



Waynesville Village PWS- OEPA License OH8302012

2023 Annual CCR Water Quality Report

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We are pleased to provide you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is designed to inform you about the quality and services we deliver to your home or business each day, every day. We work hard to protect our water resources and to continually improve the water treatment process.

License

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply by protecting and improving water quality. At **The Village of Waynesville**, we work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Water Source

Our water source is known as the Little Miami Valley Buried Aquifer. Water is supplied from three (3) wells, located in **The Village of Waynesville's** well field. The Aquifer that supplies the Waynesville well field has been determined to have a high susceptibility to contamination due to the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. There is no evidence to suggest that the ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities. The Village's Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report can be obtained by the customers by calling the Village Office at 513-897-8015 and ask the Village Clerk to obtain and provide the SWAP report upon request.

Contact Us

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at (513) 897-8015. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at the Waynesville Government Center, 1400 Lytle Road, at 7:00PM.

Sources of Drinking Water Contaminations

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 materials, 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 results 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.

Who Should Take Special Precautions?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amounts 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. 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**.

The Village of Waynesville routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the most recent results of our monitoring for the period of the last 5 years. Only contaminants with detections are provided. Copies of this CCR are available by calling the Village Clerk at 513-897-8015.

Awareness of Lead in Drinking Water Service Lines and Plumbing

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 compounds associated with water service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Waynesville and the Franklin-Clearcreek Water Systems are 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 possibly being in your water, you may consider having 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or one may call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

Village of Waynesville Water Production 2023 Table of Contaminants							
Regulated Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation?	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	No	0.0716 ppm	2	2	n/a	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrogen, Nitrate+ Nitrite (ppm)	No	2.69 ppm	10	10	n/a	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	<0.20 ppm	4	4	n/a	2022	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Water Distribution System 2023 Table of Contaminants							
Action Levels (AL) control Copper and Lead. If the 90 th percentile exceeds the Action Level, specific corrective actions are required. Twenty samples for both lead and copper analysis were taken in 2023.							
Lead (ppb)	No	8.6 ppb was the 90 th %	AL=15 ppb	0	n/a	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit.
1 out of 20 lead samples in 2023 were found to have a lead level in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	No	0.291 ppm was the 90 %	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	n/a	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosions of natural deposit. Leaching from wood preservatives.
0 out of 20 copper samples in 2023 were found to have a copper level in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	No	13.9 ppb	80 ppb	n/a	11.9 – 13.9 ppb	2023	Disinfectant By-products
Haloacetic Acids HAAS's ppb	No	<6.0 ppb	60 ppb	n/a	<6.0 ppb	2023	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Compliance Monitoring and Residual Disinfectant Requirements							
Contaminant	Violation?	Level detected	MCL	MCLG	Range of detections	Year sampled	
Total Chlorine	No	1.64 ppm	4 ppm MRDL	4 ppm MRDLG	0.94 – 2.13 ppm	2023	Water disinfection additive used to control microbes

The average water hardness was 20 grains per gallon

Definitions for all tables:

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminate that’s allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set to the very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminate Level Goal – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLG= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal: The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Total Chlorine Residual MCL is MRDLG: less than 4 ppm

AL = Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow as required by the OEPA.

mg/l (milligrams per liter) and ppm (parts per million)- corresponds to one second in 11.5 days

ppb= Parts per Billion- corresponds to one second in 31.7 years < less than symbol

Picocuries per liter (p Ci/L) = A common measure of radioactivity N/A and n/a, not applicable

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the

Environmental Protection Agency’s Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements to the water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the billing rate structure. Billing rate adjustments may be necessary to address these necessary improvements.

Visit our website: www.waynesville-ohio.org

The Village of Waynesville has emergency connections to Warren County Water and Sewer. During 2023 The Village of Waynesville used Approximately 187,000 Gallons from the emergency connections. The Village of Waynesville only pulled water from Warren County Water and Sewer during routine PRV Exercising and a Water Main break from 6-6-23 to 6-7-23. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Warren County Water and Sewer but reports can be obtained by calling (513) 695-1377 or by visiting

https://www.co.warren.oh.us/water/Water_Quality_Reports/2024/2023_Water_Quality_Report.pdf

The Village of Waynesville will also keep copies of Warren County Water and Sewer water quality reports at 1400 Lytle Road.