

What are normal 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, EPA 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. 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 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).

What's in my drinking water?

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Waynesburg conducted Nitrate, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Bacteria, Lead, Copper, Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), and Trihalomethans (THHN) sampling during 2024. Also, testing was completed for Iron, Manganese, Hardness and Sodium contaminant sampling. Samples were collected for a total of 22 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Waynesburg water supply. We are required to sample some contaminants multiple times throughout the year. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor 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 below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Waynesburg drinking water.							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.04	N/A	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.06	0.8-1.5	No	2024	Water additive to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	39.6	31.9 – 39.6	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Contaminants*							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	8.9	7.5 – 8.9	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	12.6	9.5 - 12.6	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.5	2.9 – 3.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	14.6	12.0 – 14.6	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
* Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over (AL)	90% of test levels were less than		Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	N/A	< 2.0	N/A	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.20	N/A	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Educational Lead Info

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 Waynesburg 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 contact 330-866-2644 located at 164 Canal St. With your assistance we are working to complete and update our inventory list.

What is IDSE monitoring?

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012 and continuing into the future. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfection byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

Village Of Waynesburg

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2024

The Village of Waynesburg has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. The Village has a current, unconditioned license to operate (LTO) our water system given by the Ohio EPA.

The Village of Waynesburg drinking water supply is from a ground water source. We have 2 wells located in the Waynesburg well field that are used to pump ground water (raw water) to the treatment plant. Raw water from the ground is sent to the treatment plant, where chemical oxidation occurs. The raw iron and manganese is then filtered out and the water is softened by ion exchange filters to create a blended supply and sent to the distribution system. In 2024 we provided our customers with 40 million gallons of water. Your water supply is drawn from part of the Tuscarawas Watershed. There are 16 rivers and streams, totaling 3,009 miles, and 338 lakes with a total of 25,805 acres in our watershed.

Attached is Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control Educational information, Contact us with questions concerning any possible Backflow.

The Ohio EPA in 2002, completed a study of the Village of Waynesburg's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources. According to the study the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean the that it will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the aquifer could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. This likelihood of contamination can be minimized by the public taking appropriate protective measures around our community. More information on source water assessment and aquifer protection is available by contacting Dave Sickafoose at (330) 866-2644.

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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): Are units of measure for a 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 (ug/l): Are units of measure for a concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

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.

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

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.

N/A: Not applicable.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

The water system is operated by the Village of Waynesburg Board of Public Affairs. The Board invites and encourages your participation and comments at their regular meetings held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month at 6:00 pm in the Village Hall located at 110 North Main St.

For more information on your drinking water or this consumer confidence report contact Dave Sickafoose at (330) 866-0400.