

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

What are sources of contamination to drinking water? The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) 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 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: Biological contaminants, which may come from septic systems; Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals; Pesticides and herbicides which may come from agricultural and residential uses; Organic chemicals which are byproducts of petroleum production; Radioactive materials which can be naturally occurring or 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.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Definitions for Test Results Tables

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter – one part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Less Than = <] [More Than = >] [N/A or NA = not applicable], [nonreg = non regulated by EPA] [IT= treatment technique] [NTU = nephelometric turbidity units]

Variances & Exemptions (V & E) - State of EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. NOT GIVEN IN OHIO

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

Maximum contaminant Level (MCL) - the “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The “Goal MCLG” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

All drinking water contains a small amount of some contaminants.

This newsletter is distributed to Hecla Water Association consumers in order to provide information about their drinking water source. Direct questions or comments to tim@heclawater.com
Hecla Water is an Equal Opportunity Employer

HECLA WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
3190 State Route 141, Ironton, OH 45638

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www.heclawater.com

This is your Drinking Water Quality Report

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HECLA WATER ASSOCIATION

This is Your 2017 Annual Water Quality Report (Test Results from 2016)

This report is designed to inform you about the drinking water and services we deliver everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe dependable supply of drinking water. We would like for you to understand the efforts we make continually to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



Hecla Water Association, Inc.
3190 SR 141
Ironton, Ohio 45638
740-533-0526

HECLA WATER TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS Table #1 PWS—OH4401612 Source—Groundwater well field on SR 7 near Athalia. The Hecla Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according

| TABLE #1 | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range | Any Violation | Year | Typical Source of contamination |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | = 4 | = 4 | 1.2 | 0.87-1.2 | NO | 2016 | Water additive used to control microbes, by-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Lead* (ppb) | 0 | Action Limit = 15 | 0 | N/A | NO | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | Action limit = 1300 | 0 | N/A | NO | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives. |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.50 | N/A | NO | 2016 | Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits ; leaching from septic tanks, sewage |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.1097 | 0.6-1.32 | NO | 2016 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | NA | 80 | 45.7 | 13.1-84.7 | YES | 2016 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | 22.6 | 8.6-34.4 | YES | 2016 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Alpha emitter | NA | Action limit 50 pCi/l | 4.77 pCi/l | NA | NO | 2015 | Decay of natural and man made products |
| Radium 228 | N/A | NA | 1.52 pCi/l | NA | NO | 2015 | Decay of natural and man made products |

CITY OF IRONTON TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS Table #2 Hecla-Ironton connection. Source—The Ohio River. January 2005, this connection began full time use for customers along 21 miles of Route 93 and adjoining roads to Royersville; Hanging Rock to Pine Creek. Contact Superintendent Ryan Watts if you have any questions on Table #2 at 740-532-3412.

| TABLE #2 | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range | Any Violation | Year | Typical Source of contamination |
|---|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | =4 | =4 | 1.42 | .73-1.67 | NO | 2016 | Water additive used to control microbes; by-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Lead* (ppb) | 0 | Action limit =15 | <5.0 | N/A | NO | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppb) | 1300 | Action limit = 1300 | 118 | N/A | NO | 2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.30 | .50-1.30 | NO | 2016 | Runoff from fertilizer use, septic tank leaching; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppb) | 2000 | 2000 | .0337 | N/A | NO | 2016 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .93 | .80-1.26 | NO | 2016 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | N/A | 80 | 50.92 | 48.23-56.63 | NO | 2016 | By- product of chlorination |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | N/A | 60 | 23.40 | 12.95-28.45 | NO | 2016 | By- product of chlorination |
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A | TT | 0.13 | 0.04-0.13 | NO | 2016 | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | N/A | TT | 100 | N/A | NO | 2016 | Soil Runoff |
| Total Organic Carbon | N/A | TT | 1.2 | 1.1-2.4 | NO | 2015 | Naturally present in environment |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | Action limit=50 | <3 | NA | NO | 2009 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

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. The Hecla Water Association 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe drinking water Hotline at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CONTAMINANT LEVELS

Maximum Contaminant Levels are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 infections.

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 microbiological contaminants are available at 1-800-426-4791.

Hecla Water has a current, unconditioned license to operate this water system.



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www.heclawater.com

Table #1 addition

Total Coliform positive sample

System collected 40 samples/month and in October 2015 one sample was total coliform positive. This sample represents a level found of 2.5% with a range of 0% to 2.5%

The sample site was retested and sites upstream and downstream of the site were tested and all resample sites were total coliform negative.

*Lead was not detected at the 90th percentile for community tap water samples

0 of 30 lead samples exceeded the action level.

0 of 30 copper samples exceeded the action level.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Hecla Water's primary water source is groundwater from the Ohio River Valley Aquifer System located along side State Route 7, just west of Athalia, Ohio. The well field contains eight wells which pump over two million gallons of water each day. The treatment process includes sand filtering, fluoridation and chlorination. The softening process was eliminated due to the increase in demand.

Hecla Water has a source protection plan which is being updated to include added security measures. The Homeland Security Act protects the details of the protection plan and additional security.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water company, contact Tim Dalton at 533-0526. If you want to learn more about your water system, attend the regularly scheduled meetings, held each month on the fourth Thursday at 11:30 AM at the office on State Route 141.

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

Drinking water monitoring Violation

The Hecla Water Association failed to collect the appropriate number of TTHM and HAA5 sample as required by the Ohio EPA during the July-September 2013 monitoring period. Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by our sample monitoring plan.

Monitoring requirements not met for Hecla water Association-Plant 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 quarter of 2013 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminant and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic acids, Five (HAA5).** What should I do? This notice is to inform you that Hecla Water Association-Plant PS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminant listed above in the public drinking water system during the third quarter of 2013 time period, 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 above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. Additional information may be obtained by contacting Hecla Water Association-Plant PWS at:

Hecla Water Association Inc.
3190 State Route 141
Ironton, OH 45638
PWSID: OH4401612 Facility ID: DS1

Contact Person: Tim Dalton Phone number: 740-533-0526

Date notice was distributed in the Ironton Tribune Newspaper: December 8, 2013 through December 15, 2013. This notice also appears on the Hecla Water web site (heclawater.com) and will be included in the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hecla Water Association.

The Source Water Assessment for Hecla Water Association is available online at <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH4401612.pdf>

Mandatory language for the sources of contamination was added to Tables 1 and 2

A direct link to the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Hecla Water Association is listed on the June billing statements and hard copies are available at the office.
The 2017 CCR is available online at <http://heclawater.com/PDF/HeclaWater-CCR-2017.pdf>

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the EPA needs to regulate those contaminants

| Name | Average | Range | Year |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|------|
| Molybdenum | 1.316 ug/l | 1.1—1.6 | 2015 |
| Strontium | 178.75 ug/l | 160—230 | 2015 |
| 1,4 Dioxane | .29 yg.k | .11 0— .47 | 2015 |
| Hexavalent Chromium | .0595 ug/l | .034—.095 | 2015 |
| Chromium | .067 ug/l | N/A | 2015 |
| Chlorate | 25 ug/l | N/A | 2015 |
| Vanadium | .265 ug/l | .24—.29 | 2015 |