Village of South Charleston

2025 Annual Water-Quality Report

Data was compiled and presented herein in June of 2026

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report (CCR) to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Village of South Charleston will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water-quality standards. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Drinking water supplied by the Village of South Charleston is safe and meets all state and federal standards. The Village of South Charleston has a current, unconditioned license to operate a Public Water System that was renewed in January 2025. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Public feedback is welcome. Anyone wishing to comment on water quality or the operation of the water system is encouraged to do so by attending the Village Commission meetings that are held the first and third Tuesday of each month starting at 5:00 P.M. Further information about Commission meeting dates can be obtained by calling the Village Clerk at 937-462-8888.

Water Source

The Village of South Charleston is supplied by groundwater wells located in the Teays Valley Aquifer, pumped from 2 wells near the Corporation Limit between Clifton Road and US 42, 1/2 mile east of State Route 41. The Ohio EPA Drinking Source Water Assessment, conducted in 2003, rates South Charleston's water supply as a low susceptibility to contamination. The determination was based on the presence of low-permeability material overlying the aquifer, the depth of the aquifer below ground surface (127 – 140 feet), and no evidence of past contamination from chemicals or human activity. The Source Water Assessment Report is available by calling the Village Utility Office at (937) 462-8888.

Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our source water or finished drinking water. As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. We completed our two (2) sampling events on 11.06.2025 and on 05.13.2026, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. **All results were non-detections.**
For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

Lead and Water
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 Leesburg 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.

About Your Drinking Water
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of South Charleston conducted contaminant sampling for nitrate, inorganic contaminants, volatile, synthetic organic contaminants radiological contaminants total coliform bacteria, total chlorine, total trihalomethanes (TTHM's), and total haloacetic acids (HAA-5) in 2025. Samples for lead and copper analysis were also collected in 2025. Samples are collected for 6 different categories of regulated contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Leesburg Public Water System. 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, is more than one year old. Listed in the table is information on those contaminants that were found.

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3.7	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.096	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.75	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from aluminum Factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.513	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural of deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead & Copper Regulated at the Customer Tap							
Lead (ppb)	15 AL	Sample Results Above AL 0	**90th Percentile** 0.8	< 0.4 – 0.8	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		None of the 10 samples collected had lead levels exceeding the lead AL of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	0	**90th Percentile** 0.916	0.081 – 0.952	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		None of the 10 samples collected had copper levels exceeding the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.					
Residual Disinfectants Regulated in the System							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	Level Found 2.89	Range of Detections 1.34 – 3.90	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts Regulated in the System							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)	MCL 80	MCLG N/A	Level Found 6.3	2.6 – 6.3	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA-5 (ppb)	MCL 60	MCLG N/A	Level Found 4.0	<0.3 – 4.0	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.1	0.7 – 2.1	No	2025	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.3	1.9 – 3.3	No	2025	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.9	0.2 – 0.9	No	2025	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.06 – 0.3	No	2025	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.2	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

Key To Table

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

pci/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

TTHM's = Total Trihalomethanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes exceeding the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

HAA-5 = Haloacetic Acids:
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids exceeding the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

N/A = Not Applicable

ppm = Parts per Million 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.

ppb = Parts per Billion 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.

Unregulated Contaminants
Village of South Charleston did not test for Cryptosporidium.
Village of South Charleston did not test for Radon

Service Line Inventory

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 Water and Sewer Office. This inventory lists the materials of construction of the Village owned portion and property owner's portion of the water service line. You can assist the Village in updating this inventory by doing a self-assessment of your service line entering your structure. Please call the Village Utility Office at (937) 462-8888 for more information.

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For more information, call The Village of South Charleston at (937) 462-8888.