

Village of South Vienna

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 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 Vienna will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we meet water quality standards except for arsenic concentrations. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

The Village of South Vienna has a current, conditional 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 on the second Tuesday of each month starting at 6:00 P.M. Further information about Council meeting dates can be obtained by calling the Village Utility Office at (937) 568-4311.

Water Source

The water supply for the Village of South Vienna is supplied by two wells that pump from a carbonate bedrock aquifer (water-rich zone). The aquifer is covered by approximately 170 feet of low permeability material, which provides some protection from contamination. The top of the aquifer is approximately 240 feet below the ground surface. The Ohio EPA Drinking Source Water Assessment, conducted in 2002, rates South Vienna's water supply as a low susceptibility to contamination. The determination was based on the limestone aquifer being approximately 230-240 feet below the ground surface and is overlain by glacial material with a low permeability. Additionally, the Village of South Vienna owns the land around the wells and restricts any activity that may cause contamination. The Source Water Assessment Report is available by calling the Village Utility Office at (937) 568-4311.

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 South Vienna 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 Vienna 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.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

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.

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	8.5	8.0 – 10.0	Yes	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0534	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.10	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	< 0.185	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.2 – 0.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.8	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.4 – 0.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead & Copper Regulated at the Customer Tap							
Lead (ppb)	15 AL	Sample Results Above AL	90th Percentile < 0.40	< 0.4	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		0	None of the 5 samples collected had lead levels in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.				
Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	0	90th Percentile 0.0125	0.006 – 0.203	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		None of the 5 samples collected had copper levels in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.					
Residual Disinfectants Regulated in the System							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	Level Found 1.02	Range of Detections 0.31 – 1.56	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM's (ppb)	80	N/A	2.5	1.4 – 2.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA-5 (ppb)	60	N/A	< 2.8	< 2.8	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Water-Quality Table Footnotes Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. With the exception of arsenic, 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

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

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

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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.

Key To Table (continued)

TTHM's = Total Trihalomethanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of 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 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Unregulated Contaminants

The Village of South Vienna did not test for Cryptosporidium. The Village of South Vienna did not test for Radon.

VIOLATIONS:

Arsenic Exceedances: We have previously sent out information in public notices but are required to put this information in the annual water quality report as well. South Vienna was in violation of exceeding the arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL) during the 1st quarter monitoring periods (1st quarter annual running average was 10.825 ppb). The 2nd through 4th quarter average values were all below the MCL limit of 10 ppb. You do not need to seek alternative (i.e., bottled) drinking water. The levels detected do not pose an immediate risk to your health. **Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.** South Vienna is investigating and taking the necessary steps to correct the problem as soon as possible. The Village of South Vienna is in the design phase of the process to construct a new water treatment plant that will remove arsenic to a level below the MCL before it reaches the customer. We have been awarded funding through various agencies (i.e., Ohio EPA, Ohio Public Works Commission, etc.). Including the required local expenditure, the goal is to minimize the cost to Village water customers for these necessary improvements. We expect the construction of a new water treatment plant will likely begin sometime in 2026.

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 for more information.

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For more information, call The Village of South Vienna at (937) 568-4311.