Consumer Confidence Report

VILLAGE OF LAURELVILLE

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2025

Section 1: Introduction

The **VILLAGE OF LAURELVILLE** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Section 2: Source Water Information

The **VILLAGE OF LAURELVILLE** receives its drinking water from a well field consisting of two (2) wells, located at the park adjacent to Salt Creek just south of SR 56. Ohio EPA completed a study of The Village of Laurelville water system's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to The Village of Laurelville has a high susceptibility to contamination is on the following:

- Local ground water commonly contains nitrate levels above the concentration of concern and occasionally above the MCL permissible by Ohio EPA.
- The chlorinated solvent, trichloroethane, and the synthetic organic compound, dalapon, have been detected in The Village of Laurelville drinking water in the past.
- There is no significant layer between the ground surface and the water table.
- The depth to the water is less than ten (10) feet below the ground surface.

Section 3: 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; (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 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.

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).

Section 4: 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).

Section 5: About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **VILLAGE OF LAURELVILLE** conducted sampling for **which sample for bacteria; inorganic; nitrate; synthetic organic; volatile organic; disinfection byproducts; lead and copper** during **2025.** Samples were collected for a total of over fifty (50) **different contaminants,** most of which were not detected in the **VILLAGE OF LAURELVILLE** water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less 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.

Section 6: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **VILLAGE OF LAURELVILLE** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pci/L)	0	15	1.1	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-28pCi/L	0	5	1.2	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10.0	10.0	9.12	0.50-9.12	NO	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use ;Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	.057	NA	NO	2024	Discharge of drilling waste, Metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	<2.0	<2.0-2.0	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	<6.0	<6.0-<6.0	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.375833	0.51-1.75	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90TH Percentile Value**	**Violation?**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	15 ppb	0	4.9	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	28.4	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumping systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Section 7: Nitrate Educational Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Section 8: 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 Laurelville Water System*** *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 Laurelville web site at laurelvilleoh.com**)*

Section 9: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2025** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Section 10: Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

LAURELVILLE which meets **2ND MONDAY OF EVERY MONTH.** For more information on your drinking water contact **RONALD STEPHENS** at **740-412-8198.**

Section 11: Source water assessment report:

The report is available by contacting Ronald Stephens at 740-412-8198.

Section 12: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **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 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 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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. {Required if used within CCR}

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- **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.
- **The "<" symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.