



# Waynesville Village PWS- OEPA License OH8302012

## 2025 Annual CCR Water Quality Report

Published June 2026

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 Utility Billing at 513-897-8015 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 Utility Billing 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**.

#### 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.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: (historic records, visual inspections, and help from the public)

**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 Utility Billing at 513-897-8015.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.39 ppm	1.11 – 1.79 ppm	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	10.7 ppb	10.0 - 10.7 ppb	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0726 ppm	N/A	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.29 ppm	N/A	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	1.6 ppb	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 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	0.305 ppm	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule**

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose for unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 Waynesville Village PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). For a copy of the results please call Utility Billing at 513-897-8015

**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**

**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 is 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.

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](http://www.waynesville-ohio.org)

The Village of Waynesville has emergency connections to Warren County Water and Sewer. During 2025 The Village of Waynesville used Approximately 118,000 Gallons from the emergency connections. The Village of Waynesville only pulled water from Warren County Water and Sewer during routine PRV exercising, routine valve exercising, and water main maintenance. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Warren County Water and Sewer but 2025 reports can be obtained by calling (513) 695-1377 or by visiting [https://water.warrencountyohio.gov/WaterConditions/Water\\_Quality\\_Report.pdf](https://water.warrencountyohio.gov/WaterConditions/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.