREVENTION

PLEASE SEE THE FOLLOWING BROCHURE FOR INFORMATION ABOUT PROTECTING OUR WATER SUPPLY FROM CONTAMINATION CAUSED BY BACKFLOW AND CROSS CONNECTIONS.

If a potential or actual cross-connection contamination hazard is identified, the customer will be required to eliminate the hazard and/or install an appropriate backflow preventer at the service connection and/or at the hazard.

Special Conditions

Auxiliary Water Systems

What is an auxiliary water system?

It is any water system on or available to your property other than the public water system. Used water or water from wells, cisterns or open reservoirs that are equipped with pumps or other sources of pressure, including gravity are examples.

What protection is required?

- The auxiliary water system must be completely separated from water supply plumbing served by a public water system; and
- An approved backflow preventer must be installed at the service connection (where the public water system connects to the customer's plumbing system).

OR

- The auxiliary water system must be eliminated.

Are there exceptions?

At their discretion, the water supplier may waive the requirement for a backflow preventer at the service connection if all the following conditions are met:

- All components of the auxiliary water system, including pumps, pressure tanks and piping, are removed from the premises, which are defined as all buildings, dwellings, structures or areas with water supply plumbing connected to the public water system.
- The possibility of connecting the auxiliary water system to the water supply plumbing is determined by the water supplier to be extremely low.
- No other hazards exist.
- The customer enters into a contract with the water supplier, as described below.

The contract will require the customer:

- To understand the potential hazard of a cross-connection.
- To never create a cross-connection between the auxiliary water system and the public water system.
- To allow an inspector to survey their property for hazards as long as the contract is in effect.
- To face loss of service and other penalties if the contract is violated.

The water supplier must perform an annual inspection of the customer's contract-regulated property to verify the conditions have not changed, which would warrant installation of a backflow preventer. The water supplier must, by law, do everything reasonably possible to protect the water system from contamination.

Booster Pumps

What is the concern?

Booster pumps connected to plumbing systems or water mains can cause backsiphonage by reducing the water mains. The following requirements are in place to help prevent backsiphonage:

- Booster pumps, not used for fire suppression, must be equipped with a low suction cut-off switch that is tested and certified every year;
- Alternately, when a booster pump is necessary for one-, two- and three-family dwellings, it is preferred that the booster pump draw from a surge tank filled through an air gap; and
- Booster pumps, used in a fire suppression system, must be equipped with either a low suction throttling valve on the discharge side or be equipped with a variable speed suction limiting control system. Low-pressure cut-off devices will suffice for fire pumps installed prior to August 8, 2008, until a significant modification is warranted, at which point the minimum pressure sustaining method must be updated. Each of these methods must be tested and certified each year.

Contacts

Need more information?

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control may be directed to your local water department or to your local Ohio EPA District Office at the following numbers:

Northwest District	**(419) 352-8461**
Northeast District	**(330) 963-1200**
Southwest District	**(937) 285-6357**
Southeast District	**(740) 385-8501**
Central District	**(614) 728-3778**

Questions regarding internal plumbing in the home may be directed to your local plumbing authority or to the Ohio Department of Commerce, Plumbing Administrator, at (614) 644-3153.

Mike DeWine, Governor
Laurie A. Stevenson, Director

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Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

Protecting our Public Water System

August 2015

Division of Drinking and Ground Waters
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
(614) 644-2752
www.epa.ohio.gov

What is a cross-connection?

Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?

It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why be concerned?

- ALL cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing. Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are legally responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate drinking water, either your own or someone else's. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

What causes backsiphonage?

