

Village of Ashville

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2025

The village of Ashville water 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 tests, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The village of Ashville water receives its drinking water from the Teays River aquifer located roughly a half mile south of the water treatment plant.

Susceptibility Analysis. This assessment indicates that Ashville's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination because:

- The aquifer is overlain and partially confined by approximately 21-49 feet of low permeability glacial till,
- Well 4 is located within a floodway, while well 6 borders the floodway and flood plain,
- The presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

The village of Ashville also has an emergency backup connection with the Village of South Bloomfield. During the year 2024 the village used an average of 20k gallons over 1 day. On average this connection is used for approximately 1-3 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Village of South Bloomfield,

Sources of Contamination.

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 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 some small amounts of 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). For a copy of the source water assessment report please contact Jim Welsh at jwelsh@ashvilleohio.gov

Special Precautions.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The village of Ashville water conducted sampling for (bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic) during 2024. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of the data, though accurate, is more than one year old. Currently the village has an unconditional use license to operate. This means that the water department has met the minimum requirements, and the water is safe to use for drinking.

Monitoring & reporting violations

CCR Violations

2025 - The CCR must explain that a source water assessment report is available, and how the consumer can get a copy to the report. While the susceptibility level was reported, the availability of the source water assessment report was not included. This should be done by providing a contact name and number for the person responsible for your public water system, or a location to obtain the report. For mor information, see section 3 or Ohio EPA's CCR instruction guide.

The required table of detected contaminants was incomplete and inaccurate in the report. Please see section 8 of the CCR template and instructions for mor information about what is required to be included in the table of detected contaminants.

a) The 2024 results for chlorine and TTHS were not included
b) The 2022 results for barium, fluoride, and nitrite were not included
c) The units for copper were inconsistently used in the table giving the appearance of an ALE. The 90th percentile value for copper should have been reported at 0.02 ppm instead of 20 ug/1

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.

Arsenic Educational Information

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 Ashville 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline {1-800-426-4791).

"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. For more information on service lines please visit the Village office at 200 East Station Street or contact Jim Welsh at jwelsh@ashvilleohio.gov.

"Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: {Insert a description of all applicable sources used in the inventory development. Must be determined using methods listed in§ 141.84 (b}(2} rule, e.g.: construction and plumbing codes, permits, historic records, visual inspections or other documentation that indicate the service line materials.

License to Operate

In 2025 the village of Ashville water had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the village of Ashville council which meet every other Monday at 200 East Station Street. For more information on your drinking water contact Jim Welsh at 740-983-6367.
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).

2026 Council Meeting Schedule
Meetings Begin at 6:30pm

June 1st and 15th	July 6th and 20th
August 3rd and 17th	September 8th and 21st
October 5th and 16th	November 2nd and 21st
December 7th and 21st	

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDI	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant C:
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride		4.0 mg/l	1.02 mg/l		no	2025	
Barium		2.0 mg/l	90.5 ug/1		no	2025	
arsenic		10 mg/l	2 ug/1		no	2025	
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total THM	.08 mg/l		5.9 ug/1		no	2025	
Chloroform	.07 mg/l		5.9 ug/1		no	2025	
Bromodichloromethane		.080 mg/l	.2 ug/1		no	2025	By product of disinfection ororo<:<:
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (Al)	MCL G	individual I Results over Al	90™ Percentile Value	Violation *1*	Year Sample d	Typical Source of Contaminant C:
Lead (ppb)	_1_ out of _20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 nnb.						
Copper (ppm)	_O_ out of 20_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 com.						

*Include the following if Beta was detected: EPA considers SO pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG**}: The level of 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.
- **Contact Time (CT}** means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration"(C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T}.

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

if used within CCR} cont.

- **Cyanotoxin**: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".
- **Level1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **Master Meter (MM**): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).
- **Master Meter (MM**): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).
- **Microcystins**: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measurement of the clarity of water. It is used to assess water quality by indicating the cloudiness of the water, which can be an indicator of the presence of contaminants.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** -Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.
- **Not Detected (ND)** - Abbreviation meaning a contaminant was not detected in drinking water sample(s).
- 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.
- **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.
- **The"<" symbol**: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and that the containment in that sample was not detected
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity
- **Treatment Technique (TT**): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

477333

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

LICENSE TO OPERATE OR MAINTAIN A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

THE OHIO EPA, PURSUANT TO SECTION 6109.21 OF THE OHIO REVISED CODE, HEREBY ISSUES THIS LICENSE TO OPERATE OR MAINTAIN A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM TO

ASHVILLE VILLAGE PWS

PWS ID: OH6500012

THE LICENSEE IS OBLIGATED TO ENSURE THAT THE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IS OPERATED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 6109 OF THE OHIO REVISED CODE, ALL OTHER APPLICABLE STATUTES AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE RULES ADOPTED THEREUNDER.

THIS LICENSE WILL EXPIRE ON JANUARY 30, 2027

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL IS REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE OHIO EPA AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS PRIOR TO THIS DATE.

EFFECTIVE DATE: **JANUARY 1, 2026**
EXPIRATION DATE: **JANUARY 30, 2027**
LICENSE NUMBER: **6500012-1739769-2026**

John Logue, Director

GREEN 2026 LTO