Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Backflow Prevention

Backflow prevention is crucial for public health, protecting drinking water supplies from contamination. It prevents contaminated water, often from irrigation systems or other sources, from flowing back into the clean water system, potentially causing illness. Backflow preventers, also known as backflow prevention devices, act as a barrier against this reverse flow, ensuring the safety of the water used for drinking, cooking, and bathing. More information can be found by visiting the Districts Backflow prevention website: www.lickingregionalwater.gov/water-system-backflow-prevention

Lead in 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. LRWD 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 in the line 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

DSMRT (Distribution System Maximum Residence Time): An active point in the distribution system where the water has been in the system the longest.

EPTDS (Entry Point to the Distribution System): Sampling point at the water treatment facility where the water enters the distribution system.

<: A symbol which means 'less than'. A result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

MCL (Maximum Contamination Level): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's possible, using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contamination Level Goal): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of residual disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

N/A (Non-Applicable): Does not apply to the item.

pCi/l (picocuries per liter): A common measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): or micrograms per liter, are units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A ppb is equivalent to 1 second in 31.7 years.

ppm (parts per million): or milligrams per liter, are units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A ppm is equivalent to 1 second in a little over 11.5 days.

Public Water System: A water system with 15 or more service connections or which regularly serves 25 people 60 days out of a year.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at Board Meetings which are held at the District Office the 2nd and last Thursday of each month at 4:00 p.m. unless otherwise noted on the website.

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Certified Operators

CJ Gilcher, Class III
Chad Sims, Class III
Josh Hunt, Class III
Mike Wagner, Class III
TJ Darr, Class III
Eli McCance, Class II
Christopher Hall, Class II
Kyle Brady, Class II

Executive Director

James G. Roberts PE

For billing inquiries, please call 740-927-0410.

Office hours are Monday through Friday, 8:00a.m. to 4:30p.m.

District Inspectors are on-call 24 hours a day for emergencies.

Quality on Tap

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Licking Regional Water District has prepared this report to provide information on the quality of water supplied to our customers between January 1 and December 31, 2024.

This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

The EPA approves the District to operate a public water system under license #: OH4505412.

In 2024, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

If you have any questions regarding the information provided in this report, please contact Chad Sims ~ Water System Supervisor at 740-927-0410, extension 303.

Source Water Information

Presently, the Licking Regional Water District operates one water treatment facility located at 8675 York Road, which serves Etna Township, Harrison Township, and portions of the City of Pataskala. The treatment facility is capable of producing three (3) million gallons per day. Groundwater is drawn from six wells located adjacent to the treatment facility. The groundwater is treated with chlorine to oxidize iron and manganese for removal by pressure filtration followed by nano-filtration to remove calcium/magnesium (hardness). Chlorine is then added to the treated water to protect against possible contamination from outside sources. Fluoride is added to the filtered water to add to the already naturally occurring fluoride in the ground water to meet the minimum fluoride levels as required by state law. The water system has two (1,000,000 gallons) elevated water storage tanks and one (400,000 gallon) tank to provide system pressure and water storage capacity for fire protection.

For emergency purposes, such as line breaks or droughts, the District also has three emergency connections with Fairfield County Utilities, Jefferson Water and Sewer District and the City of Pataskala. During 2023, the District did not receive any water from the emergency connections. If you have any questions regarding the water quality from these connections, a copy of their CCR can be obtained by contacting:

Fairfield County Utilities Consumer Confidence Report
www.co.fairfield.oh.us

Jefferson Water and Sewer District's
Consumer Confidence Report
www.jwsd.org

City of Pataskala Consumer Confidence Report
www.cityofpataskalaohio.gov

The Ohio EPA completed a study of the District's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. This study concluded; the aquifer (water-rich zone) has a high susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion was based on the following criteria:

- The lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer
- The shallow depth (less than 10 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer
- The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area

Health Information

More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to protect the aquifer is available by contacting Christopher (CJ) Gilcher ~ Operations Director at 740-928-2178, extension 225.

The sources of drinking water, both taps and bottles, 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:

- 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 and farming
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile 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
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural and residential uses and runoff, and urban storm water.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring in the ground, or the result of oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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 a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INFORMATION

Contaminants	Year Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2024	ppm	4	4	0.984	0.91 - 1.10	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes healthy teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	2024	ppm	2	2	0.040	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	2024	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.07	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from metal factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters	2024	pCi/l	15	0	0.344	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2024	pCi/l	5	0	0.532	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5	2024	ppb	60	N/A	3.46	3.42 – 3.50	NO	By-Product of Chlorination
Trihalomethanes, Total	2024	ppb	80	N/A	13.8	11.7 – 13.6	NO	By-Product of Chlorination
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2024	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.09	0.96 – 1.14	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminants	Year Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	90% of test levels were less than	Individual results over the AL	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead and Copper								
Lead*	6/24 – 9/24	ppb	AL = 15	0	<2.0	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper*	6/24 – 9/24	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.130	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

*Out of thirty (30) samples collected for copper and thirty (30) samples collected for lead, zero (0) samples exceeded the action level.