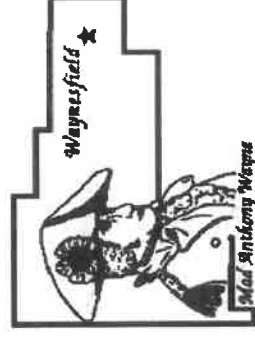


# Village of Waynesfield, Ohio

## Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



### 2024

The Village of Waynesfield has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer on the quality of our drinking water. Within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. The Village of Waynesfield had an unconditioned License to Operate in 2023.

### **Source Water Information**

The Village of Waynesfield receives its drinking water from 3 Wells that are 245 feet deep, located at 1 Park Drive behind the Village Water Treatment Plant. In 2008, The Village built the current Water Treatment Plant replacing the Old Water Plant that was built in 1969.

The Ohio EPA completed a study of Waynesfield's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminate sources and provide guidance on protecting our drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village has low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a thick protective layer of low permeable material overlying the aquifer. It also takes into account the depth of the Aquifer below ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (419)568-4991.

## What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source include the following: (A) **Microbial Contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plant, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife; (B) **Inorganic Contaminants** such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm 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, The United States EPA 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## Lead

If Elevated Levels of lead is present in your drinking water it can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in your drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 the water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 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 Municipal building at 300 N. Westminster St. location.

## **Fluoride**

### **Notice: Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected**

This is an alert about your drinking water and cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2.00 mg/l of Fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration (dental Fluorosis) of their permanent teeth. The drinking water provided by the Village of Waynesfield has a fluoride concentration of 2.20 mg/L as last measured on November 09, 2023.

Dental Fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms may result in a brown staining and pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem only develops in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under the age of nine years old should be provided with an alternate source of drinking water or that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Aaron Bender Water Plant operator at the Village of Waynesfield at 419-568-4991. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of Fluoride can increase your risk of developing bone disease. The Village of Waynesfield's water does not contain 4 mg/l of Fluoride, but we are required to notify you because it does contain more than 2 mg/l and the concern for the cosmetic dental problems that could occur.

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public Participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Waynesfield Council which meets on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of every month at 7:30 PM at the Village Administration Office at 300 N. Westminster Street. For more information or questions about this report contact Water Plant Operator Aaron Bender at (419) 568-1311 between the hours of 7:00 am to 3:30 pm Monday through Friday.

**Who needs to take special Precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 to 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 at 1-800-426-4791.  
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The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Waynesfield Water System conducted the following tests in 2023: Total Coliform, Total Chlorine, Total Iron, Total Phosphate, Nitrate and Disinfection Byproducts: HAA5 and TTHM's. Some of the following results are from previous years due to the fact we are not required to sample for all these contaminants annually.

**Definitions of Terms Contained in this Report.**

**\*\*\* 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectants Level (MRDL)** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

**\*\*\*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)-** The Level of A contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**\*\*\*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)-** the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water that is allowable.

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

Ug/l = parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Mg/l = parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

N/A= Not applicable

"<"= 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.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter

We were informed from the Ohio EPA that a significant deficiency for sustainable water loss rates (40-50%) had been identified on November 17, 2022. We were directed to correct the deficiency by December 31, 2024, but we failed to do so. We have completed the corrective action plan which included replacing all 361 residential meters with radio read meters and plan to replace the 4 remaining industrial meters, by July 1, 2025 as prescribed by the Ohio EPA. The final average water loss rate for the Waynesfield Village in 2024 17% unaccounted water loss. Average water loss rates in 2025 have been 15-17%.

| Contaminants                  | MCLG  | MCL     | MRDL | MRDLG | AL  | Level Found | Range           | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source   |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| <b>Inorganics</b>             |       |         |      |       |     |             |                 |           |             |  |
| Fluoride- mg/l                | 4     | 4       |      |       |     | 2.20        | N/A             | No        | 2023        | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Nitrate-mg/l                  | 10    | 10      |      |       |     | 0.40        | N/A             | No        | 2024        | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L)       | 0     | 5       |      |       |     | 3 pCi/L     |                 | No        | 2023        | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Barium                        | 2 ppm | 2 ppm   |      |       |     | 0.034       | 0.034-0.034 ppm | No        | 2023        | Discharge of drilling waste ,discharge from metal refineries , erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper-mg/l                   | 1.3   |         |      |       | 1.3 | 0.35ppm     |                 | No        | 2024        | Corrosion of household plumbing  |
| <b>Volatile Organics</b>      |       |         |      |       |     |             |                 |           |             |  |
| TTHM's- ug/l                  | N/A   | 80 ug/l |      |       |     | 7.4 ug/l    | 5-7.4ug/l       | No        | 2024        | By- product of drinking water Chlorination   |
| <b>Residual Disinfections</b> |       |         |      |       |     |             |                 |           |             |  |
| Total Chlorine-mg/l           |       |         | 4ppm | 4ppm  |     | 1.25        | 0.73-1.40       | No        | 2024        | Water additive used to control microbes  |

Zero out of ten samples were over the action level for lead.  
Zero samples out of ten, were over the action level for copper.