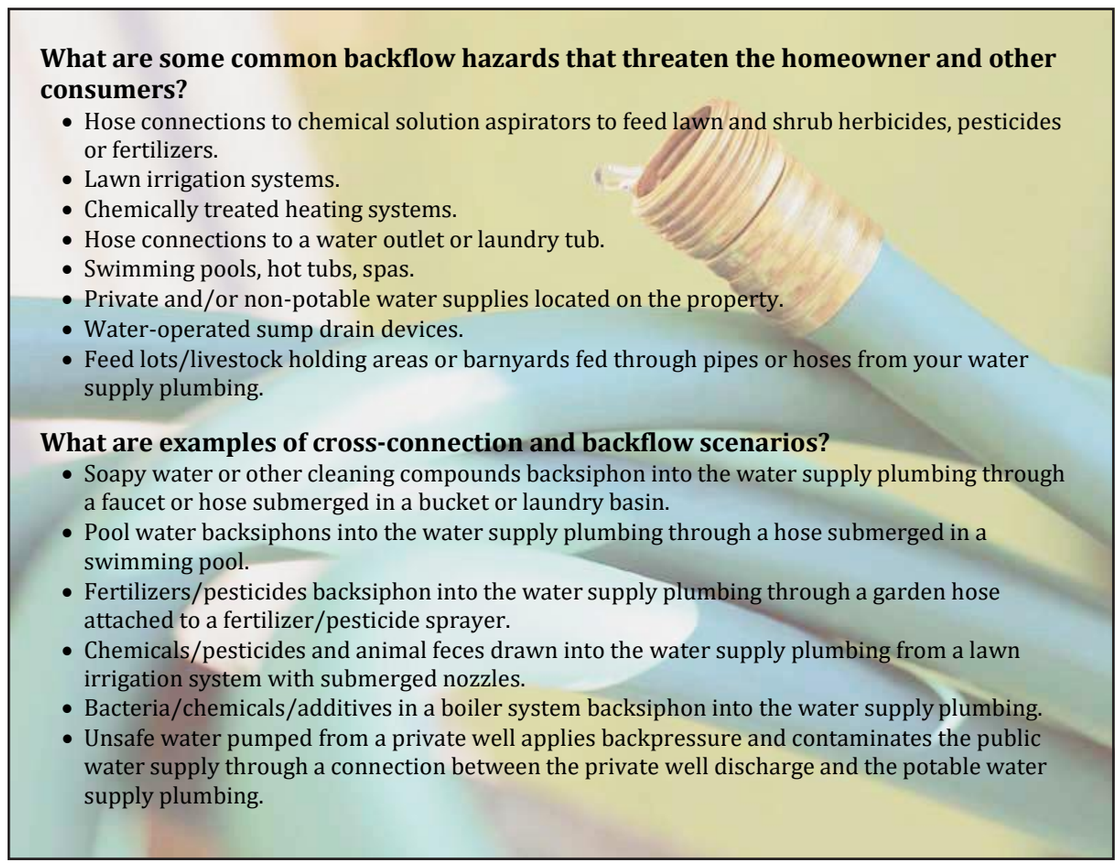
Backsiphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls to a level lower than the source of contamination. This condition, which is similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?

Backpressure occurs when a higher opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What can I do?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow preventers on lawn irrigation systems.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.



What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?

- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed lawn and shrub herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically treated heating systems.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Feed lots/livestock holding areas or barnyards fed through pipes or hoses from your water supply plumbing.

What are examples of cross-connection and backflow scenarios?

- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- Pool water backsiphons into the water supply plumbing through a hose submerged in a swimming pool.
- Fertilizers/pesticides backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer/pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into the water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Bacteria/chemicals/additives in a boiler system backsiphon into the water supply plumbing.
- Unsafe water pumped from a private well applies backpressure and contaminates the public water supply through a connection between the private well discharge and the potable water supply plumbing.

What must be done to protect the public water system?

The public water supplier must determine potential and actual hazards. If a hazard exists at a customer's public water supply service connection, the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow preventer* at the meter and/or at the source of the hazard.

*Check with your water supplier to verify which backflow preventer is required before purchase or installation.

Who is responsible?

In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowner's or other customer's responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

What is the law?

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of their water customers' property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.