

Village Of Waynesburg

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2025

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 2025 we provided our customers with 41.3 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 Thursday 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.

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, Inorganics, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Bacteria, Lead, Copper, Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), and Trihalomethans (THHN) sampling during 2025. Also, testing was completed for Iron, Manganese, Hardness and Sodium contaminant sampling. Samples were collected for a total of 49 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Waynesburg water supply. The Table is required to include the most recent data for detected contaminants but is not to include any data older than five years from the report year. This means that the most recent result(s) might be from a year prior to the current report year (e.g., triennial monitoring). This means that for the 2025 report, there could be data as far back as 2021 in the Table. For example, if radiological sampling is done every 6 years, and the most recent sample was collected in 2020, that should not be included in the 2025 report. However, if the most recent radiological sample was collected in 2021, any detections from that sample should be reported in the 2025 report old.

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 disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

Violation– The Village failed to Develop, Make publicly accessible and Report an Initial Service Line inventory or Make Publicly Accessible. See attached violation, the Village is working with RCAP to complete this

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	0.03	N/A	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.6-1.3	No	2025	Water additive to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	58.7	40.5 – 58.7	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Contaminants*							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	10.6	7.67 – 10.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	21.6	14.8 - 21.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.87	1.88 – 3.87	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	22.6	16.1 – 22.6	No	2025	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	2.16	N/A	No	2025	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	2025	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.

Failure to Develop, Make publicly accessible and Report an Initial Service Line inventory or Make Publicly Accessible

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Village of Waynesburg Failed to Develop and/or Make Public] an Initial Service Line Inventory

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to the State of Ohio by October 16, 2024. The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead galvanized requiring replacement (GRR)¹, lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

There is the potential your service line could be made of lead or contain lead. People living in homes with service lines that are made of or contain lead have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

**Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. **

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:

- **Learn what your service line material is.** Contact us at 330-866-0400 or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is the EPA's online step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home (www.epa.gov/pyt).
- **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Unless your service line is not made of lead or galvanized you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead or galvanized service lines in the area.

Use your filter properly. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly

- install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water.** Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
- **Have your water tested.** Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

What does this mean?

Service line inventories are the foundation from which water systems take action to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and GRR service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or were previously) downstream of lead service lines are classified as galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) because galvanized service lines that are or ever were downstream from an LSL can adsorb lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

What is being done?

We have contracted with RCAP of Ohio to help complete the inventory program.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please contact Dave Sickafoose at 330-866-0400 or Village of Waynesburg, PO Box 610, Waynesburg, OH 44688.

**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). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. **

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Waynesburg. Public Water System ID#: OH7605712.

Date distributed: 6/30/26.

¹ A galvanized requiring replacement service line is a galvanized service line that is or was potentially downstream of a lead service line.